



A Sure Step for Moving Forward

ABOUT THIS 2023 ANNUAL REPORT

Welcome to the PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminum 2023 Annual Report with the theme “A Sure Step for Moving Forward”. This theme was chosen after an in-depth analysis and study based on the facts and business developments of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminum throughout 2023 as well as the future sustainability of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminum’s business.

PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminum 2023 Annual Report is published based on Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies Chapter IV Part Two, as well as the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises Regulation No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023 concerning Guidelines for Governance and Significant Corporate Activities of State-Owned Enterprises, and has been prepared in accordance with Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 29/POJK.04/2016 concerning Annual Reports of Issuers or Public Companies, and Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 16/SEOJK.04/2021 concerning the Form and Content of the Annual Report of Issuers or Public Companies.

The main objective for preparing this Annual Report is to increase the Company’s information disclosure to Shareholders, as well as to build Stakeholders’ understanding and trust in the Company, by providing accurate, balanced and relevant information.

The PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminum 2023 Annual Report contains the words “INALUM” and “Company” that refer to PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminum who carries out business activities in the field of Aluminum Production and Processing. The reference to the currency unit “Rupiah”, “Rp” or “IDR” refers to the official currency of the Republic of Indonesia, while “US Dollar” or “USD” refers to the official currency of the United States. All financial information is presented in the Rupiah currency.

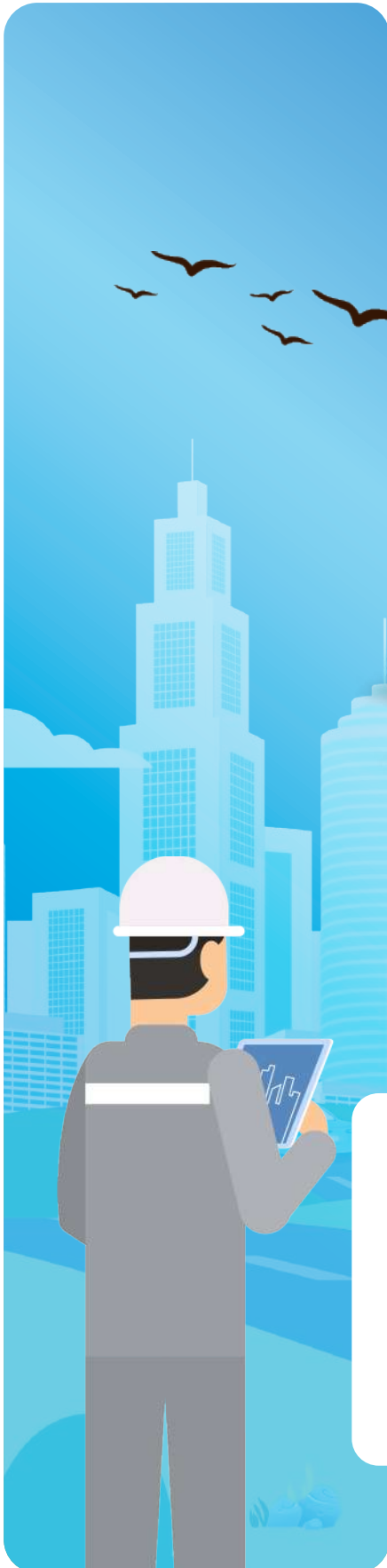
This annual report is presented in the English language using a type and size of letters that are easy to read and is printed with good quality. This Annual Report can be viewed and downloaded on the Company’s official website: www.inalum.id.

DISCLAIMER AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

This annual report contains statements of the Company’s financial condition, operational performance, projections, plans, strategies, policies and objectives, which are classified as forward-looking statements for the application of applicable laws, except for matters of a historical nature. These statements include prospective risks, uncertainties, and actual developments may be materially different from those reported.

The prospective statements in this annual report are based on assumptions concerning the current and future conditions of INALUM, as well as the business environment in which the Company carries out its business activities. The Company does not guarantee that their validity has been confirmed, or will bring the expected results.

2023 ANNUAL REPORT THEME



A Sure Step for Moving Forward

INALUM has continued to prepare its strategic steps so that the Company will become more resilient, following the establishment of its business transformation with MIND ID. Inalum's current and future strategy is to increase production capacity and manage integrated smelters with strategic partners. INALUM is optimistic that its strategic initiatives will boost the Company's value and leadership in the national aluminium market.



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ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2023

Financial Performance



Revenue
USD **544,848** thousand



Total Assets
USD **2,528,838** thousand



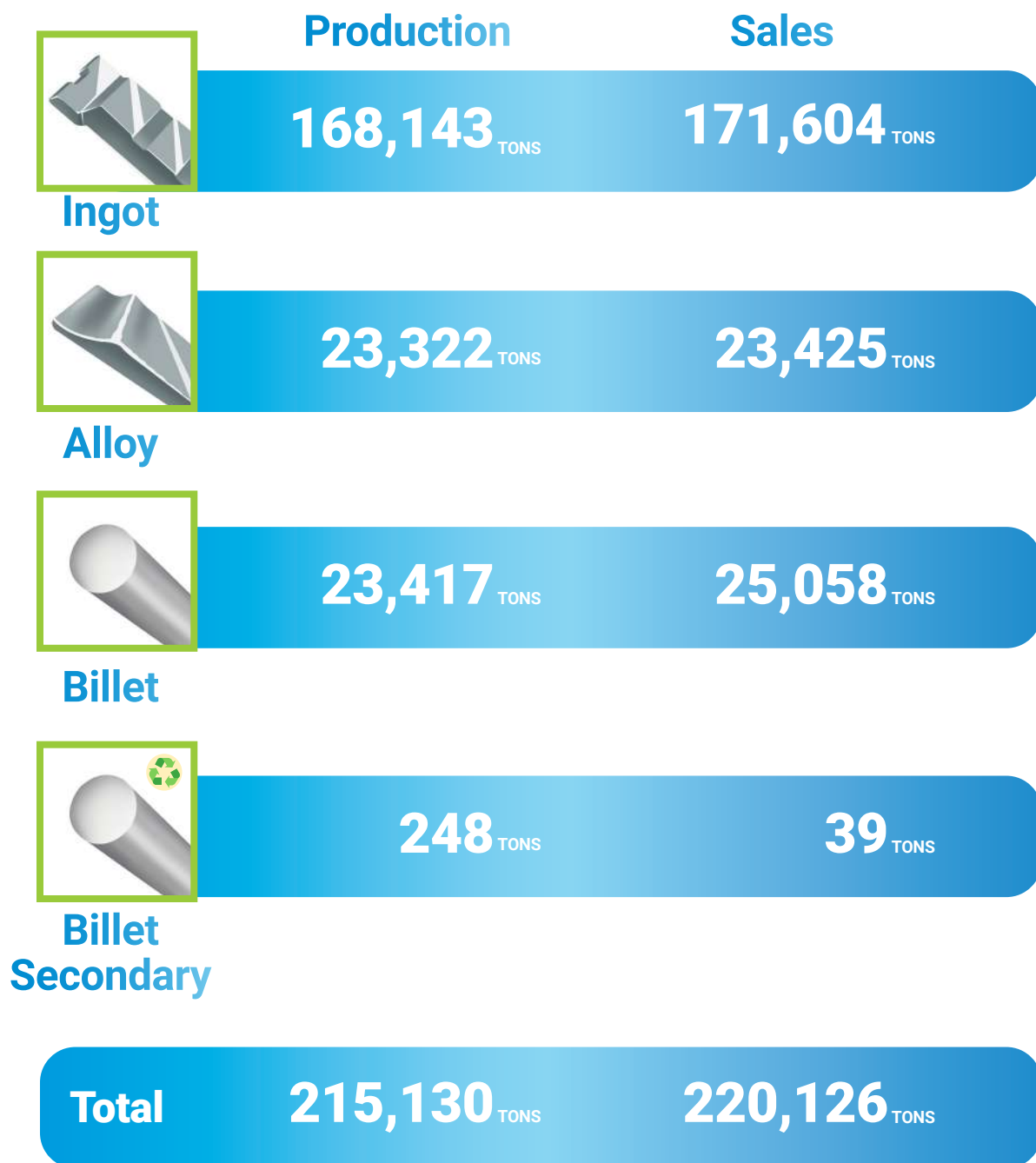
Net Profit
USD **475,830** thousand



Total Equity
USD **2,018,486** thousand



Operational Performance



01



Reorganization between INALUM and MIND ID impacted the Company's financial performance. Where in 2023 Inalum posted revenue of USD544,848 thousand.

2023 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE



OVERVIEW OF IMPORTANT FINANCIAL DATA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT (LOSS) AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

In Thousands of US Dollars, unless otherwise stated

Description	2023	2022*
Net Sales	544,848	570,524
Cost of Goods Sold	(461,608)	(477,012)
Gross Profit	83,240	93,512
General and administrative expenses	(67,159)	(55,900)
Selling and marketing expenses	(5,201)	(4,501)
Operating profit	10,880	33,111
Finance income	71,918	5,898
Finance costs	(369)	(490)
Other income/(expense), net	8,956	(1,166)
Profit before income tax	91,385	37,352
Income tax expense	(33,933)	(31,548)
Profit for the year from continuing operations	57,452	5,805
Profit from discontinued operations	418,378	1,506,888
Profit for the year	475,830	1,512,693
Other comprehensive (loss)/income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	(29)	397
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Currency difference from translation of the subsidiaries'	(4,552)	12,623
Comprehensive (loss)/income for the year from continuing operation	(4,581)	13,020
Comprehensive loss for the year from discontinued operation	(40,643)	(344,771)
Total comprehensive income for the year	430,606	1,180,942
Profit for the year attributable to:		
Owner of the parent entity	404,780	1,096,072
Non-controlling interests	71,050	416,620
Comprehensive income for the year attributable to:		
Owner of the parent entity	370,741	889,137
Non-controlling interests	59,865	291,803
	430,606	1,180,941

*) As restated

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

In Thousands of US Dollars, unless otherwise stated

Description	2023	2022*
Assets		
Current Assets	896,660	4,293,944
Non-Current Assets	1,632,178	10,284,159
Total Assets	2,528,838	14,578,104
Liabilities And Equity		
Current liabilities	469,898	2,663,953
Non-current liabilities	40,454	4,905,919
Total Liabilities	510,352	7,569,872
Total Equity	2,018,486	7,008,232
Total Liabilities and Equity	2,528,838	14,578,104

*) As restated

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

In Thousands of US Dollars, unless otherwise stated

Description	2023	2022*
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	326,438	961,038
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	79,224	864,517
Cash Flows from Financing Activities	(40,716)	(1,385,104)
Net (decrease) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	364,946	440,451
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year	1,534,359	1,152,022
Effect of Foreign Exchange	2,809	(58,114)
Capital Reorganisation Impact	(1,252,665)	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	649,449	1,534,359

*) As restated

KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS

Description	2023	2022
Profit (Loss) to Total Assets Ratio	19%	10%
Profit (Loss) to Equity Ratio	24%	22%
Profit (Loss) to Revenue/Sales Ratio	87%	265%
Current Ratio	1.9x	1.6x
Liabilities to Equity Ratio	0.3x	1.1x
Liabilities to Total Assets Ratio	0.2x	0.5x

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL DATA OVERVIEW

Net Revenue

(USD Thousands)

570,524



↓ 5%

544,848



2022*

2023

Gross Profit (Loss)

(USD Thousands)

93,512



↓ 11%

83,240



2022*

2023

Profit (loss) for the year

(USD Thousands)

1,512,693



↓ 69%

475,830



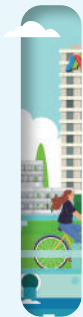
2022*

2023

Assets

(USD Thousands)

14,578,104



↓ 83%

2,528,838



2022*

2023

Liabilities

(USD Thousands)

7,569,872



↓ 93%

510,352



2022*

2023

Equity

(USD Thousands)

7,008,232



↓ 71%

2,018,486



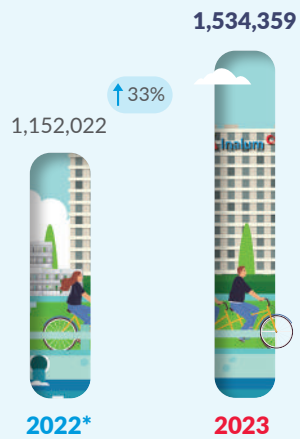
2022*

2023

*) As restated

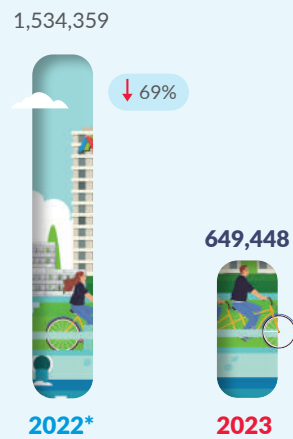
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year

(USD Thousands)



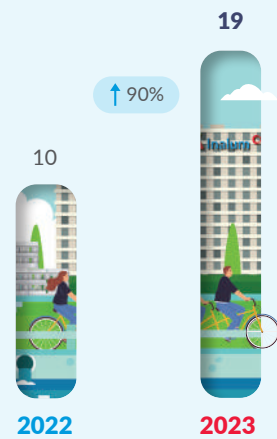
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year

(USD Thousands)



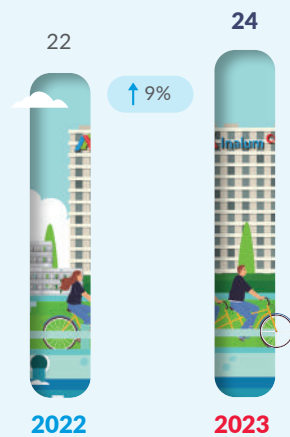
Profit (Loss) to Total Assets Ratio

(%)



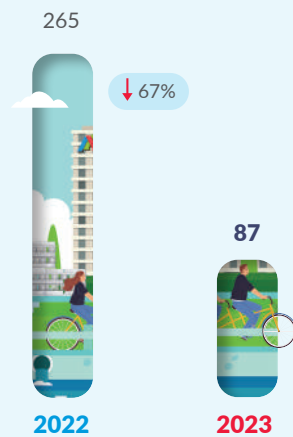
Profit (Loss) to Equity Ratio

(%)



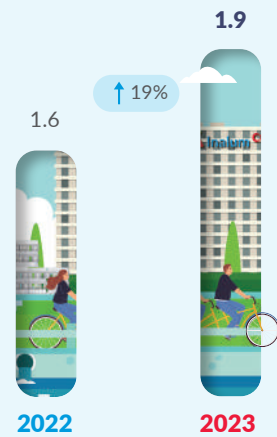
Profit (Loss) to Equity Ratio

(%)



Current Ratio

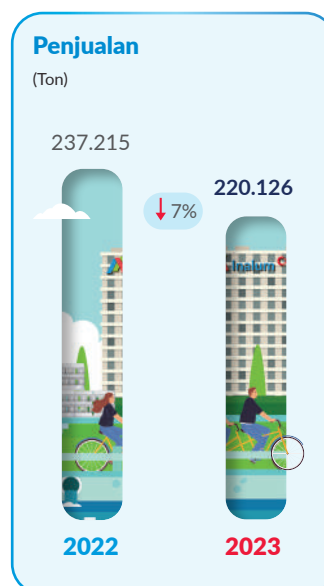
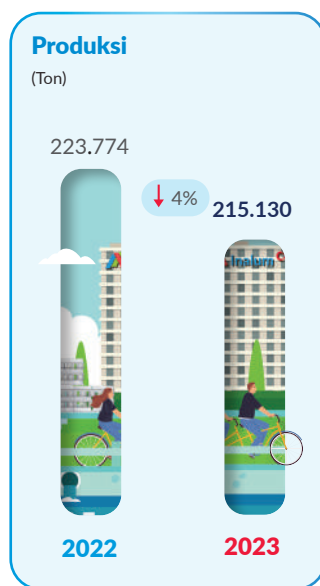
(kali)



*) As restated

OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

Aluminum Products	Measurement Unit	2023	2022
Production			
Ingot	Ton	168.143	172.516
Alloy	Ton	23.322	22.806
Billet	Ton	23.417	28.452
Billet Secondary	Ton	248	-
Total	Ton	215.130	223.774
Penjualan			
Ingot	Ton	171.604	185.088
Alloy	Ton	23.425	23.482
Billet	Ton	25.058	28.646
Billet Secondary	Ton	39	-
Total	Ton	220.126	237.215



SHARES OVERVIEW

SHARES INFORMATION

As of December 31, 2023, PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminum or Inalum changed its status as a holding and became a member of PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) or Mind ID (Mining Industry Indonesia), which is a State-Owned Enterprise (BUMN) of the Mining Industry Holding. This was based on the issuance of Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation No. 45 in 2022 dated December 8, 2022 concerning Reduction of the Republic of Indonesia State Capital Participation in the Company (Persero) PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminum, and the Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation No. 46 in 2022 dated December 8, 2022 concerning the Capital Participation of the Republic of Indonesia for the Establishment of a Limited Liability Company (Persero) in the mining sector. With the issuance of these regulations, Inalum's shareholder composition, which was 100% owned by the Republic of Indonesia, changed to the Republic of Indonesia owning 1 (one) Dwiwarna Series A share, and PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) owning 13,087,325 Series B shares.

CORPORATE ACTIONS THAT CAUSED CHANGES TO THE SHARES

In 2023, there was a corporate action that caused a change in the company's shares, where the Company's shares, which were previously 100% owned by the Government, changed to the Republic of Indonesia holding 1 (one) Dwiwarna Series A share, and PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) holding 13,087,325 Series B shares. This change was connected with the issuance of the Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation No. 45 in 2022 dated December 8, 2022 concerning Reduction of the Republic of Indonesia State Capital Participation in the Company (Persero) PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminum, and Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation No. 46 in 2022 dated December 8, 2022 concerning the Capital Participation of the Republic of Indonesia for the Establishment of a Limited Liability Company (Persero) in the mining sector.

INFORMATION ON STOCK TRADING AND PUBLIC OWNERSHIP AND TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF STOCK TRADING AND/OR STOCK TRADING SANCTIONS (DELISTING)

As of December 31, 2023, the Company never made any initial public offerings (IPO), and has not traded its shares on the public market. Therefore there is no information to report on stock trading and public ownership capitalization related to prices on the stock exchange where the shares are recorded; or the highest, lowest, and closing stock prices based on prices on the stock exchange where the stock is listed; stock trading volume on the stock exchange where shares were recorded; and information in the form of graphics that contain the closing prices based on prices on the stock exchange where shares are recorded, and the volume of stock trading on the stock exchange where shares are listed, for each quarter in the last 2 (two) fiscal year. Therefore there has been no temporary suspension of stock trading and/or delisting sanctions to report in this annual report.

OVERVIEW OF OUTSTANDING BONDS, SUKUK, OR CONVERTIBLE BONDS, AND OTHER FUNDING SOURCES

INFORMATION ON CURRENT BONDS, SUKUK, OR CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Following the issuance of PP No.45/2022 and PP No.46/2022 that made INALUM a member of MIND ID and no longer a holding company, there was a transfer of debt obligations related to the Mining Industry Holding activities from INALUM to PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) as the new entity starting on March 21, 2023.

Up until the end of December 2023, the Company did not issue bonds, sukuk, convertible bonds or other securities. Therefore, there is information to report on outstanding bonds/sukuk/convertible bonds, interest/yield rates, maturity dates, and bond/sukuk ratings.

INFORMATION ON OTHER FUNDING SOURCES

Up until the end of 2023, the Company had not issued securities from other funding sources such as Medium Term Notes (MTN) or State Capital Participation (PMN). Therefore, there is no information to report on other funding sources.

OVERVIEW OF IMPORTANT EVENTS



January 6, 2023



INALUM 47th ANNIVERSARY

INALUM celebrated its 47th anniversary on January 6, 2023. This special momentum was marked by many activities that took place from January 6-7, 2023 at the INALUM Head Office and at the Tanjung Gading Main Square, Batu Bara Regency. The INALUM anniversary celebration began with the cutting of tumpeng in the ballroom at the Kuala Tanjung Smelter by the President Director of MIND ID, and INALUM Hendi Prio Santoso together with the INALUM SEVP staff.



January 6, 2023



PT Indonesia Aluminium Alloy (IAA) Soft Commissioning

INALUM's subsidiary, PT Indonesia Aluminum Alloy carried out a Soft Commissioning at the IAA Kuala Tanjung smelting factory, Batubara Regency. This Soft Commissioning was an appropriate gift during INALUM's 47th anniversary celebrations. Where Soft Commissioning ensures the machines are ready to operate to recycle aluminum.



March 21, 2023



MIND ID INALUM Split Off

The mining Industry Holding or MIND ID officially took the name PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero). PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminum (Persero) or INALUM, has carried out two corporate functions, as a holding and for aluminum smelting operations since 2007. With this transformation, MIND ID will focus more as a strategic holding company while INALUM will focus on developing national aluminum downstreaming. The signing of the MIND ID - INALUM transformation document was carried out at the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) that took place in Jakarta.



April 5, 2023



INALUM and Fostered MSME Exhibition at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

INALUM exhibited various MSME products from several fostered partners from North Sumatra at the 2023 UMKM KESDM Energy Shopping Friends Bazaar held by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources in Jakarta. This participation represented the Company's step to encourage INALUM - Fostered MSMEs to become more well known, modern and upscale in accordance with the great vision of MIND ID) and the Indonesian Government.



April 10, 2023



235 KA POT Upgrading

INALUM plans to increase capacity by maximizing existing power absorption (upgrading). In this upgrading project, INALUM is partnering with SAMI as a technology provider. The main focus of this upgrading is on potline 2 with a total of 170 pots. The upgrade will involve several changes including the addition of 2 to 4 upright busbars with the aim of increasing DC current absorption to 235 kA. In addition, the point feeding system will be modernized with support from SDCPS (Super Dense Phase Conveying System). This is expected to increase production capacity by 15,000-16,000 tons of aluminum per year from the current total production.



April 10, 2023



INALUM Ramadhan Safari

INALUM held a Ramadhan Safari by selling cheap basic food packages, and an exhibition of INALUM-fostered MSMEs in Tangerang City. This activity is the result of collaboration between INALUM and the Indonesian Ministry of SOEs, which also confirms the Company's commitment to helping the communities during the month of Ramadan.



April 20, 2023



BUMN INALUM Free Mudik

As part of the 2023 BUMN Mudik, INALUM helped 125 Mudik travelers. INALUM bid farewell to the group of travelers heading to 3 (three) main destinations, Aceh Province, West Sumatra Province and Riau Province. This program is a commitment from INALUM as part of the MIND ID and BUMN groups to help people who want to celebrate Idul Fitri in their hometowns.



May 25, 2023



"5th ICA (Indonesia CSR Awards 2023)

INALUM's Corporate Secretary, Mahyaruddin A. R received the "5th ICA (Indonesia CSR Awards 2023) award in Jakarta on May 25, 2023. This award was given by Iconomics Indonesia as an acknowledgment of INALUM's sustainable CSR contribution over more than 4 decades to the communities surrounding the Company and its operational areas. As for awards.



3rd Top Digital PR Award 2023

INALUM received the 3rd Top Digital PR Award 2023 from InfoEkonomi.ID on Wednesday, May 31, 2023. This award is for being a motivation enhancer and supplement for building reputation, branding and public trust.



CSR Awards for the Energy and Basic Materials Category from B-Universe

INALUM received the CSR Awards in the Energy and Basic Materials Category from B-Universe for its Historical Coastal Mangrove Ecotourism CSR program. This award is an appreciation of INALUM's commitment to realizing SDG's by 2030, and INALUM's full support for the Government's vision of sustainable contribution to society and Indonesia. INALUM's Director of HC, Benny Wiwoho received the award in Jakarta.



BUMN & BUMD Entrepreneurial Marketing Awards 2023

PT Indonesia Asahan Alumina (INALUM) was the Silver Winner as the Most Promising Company in Strategic Marketing in the Company Category, at the 2023 BUMN & BUMD Entrepreneurial Marketing Awards held by Markplus Indonesia. INALUM's Director of Finance Devy Pradnya Paramita also received the Dewi BUMN award.



Visit of Deputy Minister of BUMN to SGAR Mempawah

PT Borneo Alumina Indonesia, a collaborative subsidiary of INALUM and ANTAM, received a working visit from the Republic of Indonesia Deputy Minister of SOEs, Kartiko Wirjoatmodjo, at the Mempawah Smelter Grade Alumina Refinery (SGAR) development area, West Kalimantan. This visit by the Ministry of SOEs was to support the implementation of national strategic projects aimed at meeting alumina needs in Indonesia.



October 10, 2023



Brownfield EGA

INALUM together with Emirates Global Alumina (EGA) announced the completion of updates to 5 (five) smelting furnaces using technology from EGA. This initiative is part of INALUM's big plan to increase production to double capacity.



December 20, 2023



HPL certification for PMN Inbreng Tanah Authority Asahan

INALUM with BPN carried out a series of issuance of Land Management Rights (HPL) certificates for State Capital Participation (PMN) in the Otorita Asahan Land covering an area of 1,211.10 Ha in accordance with PP No. 76 of 2016 that consisted of 128 applications and the issuing 187 HPL certificates.

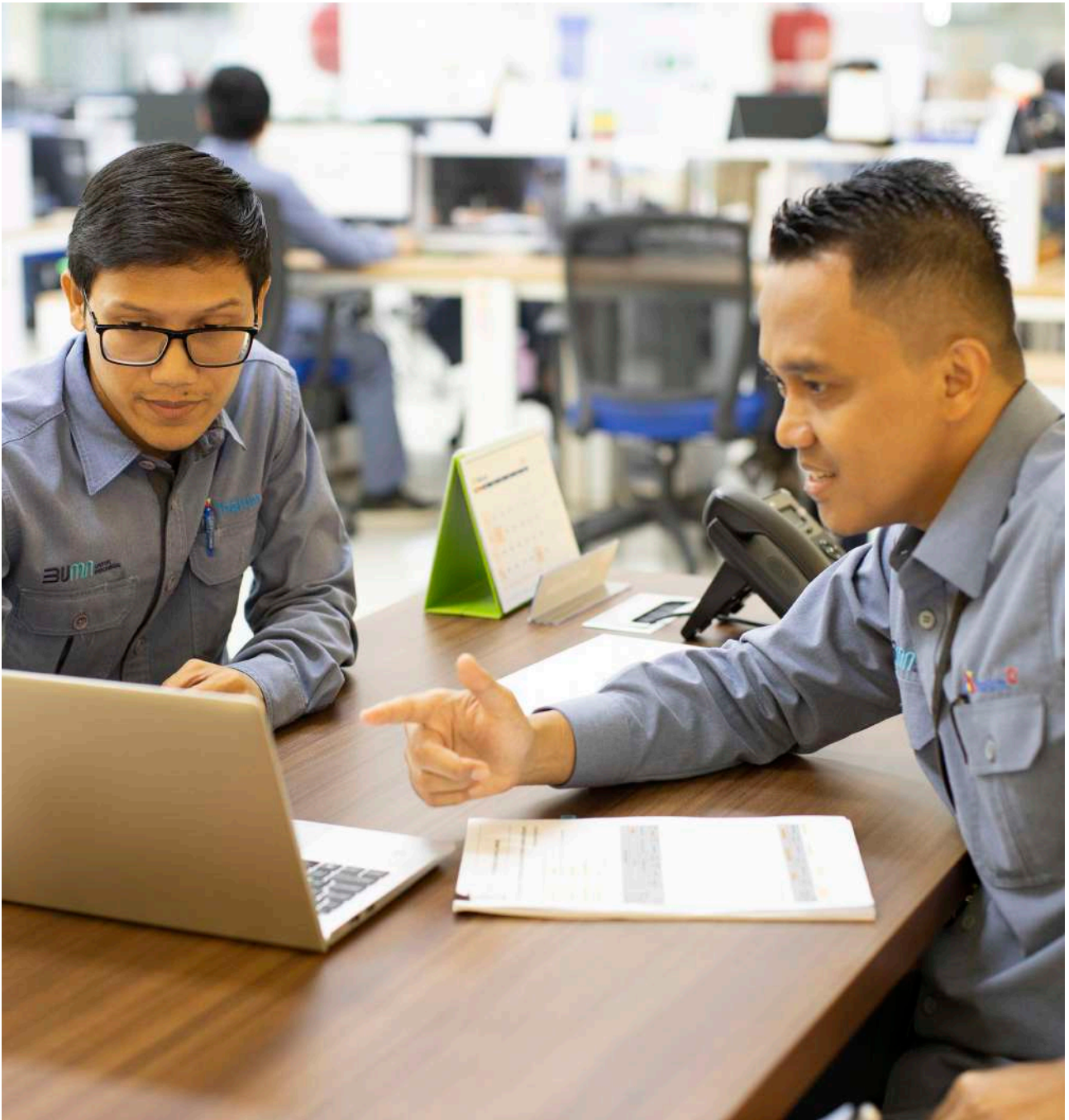


December 20, 2023



INALUM 2023 Gold PROPER

INALUM Paritohan Hydropower Unit received the Gold PROPER award from the Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK-RI). This award was handed over directly at the Bidakara Hotel Jakarta by the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia, Prof. KH. Ma'ruf Amin. This award is the second Gold PROPER for INALUM after the Kuala Tanjung Smelting Unit received Gold PROPER in 2022.



02



Post split-off, the INALUM Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors worked together to strengthen the business in order to achieve the vision "Becoming a Leading Global Company Based on Eco-Friendly Integrated Aluminium".

MANAGEMENT REPORTS



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS' REPORT



Jhoni Ginting

President Commissioner/Independent
PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium

Dear Respected Shareholders and Stakeholders,

We give thanks to the presence of Almighty God who has bestowed His mercy and grace upon all of us, so that PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium can pass through 2023 well, especially when facing the challenges of changes that occurred internally when the Company was split-off from the mining industry holding BUMN MIND ID. After this transformation, INALUM now focuses on operations and production, as well as downstream development of the national aluminum industry.

We welcome this transformation, and the Board of Commissioners as representatives of Shareholders will continue to provide direction and advice to the Board of Directors in managing the Company. The Board of Commissioners' duties and responsibilities are carried out in accordance with the Articles of Association, and Regulations that stipulate the Board of Directors' duties for the Company's management policies, with the aim that the stated changes can be achieved, and INALUM can continue to increase the added value from developing National Aluminum downstream commodities.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS' VIEW ON THE COMPANY'S DEVELOPMENT IN 2023

The Board of Commissioners is fully aware that Companies are indirectly influenced by national and global economic and industrial conditions, where in 2023, it faced challenging dynamics due to political and economic fragmentation that pushed global inflation interest rates sharply higher. Many countries had to respond by tightening their monetary policies, with developed countries doing so aggressively. This had quite an impact on Indonesia's economic growth rate that fell to 5.05% year on year (yoy) in 2023, slightly lower than 5.31% (yoy) in 2022.

As well as the current economic conditions, INALUM faced other challenges in 2023, not only internally but also externally to the Company. From the Company's internal perspective, challenges were seen in the production and sales volumes performance that were lower than those achieved in 2022. This was mainly due to the following 2 (two) conditions:

1. A pot cut out occurred at the end of 2022 that resulted in the need to carry out pot reconstruction in a number of reduction furnaces;
2. There was a rescheduling of the start up of the pot upgrading to April 2023.

Externally, despite international economic uncertainty, such as global economic growth that had not fully recovered, as well as increasing geopolitical threats, and falling commodity prices on the London Metal Exchange (LME), INALUM throughout 2023 showed high adaptation and agility, and succeeded in achieving the goals and targets set in the Company's financial plan.

We have to say that the split-off process is going well. The Board of Commissioners' view is that externally INALUM has been greatly influenced by raw material supply continuity especially as its core business is in the refinery (processing) stage, namely the processing of alumina into aluminum. In this business stage process, the main challenge for INALUM over the coming years will be how to maintain a sustainable supply of alumina from outside, provided it remains at the expected price level.

In the face of the Company's dynamic development conditions, the Board of Commissioners would like to express its appreciation for the strategic initiative steps taken by INALUM to minimize vulnerabilities and challenges. The steps taken by the Company included building a smelter facility and refinery to produce alumina in Mempawah Regency, West Kalimantan.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS' ASSESSMENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS' PERFORMANCE IN MANAGING THE COMPANY

To deal with the current dynamics, the Board of Directors adopted a number of strategic policies. The Board of Commissioners' assessment that these were positive, and we appreciate the strategic initiatives carried out by the Board of Directors during the fiscal year.

Overall, the Board of Directors has worked hard to ensure that the Company's financial performance remained positive throughout 2023. This can be seen in the Company's positive net profit achievement, and the Company's Budget Work Plan (RKAP) targets being exceeded even though the Company has had to face the challenging conditions as previously mentioned. For the strategic projects, the Board of Commissioners view is that the Board of Directors has tried its best to accelerate the Company's vital projects such as SGAR, which reached 82% at the end of 2023, and has completed the Pot Optimization pilot project with EGA, with 170 reduction furnaces upgraded through the start-up Pot Upgrading project.

The Board of Commissioners would encourage the Board of Directors to continue its improvement efforts so that the Company's performance can be more optimal, in the context of future continuity and development of the Company's business. In addition, considering the need to be oriented towards market needs, we also would like to suggest that the Board of Directors invites the Board of Commissioners to its customer gatherings. These gatherings are very strategic for mapping customer needs, and at the same time for making future improvements.

SUPERVISION OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ON THE COMPANY STRATEGY FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

In accordance with regulatory mandates, one of the main duties of the Board of Commissioners is to supervise the Board of Directors in managing the Company. This supervision starts with a formulation of the strategy when preparing the Company's Budget and Financial Plan (RKAP), with supervision also carried out during the strategy process. It is the view of the Board of Commissioners that the Board of Directors has formulated a well-planned strategy that includes efforts to mitigate risks that may arise early on. This strategy is also considered to be in line with what has been formulated and has provided positive results for the Company's performance.

In terms of Good Corporate Governance (GCG), its key principles of transparency, accountability, responsibility and fairness have been adhered to and implemented well. This can be seen in the mechanism and institutionalization of meetings held at the Commissioner level, and meetings held with the Commissioners and the Directors, and the interaction between the Committees and the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors at INALUM. The meeting mechanism has been running regularly, and has been institutionalized and is well documented. Likewise, meetings between the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors are held at least once a month with alternating hosts, namely the Board of Directors or the Board of Commissioners.

We also need to mention that regular field visits are carried out by the Board of Commissioners together with the Board of Directors once every two months. Whereas, meetings with the Committees can be held at any time based on need. In accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association, the Board of Commissioners also reviewed the Company's performance plans for 2023 including the Revised 2023 RKAP following INALUM's split-off on March 21, 2023. The Board of Commissioners has made several recommendations and notes including a review of the RKAP prepared by the Board of Directors so they can make adjustments to matters of concern to the Board of Commissioners such as: Social and Environmental Responsibility (SER) program, strategic project implementation, risk management, and other matters.

FREQUENCY AND MECHANISM OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS PROVIDING ADVICE TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

As well as supervising the management of the Company carried out by the Board of Directors, the Board of Commissioners also carries out regular monitoring duties and provides advice to the Board of Directors. The

Board of Commissioners supervision and advice covers the management of the Company, development of the Company, implementation of the Company's strategic policies, implementation of the provisions of the articles of association, and resolutions of the GMS, as well as applicable laws and regulations.

The mechanism used by the Board of Commissioners for providing advice is through the monthly meetings between the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors. The Board of Commissioners can also provide advice through written letters, including monthly routine letters, and on certain corporate action plans submitted by the Board of Directors to the Board of Commissioners. For field visits, the Board of Commissioners directly provides direction to both the Board of Directors and parties in the field who are responsible for operations and implementation of strategic projects.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS VIEW OR RESPONSES TO THE BUSINESS PROSPECTS AND FUTURE CHALLENGES

The Board of Commissioners' view is that the Company's performance plans and business prospects for 2024 have included an increase in performance compared to 2023. In 2024, the Company targets production and sales of 274,140 tons, much higher than the 2023 achievement. This plan will have an impact on the financial performance target in 2024, which will be higher than the performance achieved in 2023. However, there will still be a number of challenges the Company must face in 2024, including:

1. Developing Efficiencies
Apart from innovations at the management level, efficiencies have been developed by opening a whistleblowing system. This whistleblowing mechanism is expected to provide a deterrence effect to minimize irregularities and fraud, and to create cost efficiencies.
2. Supporting Government policies to create added value in the industrial development process, and at the same time supporting the green energy program that has been launched. These support the policy to increase smelter capacity, and with the stronger linkage with the green energy community have become INALUM's priority policies.
3. Fine tuning the pot upgrading project to achieve maximum performance.
4. Volatility of global aluminum prices
 - a. Related to the challenge of global aluminum price volatility, the Board of Commissioners has received an explanation from the Board of Directors that they have prepared a new price scheme plan that accommodates raw material components such as: alumina, CTP, and CPC which generally hedge LME volatility, especially for the purchase of alumina at a price still linked to the LME price index.

Other factors that the Board of Directors need to pay attention to in 2024 include:

1. Accelerating capex absorption considering that throughout 2023 capex realization was still low, and not yet optimal, due to the unrealized capital deposits for the SGAR project funding.
2. The Company must ensure that profitability from pure operations can be increased positively considering that the Company's profitability is still supported by other revenue.
3. The Company must ensure the operation readiness aspect for strategic projects so there are no obstacles when strategic projects enter the operational phase.

In general, the Board of Commissioners remains optimistic in welcoming the coming years, as the old saying goes, hope is the important pillar of the business world.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS VIEW OR RESPONSE TO GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IMPLEMENTATION WITHIN THE COMPANY

The Board of Commissioners appreciates the efforts made for GCG implementation in the Company, and this was proven by the Company achieving a GCG score of 95.79 for the 2022 fiscal year (published in 2023), an increase from the previous year's achievement of 95.06. This shows the high commitment of all Company Organs to governance. Within the Company, taking into account INALUM's position as a Systemic A Individual as per Minister of SOEs Regulation No. 2 of 2023, the Risk Organ Composition for GCG Implementation at INALUM is satisfactory.

The Company's internal control is satisfactory, however, the Board of Directors needs to ensure there is an adequate number of personnel in the Internal Audit Division. For Internal Audit, it is the opinion of the Board of Commissioners that they need to issue audit results reports more promptly after they have completed the audit process. Likewise, the risk management system is sufficient, especially as INALUM already has a reliable system for risk management. Also, the Board of Directors is committed to involving risk management aspects in its strategic business decisions. In terms of the Whistleblowing System (WBS), INALUM's WBS can be accessed via the Company's website. To date, the Board of Commissioners has not received any complaints concerning violations committed by the Company Organs.

The Board of Commissioners is committed to implementing governance in the Company, and this can be seen in the assessment in the Board of Commissioners aspect that achieved 33.77, an increase from the previous year's 33.32. The Board of Commissioners also followed up on recommendations in the GCG assessment results, which were provided through the Board of Commissioners Secretariat.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT OF THE COMMITTEES UNDER THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Overall, the performance of the Committees under the Board of Commissioners has been optimal and throughout 2023 the Committees provided many constructive recommendations to the Board of Commissioners to support its duty to provide advice to the Board of Directors. The Board of Commissioners would like to express its appreciation for the performance of the Committees under the Board of Commissioners who have worked very well, effectively, efficiently and have demonstrated optimal performance. Synergy and collaboration have been established in a warm, harmonious manner, both among fellow Committees, and with the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and all Company personnel.

INFORMATION ON CHANGES IN THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION

Following the Indonesian Mining Industry Holding transformation, INALUM which was originally an Indonesian Mining Industry Holding, becoming a member of the Indonesian Mining Industry Holding under MIND ID on March 21, 2023, there were changes in the Board of Commissioners composition, which originally numbered 6 (six) people as follows:

President Commissioner	: Doni Monardo
Independent Commissioner	: Muhammad Munir
Independent Commissioner	: Martuani Sormin
Commissioner	: Ilyas Asaad
Commissioner	: Nicolaus Teguh Budi Harjanto
Commissioner	: Ridwan Djamaluddin

To become only 4 (four) people, including:

President Commissioner/Independent	: Jhoni Ginting
Independent Commissioner	: Martuani Sormin
Commissioner	: Ilyas Asaad
Commissioner	: Ahmad Erani Yustika

APPRECIATION AND CLOSING

The Board of Commissioners believes that PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium is on the right growth path thanks to its collaboration and synergy with stakeholders. The 2023 achievements have strengthened INALUM's business, especially after the split-off. On this occasion, the Board of Commissioners would like to thank the entire Board of Directors and all INALUM people for the strong determination and dedication shown throughout 2023.

On behalf of the Board of Commissioners, we would also like to express our gratitude to Shareholders and Working Partners, who helped INALUM pass through 2023 with good results, with an increased confidence in being able to face the challenges of 2024 and the future with full optimism.

Jakarta, April 29, 2024
PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium

Jhoni Ginting
President Commissioner/Independent



Martuani Sormin
Independent Commissioner

Ahmad Erani Yustika
Commissioner



Jhonny Ginting
President Commissioner/
Independent

Ilyas Asaad
Commissioner



BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT



Danny Praditya

President Director
PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium

Dear Respected Shareholders and Stakeholders,

We offer praise and gratitude to the presence of God Almighty for the blessings and mercy bestowed upon all of us, especially PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium. On this auspicious occasion, allow us to present the Annual Report on the Company's performance for the fiscal year 2023. In this report we provide complete information regarding the performance of the Company's Board of Directors, business prospects and the implementation of Corporate Governance.

When managing the Company during 2023, the Board of Directors and all levels of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Persero) responded to the many changes experienced by the Company quickly and precisely, so that INALUM recorded a good performance that exceeded the RKAP target to close 2023. This success was thanks to the directives from the Shareholders and the Board of Commissioners. For this reason, the Board of Directors expresses its thanks and appreciation for the continuous support provided.

REVIEW OF GLOBAL AND NATIONAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Both global and national economic conditions throughout 2023 faced challenging dynamics, mainly due to the emergence of political and economic fragmentation that pushed global inflation interest rates sharply higher, where many countries responded by tightening their monetary policies, which developed countries had started aggressively.

In its Economic, Financial and Fiscal Review, Edition IV 2023, the Ministry of Finance stated that global economic conditions for most of the last year and a half were characterized by tight monetary policies, marked by a relatively high increase in benchmark interest rates. The start of the trend of increasing interest rates was mainly triggered by an increase in high inflation rates in many countries due to the pandemic. Monetary policy tightening continued to respond to persistently high inflationary pressures. The sloping inflation trend did not necessarily encourage simultaneous easing of global monetary policies.

Several central banks had decided to still consider the development of a sustainable decline in inflation before easing monetary policy. The United States was still holding its benchmark interest rate at 5.50% (November), and the European Union and the United Kingdom respective benchmark interest rates were being held at 4.50% and 5.25%. This condition had quite an impact on Indonesia's economic growth rate, which recorded a slow down to 5.05% year on year (yoy) in 2023, slightly lower than 5.31% (yoy) recorded in 2022. However, despite the global economic storm and high inflation, Indonesia was still showing resilience.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' EXPLANATION ON THE COMPANY'S DEVELOPMENT IN 2023

2023 was an important moment for the Company, with strategic steps being taken to ensure sustainable growth going forward. One of the key steps taken was the split off on March 21, 2023. During this process, the Company separated its holding function from its operational function, with the aim of maintaining a focus on stable operations in the primary aluminium industry.

Meanwhile, efforts to increase production capacity were also being carried out through pot upgrading and piloting pot optimization projects. However, the global geopolitical conditions were still unstable and presented their own challenges. This uncertainty affected commodity markets, including the aluminium market. These fluctuations also drove the Company to continue looking for opportunities in potential markets to maintain performance and support overall economic growth.

Trade tensions between major countries such as the United States, China and the European Union, as well as the tariff policies imposed, created uncertainty in aluminium trade traffic. While, changes in environmental regulations in many countries also influenced the business strategies of aluminium companies. Amid this dynamic, INALUM had to be prepared to face price fluctuations, changes in international trade traffic, and had to adjust its business strategies to face the existing challenges.

COMPANY STRATEGY AND STRATEGIC POLICIES FOR 2023

In line with the Company's Vision and Mission to become a Leading Global Company Based on Environmentally Friendly Integrated Aluminium, INALUM in carrying out its business activities always optimizes its resources through the use of appropriate, effective and environmentally friendly technology. INALUM has instigated several strategic policies to achieve the Company's vision are stated in the Company's Long Term Plan (RJPP), and in the Company's Work Plan and Budget (RKAP) every year.

To maintain the Company's competitiveness, the Board of Directors encourages cost effectiveness efforts such as prioritizing the use of costs, optimizing cost control, and efforts to multisource raw materials as a measure to anticipate any decline in aluminium commodity prices. On the other side, the Board of Directors encourages the creation of a safe, comfortable workplace and sustainable Company operations, by improving the Company's OHS performance (OHS program, occupational health program (e.g.: COG Sports Program, Periodical Medical Checkups),

management patrols), by improving a Positive Work Culture (e.g.: Rewards & recognition, continuous employee development, open communication), and Operational Excellence to encourage the performance achievements in 2023.

In line with the Government's mandate to strengthen the domestic aluminium industry value chain, the Company has instigated the following strategic initiatives:

1. **Smelter Grade Alumina Refinery (SGAR) Project**
The SGAR project is INALUM's effort to carry out vertical integration upstreaming in the primary aluminium industry value chain. The vehicle for this project is PT Borneo Alumina Indonesia (BAI), a subsidiary of INALUM together with ANTAM. In 2023, this project achieved EPC progress of 82.31%, and is expected to be completed in 2024.
2. **Pot Upgrading Project and Pot Optimization Pilot Test**
The Pot Upgrading and pot optimization project is one of INALUM's efforts to increase primary aluminium production to 300 ktpa, as well as an effort to increase process efficiency by applying more advanced technology. In 2023, construction was completed for 170 pots, and is targeted to start operating stably in 2024. Meanwhile, for pot optimization in 2023 pilot testing has been completed for 5 (five) pots, and further evaluation will continue on the results of performance tests and gate reviews for conversion of another 298 pots in 2024.
3. **Aluminium Remelt Project**
This project is INALUM's effort to enter the secondary aluminium industry, in this case PT Indonesia Aluminium Alloy (IAA), a subsidiary of INALUM, to act as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). In 2023, IAA completed the process of revamping its production facilities and is expected to operate commercially in 2024.

In addition to the above strategic initiatives, INALUM also carried out other strategic initiatives such as: Smelter II Kuala Tanjung, Kuala Tanjung Industrial Zone (KIKT) and pre-IPO/IPO preparations that are currently continuing to progress.

THE ROLE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN FORMULATING STRATEGY AND STRATEGIC POLICY

To face the conditions in 2023, the strategy and strategic policy established by the Company was influenced by economic and industry conditions, the Company's current performance, and the latest issues that affect the sustainability of the Company's business. For this reason, INALUM strives to face the dynamics that occur while supporting the National Government's vision by continuing the downstreaming program to maintain future business continuity, in this case the Board of Directors adopted the Shareholders' Aspirations and RJPP as the basis for formulating its Strategy and Strategic Policy.

The Company's Board of Directors play an important role in formulating strategies and policies to achieve the Company's goals, and to provide maximum feedback to all stakeholders. The Board of Directors formulates strategies and policies to be implemented by the Company for the short term, medium term and long term. At a technical level, the Board of Directors provides an overview of the key targets that need to be achieved by the Company so they can be implemented by the executives and lower levels.

PROCESSES CARRIED OUT BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO ENSURE STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

In carrying out its duties and functions in managing the Company, the Board of Directors is responsible for establishing a long-term vision and identifying market opportunities and challenges. The Board of Directors also plays a role in determining the strategic direction the Company will take to achieve its business goals. The Board of Directors must also ensure that all employees understand the Company's targets, strategies and work programs set for that year. Furthermore, to ensure the achievement of the Company's strategy, the Board of Directors applies the principle of active monitoring control. In monitoring, the Board of Directors, if necessary, carries out debottlenecking and realignment of the Company's targets and strategies, so that the strategies carried out by the Company are in accordance with the directives and policies set. The Board of Directors also encourages all parts of the Company to optimize their efforts so that the Company's strategy will provide sustainable value for the Company.

COMPANY PERFORMANCE ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2023

INALUM continuously strives to optimize the Company's performance in accordance with Shareholder directives. As the largest aluminium company in Indonesia, with experience and excellence in technology, the Company always produces quality products. The Company focuses on meeting domestic aluminium needs, so that the majority of sales are in the domestic market at 96%, and the remaining 4% are sales to foreign markets in order to maintain INALUM's existence in the global market. This reflects INALUM's commitment to supporting the national aluminium industry. Up to the end of 2023, the Company had contributed 62% of the domestic Aluminium needs.

Furthermore, to support its production capacity, the Company owns superior facilities and factories, including a Smelting Plant (ISP Plant), a Hydroelectric Power Plant (IPP Plant), and large capacity Storage facilities. The Company's

facilities and factories are also equipped with advanced technology, to optimize their operations and produce quality products. The aluminium products produced by the Company consist of aluminium ingots, aluminium billets and aluminium foundry alloys.

In terms of financial performance at the end of 2023, the Company recorded a net profit of USD475,830 thousand, higher than the 2023 RKAP target, mainly driven by other revenue, as a result of the split off corporate action in Q1 2023.

COMPARISON OF REALIZATION WITH TARGET

The Company set a number of targets to be achieved in 2023 based on several assumptions that formed the basis for carrying out its business activities, and were adjusted to the industry and economic conditions, as well as other factors. Overall, the Company in 2023 was positive, as can be seen in the total realized production of 215,130 tons, or 95% of the target of 225,788 tons. On the marketing side, the Company recorded sales of 220,126 tons in 2023, or 94% of the target of 219,472 tons. Production and sales in 2023 were lower than the target due to the unrealized production and sales of IAA secondary billets.

While, revenue realized USD544,848 thousand in 2023, or 90% of the target of USD602,840 thousand. This was lower than the target mainly due to a decrease in sales of 17,129 tons as a result of the production reduction target, and a decrease in the price of LME Cash from USD2,707/Ton in 2022 to USD2,252/Ton in 2023. The Company also posted a net profit of USD475,830 thousand in 2023, or 1,155% of the target.

OBSTACLES AND CHALLENGES FACED BY THE COMPANY IN 2023

The Company understands that its business activities come with risks, both risks that can be controlled and risks that are beyond the Company's control. Therefore, the Board of Directors has mapped the obstacles and challenges faced during 2023 that could have a significant impact on the Company's performance. The biggest challenges for the Company overall come from external factors, especially the global economy that has an impact on national economic conditions. Economic uncertainty

due to global and regional geopolitical conditions causes volatility in commodity prices, including raw material prices. In this area, the Board of Directors has instigated cost effectiveness efforts to reduce operational costs so that total costs are below the set targets.

Parallel to this, to address and provide answers to other challenges faced, the Board of Directors endeavors to take appropriate steps, such as monitoring market trends, managing risks, utilizing technology and optimizing the use of resources. This is also to take advantage of opportunities to achieve higher financial efficiencies.

ANALYSIS OF FUTURE BUSINESS PROSPECTS

The global economy in 2024 will still be overshadowed by challenges and uncertainties. The IMF estimates that the global economy will weaken in 2024 compared to 2023. According to the IMF, the global economy in 2024 will grow by 2.9% from projected growth in 2023 of 3.0%. Several matters will influence global economic growth, including the pace of China's economy that is slowing down due to weakening consumption and a crisis in its property sector.

This condition could have an impact on slowing Indonesia's export performance, considering that China is one of Indonesia's main trading partners. Also, the Middle East conflict in the second semester of 2023, and the prolonged Russia-Ukraine war are also increasing pressure on the global economy. These geopolitical risks have the potential to disrupt the pace of the world economy if they continue, and could trigger increases in world energy and food prices, and trigger increased inflation.

Despite the global economic uncertainty, the Indonesian economy remains resilient. Bank Indonesia estimates that Indonesia's economic growth in 2024 will be in the range of 4.7%-5.5%, supported by an accommodative monetary policy towards stability and growth. In 2024, consumption performance, both private and Government, and investments are expected to continue to increase in line with strong people's consumption patterns, a positive impact of the election, and the sustainable development of the National Strategic Projects (PSN).

In line with this, the Company has determined that in 2024, domestic sales targets will be focused on companies operating in the construction, automotive, cable, sheet/plate/foil and other sectors. While, export sales are planned

at 10,200 tons, consisting of 6,000 tons for Billet and 4,200 tons for Alloy. Inventory at the end of December 2024 is estimated at 8,076 tons to maintain smooth supplies in the following period.

Also, seeing the growth of the Electric Vehicle (EV) ecosystem, the Board of Directors is optimistic that it can provide solid growth in 2024 as aluminium is a key component for making Electric Vehicles. While, in the upstream sector, the Smelter Grade Alumina Refinery (SGAR) Project is targeted to be completed in semester 2 of 2024. The SGAR Project is expected to strengthen the Company's supply chain structure that is currently still dependent on external sources. At the same time, the pot upgrading project is targeted to be completed and will make a positive contribution to increasing production.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' EXPLANATION REGARDING HUMAN CAPITAL (HC)

Human Capital (HC) is an important aspect in supporting business development and sustainability. INALUM consistently carries out HC management and development in a planned, systematic and sustainable manner to improve the Company's performance, as regulated in the HC Development Guidelines in the Board of Directors' Decree No. SK-022/DIRPEL/2019 concerning Human Capital Development Systems.

To support the Company's performance in 2023 and to actively implement the internalization of AKHLAK cultural values, INALUM instigated strategic programs to manage and optimally develop human capital in line with the Shareholders' mandate and directives. The steps taken included:

1. Strategic Workforce Planning (SWP);
2. Market Competitiveness;
3. Performance Based Culture;
4. Inalum Development Program; and
5. Inalum Culture & Learning Festival.

Through these programs and sustainable strategic programs in the future, it is hoped that we can support and accelerate the Company's strategic and operational performance to realize INALUM's hopes of becoming a world-class company.

To support an optimal electronic-based document system within the Company, in 2023 the Company's Board of Directors established a policy regarding the use of electronic

signatures when ratifying contracts or important documents, and reduced the dependence on physical signatures that are time consuming and vulnerable to manipulation. The aim of establishing this policy was to ensure the integrity, authentication and irrefutability of important documents electronically, and to increase the effectiveness of carrying out Company functions. Establishing these policies is expected to speed up business processes, minimize the risk of errors, and increase the security of Company data.

DEVELOPMENTS IN GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IMPLEMENTATION WITHIN THE COMPANY

Business activities in the Company are carried out in accordance with the Corporate Governance Policy that has been specifically designed to optimize Company Value. Not only compliance with regulations, but also the principles of Good Corporate Governance are also adopted into the Company's culture to provide protection for stakeholder interests. INALUM continuously strives to improve the quality of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) implementation practices by:

1. The Company's Good Corporate Governance implementation is applied consistently through a GCG Soft structure that is in line with the Company's governance principles, including:
 - a. Company Articles of Association;
 - b. MIND ID Strategic Guidelines and Implementation Policies;
 - c. Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners Charter (Board Manual);
 - d. Good Corporate Governance Guidelines;
 - e. Company Code of Conduct;
 - f. Internal Audit Charter;
 - g. Risk Management Policy;
 - h. Gratification Control Policy;
 - i. Whistleblowing System Policy;
 - j. Conflict of Interest Management Policy.

GCG Implementation Principles

The Company is committed to applying GCG principles consistently and systematically as stated in the Corporate Governance Guidelines stated in the Minister of SOEs Regulation No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023 concerning Guidelines for Governance and Significant Corporate Activities, which include:

1. The Transparency Principle, namely transparency in carrying out the decision-making process and transparency in disclosing material and relevant information regarding the Company.
2. To apply this, the Company has instigated an information transparency policy for stakeholders in accordance

with statutory regulations. The Company discloses information in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations, including financial and non-financial information as well as other material information while still paying attention to the principles of confidentiality and the interests of the Company.

3. The Accountability Principle, namely clarity of function, implementation and accountability of Organs so that Company management is carried out effectively.
4. To apply this, the Company's leadership must be accountable for its performance in a transparent and fair, correct, measurable manner and in accordance with the interests of the Company while still taking into account the interests of Shareholders and other Stakeholders, and the accountability of the Company's organs is reflected in the determination of performance indicators as well as the functions and responsibilities of each Company organ for. The functions and responsibilities of the organs must be in line and aligned with the Company's Vision and be measurable.
5. The Responsibility Principle, namely conformity in Company management to statutory regulations and healthy corporate principles.
6. To apply this, responsibility is realized by fulfilling the Company's obligations in following applicable laws and regulations related to healthy corporate principles. Company management is also carried out in good faith and based on sound business ethics so as to provide added value for stakeholders. The Company's responsibility principle is also realized through community development and environmental preservation activities in the sustainable Social and Environmental Responsibility (SER) programs.
7. The Independency Principle, namely a situation where the Company is managed professionally without conflicts of interest and influence/pressure from any party that is not in accordance with statutory regulations and healthy corporate principles
8. To apply this, independency is realized by the Company by respecting the rights & obligations, duties & responsibilities and authority of the Organs so that the Company's management decision making is free from potential conflicts of interest.
9. The Fairness Principle, namely fairness and equality in fulfilling the rights of Stakeholders that arise based on agreements and statutory regulations.
10. To apply this, the Company involves stakeholders to provide input, suggestions or constructive opinions for the Company in accordance with statutory regulations.

In addition, the Company's GCG also refers to the 4 (four) corporate governance pillars as stated in the 2021 General Guidelines for Indonesian Corporate Governance (PUGKI), namely ethical behavior, accountability, transparency and sustainability.

Monitoring GCG Implementation

The Board of Commissioners as a Company Organ, through the Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee, carries out supervision, research, evaluations and recommendations, as well as provides input for improvements and efforts to strengthen the Company's GCG. While, the Board of Directors' supervisory function regarding the Company's GCG is carried out through the Corporate Secretary to ensure that the Company has applied GCG principles in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and best practices related to the management of the Company.

GCG Evaluation/Assessment

INALUM is committed to continuously improving the Company's GCG principles to create added value for its shareholders and stakeholders. To measure the extent to which GCG has been implemented, INALUM maps the Company's condition by conducting regular assessments. These assessments demonstrate the Company's compliance as part of a SOE with the Minister of SOEs Regulation No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023 concerning Guidelines for Governance and Significant Corporate Activities of SOEs. The results of the Company's GCG assessments were as follows:

Year	Achievement	Category	Assessor
2015	83.68	Good	North Sumatra BPKP
2016	91.59	Very Good	Independent Consultant
2017	93.80	Very Good	North Sumatra BPKP
2018	94.34	Very Good	Independent Consultant
2019	94.37	Very Good	North Sumatra BPKP
2020	94.78	Very Good	Independent Consultant
2021	95.06	Very Good	Self-Assessment assisted by an independent consultant
2022	95.79	Very Good	Independent Consultant
2023	No GCG assessment was carried out in the 2023 fiscal year.		

Efforts to Improve GCG Quality

To improve the GCG quality in 2023, the Company:

1. Evaluated the results of the 2022 GCG assessment by following up on recommendations for the 2022 GCG assessment as areas of improvement, which is currently being carried out
2. Carried out updates to governance guidelines/policies in accordance with the Minister of SOEs Regulations, Articles of Association and Strategic Guidelines & Implementing Policies of MIND ID.
3. Carried out socialization and internalization of GCG.
4. Implemented ISO 37001 Anti-Bribery Management System (SMAP) and other Management Systems (Quality, OHS, Environment, Information Security, Energy, International & Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code).
5. Integrated the Governance, Risk and Compliance (GRC) as stated in the President Director Circular No. SE-005/DIRUT/2023 concerning Integration of the Governance, Risk Management and Compliance.
6. Implemented Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG).
7. Applied Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI) performance standards.

Development of GCG Implementation in the Company

The Company consistently developed its GCG implementation and development throughout 2023, including:

1. Carried out the Company's split off corporate action in accordance with Government Regulation No. 45 and 46 of 2022 that became effective on March 21, 2023.
2. Carried out updates to governance guidelines/policies in accordance with the Minister of SOEs Regulations, Articles of Association and Strategic Guidelines & Policies of MIND ID.

3. Integrated the Governance, Risk and Compliance (GRC) as stated in the President Director Circular No. SE-005/DIRUT/2023 concerning Integration of Governance, Risk Management and Compliance.
4. Evaluated the results of the 2022 GCG assessment by following up on recommendations as areas of improvement and measured the effectiveness of GCG implementation in 2023 using a matrix based on the provisions in the Minister of SOEs Regulations No. PER-1/MBU/03/2023, PER-2/MBU/03/2023 and PER-3/MBU/03/2023 concerning INALUM's internal guidelines/policies that are currently being carried out by independent consultants.
5. Carried out socialization and internalization of GCG by involving resource persons from BPKP SUMUT.
6. Carried out a Whistleblowing System (WBS) and Gratification Control Campaign by distributing banners to all Departments and Sections and animated videos as well as providing appeals for gratification control during religious holidays.
7. Received Recertification of ISO 37001 Anti-Bribery Management System (SMAP) and/or other Surveillance Management Systems (Quality, OHS, Environment, Information Security, Energy, International & Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code).
8. Implemented Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG).
9. Applied Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI) performance standards.

Implementation of Internal Control and Risk Management Systems in 2023

The Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners have evaluated the effectiveness of the Internal Control System. Overall, the Internal Control System at INALUM is effective and adequate in managing the risks faced by the Company so that it remains within tolerance limits (risk appetite). An effective and adequate Internal Control System can be seen in the operations that are carried out effectively and efficiently, submission of accurate and reliable financial reports, as well as the safeguarding of Company assets, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. This is expected to support the Company in achieving its stated goals and improve the Company's performance on an ongoing basis.

The Internal Control System in the Company's operational activities reflects the management's commitment to increasing the Company's compliance with applicable laws and regulations, ensuring the availability of correct, complete and timely financial reports and management reports, as well as meeting the efficiency and effectiveness of business activities in accordance with the Company's vision, mission and goals. The Internal Control System supports the achievement of performance goals, increases value for stakeholders, minimizes the risk of loss and maintains compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

To increase the possibility of achieving the Company's targets and objectives, INALUM has implemented a Three Lines Control/Defense Model in accordance with ISO 31000-2019 best practices, and adopted Minister of SOEs Regulation No. PER-5/MBU/09/2022 of 2022 concerning the Risk Management in SOEs (subsequently revised by Minister of SOEs Regulation No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023 of 2023 concerning Guidelines for Governance and Significant Corporate Activities of SOEs), as a strategic framework to support the sustainability and growth of the Company's business.

The Risk Management Department, as the Second Line of Defense in the Three Lines Model, manages the Company's risk management, including; preparing, implementing and supervising risk management policies, procedures and frameworks. The risk management function always collaborates with the first line of defense (risk owner) to identify, analyze, evaluate and mitigate risks more holistically, as well as to ensure coordinated risk management, and reduce any uncertainty faced by the Company.

In 2023, the Risk Management Department (IRM) has carried out work programs including:

1. Prepared and updated policies, procedures and standard operating procedures (SOP) for managing the Company's risk management by referring to and ratifying the MIND ID Holding Company Policy (KP) as well as adopted PERMEN KBUMN No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023.
2. Determined the Company's Risk Appetite in accordance with the MIND ID Holding Company directive by referring to PERMEN KBUMN No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023.
3. Prepared a Risk Study as a management reference document for consideration in making Strategic Decisions.
4. Identified the Top Risk Company Risks through the Company Risk Profile FGD, and then determined in the 2023 RKAP, the risk levels to be evaluated and monitored periodically until the end of the year.
5. Completed the 25 MIND ID Group Risk Management Sub-Committee Work Programs, including; Risk Culture Survey, and Risk Management Academy.
6. Held the INALUM Risk Management Awards that is routinely held every year as an appreciation for the Department's risk management within the Company.
7. Prepared regular Risk Management Reports to stakeholders, as part of Risk Management Communication and Consultation.
8. Prepared and updated policies, procedures and standard operating procedures (SOP) for managing the Company's risk management by referring to and ratifying the MIND ID Holding Company Policy (KP) as well as adopted PERMEN KBUMN No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023.

MANAGEMENT OF THE WHISTLEBLOWING SYSTEM WITHIN THE COMPANY AND ITS DEVELOPMENT IN 2023

The Company is committed to implementing good governance, and one of the efforts made was by providing a system that regulates procedures for complaints and disclosure of violations called the Whistleblowing System (WBS) as follows:

1. The Company has issued Company Regulation No. PER-008/DIRPEL/2021 concerning the Whistleblowing System.
2. The category of violations followed up by the Company include violations in the form of fraud, corruption, abuse of official authority, legal violations and other violations that are detrimental to the Company and its stakeholders.
3. The Whistleblowing System is managed by the Company's internal teams (Legal and Compliance Department, Risk Management, Internal Audit and Human Capital).
4. Violation reports are addressed to the Whistleblowing Team and submitted in writing via the following whistleblowing media:
 - e-mail: wbs@inalum.id;
 - Letter addressed to: INALUM Whistleblowing Team at: INALUM Head Office, P.O.BOX 1 Kuala Tanjung, Sei Suka District, Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra Province;
 - Short message to the cellular telephone number specified by the Company: (Mobile No. (WhatsApp Message Only): +62-813-5454-3100).
5. For every report that meets the 5W + 1H criteria according to its scope, and there is evidence submitted, the Whistleblowing Team will follow up on the report within a maximum deadline of 30 (thirty) working days.
6. The Company is obliged to keep the identity of the whistleblower and the contents of the report confidential. In addition, the Company also guarantees protection for the whistleblower from all forms of threats, intimidation or unpleasant actions from any

party as long as the whistleblower maintains the confidentiality of the reported case.

7. During 2023, the Company received 4 (four) alleged violation reports committed by employees. The Whistleblowing Team in accordance with the provisions followed up these reports, and the results of the Whistleblowing Team's reviews found no violations.
8. The Whistleblowing Team reports the WBS Report on a quarterly basis to the President Director.
9. The Company can also reward whistleblowers for reporting violations that can be proven and save the Company's assets and finances.
10. All reported parties that are proven to have committed a violation will be sanctioned in accordance with the provisions set by the Company.

ANALYSIS OF THE 2023 GCG IMPLEMENTATION ASSESSMENT RESULTS AND PROGRESS COMPARED TO THE PREVIOUS YEAR

In 2023, the Company carried out an independent consultant assessment of the Company's GCG implementation for the Fiscal Year 2022, covering the period January 23, 2023 – March 3, 2023, using the parameters and indicators stipulated in the Secretary of the Ministry of SOEs Decree No. SK-16/S.MBU/2012.

The GCG implementation assessment results for the Fiscal Year 2022 included 23 (twenty three) recommendations as Areas of Improvement (Aoi), which needed to be followed to improve the quality of GCG implementation in the following year.

As a program to measure the GCG implementation in 2023, the Company evaluated or reviewed the areas of improvement. The Company followed up all GCG recommendations made in 2022, and independent assessors will test all follow-up results again to ensure the quality of the follow-up meets the terms and conditions. An analysis of the GCG assessment results is shown below:

Year	Achievement	Category	Number of Recommendations	Assessor
2020	94.78	Very Good	36	Independent Consultant
2021	95.06	Very Good	31	Self-Assessment assisted by an independent consultant
2022	95.79	Very Good	23	Independent Consultant
2023	Following the revocation of KBUMN Secretary Decree No. SK-16/S.MBU/2012 concerning Indicators/Parameters for Assessment and Evaluation of Good Corporate Governance in SOEs dated August 16, 2023, the GCG implementation assessment and evaluation at INALUM for the 2023 Fiscal Year was stopped until the issuance of a new decision from KBUMN.			

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMPANY'S SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY PROGRAMS

The basis for implementing the Company's SER program as part of a SOE includes:

1. Republic of Indonesia Presidential Regulation No. 111 of 2022 concerning Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.
2. Republic of Indonesia Minister of SOEs Regulation No. PER-01/MBU/03/2023 concerning Special Assignments and SER Programs for SOEs;
3. Strategic Guidelines for the SER sectors in PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero).
4. Board of Directors Regulation No. PER-010/DIRUT/2022 concerning INALUM SER, as amended by Board of Directors Regulation No. PER-005/DIRUT/2023 concerning PT INALUM's SER.
5. Externally, Inalum, as part of the global world refers, to the Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI) "Performance Standard" V-3.

Company's Flagship SER Program

The Flagship SER programs run by the Company focus on the SDGs and the 3 (three) pillars of the SOE SER program, namely:

1. Education :

No	Program	Description of Program Impact
a	Repairs to School Buildings and Facilities	- Teaching and learning activities become more comfortable and safe - Education facilities and infrastructure become more usable
b	High School/Equivalent, Diploma I and SI Scholarships	85% of INALUM S1 scholarship recipients increased their GPA - The number of Youth around the Company with Skills in Industry and Mining Increased after receiving the AKIPBA Diploma 1 scholarship. - High school and equivalent students increased their motivation to learn
c	Early Childhood Education Development	- There is a PAUD behind the Delima Indrapura market - Several high achieving children in PAUD are already good at reading and arithmetic. - The communities, especially traders at the Delima Indrapura Market who have toddlers, are greatly helped by saving educational costs and ensuring the safety of children's growth and development.

2. Environment :

No	Program	Description of Program Impact
a	Tree Planting in the Lake Toba Area.	- Reforestation has taken place in critical land areas around the Lake Toba Water Catchment Area (DTA). - The Community is involved in the conservation plant nursery program at the Samosir Botanical Gardens. - There is increased public understanding of the importance of preserving nature by not cutting down trees, and by participating in planting and maintaining trees.
b	Beach and Mangrove Conservation	- Prevents abrasion in coastal areas. - Maintains coastal ecosystems. - Educates communities on how to plant and preserve mangroves. - Has become a tourist area.
c	Biodiversity Protection Program (Migratory Waterbird Conservation and Jurung Fish Cultivation)	- Helps conservation of protected animals - Educates the public about preserving protected animals.

3. MSME:

No	Program	Description of Program Impact
a	SME Business Equipment Assistance	- Increased production capacity of SMEs. - Increased turnover/income of fostered SMEs. - Increased number of SME workforce absorption.
b	Promotion of SME products	- The marketing reach of SME products is expanding. - Increased SME income. - SME products have become better known to the public. - SMEs' understanding of using e-commerce has increased.
c	Training and Capacity development for SMEs	- Quality and customer trust in certified SME products. - Increased turnover of fostered SMEs. - Increased understanding and awareness of SMEs regarding the licensing and certification required for products.

Impact of SER Activities on the Company, Shareholders and Sustainable Development

For the Company, the SER program has had the following impact:

1. Increased INALUM's reputation and image as a company that is responsible and cares about the environment and social issues.
2. Increased INALUM's accessibility in terms of business licensing, funding for business development, and also product sales that are acceptable not only in Indonesia but also at the global level.
3. Reduced risks and costs that arise in relation to environmental and social interactions where social conflict can be minimized with the appropriate SER programs.

Impact on Shareholders:

1. Increased stability and sustainability of the Company as a result of proper implementation of SER.
2. Increased shareholder satisfaction that is also felt from increased shareholder confidence in the Company.

Impact on Sustainable Development:

INALUM is participating in the affected operational areas, by:

1. Increasing community welfare through the SER program that helps achieve sustainable development goals, such as alleviating poverty, improving health and education.
2. Being involved in environmental preservation from an education and tourism perspective, and implementing eco-innovations that help achieve sustainable development goals, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, protecting biodiversity and sustainable management of natural resources.
3. Strengthening partnerships with other parties, such as Governments, agencies and institutions, the world of education and society, and also the private sector.

CHANGES IN THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE

In 2023 to the Board of Directors composition changed 2 (times) as follows:

1. At the time of the entity separation between MIND ID and INALUM on March 21, 2023, based on the Minister of SOEs Decree, and the President Director of PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) as Shareholders of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium No. SK-56/ MBU/03/2023 and No. SK-02/DIRUT/III/2023, there were changes in the nomenclature of Directors, together with termination of Directors, and based on these Decrees, the dismissal and appointment of Directors was as follows:
 - a. Dismissed with honor as a Director of INALUM:
 - Hendi Prio Santoso as President Director.
 - Dilo Seno Widagdo as Director of Business Development.
 - b. Appointed the following as members of the INALUM Board of Directors:
 - Rainaldy Harahap as Director of Operations.
 - Benny Alexander Fd. Wiwoho as Director of Human Capital.
 - c. Transferred the assignment of Danny Praditya, who was originally Director of Operations and Portfolio, to become President Director with the remaining term of office continuing his previous term of office in accordance with the Minister of SOEs Decree No. SK- 355/MBU/10/2021.

Thus, the INALUM Board of Directors composition was as follows

No	Nomenclature	Official
1	President Director	Danny Praditya
2	Director of Finance	Devi Pradnya Paramita
3	Director of Operations	Rainaldy Harahap
4	Director of Human Capital	Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho

Based on the INALUM Annual General Meeting of Shareholders Resolution dated June 16, 2023, Melati Sarnita was appointed as Director of Business Development, so the INALUM Board of Directors composition became as follows:

No	Nomenclature	Official
1	President Director	Danny Praditya
2	Director of Finance	Devi Pradnya Paramita
3	Director of Operations	Rainaldy Harahap
4	Director of Human Capital	Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho
5	Director of Business Development	Melati Sarnita

APPRECIATION AND CLOSING

The Board of Directors is fully aware that achieving our performance in 2023 is thanks to the support and cooperation shown by many parties, especially the Board of Commissioners and shareholders, who endlessly and continuously support and provide constructive direction for the realization of the Company's vision and mission.

In closing the 2023 report, allow us as the Board of Directors, to express our deepest gratitude and deepest appreciation to all Company employees for their dedication, loyalty and hard work in supporting the Company's business targets and development.

The Board of Directors also would like to thank all stakeholders and business partners for their support and cooperation so that the Company was able to optimize its role in the post-split off with MIND ID and could provide maximum benefits to the communities and the State.

Jakarta, April 29, 2024
PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium

Danny Praditya
President Director

STATEMENT BY THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS CONCERNING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE 2023 ANNUAL REPORT OF PT INDONESIA ASAHAN ALUMINIUM

We, the undersigned, testify that all information in the 2023 Annual Report of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium is presented in its entirety, and we take full responsibility for the correctness of the contents in this Annual Report.

This statement is hereby made in all truthfulness.

Jakarta, April 29, 2024

Members of the Board of Commissioners,

President Commissioner/Independent



Jhoni Ginting

Independent Commissioner



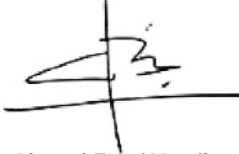
Martuani Sormin

Commissioner



Ilyas Asaad

Commissioner



Ahmad Erani Yustika

Members of the Board of Directors,

President Director



Danny Praditya

Director of Finance



Devi Pradnya Paramita

Director of Operations



Rainaldy Harahap

Director of Human Capital



Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho

Director of Business Development



Melati Sarnita



Rainaldy Harahap
Director of Operations

Melati Sarnita
Director of Business Development

Danny Praditya
President Director





Devi Pradnya Paramita
Director of Finance

Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho
Director of Human Capital



03



The Company strives to be a leader in quality, sustainability and customer satisfaction. Therefore, INALUM always strives to produce quality products with global standards.

COMPANY PROFILE



IDENTITY OF THE COMPANY



Name

▶ PT Indoneisa Asahan Aluminium

Short Name

▶ INALUM



Date of Establishment

▶ January 6, 1976



Total Employees

▶ 1,819 people (2023)



Legal Basis of Establishment

▶ PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium was established based on Deed No. 2 dated January 6, 1976, made before Julian Nimrod Siregar Gelar Mangaradja Namora, S.H., Notary in Jakarta. The Company's deed of establishment was approved by the Minister of Justice based on Decree No. Y.A.5/12/20 dated January 10, 1976 and was announced in the Supplement to State Gazette No. 4 on January 13, 1976.



Line of Business

▶ Aluminium Production and Processing



Share Ownership

▶ Company Share Ownership as of December 31, 2023:

- ▶ Dwiwarna Series A Shares Republic of Indonesia (0.00001%)
- ▶ Series B shares PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) or MIND ID (Mining Industry Indonesia) (99.99999%)



Authorized Capital

▶ Rp21,724,959,915,000

Issued and Fully Paid Up Capital

▶ Rp5,431,240,290,000





ACCESS TO THE COMPANY



Office Address

► **Head office**
Kuala Tanjung, Kecamatan Sei Suka,
Kabupaten Batu Bara,
Sumatera Utara 21657



Telephone

► +62 622 31311



Email

► corsec@inalum.id



Company Website

► www.inalum.id



YouTube

► INALUM Official



Facebook

► PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium



Instagram

► @inalum



Twitter

► @INALUM_Official



LinkedIn

► PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium





BRIEF HISTORY OF THE COMPANY



INALUM AT A GLANCE

The Company's history began with a feasibility study in 1919, which aimed to take advantage of the energy potential in the Asahan river water as a resource for power generation. Even though this plan was only implemented in 1972, it then developed with a project to build an aluminium smelter. In 1976, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia together with the Nippon Asahan Aluminium consortium established PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium as a realization of this plan. The company ownership underwent changes until finally in 2013, the Government took over all shares of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium, making it the 141st State-Owned Enterprise (BUMN), based on Government Regulation No. 26 of 2014 dated April 21, 2014, thereby changing the Company's status to PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Persero).

On November 10 2017, the Government issued Government Regulation No. 47 of 2017 concerning additional Republic of Indonesia equity participation in the share capital of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Persero). Then on November 27, 2017, the Government signed a transfer of Government shares from PT Aneka Tambang Tbk, PT Bukit Asam Tbk, PT Timah Tbk, and PT Freeport Indonesia to PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Persero). This marked the beginning of the formation of the Mining Industry Holding. Other developments included the divestment of PT Freeport Indonesia shares in 2018, involving the Central Government, Papua Provincial Government, Mimika Regency Government, and the Mining Industry Holding.

In 2019, the Mining Industry Holding was changed to Mining Industry Indonesia or MIND ID. Since then, PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Persero) has carried out two tasks, namely as a Mining Industry Holding with the identity MIND ID, and as an operator of the aluminium smelting factory with the identity Inalum.

Then, on December 8 2022, the Government issued Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation No. 45 of 2022 concerning Reduction of the Republic of Indonesia State Capital Participation in the Company PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Persero). Based on PP No.45/2022, Inalum was no longer a holding company, but had changed its status to a member of MIND ID, the BUMN Holding Mining Industry. On the same date, the Government also issued Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation No. 46 of 2022 dated December 8, 2022 concerning the Republic of Indonesia State Capital Participation for the Establishment of a Limited Liability Company (Persero) in the Mining Sector. Where PP No. 46/2022 marked the formation of PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) as a new entity from MIND ID, as well as confirming transformation of the MIND ID corporation into a strategic holding company. Inalum is now aligned with other MIND ID members with the aim that MIND ID will focus more as a strategic holding company, while Inalum will focus on developing national aluminium downstreaming.





Information on Changes in Company Name and Status

The Company was officially established on January 6, 1976 with the name PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium, and has never its name until now. However, the Company has experienced several changes in status, as previously explained in the brief discussion on INALUM, in 2014, the Company's status officially changed to a BUMN based on Government Regulation No. 26 of 2014 so that INALUM's status became PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Persero). Then, in 2017, the Government established the Mining Industry Holding and Inalum was entrusted as the holding company that owns the majority of shares in the three largest mining industry companies in Indonesia, namely PT Aneka Tambang Tbk, PT Bukit Asam Tbk, PT Timah Tbk, and PT Freeport Indonesia. Then, in 2019, the Mining Industry Holding was transformed into MIND ID (Mining Industry Indonesia) to differentiate INALUM's function as an aluminium smelting factory operator, and the Holding function. Then, in 2023, with the issuance of PP No. 45/2022 and PP No. 46/2022, Inalum's status, which was previously PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Persero), became PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium, and INALUM was no longer a holding company.

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES AND COMPANY PRODUCTS AND/OR SERVICES

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES BASED ON THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

As stated in Article 3 of the Company's Articles of Association, which was last amended and ratified through Deed No. 138 dated March 21, 2023, made before Jose Dima Satria, S.H., M.Kn., Notary, in Jakarta, the Company's aims and objectives are to carry out business in the integrated aluminium, mining and industrial sectors, as well as the Company's resources optimization to manufacture high-quality and highly competitive goods and/or services to generate profits to increase the Company value by applying the Limited Liability Company principles. To achieve its aims and objectives, the Company can carry out the following main business activities:

1. Building and running a business in the field of Alumina production and processing, Coke Calcination Plant including its derivative products, Aluminium Smelting Plant and Secondary Aluminium Factory and including its derivative products:
 - a. Non-ferrous base metal manufacturing industry;
 - b. Non-ferrous metal grinding industry;
 - c. Non-ferrous and steel metal casting industry; and
 - d. Coal products manufacturing.
2. Building and operating a business in the mineral mining sector including but not limited to copper, tin, iron, nickel, bauxite and gold, including general investigations, explorations, feasibility studies, construction, mining, processing, refining, transportation, sales and post-mining activities; including:
 - a. Bauxite ore mining;
 - b. Copper ore mining;
 - c. Nickel ore mining;
 - d. Other precious metal ore mining;
 - e. Tin ore mining;
 - f. Lead ore mining;
 - g. Iron sand mining; and
 - h. Iron ore mining.
3. Coal mining;
4. Other mining and excavation support activities;
5. Wholesale trade in metals and metal ore;
6. Motorized transportation for public goods;
7. Operating a business in the service sector, including construction development services,:
 - a. Industrial building construction;
 - b. Other civil building construction;
 - c. Residential building construction;
 - d. Office building construction;
 - e. Accommodation building construction; and
 - f. Entertainment and sports venue building construction.
 - g. Other management consulting activities; and
 - h. Electric power generation

Apart from the main business activities referred to, the Company may carry out other business activities to optimize the use of the Company's resources for:

1. Carrying out business activities in the service sector, including consultancy services, engineering/design services and waste management engineering services; including:
 - a. Treatment and disposal of non-hazardous wastewater;
 - b. Treatment and disposal of hazardous wastewater; and
 - c. Technology and engineering research and development.
2. Industrial Areas;
3. Carrying out activities for trading houses, real estate, warehousing, sports, hospitals, other health services, skills training/education related to mining; including:
 - a. Warehousing and other storage;
 - b. Owned or rented real estate; and
 - c. Private clinic activities.

Business Activities Carried Out by the Company during the Fiscal Year

The business activities carried out by the Company during the Fiscal Year were the production and processing of superior aluminum, to provide quality products to consumers while still paying attention to environmentally friendly business operations.

Products/Services Produced

Aluminum Products

INALUM continues to strive to be at the forefront of quality, sustainability and customer satisfaction, therefore, Inalum strives to produce quality products. The aluminum products produced by Inalum can be seen below.



- Aluminium Ingots**

The first product variant produced by Inalum weighs 22.7 kg per stick with a level of aluminum purity of 99.90% and 99.70%. Aluminium Ingots generally requires a remelting process so they can be formed into different final products, such as automotive components, building construction, etc. The quality of Inalum Aluminium Ingot refers to JIS h2102 (Virgin Aluminium Ingot), and JIS H1305 (Optical Emission Spectrochemical Analysis Method for Aluminium and Aluminium Alloys).

Grade/Class		Element Analyzed			Each of	Sum of	Aluminium
INALUM	JIS H2102:2009	Si	Fe	Cu	Ti & Mn	Elements	Purity
S1-A	-	0.04% Max	0.04% Max	0.01% Max	0.01% Max	0.08% Max	99.92%
S1-B	-	0.04% Max	0.06% Max	0.01% Max	0.01% Max	0.10% Max	99.90%
S2	-	0.08% Max	0.12% Max	0.01% Max	0.01% Max	0.15% Max	99.85%
G1	Class 1	0.15% Max	0.20% Max	0.01% Max	0.02% Max	0.30% Max	99.70%

- Aluminium Billets**

INALUM produces Aluminum Billet series 6xxx (6061, 6063, etc.) with diameters of 5, 7 and 8 inches. Billets use a mixture of materials for railway carriages, motor vehicle frames and is widely used in roof and building construction.

Production for Inallet uses fully automated equipment with several advantages including;

- Electromagnetic stirrer from ABB that ensures a more homogeneous product;
- Vertical direct casting from Hycast with Gas Cushion from Hycast that is recognized for its superiority in the billet manufacturing industry thereby guaranteeing product quality and ensuring maximum separation of hydrogen content and other inclusion materials; and
- Batch homogenization from Herwitch- Austria that produces products requiring lower extrusion pressures, higher mechanical properties and easy final processing.

The Company continues to improve its product quality through unmatched advantages, with minimal surface segregation, thinner shell zones, finer grain structure, smoother surface appearance, less oxide generation, and lower surface porosity.

Product	Type	Chemical Composition (%)								
		Si	Mg	Cu	Cr	Mn	Ti	Fe	Zn	Other Element
6063	B1	0.38 – 0.46	0.50 – 0.58	0.10 max	0.10 max	0.10 max	0.01 – 0.02	0.25 max	0.10 max	0.05 max
6061	SC	0.70 – 0.75	1.00 – 1.10	0.17 – 0.27	0.05 – 0.10	0.05 – 0.10	0.02 – 0.03	0.15 – 0.25	0.02 max	0.05 max
6005	B2	0.62 – 0.70	0.49 – 0.59	0.10 max	0.03 – 0.10	0.04 – 0.10	0.02 – 0.04	0.10 – 0.25	0.10 max	0.05 max

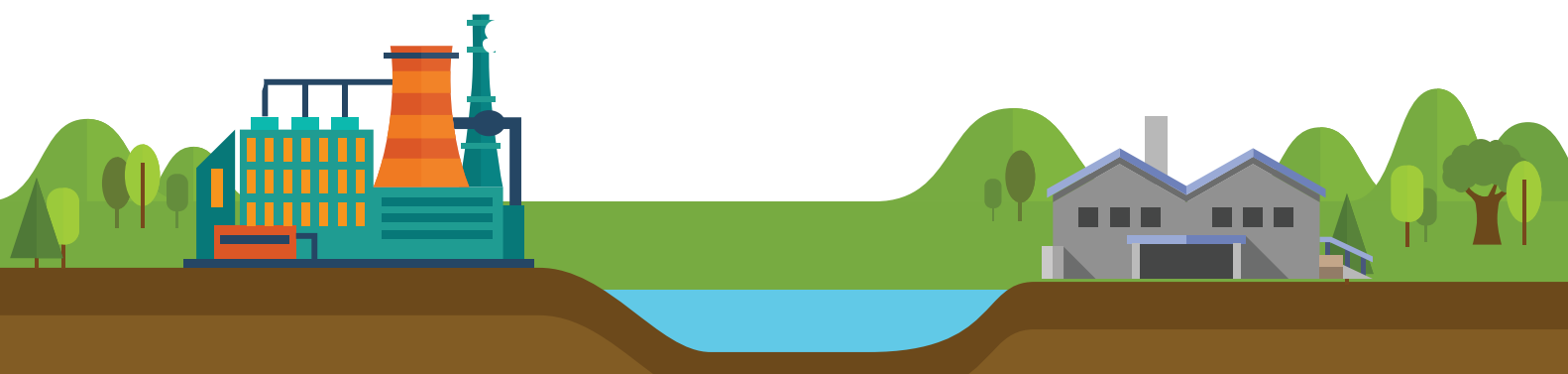
Product	Type	Chemical Composition (%)								
		Si	Mg	Cu	Cr	Mn	Ti	Fe	Zn	Other Element
6463	B1	0.30 – 0.40	0.45 – 0.55	0.15 – 0.25	0.05 max	0.05 max	0.01 – 0.02	0.10 – 0.16	0.05 max	0.05 max
6060	-	0.38 – 0.45	0.40 – 0.53	0.02 max	0.02 max	0.02 – 0.05	0.20 max	0.15 – 0.24	0.02 max	0.02 max

- Aluminium Foundry Alloy**

INALUM produces Aluminum Foundry Alloy type A356.2 using a degassing process using nitrogen to remove hydrogen content and separate impurities so that the Aluminum Foundry Alloy products produced are of high quality. The products can be used to produce rims, vehicle engine blocks, vehicle frames and other automotive needs. The production process for Inalum's main alloy, which has the Inalloy trademark, uses ODT technology from Australia using a Reverberatory Furnace with a Magnetic Stirrer that guarantees a homogeneous mixture. Ceramic Foam Filters are used to filter out inclusions to maintain alloy quality.

The Company always carries out statistical quality control for its main alloy products, with support from accredited INALUM laboratories. Quality control techniques based on statistics ensure that the alloy products are excellent and comply with the Inalum laboratory composition standards, as accredited by the National Accreditation Committee (KAN). Each shipment/batch from the INALUM laboratory will be accompanied by a factory certificate.

Product	Grade	Chemical Composition (%)										
		Si	Fe	Ti	Mn	Ni	Zn	Cu	Mg	Sr	Other Element	Total Other Elements
A356.2	A-3	6.70 – 7.30	0.10 max	0.10 – 0.20	0.02 max	-	0.02 max	0.01 max	0.34 – 0.42	0.022 – 0.030	0.05 max	0.15 max
AC2B	-	5.7 – 6.4	0.19 max	0.028 max	0.027 max	0.3 max	0.3 max	1.8 – 2.2	0.19 – 0.27	-	-	-
A941	-	2.6 – 3.1	0.25 max	0.25 max	0.02 max	-	0.02 max	0.02 max	0.02 max	0.001 – 0.005	0.02 max	0.15 max





Non Aluminium Products

The Company also produces non-aluminium products such as services in the form of the co-working space ICO Space - INALUM Main Office, which is designed to provide a safe, comfortable and productive work environment. Through ICO Space - INALUM Main Office, the Company offers a unique and efficient work experience in a leading industrial area. ICO Space - INALUM Main Office is equipped with very complete facilities with a super fast internet connection.

Aluminium Processing Facilities and Plants

INALUM continues to strive to strengthen the Company's performance improvements using its superior facilities and factories, including its strategically located ports, Aluminium Smelters and Hydroelectric Power Plants. Inalum's facilities are the centers of innovation and excellence in the production of high quality metals. With its advanced technology, the Company ensures efficient and sustainable operations to optimally meet industry needs.

- **Alumunium Smelter Plants**

To produce integrated aluminum products that are profitable, safe and environmentally friendly, several key components are needed so that the process can run smoothly. These components includes a carbon factory used in the production of anode blocks, a reduction factory that uses natural gas to reduce iron ore, a casting factory to smelt aluminum, transmission networks and substations as resource providers, and storage yards for storing aluminum products.

- a. **Carbon Factory**

The Carbon Factories producing anode blocks consists of the Raw Carbon Factory, Roasting Factory and Anode Coating Factory. At the Raw Carbon Plant, coke and hard pitch are mixed to form anode blocks that are baked at a temperature of 1,250°C in the Anode Roasting Plant. Then at the Anode Mounting Factory, a rod is attached to an anode block using molten cast iron. The anode block serves as an electrode in the Reduction plant.

- b. **Reduction Plant**

Inalum's Reduction Plants have a maximum production capacity of 250 thousand tons/year from its 510 smelting furnace units. Reduction Plants are used for making liquid aluminium, known as molten, which uses a unidirectional electric current generated from the Power Plant and then distributed until it flows to the melting furnace. The raw materials used in this process include alumina, carbon and aluminium fluoride. The main activities in the melting furnace are Metal Tapping and Anode Changing. The most important factor to pay attention to next is the control of the operational parameters. In addition, maintaining the stability of the furnace is an important factor so that furnace performance, energy use efficiency and quality are maintained.

- c. **Casting Plant**

The liquid aluminium that has been melted at the Reduction Plant is taken to the Casting Plant or Printing Plant. At these plants, liquid aluminium will be molded into INALUM's three main products, Aluminium Ingots, Aluminium Billets and Aluminium Alloys depending on market needs.

- d. **Storage Yard**

Storage Yards are used for storing all INALUM aluminium products, before finally being sent by Inalum to consumers.

e. Transmission Network

Electric power produced by the Siguragura and Tangga power stations is distributed via a 120 km long transmission network with 271 towers at a 275 KV voltage to Kuala Tanjung.

f. Substations

Through the Kuala Tanjung substations, the voltage is distributed to three reduction furnace buildings and other supporting buildings via 2 silicon rectifier units with DC 37 KA and 800 V.

g. Ports

The Company owns port facilities to drive the supply chain's success, including the Kuala Tanjung Inalum Port, a port with Terminals for Own Interest (TUKS) status, used by Inalum to transfer in aluminium raw materials and transfer out products to customers. This port has been operating since 1981, and not all types of ships can dock at the Kuala Tanjung Port pier, which is 2.5 km long. The Company also has 8 (eight) shipyards with large facilities for ship production and repair. Each shipyard is equipped with comprehensive resources and equipment to handle many types of ships, from commercial ships to warships. The Company also has 2 (two) shipping berths that can be used to provide sufficient space and infrastructure to handle many ships simultaneously. Each ship's dock is a special area where ships can dock.

h. Hydroelectric Power plant

One of the keys to aluminium production is affordable electricity and alumina resources, where electricity is an important component in the aluminium production process, and requires 14,000-14,300 kWh per ton of aluminium. To meet this electricity need, the Company utilizes the power of the Asahan River that flows from Lake Toba in North Sumatra, as the foundation for its Hydroelectric Power Plant (PLTA). The Company already has 3 (three) dam units and two hydropower plants in the Asahan 2 Project, including the Control Dam, Siguragura Dam and Tangga Dam, as well as the Siguragura Hydroelectric Power Plant and the Tangga Hydroelectric Power Plant that utilize the potential of the Asahan River water that flows from Lake Toba in North Sumatra, and this has become the basic energy for the Company's Hydroelectric Power Plants. It takes 14,000-14,300 kWh of electrical energy to produce one ton of aluminium. This generation facility plays an important role in supplying electrical energy for continuous production at the Aluminium Smelting Plant in Kuala Tanjung. The Company's hydroelectric power plants have a maximum capacity of 603 MW (286 MW at the Siguragura hydroelectric power plant and 317 MW at Tangga hydroelectric power plant).



PRODUCTION PROCESS

Aluminium is a metal that has potential business prospects due to its strong, light, and recyclable characteristics. Aluminium is a competitive material compared to steel in many uses, and also compared to other materials such as tin plate, plastic and glass in the packaging industry, as well with copper in cable, wire and other heat-conducting materials.

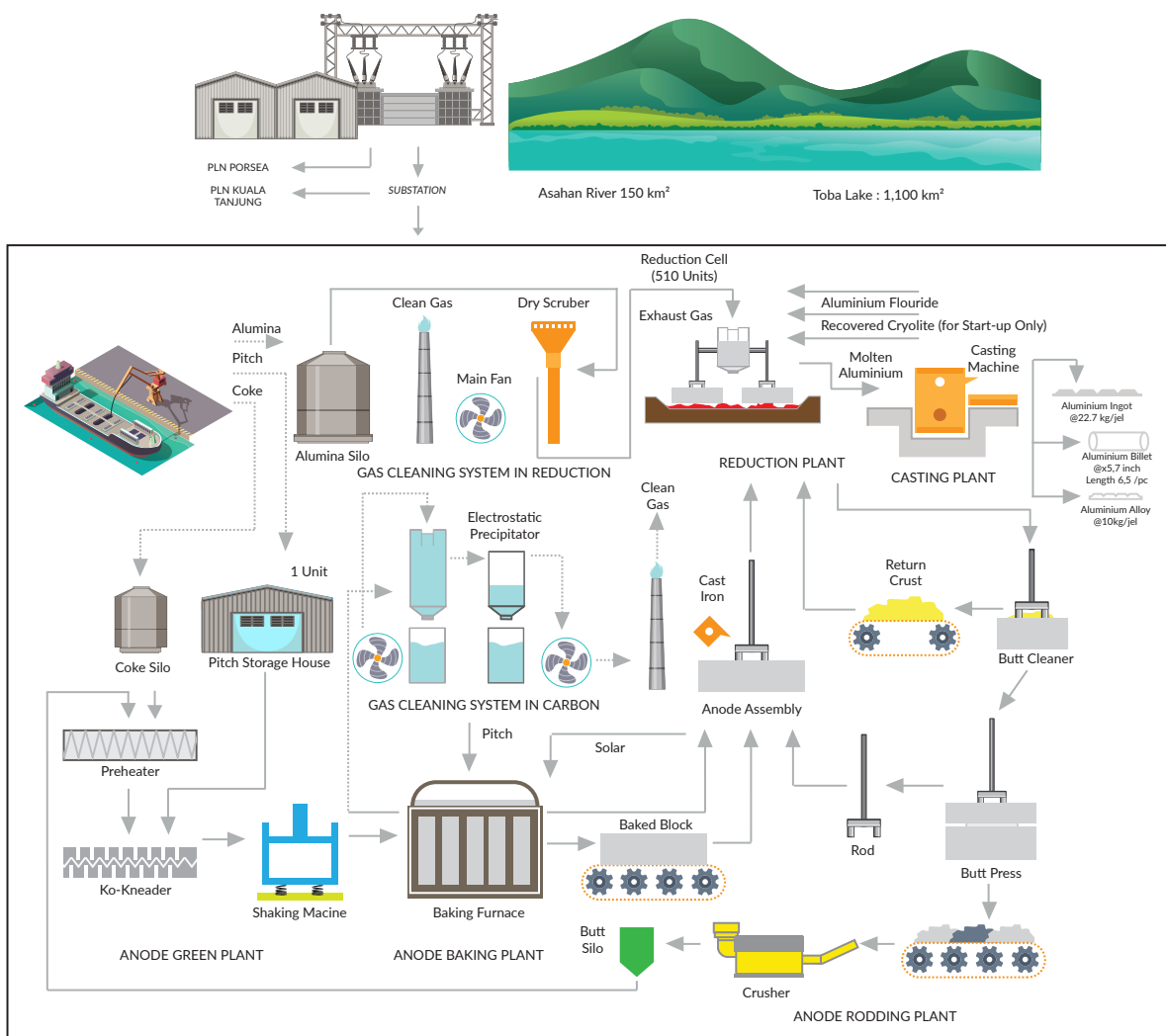
The key to Aluminium production is the availability of inexpensive electrical energy resources, and the main raw material - Alumina. Electricity is an important component in Aluminium production process due to its high demand, where to produce one ton of Aluminium the energy required is about 14,000-14,300 kWh. Aluminium is traded as one of the world's main non-ferrous metal commodities. World Aluminium prices refers to the London Metal Exchange (LME) located in London, England. LME is the world's industrial metals trading center. More than 80% of the global non-ferrous business is traded on the LME and the metal commodity prices it sets are used as a global benchmark. LME published Aluminium prices in USD per 1 ton.

LME prices are not only determined based on supply and demand, but also the expectations and sentiment in the financial sector. Changes in the industries that use Aluminium in their products can have a significant impact on the Aluminium industry itself.

Aluminium is a metal that is abundant in the earth's crust, and is the third most abundant element after oxygen and silicon (approximately 8% out of earth's solid surface). Due to its highly reactive characteristic, Aluminium is not found as a free metal but is bound to more than 270 different minerals (Bassam Z. Shakhshiri, 2007).

Aluminium raw materials come from bauxite ore refining, that is often found in tropical and subtropical areas. The refining process through electrolysis produces Alumina. 1 ton of Liquid Aluminium requires 2 tons of Alumina or 4 tons of Bauxite (1 ton of Alumina is obtained from 2 tons of Bauxite).

The aluminium smelting process can be described as follows:



ALUMINIUM ELECTROLYSIS PROCESS

In today's modern Aluminium smelting plants, the method currently used is the Hall-Heroult process, that was invented individually by Charles Martin Hall in the United States of America, and Paul L.T. Heroult in France in 1886. In this process, Alumina is dissolved in an electrolyte solution called cryolite (Sodium Aluminium Fluoride, Na_3AlF_6) at a temperature of 950°C in a reduction furnace. Then a direct electric current is flowed from the anode through the electrolyte solution at a low voltage. The reaction is as follows:

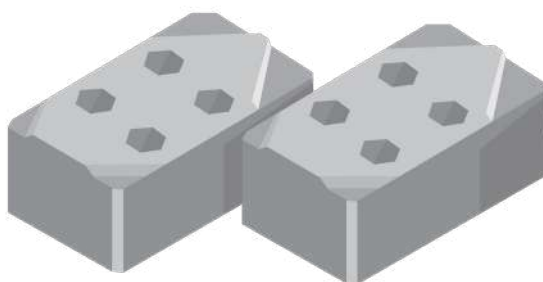


Factories that produce primary Aluminium are built in places with abundant energy, such as hydroelectric power plants. The Aluminium downstream products include:

1. **Billet**
Aluminium derivative products that are generally in the form of solid cylinders of various sizes used in the extrusion industry.
2. **Alloy**
Aluminium derivative products that go through a mixing process with Aluminium metal as the base metal and supporting substances such as Silicon, Magnesium, Zinc or other substances to obtain the desired product properties. Generally in the form of bars (ingots) weighing 8-12 kg per bar.

THE COMPANY'S PRODUCTION FACILITIES

1. **Pabrik Karbon**
The Carbon Plant is a plant that produces the Anodes needed as positive electrodes in Aluminium electrolysis process. There are three Carbon Plants for the gradual processes: Raw Anode Plant, Anode Baking Plant, and Anode Coating Plant.
 - a. **Raw Anode Plant**
The Raw Anode Plant is a factory that produces Raw Anode Blocks (GB). The materials for producing Raw Anode Blocks include Calcined Petroleum Coke (CPC), Coal Tar Pitch (CTP), Anode Butt (recycled material) and Green Scrap (GS), a recycled Anode Paste material. The materials are mixed in a Kneader to become Anode Paste. The paste then enters an Anode forming machine called a Shaking Machine to produce GB. GB will be sent to the Anode Baking Plant for further processing.



Raw Anode Blocks

b. Anode Baking Plant

The Anode Baking Plant is a factory that bakes Raw Anode Blocks into Baked Anode Blocks (BB). GB is baked in a roasting furnace called an Anode Baking Furnace (ABF) for ± 18 days. Anode baking is conducted to improve the Anode's quality, both physically and chemically which will be used in the reduction furnace.

The facilities in the Anode Baking Plant consist of GB storage yard, Anode Block Storage House, boiler room, pump unit room, Anode Baking Furnace (ABF) and gas cleaning facilities. These facilities are the main parts that have specific functions in the BB production process.

The GB Storage Yard is a field where GB is temporarily stored before the baking process. GB from the Raw Anode Plant is stored in this field to undergo a cooling process and is used as GB stock.

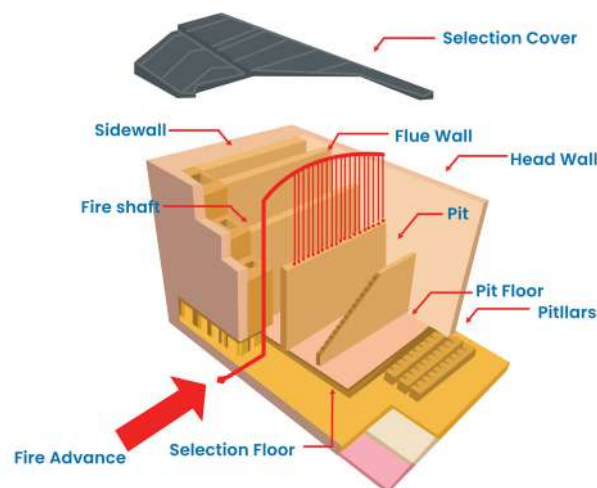
The Anode Block Storage House is a warehouse to store Anode Blocks, both for GB to be baked and BB.

The boiler room is a place for operating and non-operating boiler equipment. The boiler is a tool used to generate hot steam that is used to heat tar in flue gas cleaning (detarrer) facilities. There are two similar boilers in this room that are used alternately.

The Company has 4 pump unit rooms, called pump rooms that are used as diesel fuel supply pumps to the ABF. In 2023, as a Company step regarding the use of energy sources, the Company will change the use of energy sources from diesel to LNG. These changes will include: Building B1, Building B2, and Building A1 that already use LNG. While, Building A2 was no longer being used in 2023.

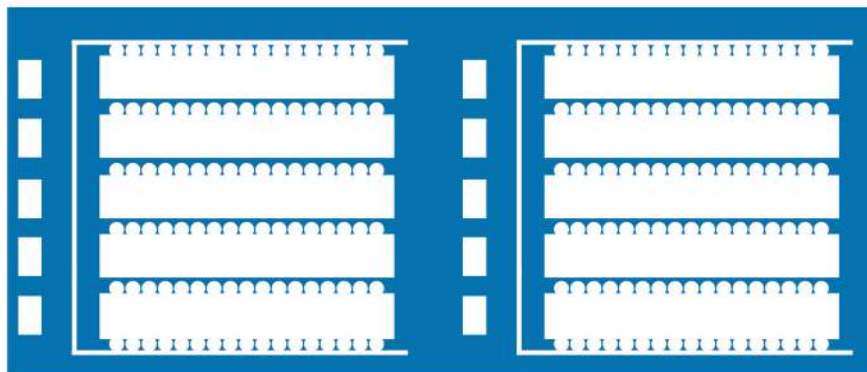
Plant	Σ Furnaces	Σ Fire	Σ Anode/Furnace	Fire Progression
A1	30	2	90	30-36 hours
A2	30	2	90	30-36 hours
B1	30	2	90	28-36 hours
B2	16	1	90	30-36 hours

The type of furnace used in ABF is a closed type furnace made by Riedhammer, with a total of 106 furnaces.



Design of Baking Furnace

Each ABF has 5 pits per furnace, where each pit can accommodate 18 Anode Blocks. In the pit walls, there are holes that function to circulate hot gas to the next furnace. The flow of hot gas from the previous furnace enters from the fire shaft hole and then this hot gas flows to the top of the furnace. In the first furnace there is a transfer bend (smoke hood) that channels hot air from the previous furnace into the gallery and then channels it to the Ring Main Duct.



Upper Look of Baking Furnace

Gas from the baking process that contains dust, CO_2 , HF, SO_x , and other gases are channeled to the gas cleaning process so it does not exceed the threshold limit permitted by the Government. Exhaust gas emissions are measured regularly. The Flue Gas Cleaning facilities in the Anode Baking Plant consists of Gas Cooler, Detarrer and Stack. Hot gases from the Anode baking are channeled to the Gas Cooler. The hot gas is cooled by spaying with a caustic soda solution. The cooled gas then flows into a Detarrer to capture the tar content in the gas. The detarrer works with electrostatic precipitator principles. If the tar buildup on electrode started to thicken, the current indication will increase. Under certain conditions, tar cleaning will be carried out using hot gas. The gas flow passing from the Detarrer is in accordance with exhaust gas standards. The clean gas is then released through the stack.

Operations in Anode Baking Plant uses 5 overhead cranes called Anode Baking Cranes (ABC). ABC serves as a lifting tool for inserting and removing Anode blocks, moving the furnace covers, inserting and removing supporting materials, and so on.

c. Anode Rodding Plant

Anode Rodding Plant is a plant where Baked Anode Block (BB) is processed into Anode Rods. The Anode rod consists of an Aluminium rod with 4 iron legs. These iron legs are assembled with BB by using molten cast iron produced in Induction Furnace. In the Anode Rodding Plant there are 3 Induction Furnace units, 2 units being operations and 1 unit on standby. The Anode rods will be sprayed with liquid Aluminium to prevent oxidation of the anode during the electrolysis process in the reduction furnace. The Anode Rods will be sent to the Reduction Plant by special vehicles called Anode Transport Car (ATC). ATC also carries Anode butt from Reduction Plant to the Anode Rodding Plant.

Anode Rodding Plant also has Anode butt and butt crust processing facilities. The butt crust in the Anode butt is broken down and separated from the Anode butt. Then this butt crust is crushed into fine particles and sent to Silo via the Belt Conveyor. This material will be mixed later with Alumina before being sent to the reduction furnace hopper.

The anode butts still on the stem are cleaned from the butt crust. The clean Anode butt is broken to remove it from the stem. The Anode butt fragments are crushed again and send to the silo via the Belt Conveyor. This material will be reused as one of materials to produce Raw Anode Blocks (GB). The anode rod is then pressed to release the cast iron in its legs. The released cast iron will be reused to produce cast iron used in the Anode Assembly. The anode rods will be inspected before being used for the next anode rod.

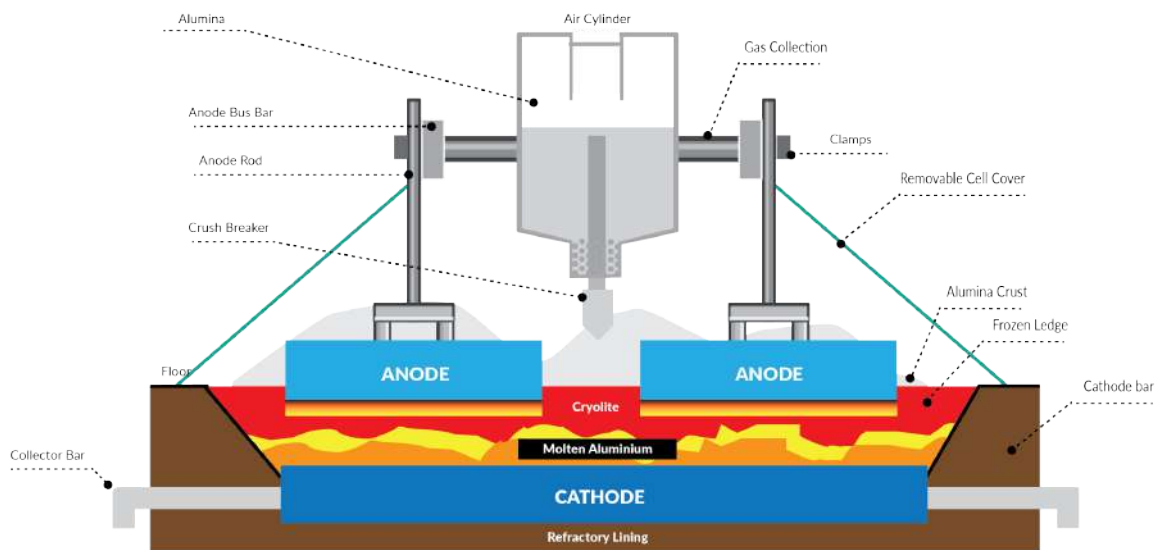
2. Reduction Plant

Reduction Plant operates to produce molten Aluminium through the Hall-Heroult process. The electrode used is Carbon Anode and Carbon Cathode. Carbon Cathode is not produced by the Company, but Cathode Assembly resulted from LMS (Lining Material Shop). Cathode Assembly has a metal rod called a cathode bar.

The reduction furnace is a steel box whose walls are covered with insulating stone or refractory lining, carbon and castable. At the base there is insulating stone or refractory lining and a layer of Alumina. At the top of the reduction furnace, there are busbar that act as an electric conductor, and a hopper to temporarily store Alumina, an Alumina gate as an Alumina feeder to the furnace, a breaker as a breaker for the bath solution that freezes on the surface, and a gas duct as a suction gas medium from the reduction furnace.

A Cathode Assembly is placed above the Alumina layer at the bottom of reduction furnace. The Cathode Bar at the bottom of Cathode Assembly is connected to the Collector Bar. Liquid Aluminium forms on the surface of the Cathode Assembly, and cryolite solution forms on the top of the Liquid Aluminium. The Anode Assembly is attached to the busbar at the top of reduction furnace, so that the Anode Block can be immersed in the cryolite solution. To prevent oxidation on the Anode, its surface is covered with Alumina.

The electric current that flows into the reduction furnace from the main busbar flows to the Anode Block, passing through the Anode Block, cryolite solution, Aluminium, and Cathode Assembly until it exits the Collector Bar and enters the next main busbar. Electric current is flowed in series within each reduction furnace.



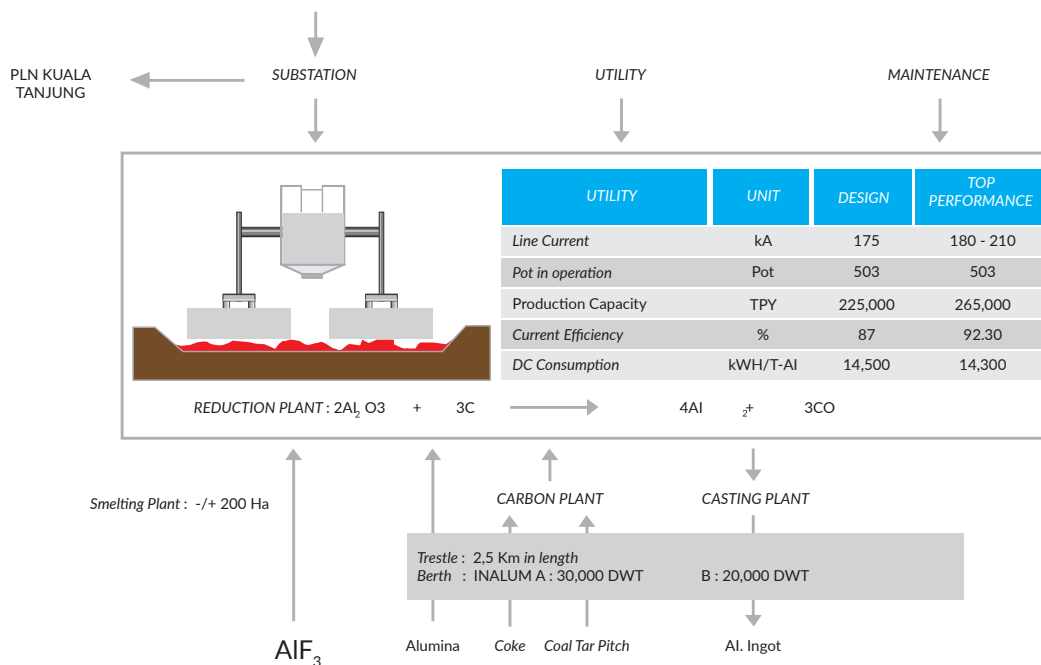
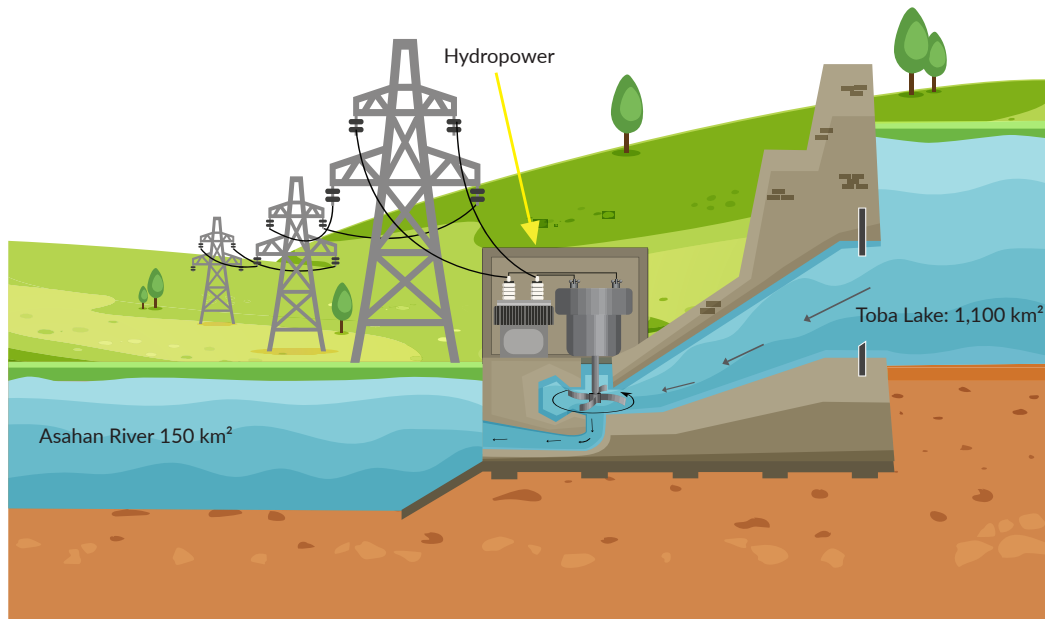
Drawing of a Reduction Pot

The Company has 510 reduction furnaces, divided into 3 buildings (1 building comprises 170 reduction furnaces). Currently, the Reduction furnaces operate with an average electric current of 192 kA (the maximum is 210 kA and the minimum is 180 kA) and average voltage of 4.4 Volt for each furnace.



a. Reduction Pot Operation

The intensity of electric current entering the reduction furnace is controlled by facilities at the Substation.



Materials required in reduction furnaces operations consist of Alumina as the main raw material, Anode and Cathode as electrodes, cryolite solution or often called bath as the electrolysis media and Aluminium Fluoride (AlF_3) as an additive material. Reduction furnace operations require maintenance and repair activities, as well as utilities to supply compressed air used in equipment operations in the reduction furnaces. Molten Aluminium obtained from reduction furnace operations will be transferred to the Casting Plant to produce Aluminium ingot.



- Anode Replacement**

Each Reduction furnace has 18 Anode Blocks attached to the busbar. The average lifetime of these Anode Blocks in the Reduction furnace is 28 days. To maintain a stable voltage and to ensure the electrolysis runs well, the Anodes are replaced regularly. Anode replacement is carried out every 32 hours by using an Anode Changing Crane (ACC). The Anode Block removed from the Reduction furnace, called Anode butts, will be sent back to Anode Rodding Plant to be recycled.

- Anode Busbar Lifting**

During the electrolysis process, the Anode is consumed continuously so the busbar needs to be lowered to ensure the space between Anode and Cathode remains the same. This busbar movement is controlled by a computer program. Regularly, the busbar will be lifted to its initial position by using ACC and Anode Jacking Frame (AJF).

- Liquid Aluminium Tapping**

Liquid Aluminium produced by the Reduction furnace will be tapped every 32 hours. The quantity of tapped Liquid Aluminium is approximately 1.8-2.0 tons per furnace, depending on the Reduction furnace condition. Liquid Aluminium Tapping is carried out using ACC and Ladle with a vacuum

system. The Liquid Aluminium is transferred to the casting plant by using a special vehicle called as Metal Transport Car (MTC).

- Material Charging**

Other material added into the Reduction furnace is Aluminium Fluoride (AlF_3), an additive substance to support the electrolysis process in cryolite solution (bath).

- Crust Breaking and Alumina Charging**

The Alumina entering the Reduction furnace is controlled by a computer program that is affected by the furnace condition. A stable furnace condition will trigger more Alumina charging to produce more Liquid Aluminium. Before the Alumina enters the Reduction Pot, the crust on the bath surface will be broken-down to ensure the Alumina directly enters the bath solution. The quantity of Alumina entering the Reduction furnace is approximately 4 kgs per charging.

- Voltage and Noise Control**

To maintain the stability of the Reduction Furnace, a computer program controls the voltage within standard limits and noise (ripples that occur due to uneven distribution of electric current). In cases where the computer is unable to control the voltage

and noise, a manual override can be done. The voltage and noise in the Reduction Furnace can be regularly monitored on the computer.

- **Anode Effect Termination**

Anode Effect (AE) is a sudden increase in the voltage of the Reduction Furnace, when the Alumina concentration in the bath is too low ($\leq 1\%$). During an AE, the voltage at 4.4 Volts rises to above 8 Volts, which can result in a pot leak. AE can be stopped by lowering the Anode position to reduce the voltage, putting Alumina into the bath to increase the Alumina concentration so that Carbon dioxide gas under the Anode can escape. This troubleshooting process is also assisted by a computer program. After the AE termination process is complete, the Anode position will be raised back to its original position.

- **Parameter Measurement**

Parameters regularly measured in Reduction Furnace include:

- Bath temperature, measured 5 times a week,
- Bath and metal level, measured once every 32 hours,
- Bath acidity, measured 2 times a week,
- Metal purity, measured once every 4 days,
- Liquid Aluminium quantity in the Reduction Furnace is measured by sampling once a month.

b. Reduction Furnace Cut Off

The reduction furnaces will be turned off if its condition worsens and it is no longer possible to operate. A deteriorating reduction furnace is characterized by an increase in iron content, silica content, voltage, noise, bath temperature or long AE duration. In the above conditions, a cut off is done before the reduction pot leaks.

c. Gas Cleaning System

The Reduction Plant is supported by a Gas Cleaning System to clean Hydrogen Fluoride (HF) gas produced by the Reduction Furnace. The principle of gas cleaning uses a dry system where HF gas originating from the Reduction Furnace is recovered and reused in the Reduction Furnace effectively. HF gas recovered by Alumina so it will not be released to atmosphere and will not pollute the environment.

Gas Cleaning System facilities at Reduction Furnace consist of Fresh Alumina Handling System, Dry Scrubbing System and Bath Material Mixing Center.

- **Alumina Handling System**

The process of filling Alumina into the silo starts from unloading the Alumina from the ship using a Pneumatic Unloader at the port located 2 km from the silo. Alumina is then transported into the silo via a belt conveyor. There are 3 Alumina storage silo units with a capacity of 20,000 tons per silo. Removing Alumina from the silo is carried out using a Rotary Feeder with a capacity of 60 tons per hour. Alumina is continuously flowed to the Dry Scrubbing System (24 hours per day).

- **Dry Scrubbing System**

The Dry Scrubbing System is the core system of the Gas Cleaning System from the Reduction Furnace. HF gas from the Reduction Furnace is sucked in using the Main Exhaust Fan (MF) through the Gas Duct to the Reactor Tube. Simultaneously, Alumina from the silo is also flowed into the Reactor Tube using an Air Slide and Blower. The reaction of binding Florida Hydrogen gas by Alumina will occur in this Reactor Tube resulting in Reacted Alumina.



Reacted Alumina (AlF_3) will be transferred to bins as temporary storage. Clean gas (H_2O) will be released into to atmosphere through chimneys.

The Gas Ducts in each Reduction Furnace building can handle 936,000 m³/hour. The Gas Cleaning Facility is divided into 3 lines where each line consists of 9 Main Fan (MF) units to serve 1 Reduction Furnace building. The total MF is 27 units serving 3 Reduction Furnace buildings.

- **Bath Material Mixing Center**

The Bath Material Mixing Center functions to mix Reacted Alumina with Crust which has been recycled at the Anode Rodding Plant. Reacted Alumina is removed from the bin and Crust is removed from the silo mixed with

a ratio of 90% Reacted Alumina and 10% Crust. Reacted Alumina and Crust will be weighted with Belt Scale prior to mixing. Belt Scale works automatically to maintain efficient mixing. This material mixture will be sent to the bin in the Reduction Furnace building using a Belt Conveyor with a maximum capacity of 250 tons per hour. The material is then fed into the Reduction Furnace hopper using an Anode Changing Crane (ACC).

The three parts of the Gas Cleaning System are operated automatically and controlled through the Alumina Supply Control Room (ASCR).

3. Casting Plant

Casting Plant is a factory used to cast Liquid Aluminium into Aluminium Ingots. Liquid Aluminium will be transferred from the Reduction Plant by using a Metal Transport Car (MTC). Before and after being poured into the Holding Furnace, the MTC with its Ladles and contents will be weighed by using a 40 tons scale to measure the total Liquid Aluminium to be cast.

In the Casting Plant, Liquid Aluminium is poured in to the Holding Furnace and the temperature is maintained on certain level. The Liquid Aluminium is then sprinkled with flux so that impurities (dross) in the Liquid Aluminium can be bound with the flux. Dross formed on the surface of the Liquid Aluminium is taken, then cooled in a dross cooling area, while the temperature of the clean Liquid Aluminium is adjusted, then poured into the casting machine through a flowing container, where this Aluminium will solidify to form Aluminium ingots. The ingots produced by the casting machine enter the cooling conveyor, then are transferred to the stacking conveyor using a servo arm.



Aluminium Ingots weighing 22.7 kg per ingot are arranged in one bundle for a total weight of around 1 ton (44 bars). After passing through weighing and coding, the Aluminium Ingots are transferred to a cooling yard using a forklift, while the cooled ingots will be delivered for bundling, and then stored in the ingot storage yard, and are ready to be marketed to buyers.

Aluminium Ingot Specification

Grade	% Si (Max)	% Fe (Max)	% Cu (Max)	% Ti or Mn (Max)	% Al (Min)
S1-B	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.01	99.90
G1	0.15	0.20	0.01	0.02	99.70



The Casting Factory has 10 furnace units consisting of 1 Smelting furnace unit and 9 Holding furnace units with an average capacity of 35 tons. Apart from that, the Casting Factory has 5 Horizontal Casting Machine units with a maximum speed of 13 tons/hour, supported by 2 Dross Processing Units for dross processing.

At the Casting Factory, facilities are being built to diversify Aluminium products that will produce Alloys and Billets. The Furnace for diversified products will be equipped with an Electro Magnetic Stirrer (EMS) to ensure the homogeneity of the alloying process. Alloy will be cast on a Horizontal Casting Machine with a maximum speed of 15 tons/hour, while Billet will be cast on Vertical Direct Chill Casting. The billet production facility is equipped with 1 homogenizing Furnace unit to obtain high quality billets.

Alloy weighs 10 kg per rod with 2 types of arrangement configurations, namely 930 kg per bundle (93 rods) and 510 kg per bundle (51 rods). While, Billets have a length of 6 meters with diameters of 5 inches, 7 inches and 8 inches.

Aluminium Processing

Primary aluminium can be mixed with other materials to produce alloys with different types and properties. The primary composition in Alloy is Aluminium, Silicon, Iron, Copper and Magnesium. There are several ways to process aluminium derivatives into products that can be utilized, such as:

1. Casting, can be molded into unlimited shapes.
2. Thinning, into plates, sheets, or very thin wafer layers. Rolling process changes the metal characteristic to make it tougher.
3. Extrusion in various shapes. Products made from Aluminium can be recycled many times. Energy needed to recycle Aluminium and the resulting green house gas emissions is only 5% from the primary Aluminium production.

ALUMINIUM BENEFIT

Due to its characteristics of being light, strong, easy to shape, corrosion-resistant, high electrical conductivity, resistant to heat and cold, aluminium can be used in the construction, transportation, electrical equipment and packaging materials sectors. Pure aluminium is quite soft, but by mixing it with small amounts of other metals, the resulting aluminium can have the strength of steel with only half the mass. The corrosion rate of Aluminium is 1/25 times that of high-resistance Steel, the mass of Aluminium is equivalent to 1/3 of the mass of Copper while the electrical conductivity of Aluminium is twice as high as Copper. These properties are very beneficial for the application of aluminium in the building construction sector as a substitute for wood, automotive and electricity transmission.

All types of Aluminium products can be used for construction and renovation, for frames, windows, skylights, doors, screens, rain cisterns, canopies, and others. Lightweight automotive engines provide the benefit of saving fuel, and are also environmentally friendly during the vehicle's lifespan. Lighter transmission cables require fewer and equally lighter supporting structure.

Aluminium products are also widely used for protection, packaging and serving food and drinks. Aluminium can be formed into very thin sheets with light, strong properties and good insulating qualities in preserving food, cosmetics, pharmaceutical products and protecting them from ultraviolet, odors and bacteria. Aluminium packaging is safe, tamper-resistant, hygienic, easy to open and recyclable. Aluminium transmits conduction heat and reflects radiation heat. About half of the cooking utensils on the market are made from aluminium. Aluminium Kitchen utensils only needs a quarter of energy required to heat metal and cast iron. Aluminium only loses about 7% of the heat it receives and uses 93% of it for cooking.





COMPANY'S OPERATIONAL AREAS



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VISION, MISSION AND CORPORATE CULTURE

VISION

Becoming a Leading Global Company Based on Eco-Friendly Integrated Aluminium.

MISSION

- Running an integrated aluminum smelting operations that is profitable, safe and environmentally friendly to increase value for Stakeholders;
- Contribute to regional and national economic growth through operational activities and sustainable business development;
- Participate in empowering local communities through targeted Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Community Partnership and Development Programs (PCDP/"PKBL");
- Improving HR competency in a planned and sustainable manner for the smooth operation and development of the aluminium industry.

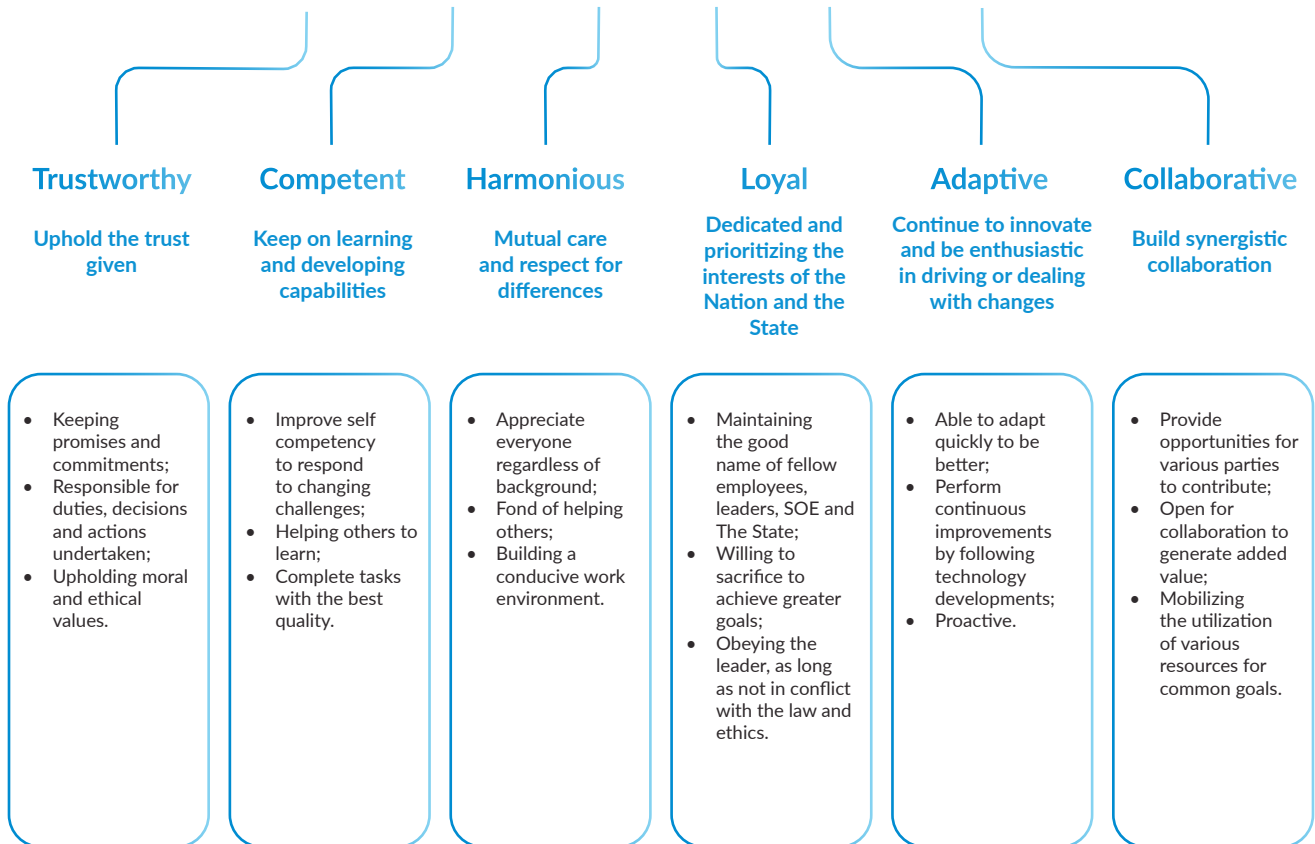
REVIEW OF VISION AND MISSION BY MANAGEMENT

The Company's Vision and Mission are reviewed periodically every year by the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors, and are also constantly evaluated to ensure their relevance to the Company's business development. Based on the results of studies conducted by Management through Company performance evaluation meetings, Management is of the opinion that Inalum's vision and mission are still in line with the Company's policy direction and development in 2023.



INALUM'S AKHLAK VALUES

AKHLAK





MEANING OF THE COMPANY LOGO



The INALUM logo reflects the essence of the Company as a global leader in the aluminium industry committed to sustainability and innovation. The stylization of the letters "A" and "L" in the logo represents the chemical structure of aluminium, reflecting the Company's focus on the aluminium industry. The direction of the logogram towards the top right expresses INALUM's progressive character as a pioneer and leader in the Indonesian aluminium industry market, as well as its readiness to compete at the global level.

The logotype uses the Gotham Bold Lowercase font that gives the impression of discipline and professionalism (bold), while showing the friendly and humanities side (lowercase) of INALUM. The holding accent, in the form of a red circle, reflects the MIND ID symbol, representing a noble



The Logo colors have deep significance. Blue reflects an advanced technology industry, while green symbolizes the Company's commitment to the environment. The red color is not only a symbol of pride for Indonesia, but also shows INALUM's dedication to creating high quality products as a leader in the global competition era. Thanks to its human capital's enthusiasm, friendliness and professionalism, INALUM's achievements as a business entity has made it the pride of the nation. With this logo, INALUM visually and symbolically conveys its identity as a company that integrates superior technology and national resources to achieve excellence in the global market.



COMPANY MEMBERSHIP IN INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS

As a company operating in the aluminium industry, Inalum is registered as a member of the following industry associations:

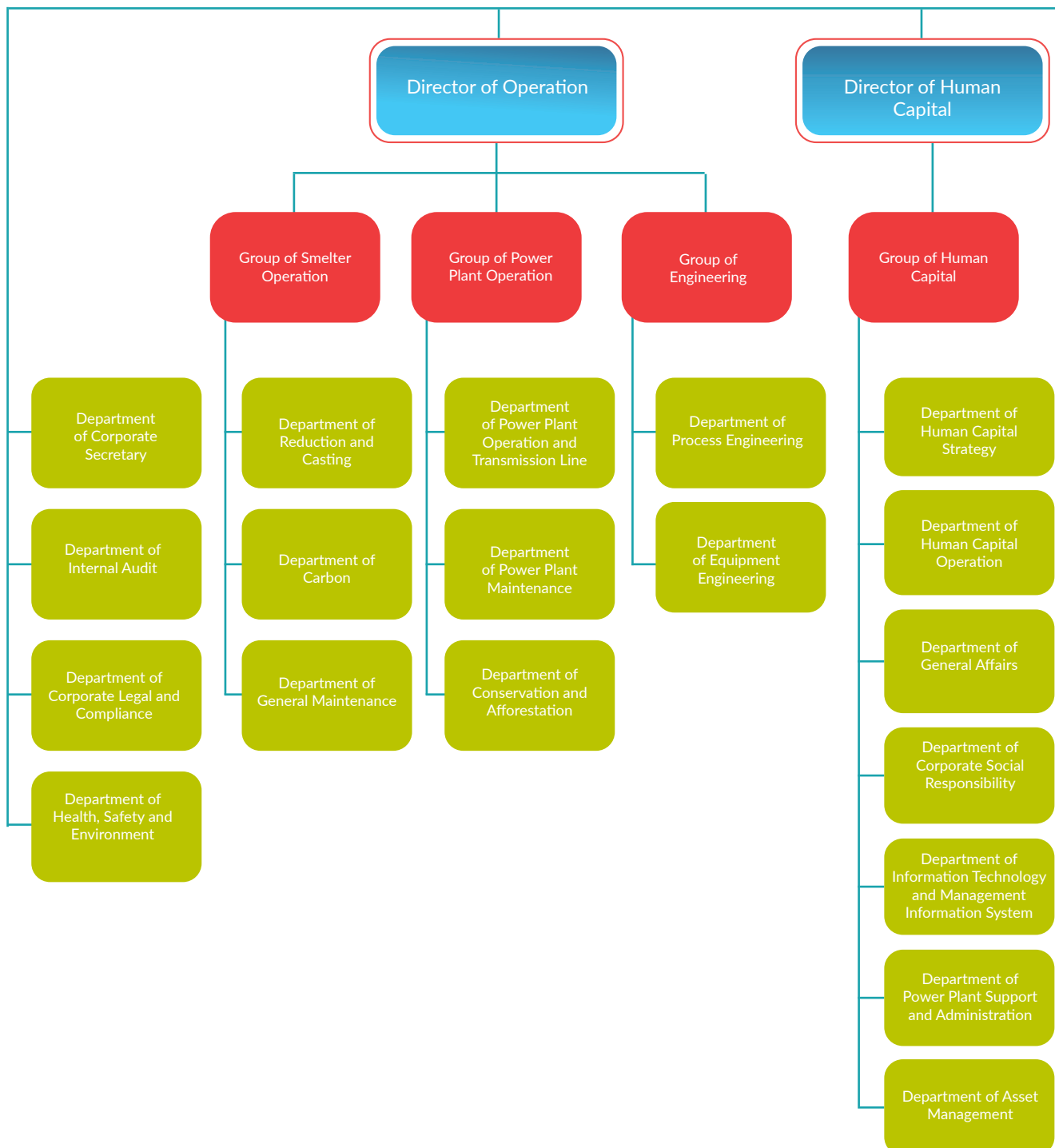
No	Name of Association	Joined	Position
National			
1	Asosiasi Gabungan Industri Aluminium Indonesia (GALUNESIA)	January 19, 2023	Founding Board and Chair of Internal and External Relations
International			
2	Aluminium Stewardship Initiative	March 2022	Member

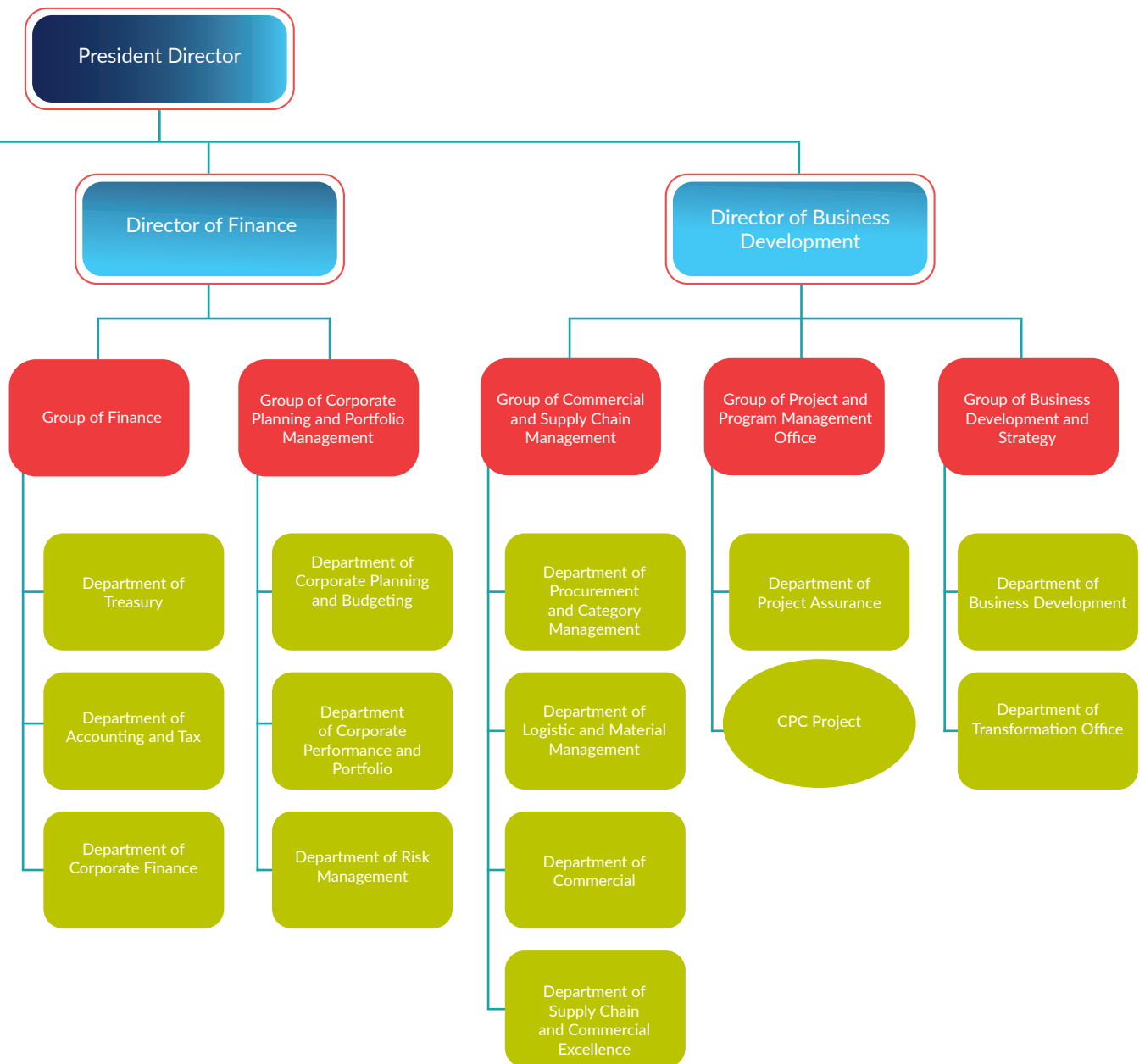


COMPANY ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Company's Organizational Structure as of December 31, 2023, was determined based on Board of Directors' Decree No. SK-002/DIRUT/2023 dated May 31, 2023 and President Director Circular No. SE-002/DIRUT/2023 dated June 21, 2023 as attached below.

PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium Organizational Structure as of December 31, 2023





BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS' PROFILES

In 2023, there were changes to the Board of Commissioners' structure and composition based on the Shareholders' decision dated March 21, 2023 as INALUM's status was no longer as a holding company, but had changed to become a member of MIND ID. Until this Annual Report was signed, there were no changes to the Board of Commissioners' structure and composition.

The chronology of changes to the Board of Commissioners' structure and composition during 2023, up to the time this Annual Report was signed, can be found in the Management Report Chapter and Corporate Governance Chapter in this Annual Report.

The profiles of the Board of Commissioners in office as of December 31, 2023, until this Annual Report was signed, are shown below.



Jhoni Ginting

President Commissioner/Independent Commissioner

Term of Office: March 21, 2023 – 2028 GMS,
1st Period (1st)

Personal Data

Indonesian citizen
Age 62 as of December 31, 2023
Born in Medan, June 12, 1961

Domicile

West Java, Indonesia

Legal Basis for Appointment

Appointed for the first time as President Commissioner and Independent Commissioner of the Company based on the Joint Decree of the Minister of SOEs and the President Director of PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) as Shareholders of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium, No. SK-55/MBU/03/2023 and No. SK-01/DIRUT/03/2023 dated March 21, 2023.

Educational History

- Master's degree in Law from Universitas Airlangga, (1994)
- Bachelor's degree in Law from Universitas Gajah Mada (1987)

Work Experience

- Perum Bulog Supervisory Board (2021 - 2023)
- Director General of Immigration, Ministry of Law and Human Rights (2020 - 2021)
- Commissioner of PT Bukit Asam Tbk (2018 - 2021)
- Inspector General of the Indonesian Ministry of Law and Human Rights (2018 - 2020)
- Deputy 3 for Law and Human Rights at the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs (2015 - 2018)
- Career within the Republic of Indonesia Attorney General's Office since 2000, and most recently served as Director I for Economic and Monetary Affairs at the Deputy Attorney General for Intelligence, Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia (2013 - 2014)

Concurrent Positions

Within the Company: Member of the Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee

Outside the Company: Does not hold concurrent positions

Affiliated Relationships

Has no affiliated relationships with members of the Board of Directors and other members of the Board of Commissioners, nor with the controlling and majority shareholders



Ilyas Asaad

Commissioner

Term of Office: June 19, 2019 – 2024 GMS,
1st Period (1st)

Personal Data

Indonesian citizen
Age 64 as of December 31, 2023
Born in Ujungpandang, May 19, 1959

Domisili

DKI Jakarta, Indonesia

Legal Basis for Appointment

Appointed for the first time as Commissioner of the Company based on the Minister of SOEs Decree at the General Meeting of Shareholders, No. SK-139/MBU/06/2019 dated June 19, 2019.

Educational History

- Doctorate in Law from Universitas Trisakti, (2017)
- Master's degree in Law from Universitas Trisakti, (2010)
- Master's degree in Agricultural Development Planning from Universitas Hasanuddin, (1992)
- Bachelor's degree in Fisheries from Universitas Hasanuddin, (1983)

Work Experience

- Expert Staff to the Minister of Environment and Forestry in the Field of Legislation, Legal and Advocacy (2019 - present)
- Inspector General at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (2017 - 2019)
- Expert Staff to the Minister of Environment and Forestry for Relations between Central and Regional Institutions (2015 - 2017)
- Deputy for Environmental Communication and Community Empowerment at the Ministry of the Environment (2010 - 2015)

Rangkap Jabatan

- Within the Company :** Chair of the Company's Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG
- Outside the Company:** Committee Expert Staff to the Minister of Environment and Forestry in the Field of Legislation, Legal and Advocacy (2019 - present)

Hubungan Afiliasi

Tidak memiliki hubungan afiliasi baik dengan anggota Direksi, anggota Dewan Komisaris lainnya, maupun dengan pemegang saham pengendali dan utama.



Ahmad Erani Yustika

Commissioner

Term of Office: March 21, 2023 – 2028 GMS,
1st Period (1st)

Personal Data

Indonesian citizen
Age 50 as of December 31, 2023
Born in Ponorogo, March 22, 1973

Domicile

DKI Jakarta, Indonesia

Legal Basis for Appointment

Appointed for the first time as Commissioner of the Company based on the Joint Decree of the Minister of SOEs and the President Director of PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) as Shareholders of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium, No. SK-55/MBU/03/2023 and No. SK-01/DIRUT/03/2023 dated March 21, 2023

Educational History

- Doctor of Philosophy specializing in Institutional Economics from the University of Göttingen, (2005)
- Master Post Graduate specializing in Institutional Economics from the University of Göttingen, (2001)
- Bachelor's degree in Economics and Development Studies from Universitas Brawijaya, (1996)

Work Experience

- Head of Presidential Secretariat (2022 – present)
- Commissioner of PT Waskita Karya (2021 - 2023)
- Deputy for Economic Development Policy Support and Increasing Competitiveness of the Vice President's Secretariat (2021 - 2022)
- President Commissioner of PT Surabaya Industrial Estate Rungkut (2020 - 2021)
- Director General of Rural Area Development, Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (2018 - 2019)

Concurrent Positions

Within the Company : Member of the Audit Committee
Outside the Company : Head of the Presidential Secretariat Republic of Indonesia

Affiliated Relationships

Has no affiliated relationships with members of the Board of Directors, other members of the Board of Commissioners, or with the controlling and majority shareholders.



Martuani Sormin

Independent Commissioner

Term of Office: October 28, 2021 – 2026 GMS,
1st Period (1st)

Personal Data

Indonesian citizen
Age 60 as of December 31, 2023
Born in North Tapanuli, May 16, 1963

Domicile

DKI Jakarta, Indonesia

Legal Basis for Appointment

Appointed for the first time as Independent Commissioner of the Company based on the Minister of SOEs Decree No. SK-356/MBU/10/2021 at the General Meeting of Shareholders, dated October 28, 2021.

Educational History

- Master of Science degree from Universitas Indonesia, (1997)
- Police Academy alumnus, (1987)

Work Experience

- Coordinator of Expert Staff for the National Police Chief (2021)
- North Sumatra Regional Police Chief (2019 - 2021)
- Operations Assistant to the Police Chief (2019)
- Papua Police Chief (2018 - 2019)
- Head of Propam Division, Police Headquarters (2017 - 2018)
- Career within the Republic of Indonesia Police since 1987, before finally serving as West Papua Regional Police Chief (2016 - 2017)

Concurrent Positions

Within the Company : Chair of the Company's Audit Committee

Outside the Company : Does not hold concurrent positions

Affiliated Relationships

Has no affiliated relationships with members of the Board of Directors, other members of the Board of Commissioners, or with the controlling and majority shareholders.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' PROFILES

During 2023, there were changes to the Board of Directors' structure and composition based on the Shareholders resolution dated March 21, 2023 as the Company's status was no longer as a holding company, but had changed to become a member of MIND ID Holding. Until this Annual Report was signed, there were changes to the Board of Directors' structure and composition, based on the resolution of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 16, 2023. Until this Annual Report was signed, there were no changes to the Board of Directors' structure and composition.

The chronology of changes to the Board of Directors' structure and composition during 2023, up to the time this Annual Report was signed, can be found in the Management Report Chapter and Corporate Governance Chapter in this Annual Report.

The profiles of the Board of Directors in office as of December 31, 2023, until this Annual Report was signed, are shown below:



Danny Praditya

President Director

Term of Office: October 28, 2021 – 2026 GMS,
1st Period (1st)

Personal Data

Indonesian citizen
Age 45 as of December 31, 2023
Born in Jakarta, September 13, 1978

Domicile

Banten, Indonesia

Legal Basis for Appointment

Appointed for the first time as Company Director based on the Minister of SOEs General Meeting of Shareholders Decree No. SK-355/MBU/10/2021 dated October 28, 2021. Was then appointed as President Director of the Company based on the Joint Decree of the Minister of SOEs and the President Director of PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) as Shareholders of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium, No. SK-56/MBU/03/2023 and No. SK-02/DIRUT/III/2023 dated March 21, 2023.

Educational History

- Master of Engineering from Karlsruhe University of Applied Science, (2004)
- Bachelor of Metallurgical Engineering from the Universitas Indonesia (2001)

Work Experience

- Operations Director of PT Medco Power Indonesia (2019 - 2021)
- Commercial Director of PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk (2016 - 2019)
- President Director of PT Gagah Energi Indonesia (2013 - 2016)
- President Director of PT Citra Nusantara Gemilang (2006 - 2013)

Concurrent Positions

Does not hold concurrent positions, either outside or within the Company.

Affiliated Relationships

Has no affiliated relationships with other members of the Board of Directors, members of the Board of Commissioners, or with the controlling and majority shareholders.



Devi Pradnya Paramita

Director of Finance

Term of Office: October 28, 2021 – 2026 GMS,
1st Period (1st)

Personal Data

Indonesian citizen
Age 46 as of December 31, 2023
Born in Bandung, 16 August 1977

Domicile

DKI Jakarta, Indonesia

Legal Basis for Appointment

Appointed for the first time as Company Director based on the Minister of SOEs General Meeting of Shareholders Decree No. SK-355/MBU/10/2021 dated October 28, 2021.

Educational History

- Economics Course at FSI from Washington D.C, (2006)
- Master of Finance specializing in Risk Management from ICMA Business School, (2000)
- Bachelor of International Relations from Universitas Katolik Parahyangan (1999)

Work Experience

- CFO at PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance (IIF) (2019 - 2021)
- Head of Investor Relations at PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk (2019)
- CFO at Saka Energi Indonesia (2015 - 2019)
- Director at PT VICO Indonesia (2016 - 2018)
- Head of Corporate Finance and Treasury at Bakrie & Brothers (2012 - 2015)
- Corporate Finance Lead at PT Medco Energi Internasional Tbk (2008 - 2012)
- Economist at the US Government Office (2004 - 2008)
- Senior Associate at PriceWaterhouseCoopers (2001 - 2004)

Concurrent Positions

Does not hold concurrent positions, either outside or within the Company.

Affiliated Relationships

Has no affiliated relationships with other members of the Board of Directors, members of the Board of Commissioners, or with the controlling and majority shareholders.



Rainaldy Harahap

Director of Operations

Term of Office: March 21, 2023 – 2028 GMS,
1st Period (1st)

Personal Data

Indonesian citizen
Age 53 as of December 31, 2023
Born Ajamu - North Sumatra, November 3, 1970

Domicile

North Sumatra, Indonesia

Legal Basis for Appointment

Appointed for the first time as Company Director based on the Joint Decree of the Minister of SOEs and the President Director of PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) as Shareholders of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium, No. SK-56/MBU/03/2023 and No. SK-02/DIRUT/III/2023 dated March 21, 2023

Educational History

- Bachelor of Chemical Engineering degree from Universitas Sumatera Utara, (1997)

Work Experience

- Senior Executive Vice President of Operations and Production at INALUM (2019 - 2023)
- Deputy General Manager Reduction & Casting at INALUM (2015 - 2019)
- Senior Manager Reduction at INALUM (2013 - 2014)

Concurrent Positions

Does not hold concurrent positions, either outside or within the Company.

Affiliated Relationships

Does no affiliated relationships with other members of the Board of Directors, members of the Board of Commissioners, or with the controlling and majority shareholders.



Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho

Director of Human Capital

Term of Office: March 21, 2023 – 2028 GMS,
1st Period (1st)

Personal Data

Indonesian citizen
Age 52 as of December 31, 2023
Born in the United States of America, September 1, 1971

Domicile

DKI Jakarta, Indonesia

Legal Basis for Appointment

Appointed for the first time as Company Director based on the Joint Decree of the Minister of SOEs and the President Director of PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) as Shareholders of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium, No. SK-56/MBU/03/2023 and No. SK-02/DIRUT/III/2023 dated March 21, 2023.

Educational History

- Bachelor's degree in Human Resources Management from Universitas Trisakti, (1996).

Work Experience

- Senior Executive Vice President of Human Capital at INALUM (2021 - 2023)
- Head of Corporate Human Capital & Operations at PT Toba Sejahtera (2012 - 2021)
- General Manager Human Resources & Facilities at PT Everbesindo Surya Jaya (2010 - 2011)
- Head of Human Resources at Global TV (MNC Group) (2010 - 2011)
- Vice President Human Resources & Admin at Astro Pay TV Plc (2005 - 2010)
- Director of Human Resources & Admin at MTV Asia Networks (2002 - 2005)

Concurrent Positions

Does not hold concurrent positions, either outside or within the Company.

Affiliated Relationships

Has no affiliated relationships with other members of the Board of Directors, members of the Board of Commissioners, or with the controlling and majority shareholders



Melati Sarnita

Director of Business Development
Term of Office: June 16, 2023 – 2028 GMS,
1st Period (1st)

Personal Data

Indonesian citizen
Age 46 as of December 31, 2023
Born in Padang, March 17, 1977

Domisili

DKI Jakarta, Indonesia

Legal Basis for Appointment

Appointed for the first time as Company Director based on the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders Decision dated June 16, 2023, which was institutionalized in the Deed of Minutes of the PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for Fiscal Year 2022, No. 63 dated June 16, 2023.

Educational History

- Master's degree in Strategic Management from Universitas Gadjah Mada, (2007)
- Bachelor's degree in of Metallurgical Engineering from Universitas Indonesia, (1999)

Work Experience

- Commercial Director at PT Krakatau Steel (2020-2023)
- Commissioner at PT Krakatau Baja Industri (2021)
- President Commissioner at PT KHI Pipe Industries (2021)
- President Commissioner at PT Krakatau Nasional Resources (2021)
- President Commissioner at PT Krakatau Bandar Samudra (2021)
- Director of Business Development PT Krakatau Steel (2019-2020)
- President Commissioner at PT Krakatau Osaka Steel (2019)
- Acting President Commissioner at PT Krakatau Daya Electric (2019)
- Commercial Director at PT Perusahaan Gas Negara LNG Indonesia (2017-2019)

Concurrent Positions

Does not hold concurrent positions, either outside or within the Company

Affiliated Relationships

Has no affiliated relationships with other members of the Board of Directors, members of the Board of Commissioners, or with the controlling and majority shareholders.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS' PROFILES



Mahyaruddin AR

Head of Corporate Secretary Department

Served since April 5, 2019

Nationality	:	Indonesian citizen
Age	:	41 as of December 31, 2023
Domicile	:	North Sumatra, Indonesia
Joined the Company	:	2006
Education History	:	Bachelor's degree in Law, Universitas Sumatera Utara, 2004
Work Experience	:	Previously served as Head of the Legal Section of INALUM for the period July 2017 - April 2019
Legal Basis for Appointment	:	President Director Decree No. 01 dated April 1, 2019



Judi Julistrijo

Acting Head of Internal Audit Department (Head of SPI)

Served since August 1, 2023

Nationality	:	Indonesian citizen
Age	:	53 as of December 31, 2023
Domicile	:	North Sumatra, Indonesia
Joined the Company	:	2017
Education History	:	Bachelor's degree in Economics, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, 1996
Work Experience	:	Previously served as Head of the Consulting & Quality Assurance Audit Section of INALUM for the period June 2023 - July 2023
Legal Basis for Appointment	:	President Director Decree No. 03 dated July 31, 2023



Ivan Ermisyam

Acting Head of Project & Program Management Office Group (Conc. Head of Business Development & Strategy Group)

Served since April 27, 2023

Nationality	:	Indonesian citizen
Age	:	51 as of December 31, 2023
Domicile	:	North Sumatra, Indonesia
Joined the Company	:	1998
Education History	:	Bachelor's degree in Engineering, Universitas Sumatera Utara, 1997
Work Experience	:	Previously served as Head of the Business Development Department of INALUM for the period December 2022 - April 2023
Legal Basis for Appointment	:	Human Capital Director Decree No. 02 dated April 26, 2023



Gusti Fauzi M. Gafli

Head of Commercial & Supply Chain Management Group

Served since April 27, 2023

Nationality	:	Indonesian citizen
Age	:	48 as of December 31, 2023
Domicile	:	DKI Jakarta, Indonesia
Joined the Company	:	2023
Education History	:	- Bachelor's degree in Engineering, Universitas Sumatera Utara, 1998 - Master of Business Administration, Sekolah Tinggi Manajemen IPMI, 2019
Work Experience	:	Previously served as Head of the MIND ID Procurement Division for the period March 2022 - April 2023
Legal Basis for Appointment	:	Human Capital Director Decree No. 02 dated April 26, 2023



Syafrizal

Head of Corporate Planning & Portfolio Management Group

Served since April 27, 2023

Nationality	:	Indonesian citizen
Age	:	50 as of December 31, 2023
Domicile	:	North Sumatra, Indonesia
Joined the Company	:	2001
Education History	:	Bachelor's degree in Engineering, Universitas Sumatera Utara, 1998
Work Experience	:	Previously served as Head of MIND ID's Corporate Strategy Division for the period September 2018 - April 2023
Legal Basis for Appointment	:	Human Capital Director Decree No. 02 dated April 26, 2023



Kuspriyono

Head of Group Finance

Served since April 27, 2023

Nationality	:	Indonesian citizen
Age	:	50 as of December 31, 2023
Domicile	:	North Sumatra, Indonesia
Joined the Company	:	2021
Education History	:	Bachelor's degree in Economics, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, 1997
Work Experience	:	Previously served as Head of the Operational Finance Directorate of INALUM for the period October 2021 - April 2023
Legal Basis for Appointment	:	Human Capital Director Decree No. 02 dated April 26, 2023



Firman Ashad

Acting Head of Engineering Group

Served since April 27, 2023

Nationality	:	Indonesian citizen
Age	:	52 as of December 31, 2023
Domicile	:	North Sumatra, Indonesia
Joined the Company	:	1998
Education History	:	Bachelor's degree in Engineering, Universitas Sumatera Utara, 1997
Work Experience	:	Previously served as Head of the General Maintenance Department of INALUM for the period December 2022 - April 2023
Legal Basis for Appointment	:	Human Capital Director Decree No. 02 dated April 26, 2023



Dwi Yantho Soetimin

Acting Head of Power Plant Operation Group

Served since April 27, 2023

Nationality	:	Indonesian citizen
Age	:	54 as of December 31, 2023
Domicile	:	North Sumatra, Indonesia
Joined the Company	:	1998
Education History	:	Bachelor's degree in Engineering, Universitas Sumatera Utara, 1997
Work Experience	:	Previously served as Head of the Reduction & Casting Department of INALUM for the period December 2022 - April 2023
Legal Basis for Appointment	:	Human Capital Director Decree No. 02 dated April 26, 2023



Ismadi Ys Jenal

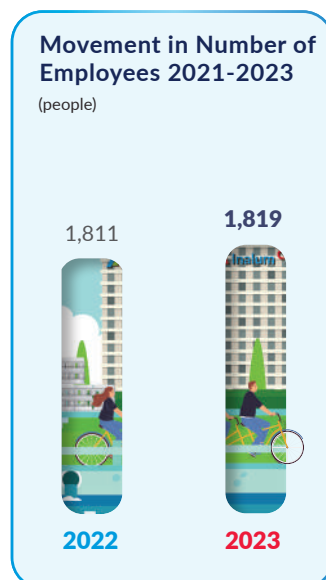
Head of Smelter Operations Group

Served since April 27, 2023

Nationality	:	Indonesian citizen
Age	:	49 as of December 31, 2023
Domicile	:	North Sumatra, Indonesia
Joined the Company	:	1998
Education History	:	- Bachelor's degree in Engineering, Universitas Sumatera Utara, 1997 - Master's degree in Management, Universitas Sumatera Utara, 2011
Work Experience	:	Previously served as Director of Finance & HR at PT GAG NIKEL for the period November 2020 - March 2023
Legal Basis for Appointment	:	Human Capital Director Decree No. 02 dated April 26, 2023

EMPLOYEE DEMOGRAPHICS

As of December 31 2023, Inalum employed 1,819 people, this figure remained stable compared to the previous year's 1,811 people. This was due to INALUM consistently maintaining employee productivity through continuous improvements, and operational excellence in all business processes.



*INALUM standalone

Employee Demographics Based on Organizational Level (people)

Organizational Level	2023				2022			
	M	F	Total	Composition (%)	M	F	Total	Composition (%)
Main Directorate	60	19	79	4%	48	16	64	4%
Operations Directorate	1,275	31	1,306	72%	1,297	33	1,330	73%
Human Capital Directorate	168	29	197	11%	189	33	222	12%
Business Development Directorate	153	28	181	10%	118	16	134	7%
Finance Directorate	37	19	56	3%	45	16	61	4%
Total	1,693	126	1,819	100%	1,697	114	1,811	100%

M= Male / F = Female

Employee Demographics Based on Education Level (people)

Education Level	2023				2022			
	M	F	Total	Composition (%)	M	F	Total	Composition (%)
Master's degree	48	2	50	3%	45	0	45	3%
Bachelor's degree	152	27	179	10%	129	17	146	8%
Diploma 1-3	256	22	278	15%	245	13	258	14%
High School and Equivalent	1,153	75	1,228	67%	1,170	84	1,254	69%
High School and Below	84	0	84	5%	108	0	108	6%
Total	1,693	126	1,819	100%	1,697	114	1,811	100%

M= Male / F = Female

Employee Demographics Based on Employment Status (people)

Employment Status	2023				2022			
	M	F	Total	Composition (%)	M	F	Total	Composition (%)
Permanent	1,663	114	1,777	98%	1,672	111	1,783	98%
Non-Permanent	30	12	42	2%	25	3	28	2%
Total	1,693	126	1,819	100%	1,697	114	1,811	100%

M= Male / F = Female

Employee Demographics Based on Age Range (people)

Age Range	2023				2022			
	M	F	Total	Composition (%)	M	F	Total	Composition (%)
>56 years	3	0	3	0.17%	3	0	3	0.17%
50-56 years	102	7	109	5.99%	106	9	115	6.35%
40-50 years	406	20	426	23.42%	381	15	396	21.87%
30-40 years	601	27	628	34.52%	484	19	503	27.77%
<30 years	581	72	653	35.90%	723	71	794	43.84%
Total	1,693	126	1,819	100.00%	1,697	114	1,811	100.00%

M= Male / F = Female

Employee Demographics Based on Gender (people)

Gender	2023		2022	
	Total	Composition (%)	Total	Composition (%)
Male	1,693	93%	1,697	94%
Female	126	7%	114	6%
Total	1,819	100%	1,811	100%

SHAREHOLDERS COMPOSITION

COMPANY SHARE OWNERSHIP COMPOSITION

INALUM Share Ownership as of January 1, 2023

Shareholders	Number of shares	Issued and Fully Paid Up Capital (Rp)	Ownership Percentage (%)
Nominal Value of Shares = Rp415,000/share			
Republic of Indonesia			
Dwiwarna Series A Shares	1	415,000	0.000002%
Series B Shares	52,349,300	21,724,959,500,000	99.999998%
Total	52,349,301	21,724,959,915,000	100%

Kepemilikan Saham INALUM per 31 Desember 2023

Shareholders	Number of shares	Issued and Fully Paid Up Capital (Rp)	Ownership Percentage (%)
Nominal Value of Shares = Rp415,000/share			
Republic of Indonesia			
Dwiwarna Series A Shares	1	415,000	0.00001%
PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) or MIND ID			
Series B Shares	13,087,325	5,431,239,875,000	99.99999%
Total	13,087,326	5,431,240,290,000	100%

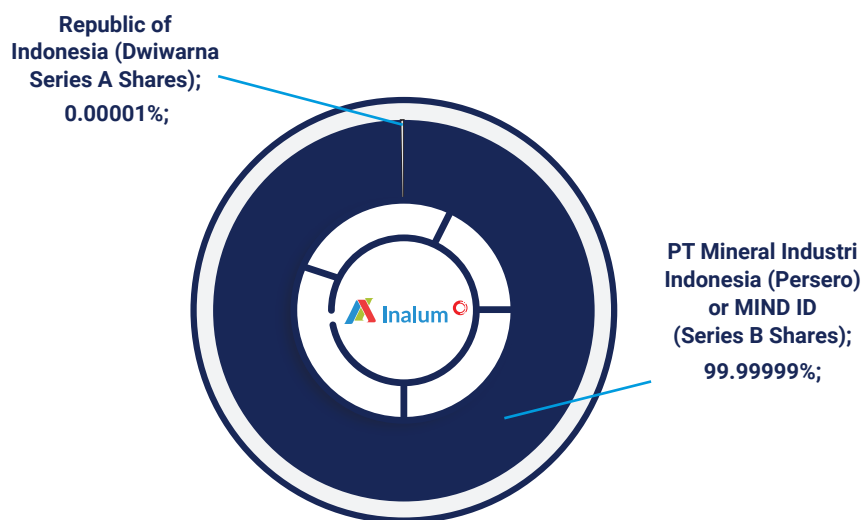
INFORMATION ON INALUM SHARE OWNERSHIP BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

Up until the end of 2023, the Company did not have an Employee Stock Ownership Program (ESOP) or Management Stock Ownership Program (MSOP) policy. The Company also did not carry out an Initial Public Offering of Shares that would allow the public to own the Company's shares. Thus, all of the Company's share ownership is in accordance with the Shareholders composition. Thus, no Company employees, either the Board of Commissioners or Directors or employees, owns shares in the Company, either directly or indirectly, as shown in the table below.

INFORMATION ABOUT MAJORITY/ CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS UP TO THE ULTIMATE OWNER

As previously explained, in connection with the issuance of Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation No. 45 of 2022 concerning Reduction of the Republic of Indonesia State Capital Participation in the Company PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Persero) dated December 8, 2022, INALUM is no longer a holding company, and has changed its status as a member of MIND ID, BUMN Holding Mining Industry. The Government also issued Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation no. 46 of 2022 concerning Republic of Indonesia State Capital Participation for the Establishment of a Limited Liability Company (Persero) in the Mining Sector dated December 8, 2022, whereby PP No.46/2022 saw the formation of PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) as a new entity from MIND ID. With the issuance of these two Government Regulations, PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) became a new entity in MIND ID, as the majority and controlling shareholder of the Company with a series B share ownership of 99.99999% shares. The Republic of Indonesia is the ultimate owner of the Company with series A Dwi Warna share ownership of 0.00001%.

**INALUM Shareholders Composition
as of December 31, 2023**



In accordance with Government Regulation No. 41 of 2003 concerning Delegation of the Position, Duties and Authority by the Minister of Finance in Limited Liability Companies (Persero), Public Companies (PERUM) and Bureaucratic Companies (PERJAN) to the Minister of State-Owned Enterprises, and Law No. 19 of 2003 concerning State-Owned Enterprises and the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia; the authority of the Majority/Controlling Shareholder of the Company is with the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN).

**Ultimate Owner**

Government of the Republic of Indonesia / Presidency	The State Palace Jl. Medan Merdeka Utara No. 3 RT. 2/RW.3, Kel. Gambir Kec. Gambir, Kota Jakarta Pusat DKI Jakarta 10110, Indonesia
	Office of the Ministry of State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia Jl. Veteran No. 17-18 Jakarta Pusat 10110 DKI Jakarta, Indonesia Telp. : +62 21 3845627 Website : www.setneg.go.id
Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises (SOE)	Ministry of SOEs Office Jl. Medan Merdeka Selatan No. 13 Jakarta Pusat 10110 DKI Jakarta, Indonesia Telp. : +62 21 29935678 Fax. : +62 21 29935740 Website : www.bumn.go.id

Parent Company (Majority/Controlling Shareholder)

PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero)	PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) Energy Building 16 th Floor SCBD Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53 P.O. BOX 6917 Jakarta Selatan, DKI Jakarta 12190, Indonesia Telp. : (+6221) 27938750. Fax : (+6221) 27936331. e-mail : corsec@mind.id Website : www.mind.id

LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATED COMPANIES AND JOINT VENTURES

As of December 31, 2023, the Company had 2 (two) Subsidiaries, 2 (two) Joint Ventures and no Associated Entities. Information on the Company's Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures is shown below.

Company Subsidiaries

Name	Line of Business	Domicile	Year of Establishment	Year of Commercial Operations	Year of Capital Participation by the Company	Company Ownership (%)		Total assets (Rp-million)		Operating Status
						2023	2022	2023	2022	
PT Indonesia Aluminium Alloy	Secondary aluminium remelting	Kuala Tanjung	2020	2023	2020	99.99%	99.99%	321.37	286.34	Operating
PT Borneo Alumina Indonesia	Smelter Grade Alumina Refinery	Mempawah	2017	Est. 2025	2018 2019 2020 2021	60.00%	60.00%	10.751	2.926	Not yet Operating

Entitas Ventura Bersama

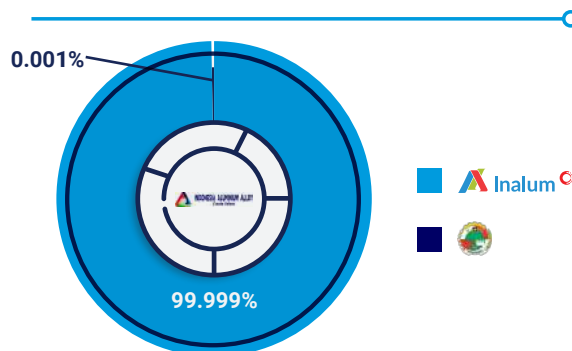
Name	Line of Business	Domicile	Year of Establishment	Year of Commercial Operations	Year of Capital Participation by the Company	Company Ownership (%)		Total assets (Rp-million)		Operating Status
						2023	2022	2023	2022	
PT Nasional Hijau Lestari (In 2023 Changed Name to PT Sinergi Mitra Lestari Indonesia)	Waste Management	Jakarta	2017	2017	2017 and 2020	25%	25%	61.28	19.39	Operating
PT Industri Baterai Indonesia	Battery and Electric Vehicle Industry Holding	Jakarta	2021	2022	2023	25%	25%	267.3	210.7	Operating

PT Indonesia Aluminium Alloy

PT Indonesia Aluminium Alloy became a subsidiary of the Company when it officially started operating in 2023 in the aluminium industry midstream sector. As a subsidiary of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium ("INALUM"), IAA produces Secondary Aluminium Billets with a future molding capacity of 30,000 tons per year in stages.

At the end of 2023, the Company's share ownership in IAA was 99.99%

IAA Share Ownership as of December 31, 2023



IAA Performance	2023	2022
Financial		
Revenue (Rp-million)	1,450	-
Expenses (Rp-million)	(35,776)	(7,961)
Net Profit (Rp-million)	(61,712)	(14,451)
Assets (Rp-million)	321,369	286,337
Liabilities (Rp-million)	313,375	216,630
Equity (Rp-million)	7,995	69,707

IAA Key Management as of December 31, 2023

Board of Commissioners

Commissioners	Adi Widodo (President) Melati Sarnita

Board of Directors

President Director	Ricky Gunawan
Director	Agus Wibowo



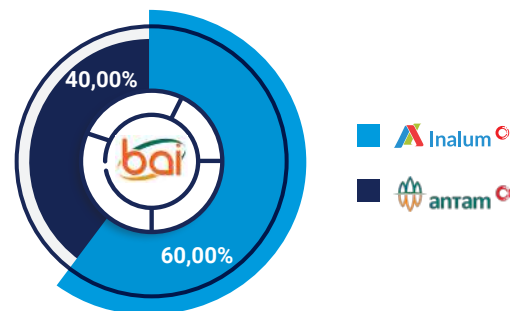
PT Indonesia Aluminium Alloy
Jalan Access Road, Kuala Tanjung
Sei Suka District, Batu Bara Regency
North Sumatra, Indonesia 21657
Telephone : (0622) 31503
Email : corsec@iaa.co.id

PT Borneo Alumina Indonesia

PT Borneo Alumina Indonesia (BAI), a subsidiary of the State-Owned Enterprise (SOE) PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (INALUM) and PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTAM), was established and operates under the laws of the Republic of Indonesia, to develop, build, own, operate and manage the Smelter Grade Alumina Refinery (SGAR Project) with a capacity of 1 million Alumina products per year (can be expanded) in Mempawah Regency, West Kalimantan Province, Indonesia, to increase the national added value by refining bauxite ore into Alumina products.

At the end of 2023, the Company's share ownership in BAI was 60.00%

BAI Share Ownership as of December 31, 2023



BAI Performance	2023	2022
Financial		
Revenue (Rp-million)	-	-
Expenses (Rp-million)	(25,790)	(231,619)
Net Profit (Rp-million)	(25,790)	(231,619)
Assets (Rp-million)	10,745,159	2,925,819
Liabilities (Rp-million)	9,754,876	1,909,702
Equity (Rp-million)	990,284	1,016,117

BAI Key Management as of December 31, 2023

Board of Commissioners

Commissioners	Priyanto (President)
	Tri Winarno
	Syarif Faisal Alkadrie

Board of Directors

President Director	Leonard M. Manurung
Director	Darwin Saleh Siregar



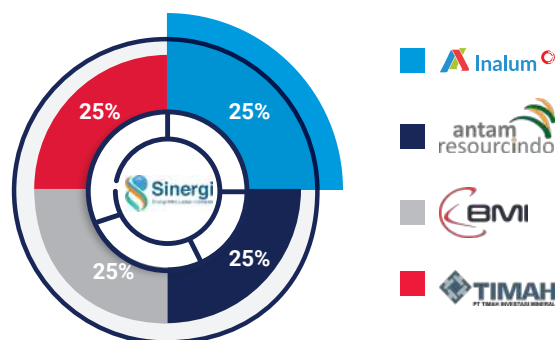
PT Borneo Alumina Indonesia
Sungai Kunyit District, Mempawah Regency
West Kalimantan Province, 78371
Telephone : +62 21 29633363
Email : info@bai.id

PT Sinergi Mitra Lestari Indonesia

PT Sinergi Mitra Lestari Indonesia (SMLI) is a Limited Liability Company established under the laws of the Republic of Indonesia, and is an affiliated company of the State-Owned Company Holding Mining Industry/MIND ID (PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium, PT Antam Tbk, PT Bukit Asam Tbk, and PT Timah Tbk), and operates in the integrated B3 and Non-B3 waste management business, as well as environmental management, with the main industrial sectors served being oil and gas, mining, energy, manufacturing, plantations and hospitals and/or health service facilities.

At the end of 2023, the Company's share ownership in (SMLI) was 25%.

SMLI Share Ownership as of December 31, 2023



NHL Performance	2023	2022
Financial		
Revenue (Rp-million)	52,742	32,523
Expenses (Rp-million)	(53,668)	(42,076)
Net Profit (Rp-million)	425	(15,710)
Assets (Rp-million)	64,604	19,385
Liabilities (Rp-million)	99,143	54,286
Equity (Rp-million)	(34,539)	(34,901)

SMLI Key Management as of December 31, 2023

Board of Commissioners

Commissioners	Sayid Muhadhar (President) Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho

Board of Directors

President Director	Ilhamsyah Mahendra
Director	Trie Maulana Apriyanto

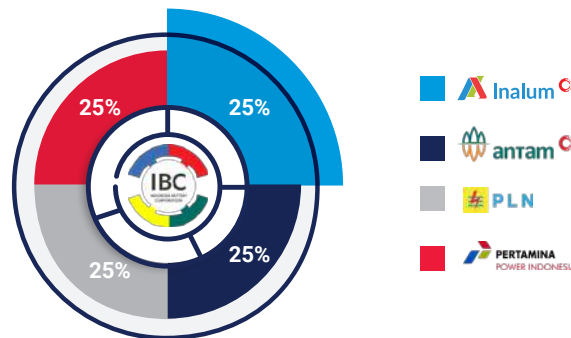


PT Sinergi Mitra Lestari Indonesia
Antam Office Park Tower B Fl. 5
Jl. Letjen TB Simatupang No. 1 Tanjung Barat
South Jakarta 12530, Indonesia
Telephone : +6221 29633318

PT Industri Baterai Indonesia

PT Industri Baterai Indonesia (IBI) is a Limited Liability Company operating in the Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV) and Electric Vehicle (EV) ecosystem, with the support of four large state-owned companies as shareholders, namely PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium, PT Antam Tbk, PT Pertamina Power Indonesia and PT Perusahaan Perusahaan Perusahan EL Negara (Persero). Established in 2021, IBI is the Government's initiative to realize Indonesia as a global electric vehicle battery producer. The Company predicts that in 2030 the use of NMC 622 & NMC 811 Lithiumion and Nickel type batteries will be the dominant element in cathode formation (60-80%). This will increase the volume of demand for Nickel, therefore, as one of the largest companies in the Nickel industry, INALUM is trying to develop IBI as a Global Electric Vehicle (EV) and Battery ecosystem company in the National and International markets.

IBI Share Ownership as of December 31, 2023



IBI Performance	2023*	2022*
Financial		
Revenue (Rp-million)	25,938	52,719
Expenses (Rp-million)	(164,516)	(172,629)
Net Profit (Rp-million)	(97,330)	(150,511)
Assets (Rp-million)	267,338	210,698
Liabilities (Rp-million)	160,306	198,367
Equity (Rp-million)	107,032	12,331

*) unaudited

IBI Key Management as of December 31, 2023

Board of Commissioners

Commissioners	Ikmal Lukman (President) Dany Amrul Ichdan Sinthya Roesly Dannif Utojo Danusaputro

Board of Directors

President Director	Toto Nugroho
Director	Jeffrie N Korompis Reynaldi Istanto



PT Industri Baterai Indonesia
Treasury Tower Building, 51st Floor, SCBD Area
Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53, Senayan
Jakarta 12190



COMPANY GROUP STRUCTURE



-  Ultimate Owner
-  Parent Company
-  Subsidiaries
-  Associated Entities

SHARE ISSUANCE AND/OR LISTING CHRONOLOGY

Up until the end of 2023, the Company has never traded shares to the public or listed shares on stock exchanges either in Indonesia or overseas. Therefore, there is no information to report concerning share trading, including the year of share issuance, number of shares, nominal value of shares, and share offering price for each corporate action; number of registered shares after each corporate action; and the name of the exchange where the shares are listed.

OTHER SECURITIES ISSUANCE AND LISTING CHRONOLOGY

In 2018 and 2020, INALUM, under the status of Mining Industry Indonesia or MIND ID, issued two bonds in the form of Global Bonds, for US\$4 billion and US\$2.5 billion. Then, following the issuance of PP No.45/2022 and PP No.46/2022 that made INALUM a member of MIND ID and no longer a holding company, there was a transfer of debt related to the Mining Industry Holding activities, from Inalum to PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) as a new entity in MIND ID amounting to US\$3.76 billion on March 21, 2023, as part of Deed No. 138 dated March 21, 2023.

From March 21 2023 until the end of 2023, the Company did not issue any securities. Therefore there is no information to report regarding the name, year of issuance, interest rate/yield, and maturity date of other securities; and the offering value, and the name of the exchange where the other securities are listed, as well as the security rating.



INSTITUTIONS AND/OR SUPPORTING PROFESSIONALS

Public Accountant

Name of Institution/Professional	KAP Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis & Rekan
Address	WTC 3 Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 29-31, Jakarta
Services Provided	Audit & Assurance
Other services	-
Assignment Period	2023
Service Fees	- Audit Fees: Rp3,758,000,000 - Non Audit Fees: -

Name of Institution/Professional	KAP Jojo Sunarjo & Rekan
Address	Ruko Ifolia Blok HY 46 No. 11 Harapan Indah Bekasi Utara, Bekasi
Services Provided	Accounting Advisory
Other services	-
Assignment Period	2023
Service Fees	- Audit Fees: - - Non Audit Fees: Rp450,000,000

Name of Institution/Professional	Delloite Touche Solutions, Tax Consulting
Address	The Plaza Office Tower 32nd floor Jl. M.H. Thamrin Kav 28-30
Services Provided	Transfer Pricing Document (TP Doc) Services
Other services	-
Assignment Period	2023
Service Fees	- Audit Fees: - - Non Audit Fees: Rp280,000,000

Notary

Name of Institution/Professional	Notaris Jose Dima Satria
Address	Jl. Madrasah, Komp. Taman Gandaria, Jakarta Selatan
Services Provided	Preparation of Deed of INALUM Meeting Decision Statement dated June 16, 2023 No.64
Assignment Period	2023
Service Fees	Rp27,750,000

Name of Institution/Professional	Notaris Trie Sulistiowarni
Address	Apartemen MT Haryono Residence Unit TDB, Jakarta Timur
Services Provided	Preparation of the Deed of Establishment of the Joint Aluminum Industry Association dated January 19, 2023 No.1
Assignment Period	2023
Service Fees	Rp61,000,000

Legal Consultant

Name of Institution/Professional	Ali Budiardjo, Nugroho, Reksodiputro
Address	Graha CIMB Niaga Lt. 14, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Jakarta Selatan
Services Provided	Retainer
Assignment Period	2023
Service Fees	There were no work assignments

Name of Institution/Professional	Arie Yuriwin
Address	Jl. Wirajasa I, No.7 RT/RW 009/007, Kel. Cipinang Melayu, Kec. Makasar, Jakarta Timur
Services Provided	Land Consultant
Assignment Period	2023
Total Service Fee (Based on contract)	Rp480,000,000
Service Fee (Actual payment January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023)	Rp400,000,000

Name of Institution/Professional	BGN Law Firm
Address	JL. STM Ujung, Eco Park Residence Blok B-139 Medan
Services Provided	Retainer
Assignment Period	2023
Total Service Fee (Based on contract)	Rp144,000,000
Service Fee (Actual payment January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023)	Rp48,000,000

Name of Institution/Professional	Fernandes Partnership
Address	Jl. Jend. Sudirman, Lot.52-53, Jakarta Selatan
Services Provided	INALUM HPL Certificate Management
Assignment Period	2023
Total Service Fee (Based on contract)	Rp1,700,000,000
Service Fee (Actual payment January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023)	Rp1,225,000,000



Name of Institution/Professional	Fernandes Partnership
Address	Jl. Jend. Sudirman, Lot.52-53, Jakarta Selatan
Services Provided	Handling of PKPU Cases at the District Court, Surabaya
Assignment Period	2023
Total Service Fee (Based on contract)	Rp350,000,000
Service Fee (Actual payment January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023)	Rp150,000,000
Name of Institution/Professional	Hanafiah Ponggawa & Partners (HPRP)
Address	Wisma 46-Kota BNI Lt.41, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav.1, Jakarta
Services Provided	Retainer
Assignment Period	2023
Service Fees	Rp -
Name of Institution/Professional	Muhtar Halim & Partners (MHP)
Address	Jl. K.H Mas Mansyur No. 121, Jakarta
Services Provided	Handling of HPL Cassation Case No.1
Assignment Period	2023
Total Service Fee (Based on contract)	Rp1,100,000,000
Service Fee (Actual payment January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023)	Total of Rp1,116,873.41, as follows: Service fees of Rp1,000,000,000 OPE costs of Rp116,873,411
Name of Institution/Professional	Soemadipradja & Taher (S&T)
Address	Jl. Jendral Sudirman No.28, Jakarta
Services Provided	Handling of BDSN Cases
Assignment Period	2023
Total Service Fee (Based on contract)	Through Litigation Rp1,300,000,000 Through Arbitration Rp1,900,000,000
Service Fee (Actual payment January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023)	There are no invoices for payment yet

Name of Institution/Professional	Janis & Associates
Address	Royal Palace Blok C. 11 Jl. Prof. DR. Soepomo No. 178A, Jakarta
Services Provided	Handling of HPL Land PK Cases
Assignment Period	2023
Total Service Fee (Based on contract)	Rp7,500,000,000
Service Fee (Actual payment January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023)	Rp2,600,000,000

Name of Institution/Professional	PT Solusi Allindo Mandiri/Samtax
Address	Jl. K.H. Mas Mansyur Kav. 35 No. C-12, Jakarta Pusat
Services Provided	Sengketa Pajak dan Sengketa Bea Cukai
Assignment Period	2023
Total Service Fee (Based on contract)	Rp175,000,000/month for 3 Years, Total Rp6,300,000,000 Professional Fee 1.75% of the tax dispute value
Service Fee (Actual payment January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023)	Total of Rp1,453,107,722, with details: Monthly service fee of Rp1,400,000,000 Professional Fees related to SPKTNP-108 Customs Disputes amounting to Rp19,400,500 Professional Fees related to PPh 21 Disputes for the December 2014 period amounting to Rp33,707,222

Name of Institution/Professional	Ari & Partners
Address	Jl. Salam No. 2b, Bendungan Hilir, Tanah Abang, Jakarta Pusat, 10210
Services Provided	Retainer
Assignment Period	2023
Total Service Fee (Based on contract)	Rp588,000,000
Service Fee (Actual payment January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023)	Rp196,000,000



AWARDS AND/OR CERTIFICATION RECEIVED BY THE COMPANY

AWARDS RECEIVED IN 2023



5th Indonesia Best CSR Award 2023

Indonesia Best CSR Award 2023

The Economics

Indonesia Best CSR Awards 2023

The Economics





3rd Top Digital Public Relations Award 2023

Indonesia Top Digital PR Award 2023, special achievement for BUMN, Subsidiary BUMN & BUMD

Info Ekonomi

CSR Awards 2023

Environmental CSR Initiatives

B-Universe & Investor Daily



BUMN & BUMD Entrepreneurial Marketing Awards 2023

The Most Promising Company in Strategic Marketing

Markplus Indonesia



CERTIFICATION STILL VALID IN 2023

November 17, 2021

ISO 9001:2015

Smelting of Aluminium and Casting into Ingot, Foundry Alloy, Billet and the Provision of Hydro Electricity

SGS United Kingdom Ltd

October 5, 2024



January 3, 2022

ISO 50001:2018

Smelting of Aluminum and Casting into Ingot, Foundry Alloy, Billet and the Provision of Hydro Electricity

BSI

January 2, 2025



January 5, 2022

Performance Standard (V3 2022)

Performance Standard

Aluminium Stewardship Initiative Ltd

January 4, 2026

November 21, 2022

ISO 45001:2018

Smelting of Aluminium and Casting into Ingot, Foundry Alloy, Billet and Alloy and the Operation of Hydro Power Plant Include

SGS United Kingdom Ltd

November 21, 2025



May 16, 2023

ISO 14001:2015

Smelting of Aluminium and Casting into Ingot, Billet and Alloy and the Provision of Hydro Electricity (including Clinic)

SGS United Kingdom Ltd

April 5, 2026





June 9, 2023

Occupational Safety and Health Management System

Aluminium Smelting and Molding

Republic of Indonesia Minister of Manpower

June 9, 2026

June 9, 2023

Occupational Safety and Health Management System

Hydroelectric Power Generation (PLTA)

Republic of Indonesia Minister of Manpower

June 9, 2026



August 10, 2023

SNI ISO 37001:2016 Anti-Bribery Management System

Aluminium Smelter dan Hydroelectric Power Plant, include Supporting Units

MUTU Internasional

August 11, 2026



April 5, 2023

ISO 27001 : 2013 Information Security Management System

Data Center Operations

British Standards Institution

October 31, 2025

July 8, 2019

IISO/IEC 17025 : 2017 KAN Accredited Testing Laboratory

Testing Laboratory and Calibration Laboratory of Kuala Tanjung
Aluminum Smelting Plant

KAN

July 7, 2024



April 19, 2022

International & Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code

TUKS Kuala Tanjung Smelting Plant

Republic of Indonesia Director General of

April 6, 2027

04



Inalum controls 62% of the domestic aluminum needs in the country. This reflects the Company's dominance in meeting the need for domestic aluminum.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS



ECONOMY AND INDUSTRY OVERVIEW



GLOBAL AND NATIONAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Global economic growth weakened and divergent growth widened between countries. Bank Indonesia (BI) stated that world economic growth in 2023 was predicted to fall 3.0% and continue to slow down to 2.8% in 2024. Post-recovery in early 2023 gradually faded in line with the further impact of the scarring effect, and increased geopolitical-economic fragmentation. BI stated that the global economic performance in 2023 was also colored by a divergence of growth between developed countries, especially the United States (US) that grew while developing countries declined.

The challenges to the global economy became increasingly more complex due to uncertainty from the phenomena of “cash is the king” and the strong dollar. The interest rate policies in developed countries were high due to fiscal expense policies, especially the United States (US). The US Fed Fund Rate (FFR) policy rate was predicted to be in the range 5.50-5.75%, with an aggressive increase in FFR due to a high demand for fiscal financing, and US government debt that increased long-term bond yields through term-tremia. While monetary policy rates in developing areas will be maintained in 2024 due to a high interest rate phenomena in the developing countries, which limited the space for central banks to reduce monetary policy rates to encourage economic growth.

Meanwhile, a BI report stated that due to the increasing uncertainty in global financial markets, the stability of the rupiah exchange rate would be maintained supported by a Bank Indonesia stabilization policy taken against the strong US dollar. The rupiah strengthened by 1.11% (–points to point) compared to 2022. The rupiah exchange rate stability was maintained as the Strong Dollar phenomena had a positive impact on imported inflation and supported overall economic stability. In October 2023, the BI7DRR policy rate increased by 25 bps to 6.00% further strengthening its policy of stabilizing the rupiah exchange rate against the impact of high global uncertainty, and to mitigate against any impact from imported inflation.

In 2023, Indonesia’s economic growth remained strong amidst the global economic slowdown. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) stated that the Indonesian economy as a whole in 2023 grew by 5.05% year on year (yoy). This overall economic growth was mainly due to the increase in the Indonesian economy in the fourth quarter of 2023 supported by almost all components of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Whereas, household consumption grew by 4.47% (yoy) in line with increased mobility, especially during the National Religious Holidays (HBKN) Christmas and New Year, stable public purchasing power, and

increasing consumer confidence. Consumption by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (LNPRT) grew by 18.11% (yoy) driven by increased election preparation activities. Government consumption increased by 2.81% (yoy) driven by goods spending and personnel spending. Investments grew by 5.02% (yoy) mainly supported by building investments, as infrastructure development continued and investment activities increased. At the same

time, exports grew by 1.64% (yoy) supported by demand from key trading partners that continued to grow positively amidst the decline in prices of leading export commodities, as well as improving service exports in line with the increase in the number of foreign tourists.

INDUSTRY ANALYSIS AND COMPANY POSITION IN THE INDUSTRY

The total demand for aluminium in Indonesia in 2023 is estimated to reach ~400 ktpa, while domestic aluminium production can only reach ~250 ktpa. However, the condition in Indonesian aluminium market in the future is predicted to see a surplus due to several new aluminium smelters being built in Indonesia in Tsingshan, Nanshan and Adaro.

Based on data from BPS in 2023, the Company's market share was around 62% of the domestic demand for aluminium ingots. Even though this was a decrease of 6% compared to the previous year, this achievement still reflects the Company's dominance in meeting domestic aluminium needs. Meanwhile, for aluminium billets and alloys, the Company's contribution increased by 4% from the previous year. Domestic aluminium consumption is dominated by the transportation, construction, packaging and electrical sectors.

In 2023, the Company's total aluminium production was 215,130 tons. Even though this was a decrease in production from the previous year, it was still 2.5% higher than the Company's target in 2023. In terms of sales, the Company's aluminium sales reached 220,126 tons, 0.3% higher than the Company's target for 2023. The decline in production in 2023 was due to the Company's strategic initiatives, including pot upgrading to increase production capacity to ~280 ktpa.

OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

COMPANY STRATEGY FOR 2023

Entering 2023, the Company is optimistic that it will record an optimal performance, in order to achieve the Company's vision of "Becoming a Leading Global Company Based on Eco-Friendly Integrated Aluminium".

Overall, the Company's main focus in 2023 was to fulfill MIND ID's 3 (three) key mandates, which included Control of Reserves and Resources, Downstream Business Development and Market Leadership strategic initiatives that were formulated into 4 (four) strategic pillars/themes including:

- 1. Aggressive Production Growth**
The Company sought to increase smelting plant production through capacity expansion at current locations and other potential locations for the primary aluminium business as well as developing secondary aluminum businesses to meet the growing aluminium market. Strengthening the supply chain through bauxite mining vertical integration also supported this production growth.
- 2. Carry out Cost Leadership**
The Company looked to optimize its resources through sustainable operational transformation activities and implementing digitalization initiatives in value chain activities to realize cost savings. In addition, searching for competitive energy sources to support expansion and low-cost smelting operations.
- 3. Best-in-Class Asset**
Developing production facilities by upgrading smelting plant technology with more advanced technology to increase performance to a better level. As well as developing production facilities, the development focus was also on upward and downward vertical integration through the development of the Smelter Grade Alumina Refinery (SGAR) factory, as well as by optimizing downstream product production facilities (billet and primary alloy).
- 4. Strategic Alliances to Support Development**
Carrying out strategic alliances to support the Company's development, such as studying the development of the Coal Tar Pitch (CTP) factories, power plants for smelter expansion, Split Off and IPO preparation.



MARKETING ASPECTS

MARKETING STRATEGIES

INALUM strives to provide the best service to maintain its existing market and to expand the market. INALUM's marketing strategies in 2023 included:

1. Making regular visits to buyers to maintain engagement.
2. Providing support and appreciation to existing buyers through sponsorship activities, customer gatherings and customer loyalty programs.
3. Building the progress of Indonesian aluminum with customers in the Seminar: Aluminum Talk that Inalum regularly holds annually. This activity is a forum for the exchange of knowledge and information on the progress of the Indonesian Aluminum industry.
4. Certifying Green Aluminum Products as Inalum's new competitive advantage. This is specifically aimed at expanding the global market.
5. Optimizing the stock and product mix to increase Company profits, and supporting the Just-In-Time system at the inventory level.
6. Developing new products to accommodate the need for domestic Aluminium VAP types.
7. Adjusting discounts for Aluminium Alloy products as an incentive to support penetration of the Domestic Automotive sector.

MARKET SHARE

In 2023, INALUM's contribution to fulfilling aluminium needs in Indonesia was 62%. Inalum focused on fulfilling domestic aluminium needs, so that the majority of sales were in the domestic market (96%), showing Inalum's commitment to support the national aluminium industry, with export sales (4%) to maintain brand existence in the global market. Inalum also met the need for Aluminium material in several industrial sectors, especially domestic industrial sectors, which included the Extrusion sector (38%), Automotive (22%), Cable Manufacturing (22%), Aluminium Sheet/Plate/Foil Manufacturing (11%), Cathodic Protection Manufacturing (1%), Household equipment Manufacturing (1%) and Other industrial sectors that includes the water treatment, Galvalume Manufacturing, and others sectors (3%).

The following table shows the 2023 market share:

Market Share by Industrial Sector

Segmentasi	Ton	Percentage to Total Market Share (%)
Automotive	48,550	22%
Cable Maker	49,050	22%
Cathodic Protection	1,866	1%
Extrusion	83,169	38%
Kitchen Utensil	2,406	1%
Sheet/Plat/Foil	23,803	11%
Others	7,025	3%
Trading	4,217	2%
Total	220,086	100%

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW BY BUSINESS SEGMENT

INALUM is the largest aluminium company in Indonesia, with extensive experience and superior technology that produces high quality and international standard metal to meet national and international markets. The Company's aluminium products consist of aluminium ingots, aluminium billets and aluminium foundry alloys. INALUM already owns superior large capacity facilities and factories, including the ISP Plant, IPP Plant, and Storage. INALUM's facilities and factories also use advanced technology, to optimize operations and produce quality products.

The Company's productivity products in 2023 and the previous year are shown below.

Aluminium Products	Measurement Unit	2023	2022	Increase/Decrease	
				Difference	Percentage (%)
Ingot	Ton	168,143	172,516	(4,373)	(3%)
Alloy	Ton	23,322	22,806	516	2%
Billet	Ton	23,417	28,452	(5,034)	(18%)
Billet Secondary	Ton	248	-	248	100%
Total	Ton	215,130	223,774	(8,644)	(4%)

In 2023, production was 215,130 tons or 3.8% lower than 2022 due to the pot upgrading effort to increase the Company's production capacity to reach $\pm$ 280 thousand tons per year. This resulted in the average Pot In Operation (PIO) in 2023 (during the upgrade) only able to operate 406 pots, whereas in 2022 it operated 426 pots.

However, the Company continues to ensure efficient and sustainable operations to optimally meet market needs, where the Company also has strategically located ports. The Company's aluminium products each have their own advantages and are proven capable of competing in the domestic and global markets.

The Company's products sales in 2023 and the previous year are shown below.

Aluminium Products	Measurement Unit	2023	2022	Increase/Decrease	
				Difference	Percentage (%)
Ingot	Ton	171,604	185,088	(13,484)	(7%)
Billet	Ton	25,058	28,646	(3,588)	(13%)
Billet Secondary	Ton	39	-	39	100%
Alloy	Ton	23,425	23,482	(57)	(0.2%)
Total	Ton	220,126	237,215	(17,089)	(7%)

In 2023, the Company's product sales revenue was USD544,848 thousand, a decrease of USD25,676 thousand or 5% compared to USD570,524 thousand in 2022. This was mainly due to a decrease in sales of 17,129 tons as a result of a decrease in production and a decrease in the price of LME Cash from USD2.707/T in 2022 to USD2.252/T in 2023.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

When preparing the analysis and discussion of financial performance in this Annual Report, reference was made to the PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium Consolidated Financial Report, which was audited by the Public Accounting Firm Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis & Rekan (PwC) with an unqualified opinion for the years ending December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The Company's Consolidated Financial Report was prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Indonesia (SAK), which includes Statements of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) and interpretations of Financial Accounting Standards (ISAK) issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board-Indonesian Accountants Association (DSAK -IAI), as well as applicable regulations.

As of March 21, 2023, Inalum ceased acting as a holding company and changed its status to become a member of MIND ID, following the issuance of Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation No. 45 of 2022 on December 8, 2022. This corporate action resulted in decreases in several financial statement accounts in 2023 compared to 2022.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION

Assets

Assets 2022-2023

Description	2023 (USD Thousands)	2022* (USD Thousands)	Increase/Decrease	
			Difference (USD Thousands)	Percentage (%)
Current Assets	896,660	4,293,945	(3,397,284)	(79%)
Non-Current Assets	1,632,178	10,284,160	(8,651,982)	(84%)
Total Assets	2,528,838	14,578,104	(12,049,266)	(83%)

*) As restated

As of December 31, 2023, the total Company Assets stood at USD2,528,838 thousand, a decrease of 83%, or USD12,049,266 thousand compared to USD14,578,104 thousand in 2022. The Company's current assets in 2023 stood at USD896,660 thousand, a decrease of 79%, compared to USD4,293,945 thousand the previous year. The Company's non-current assets stood at USD1,632,178 thousand in 2023, a decrease of 84%, compared to USD10,284,160 thousand the previous year.

The following shows the Company's assets performance in 2023, compared to 2022, including the Company's current assets and non-current assets.

Current Assets

Current Assets 2022-2023

Description	2023 (USD Thousands)	2022* (USD Thousands)	Increase/Decrease	
			Difference (USD Thousands)	Percentage (%)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	649,449	1,534,359	(884,910)	(58%)
Time Deposits	-	681,002	(681,002)	(100%)
Trade Receivables	45,933	470,277	(424,344)	(90%)
Other Receivables				
• Third Parties	1,703	66,905	(65,202)	(97%)
• Related Parties	3,004	1,828	1,176	64%
Inventory	166,315	1,060,346	(894,031)	(84%)
Prepaid Taxes				
• Corporate Tax Payers	13,371	14,007	(636)	(5%)
• Other taxes	4,678	58,213	(53,535)	(92%)

Current Assets 2022-2023

Description	2023 (USD Thousands)	2022* (USD Thousands)	Increase/Decrease	
			Difference (USD Thousands)	Percentage (%)
Other tax receivables	1,974	2,021	(47)	(2%)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	194,153	(194,153)	(100%)
Derivative Receivables	-	1,995	(1,995)	(100%)
Assets held for sale	-	32,413	(32,413)	(100%)
Other Current Assets	10,234	176,426	(166,192)	(94%)
Total Current Assets	896,660	4,293,945	(3,397,284)	(79%)

*) As restated

As of December 31, 2023, the Company's Current Assets stood at USD896,660 thousand, a decrease of 79%, or USD3,397,284 thousand compared to USD4,293,945 thousand in 2022. This decrease was mainly due to a 58% decrease in cash and cash equivalents from USD1,534,359 to USD649,449, and an 84% decrease in inventories from USD1,060,346 to USD166,315 as a result of the Company's reorganization in 2023.

Non-Current Assets

Non-Current Assets 2022-2023

Description	2023 (USD Thousands)	2022* (USD Thousands)	Increase/Decrease	
			Difference (USD Thousands)	Percentage (%)
Trade Receivables	-	14,834	(14,834)	(100%)
Other Receivables				
• Third Parties	-	202	(202)	(100%)
• Related Parties	-	2,071	(2,071)	(100%)
Inventory	-	44,168	(44,168)	(100%)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	7,233	(7,233)	(100%)
Investment in PT Freeport Indonesia ("PTFI")	-	5,597,668	(5,597,668)	(100%)
Investments in associated entities	3,070	697,940	(694,870)	(100%)
Investments in joint venture entities	-	414,411	(414,411)	(100%)
Exploration and evaluation assets	-	33,131	(33,131)	(100%)
Investments in properties	-	102,402	(102,402)	(100%)
Fixed Assets	1,512,612	2,608,879	(1,096,267)	(42%)
Mining Properties	-	250,168	(250,168)	(100%)
Prepaid Taxes				
• Corporate Tax Payers	13,934	26,549	(12,615)	(48%)
• Other taxes	7,341	118,145	(110,804)	(94%)
Deferred Tax Assets	9,505	118,583	(109,078)	(92%)
Other Tax Receivables	16,828	17,974	(1,146)	(6%)

Non-Current Assets 2022-2023

Description	2023 (USD Thousands)	2022* (USD Thousands)	Increase/Decrease	
			Difference (USD Thousands)	Percentage (%)
Derivative Assets	-	36,225	(36,225)	(100%)
Derivative Receivables	-	6,849	(6,849)	(100%)
Other Non-Current Assets	68,888	186,728	(117,840)	(63%)
Total Non-Current Assets	1,632,178	10,284,160	(8,651,982)	(84%)

*) As restated

As of December 31, 2023, the Company's Non-Current Assets stood at USD1,632,178 thousand, a decrease of 84%, or USD8,651,982 thousand compared to USD10,284,160 thousand in 2022. This decrease was due to the transfer of shares in PT Antam Tbk, PT Bukit Asam Tbk, PT Vale Indonesia, and PT Freeport Indonesia to PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero), which had been appointed as the new mining holding in 2023.

Liabilities

Liabilities 2022-2023

Description	2023 (USD Thousands)	2022* (USD Thousands)	Increase/Decrease	
			Difference (USD Thousands)	Percentage (%)
Current Liabilities	469,898	2,663,954	(2,194,056)	(82%)
Non-Current Liabilities	40,454	4,905,919	(4,865,465)	(99%)
Total Liabilities	510,352	7,569,872	(7,059,520)	(93%)

*) As restated

The Company's total liabilities as of December 31, 2023, stood at USD510,352 thousand, a decrease of 93%, or USD7,059,520 thousand compared to USD7,569,872 thousand in 2022. The Company's current liabilities in 2023 stood at USD469,898 thousand, a decrease of 82%, compared to USD2,663,954 thousand the previous year. The Company's non-current liabilities stood at USD40,454 thousand in 2023, a decrease of 99%, or USD4,865,465 thousand compared to USD4,905,919 thousand the previous year.

The following shows the Company's current liabilities and non-current liabilities in 2023, compared to 2022.

Current Liabilities

Current Liabilities 2022-2023

Description	2023 (USD Thousands)	2022* (USD Thousands)	Increase/Decrease	
			Difference (USD Thousands)	Percentage (%)
Trade Payables	16,434	287,265	(270,831)	(94%)
Accruals	409,060	492,509	(83,449)	(17%)
Short Term Employee Benefit Liabilities	32,253	173,318	(141,065)	(81%)
Supplier financing liabilities	-	14,288	(14,288)	(100%)
Short term bank loans	-	828,493	(828,493)	(100%)
Tax Payables				
• Corporate Tax Payers	-	70,524	(70,524)	(100%)
• Other taxes	4,190	58,097	(53,907)	(93%)

Current Liabilities 2022-2023

Description	2023 (USD Thousands)	2022* (USD Thousands)	Increase/Decrease	
			Difference (USD Thousands)	Percentage (%)
Long-term liabilities that mature within one year				
• Banks	-	57,012	(57,012)	(100%)
• Lease Liabilities	2,134	46,178	(44,044)	(95%)
• Bonds Payables	-	309,932	(309,932)	(100%)
• Provinces	-	91,846	(91,846)	(100%)
Derivative Payables	-	40,676	(40,676)	(100%)
Liabilities related to assets held for sale	-	340	(340)	(100%)
Other Current Liabilities	5,825	193,474	(187,647)	(97%)
Total Current Liabilities	469,898	2,663,954	(2,194,056)	(82%)

*) As restated

As of December 31, 2023, the Company's Current Liabilities stood at USD469,898 thousand, a decrease of 82%, or USD2,194,056 thousand compared to USD2,663,613 thousand in 2022. This decrease was mainly due to the Company's reorganization in 2023.

Non-Current Liabilities

Non-Current Liabilities 2022-2023

Description	2023 (USD Thousands)	2022* (USD Thousands)	Increase/Decrease	
			Difference (USD Thousands)	Percentage (%)
Long-term liabilities after deducting the portion due within one year				
• Banks	-	923,839	(923,839)	(100%)
• Lease Liabilities	488	56,341	(55,853)	(99%)
• Bonds Payables	-	3,402,743	(3,402,743)	(100%)
• Provinces	-	163,746	(163,746)	(100%)
Post-employment benefit obligations	5,037	343,260	(338,223)	(99%)
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	13,672	(13,672)	(100%)
Derivative Payables	-	-	-	-
Other Non-Current Liabilities	34,929	2,318	32,611	1407%
Total Non-Current Liabilities	40,454	4,905,919	(4,865,465)	(99%)

*) As restated

As of December 31, 2023, the Company's Non-Current Liabilities stood at USD40,454 thousand, a decrease of 99%, or USD4,865,465 thousand compared to USD4,905,919 thousand in 2022. This decrease was mainly due to bank loans and bonds payable of USD923,839 and USD3,402,743 no longer existing in 2023 as a result of the Company's reorganization.

Equity

Equity 2022-2023

Description	2023 (USD Thousands)	2022* (USD Thousands)	Increase/Decrease	
			Difference (USD Thousands)	Percentage (%)
Share Capital	1,294,189	4,902,116	(3,607,927)	(74%)
Additional Paid-in Capital	(34,887)	(1,285,966)	(1,251,079)	(97%)
Saldo Laba				
Appropriated	52,662	690,253	(637,591)	(92%)
Unappropriated	644,214	1,717,673	(1,073,459)	(62%)
Other comprehensive expense/income	1,764	12,047	(10,283)	(85%)
Currency Differences from Translation of the Subsidiaries' Financial Statements	18,377	(554,526)	(536,149)	(97%)
Total Equity Attributable to Owner of the Parent Entity	1,992,791	5,481,597	(3,498,806)	(64%)
Non-Controlling Interests	25,695	1,526,635	(1,500,940)	(98%)
Total Equity	2,018,486	7,008,232	(4,989,746)	(71%)
Total Liabilities and Equity	2,528,838	14,578,104	(12,049,267)	(83%)

*) As restated

The Company's total equity as of December 31, 2023 stood at USD2,018,486 thousand, a decrease of 71%, or USD4,989,746 thousand compared to USD7,008,232 thousand in 2022. This decrease was mainly due to a decrease in share capital of 74%, or USD3,607,927 due to the reduction in capital participation in PT ANTAM Tbk, PT Timah Tbk and PT Bukit Asam Tbk in 2023.

Consolidated Statement of Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income

Consolidated Statement of Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income 2022-2023

Description	2023 (USD Thousands)	2022* (USD Thousands)	Increase/Decrease	
			Difference (USD Thousands)	Percentage (%)
Revenue	544,848	570,524	(25,676)	(5%)
Cost of Goods Sold	(461,608)	(477,012)	(15,404)	(3%)
Gross Profit	83,240	93,512	(10,272)	(11%)
General and Administrative Expenses	(67,159)	(55,900)	11,259	20%
Sales and Marketing Expenses	(5,201)	(4,501)	700	16%
Operating Profit	10,880	33,111	(22,231)	(67%)
Finance Income	71,918	5,898	66,020	1.119%
Finance Costs	(369)	(490)	(121)	(25%)
Other Revenue/(Expenses - Net)	8,956	(1,166)	10,122	868%
Profit before Income Tax	91,385	37,353	54,032	145%
Income Tax Expense	(33,933)	(31,548)	(2,385)	(8%)
Profit (loss) for the year from continuing operations	57,452	5,805	51,647	890%
Profit from discontinued operations	418,378	1,506,888	(1,088,510)	(72%)

Consolidated Statement of Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income 2022-2023

Description	2023 (USD Thousands)	2022* (USD Thousands)	Increase/Decrease	
			Difference (USD Thousands)	Percentage (%)
Profit for the current year	475,830	1,512,693	(1,036,863)	(69%)
Other Comprehensive (Loss)/Profit Items that will not be Reclassified to Profit or Loss:				
Remeasurement of Post-Employment Benefit Obligations	(29)	397	(426)	(107%)
Items to be Reclassified to Profit and Loss: Differences from the Translation of Financial Statements of Subsidiaries	(4,552)	12,623	(17,175)	(136%)
Comprehensive (Loss)/Profit from Continuing Operations	(4,581)	13,020	(17,601)	(135%)
Comprehensive Loss from Discontinued Operations	(40,643)	(344,771)	(304,128)	(88%)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Current Year	430,606	1,180,942	(750,336)	(64%)
Profit for the Year Attributable to:				
Owners of the Parent Entity	404,780	1,096,073	(691,293)	(63%)
Non-controlling interests	71,050	416,620	(345,570)	(83%)
Comprehensive Income for the Current Year Attributable to:				
Owners of the Parent Entity	370,741	889,138	(518,399)	(58%)
Non-controlling interests	59,865	291,803	(231,938)	(79%)
	430,606	1,180,941	(750,335)	(64%)

*) As restated

Revenue

As of December 31, 2023, the Company's revenue was USD544,848 thousand, a decrease of USD25,676 thousand, or 5% from the previous year's USD570,524 thousand. This was due to a decrease in sales quantity and prices.

Cost of Goods Sold

In 2023, the Company's cost of goods sold was USD461,608 thousand, a decrease of USD15,404 thousand, or 3% from the previous year's USD477,012 thousand. This is mainly due to a decrease in the quantity and prices of raw materials.

Description	2023 (USD Thousands)	2022* (USD Thousands)	Increase/Decrease	
			Difference (USD Thousands)	Percentage (%)
Alumina	378	461	(83)	(18%)
Calcined Petroleum Cokes	907	804	104	13%
Coal Tar Pitch	1,229	1,270	(41)	(3%)
Aluminium Flouride	1,447	1,472	(25)	(2%)

*) As restated

Profit for the Year

As of December 31, 2023, the Company's profit/loss for the year was USD475,830 thousand, a decrease of USD1,036,863 thousand or 97% from the previous year's USD1,512,693 thousand. This is mainly due to the impact of the reorganization between INALUM and MIND ID.

Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) from Discontinued Operations

In 2023, the Company's Income was USD40,642, a decrease of 112%, or USD385,413 compared to 2022 USD344,771. In 2023 there was also a comprehensive loss from discontinued operations of USD40,642, a decrease of 112%, or USD385,413 compared to USD344,771 in 2022.

Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Current Year

Total comprehensive income/loss for the current year, which is the accumulation of profit/loss for the year and other comprehensive income/loss, was USD430,606 thousand in 2023, a decrease of USD750,335 thousand, or 64% from the previous year's USD1,180,941 thousand. This is mainly due to the impact of the reorganization between INALUM and MIND ID. However, INALUM itself experienced a decline due to the impact of changing the asset recording method from the revaluation method to the cost method in 2023, which also had an effect on the previous year's financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows 2022-2023

Description	2023 (USD Thousands)	2022* (USD Thousands)	Increase/Decrease	
			Difference (USD Thousands)	Percentage (%)
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	326,438	961,038	(634,600)	(66%)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	79,224	864,517	(785,293)	(91%)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities	(40,716)	(1,385,104)	(1,344,388)	(97%)
Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash And Cash Equivalents	364,946	440,451	(75,505)	(17%)
Cash And Cash Equivalents At The Beginning Of The Year	1,534,359	1,152,022	382,337	33%
Effect of changes in exchange rates	2,809	(58,114)	60,923	105%
Impact of Capital Reorganization	(1,252,665)	-	(1,252,665)	(100%)
Cash And Cash Equivalents At The End Of The Year	649,449	1,534,359	(884,910)	(58%)

*) As restated

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

As of December 31, 2023, the Company's cash flows from operating activities was USD326,438 thousand, a decrease of USD634,600 thousand or 66% compared to USD961,038 thousand the previous year. This was due a decrease in sales.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

In 2023, the Company's cash flows from investment activities was USD79,224 thousand, a decrease of USD785,293 thousand or 91% compared to USD864,517 thousand the previous year. This was mainly due to the impact of the reorganization of discontinued operations.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

As of December 31, 2023, the Company's cash flows from financing activities was USD40,716 thousand, a decrease of USD1,344,388 thousand or 97% compared to

USD1,385,104 thousand the previous year. This was due to the impact of the Company's reorganization in 2023.

Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents

The net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents is the accumulation of cash flows from operating activities, investing activities, and financing activities, where as of December 31, 2023, the Company's a net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents was USD364,945 thousand, a decrease of USD75,505 thousand or 17% compared to USD440,450 thousand the previous year. This was due to the impact of the Company's reorganization in 2023.

As of December 31, 2023, the Company's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year was USD1,534,359 thousand, a decrease of USD382,337 thousand, or 33% from the previous year's USD1,152,022 thousand. This decrease was mainly due to the impact of the reorganization.

Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year

In 2023, the Company's cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year was USD649,448 thousand, an decrease of USD884,911 thousand, or 58% compared to USD1,534,355 thousand the previous year. This was due to the impact of the reorganization

Important Financial Ratios

Important Financial Ratios 2022-2023

In %, unless otherwise stated

Description	2023	2022
Profit (Loss) to Total Assets Ratio	19%	10%
Profit (Loss) to Equity Ratio	24%	22%
Profit (Loss) to Revenue/Sales Ratio	87%	265%
Current Ratio	1.9x	1.6x
Liabilities to Equity Ratio	0.3x	1.1x
Liabilities to Total Assets Ratio	0.2x	0.5x

The profit (loss) to total assets ratio at the end of 2023 stood at 19%, an increase from 10% in 2022. The profit (loss) to equity ratio as of December 31, 2023 stood at 24%, an increase from 22% in 2022. The profit (loss) to revenue/sales ratio in 2023 stood at 87%, a decrease from 265% in 2022.

The current ratio at the end of 2023 stood at 1.9x, an increase from 1.6x in 2022. The liabilities to equity ratio as of December 31, 2023 stood at 0.3x, a decrease compared to 1.1x in 2022. The liabilities to total assets ratio in 2023 stood at 0.2x, a decrease from 0.5x in 2022.

ABILITY TO PAY DEBT AND RECEIVABLES COLLECTIBILITY LEVEL

ABILITY TO PAY DEBT

The Company's ability to fulfill all short and long term obligations, is measured through liquidity ratios and solvency ratios. Where the liquidity ratio measures the Company's ability to pay off short-term obligations, while the solvency ratio measures the Company's ability to fulfill all its obligations, both short-term obligations and long-term obligations.

Liquidity Ratio

The Company uses liquidity ratios to measure the Company's ability to pay off short-term obligations, and consist of the current ratio and cash ratio.

The Company's current ratio at the end of 2023 stood at 1.9x, an increase compared to 1.6x in 2022. This reflects the Company's ability to pay its short-term obligations using available current assets increased in 2023, due to a decrease in current liabilities.

The cash ratio in 2023 stood at 138%, an increase compared to 83% in 2022. This shows that the Company's ability to settle its short-term obligations using available cash and cash equivalents that increased in 2023, due to a decrease in current liabilities.

Solvency Ratio

The Company uses the solvency ratio to measure its ability to fulfill all its obligations, both short-term and long-term, and consists of the liabilities to total assets ratio or Debt to Asset Ratio (DAR), and the liabilities to equity ratio or Debt to Equity Ratio (DER).

In 2023, the Company's liabilities to assets ratio (DAR) stood at 0.2x, a decrease compared to 0.5x at the end of the previous year. This shows the lower Company assets financed by creditors, the Company's liabilities to equity ratio (DER) stood at 0.3x, a decrease compared to 1.1x the at the end of the previous year. This shows that the investor's risk level is getting lower.

RECEIVABLES COLLECTIBILITY LEVEL

The receivables collectability level reflects the Company's ability to collect its receivables, and is measured by calculating the collection period or the average period for collecting receivables. The following table shows the Company's receivables collectability level in 2023, compared to 2022.

Receivables Collectability Level 2022-2023

Description	2023	2022
Average Receivables Collection Period (days)	32	32

On a standalone basis, INALUM's average collectibility of 2023 and 2022 receivables was 32 days. The Company's trade receivables in 2023 compared to 2022, based on the age of the receivables, can be seen below.

Trade Receivables Age 2022-2023

Description	2023 (USD Thousands)	2022 (USD Thousands)	Increase/Decrease	
			Difference (USD Thousands)	Percentage (%)
Current	44,164	292,072	(247,908)	(85%)
1-30 days	1,760	146,210	(144,450)	(99%)
31-90 days	8	35,535	(35,527)	(100%)
More than 90 days	8,294	58,383	(50,089)	(86%)
Decrease in accounts receivable	(8,294)	(47,089)	(38,795)	(82%)
Total	45,932	485,111	(439,179)	(91%)

At the end of 2023, receivables from related parties reached USD2,674, with a provision for impairment of USD47,089 for those with maturity of more than 90 days.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE MANAGEMENT POLICY

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The Company's capital management key objective is to ensure the maintenance of healthy capital ratios to support the business and maximize rewards for Shareholders. The Company, through the Board of Directors, has instigated a policy to maintain a strong capital base in an effort to maintain the stakeholders' trust over the long term. The Board of Directors reviews the Company's capital structure in consideration of capital costs and related risks, and directives from shareholders.

The Company's capital structure composition based on the Company's liabilities and equity in 2023 and the comparison with 2022, is shown below.

Description	2023		2022		Increase/Decrease	
	Nominal (USD Thousands)	Composition (%)	Nominal (USD Thousands)	Composition (%)	Difference (USD Thousands)	Percentage (%)
Current Liabilities	469,898	19%	2,663,953	18%	(2,193,715)	(82%)
Non-Current Liabilities	40,453	2%	4,905,919	34%	(4,865,391)	(99%)
Total Liabilities	510,352	20%	7,569,872	52%	(7,059,520)	(93%)
Equity	2,018,486	80%	7,008,232	48%	(4,996,300)	(71%)
Total Liabilities and Equity	2,528,838	100%	14,578,104	100%	(12,055,406)	(83%)

The Company's capital structure composition in 2023 came from liabilities of 20% and equity of 80%. This was a change from 2022 when the Company's capital structure composition from liabilities was 52% and from equity 48%.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE MANAGEMENT POLICY

Management prepares the basis for determining the capital structure policy by considering the economic predictions, business growth potential, capital support from shareholders, and capital ratio targets. With this capital plan, the Company can manage sustainable business growth while still managing an adequate capital structure.

Management monitors the Company's capital using the debt to capital ratio. This ratio is calculated by dividing the amount of debt by the amount of capital. Debt consists of the total liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position. Capital consists of all existing equity components as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Description	2023 (USD Thousands)	2022 (USD Thousands)	Increase/Decrease	
			Difference (USD Thousands)	Percentage (%)
Total Liabilities	510,352	7,569,872	(7,059,520)	(93%)
Total Equity (Capital)	2,018,486	7,008,232	(4,996,300)	(71%)
Ratio				
Debt to Capital Ratio (times)	0.3x	1.1x		

The above table shows that the Debt to Capital Ratio in 2023 stood at 0.3 times, a decrease of 0.8 points, compared to the previous year's 1.1 times. This change was due to the effect of the split-off where there was a significant decrease in debt, especially in Bonds and bank loans.

MATERIAL CAPITAL GOODS INVESTMENTS

In 2023, the Company did not make any material commitments for capital goods investments. Therefore, there is no information to report on material capital goods investments in this Annual Report, whether related to information about the 2nd party, the purpose of the commitment, source of funds or currency used and protection against foreign currency changes for transactions carried out.

CAPITAL GOODS INVESTMENTS REALIZATION

For developing its business activities, investments are important matters to consider. The Company invests in capital goods, an activity of using funds to purchase fixed assets or to increase the value of fixed assets, both of which are expected to provide beneficial value for the Company in the future.

In 2023, the Company's capital goods investments were USD26,192 thousand. The capital goods investments made by the Company were to increase production capacity.

Capital Goods Investments Realization 2022-2023

Description	2023 (USD Thousands)	2022 (USD Thousands)
Upgrading Pot Technology - SAMI	22,013	40,742
Test 215KA - EGA Project	821	1,960
Overhaul Turbine bendungan SGP	-	1,412
Renewal of Anode Transport Car	1,490	-
Ren. MVA MTR 3,4 TNP	538	411
Replacement of ACC Rail At RB Line - 1	1,330	-
Total Investments	26,192	44,524

MATERIAL INFORMATION AND FACTS THAT OCCURED AFTER THE DATE OF THE ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT

There is no material information and facts to report that occurred between the end of the reporting period December 31 2023 until the accountant's report date April 8, 2024.

COMPARISON BETWEEN TARGET AND REALIZATION AND PROJECTIONS FOR THE NEXT 1 (ONE) YEAR

COMPARISON BETWEEN TARGET AND REALIZATION IN 2023

The Company set targets to be achieved in 2023 based on several assumptions that form the basis for carrying out business activities, and these have been adjusted to industrial and economic conditions, as well as other factors. A comparison between the targets set with the realization in fiscal year 2023 is shown below.

Comparison between Target and Realization in 2023

Description	2023 Realization	2023 Target	2023 Target Realization (%)
Production (Tons)			
Ingot	168,143	160,022	105%
Billet	23,417	20,642	113%
Alloy	23,322	24,713	94%
Molten	-	4,341	0%
Sub Total	214,883	209,718	102%
Billet Secondary	248	16,070	2%
Total Production	215,130	225,788	95%
Sales (Tons)			
Ingot	171,604	168,129	102%
Billet	25,058	22,762	110%
Alloy	23,425	24,241	97%
Molten	-	4,341	0%
Sub Total	220,087	219,472	100%
Billet Secondary	39	14,915	0.3%
Total Sales	220,126	234,387	94%
Revenue (USD Thousands)	544,848	602,840	90%
Net Profit (Loss) for the Year (USD Thousands)	475,830	(41,191)	1,155%

Comparison between Target and Realization in 2023

Description	2023 Realization	2023 Target	2023 Target Realization (%)
Capital Structure			
Assets (USD Thousands)	2,528,838	4,317,404	59%
Liabilities (USD Thousands)	510,352	605,520	84%
Equity (USD Thousands)	2,018,486	3,711,884	54%

Overall, the Company's performance in 2023 was positive, this can be seen from the total realized production of 215,130 tons, or 95% of the target of 225,788 tons. On the marketing side, the Company recorded sales of 220,126 tons in 2023, or 94% of the target of 234,387 tons. Production and sales in 2023 was lower than the targets due to the unrealized production and sales of IAA secondary billets.

Revenue, in 2023 realized USD544,848 thousand, or 90% of the target of USD602,840 thousand. This lower revenue realization was mainly due to a decrease in sales 14,261 tons as a result of the production reduction target, and a decrease in the price of LME Cash from USD2,707/T in 2022 to USD2,252/T in 2023. The Company also recorded a net profit of USD475,830 thousand in 2023, or 1,155% of the target of USD41,191 thousand.

In terms of capital structure, total assets in 2023 stood at USD2,528,838 thousand, or 59% of the target of USD4,317,404 thousand. This was due to a change in the recording of fixed assets (revaluation method to cost method), which resulted in a decrease in the value of assets since November 2023. Total liabilities stood at USD510,352 thousand in 2023, or 84% of the target of USD605,520 thousand. This was due to a decrease in deferred tax liabilities. The Company's total capital or equity in 2023 was USD2,018,486 thousand, or 54% of the target of USD3,711,884 thousand. This was mainly due to a decrease in assets.

COMPARISON BETWEEN 2024 PROJECTIONS AND 2023 REALIZATION

For the next 1 (year), the Company has set a number of projections to be achieved, and these have been adjusted to the Company's development, as well as the industry and economic conditions. The projections set by the Company for the next 1 (one) year are shown below.



Comparison between 2024 Projections and 2023 Realization

Description	2024 Projection	2023 Realization	2024 Projections Compared to 2023 Realization (%)
Production (Tons)			
Ingot	197,407	168,143	117%
Billet	29,237	23,417	125%
Alloy	39,420	23,322	169%
Molten	8,076	-	100%
Sub Total	274,140	214,883	128%
Billet Secondary	27,020	248	10,895%
Total Production	301,160	215,130	140%
Sales (Tons)			
Ingot	197,407	171,604	115%
Billet	29,237	25,058	117%
Alloy	39,420	23,425	168%
Molten	8,076	-	100%
Sub Total	274,140	220,087	125%
Billet Secondary	26,783	39	68,674%
Total Sales	301,160	220,126	137%
Revenue (USD Thousands)	714,015	544,848	131%
Net Profit (USD Thousands)	38,752	475,830	8%
Capital Structure			
Assets (USD Thousands)	3,190,763	2,528,838	126%
Liabilities (USD Thousands)	519,483	510,352	102%
Equity (USD Thousands)	2,671,280	2,018,486	132%
Dividends (USD Thousands)	-	0.1	-

For 2024, the Company projection for total production is 301,160 tons, or 140% of the realization in 2023 of 215,130 tons. On the marketing side, the Company projection for sales is 301,160 tons in 2024, or 137% of the 2023 realization of 220,126 tons.

Meanwhile, the Company's projection for revenue in 2024 is USD714,015 thousand, or 131% of the realization in 2023 of USD544,848 thousand. This is mainly due to a projected increase in sales from 220,126 tons in 2023 to 301,160 tons in 2024. Also, the price of LME Cash is projected to increase from USD/T2,252 in 2023 to USD/T2,279 in 2024. In 2024, the Company projection for net profit for the year is USD38,752 thousand, or 8% of the realization in 2023 of USD475,830 thousand.

For capital structure, total assets in 2024 are projected to reach USD3,190,763 thousand, or 126% of the realization in 2023 of USD2,528,838 thousand. This is due to the plan to provide SHL to the Subsidiaries. Liabilities are projected to reach USD519,483 thousand in 2024, or 102% of the 2023 realization of USD510,352 thousand. This is due to an increase in MTN issuance as an effort to accelerate the realization of the Company's strategic projects. The Company's total capital or equity in 2024 is projected to reach USD2,671,280 thousand, or 132% of the 2023 realization of USD2,671,280 thousand.

In addition, in its Dividend policy, the Company has not yet projected or decided to distribute dividends in 2024 for the net profit recorded by the Company in 2023.



DIVIDEND POLICY AND DISTRIBUTION

DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY

The Company's dividend distribution is carried out based on a General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) Resolution, whereby dividends can only be paid in accordance with the Company's financial capabilities. The GMS must also determine the time and procedures for dividend payments. The Company's dividend distribution decision is linked to net profit for the fiscal year, the Company's obligation to allocate reserve funds in accordance with applicable regulations, and the Company's financial condition. In addition, the Company also considers growth rates and expansion plans when making dividend distribution decisions.

DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION IN THE LAST 2 (TWO) YEARS

Based on the Annual GMS Resolution on June 16, 2023, Shareholders approved and determined the use of all net profits for the 2022 Fiscal Year to be recorded as retained earnings. Information on the dividends distribution and payment in 2023 for the performance in the 2022 Fiscal Year, as well as information on the distribution and payment of dividends in 2022 for the performance of the 2021 Fiscal Year, can be seen in the table below.

**Dividend Distribution
2022-2023**

Uraian	2023 (Dividends for Fiscal Year 2022)	2022 (Dividends for Fiscal Year 2021)
Net Profit (Rp-million)	16,299,694	22,495,251
Cash Dividends Distributed (Rp-million)	18,223,023	900,000
Dividend Payout Ratio (%)	-	4.0%
Announcement Date	June 16, 2023	May 23, 2022
Payment Date	November 29, 2023	June 20, 2022

EMPLOYEES AND/OR MANAGEMENT STOCK OWNERSHIP PROGRAM (ESOP/MSOP)

Up until the end of 2023, the Company has never traded its shares to the public so it does not have a policy for an Employee Stock Ownership Program (ESOP) and/or a Management Stock Ownership Program (MSOP). Therefore, there is no information to report on the number of ESOP/MSOP shares, their realization, time period, requirements for eligible employees and/or management, and exercise price.

REALIZATION OF USE OF PUBLIC OFFERING PROCEEDS

As of December 31 2023, the Company has never conducted an Initial Public Offering (IPO) on any Stock Exchange. Therefore, there is no information to report on the use of funds from public offerings, such as total proceeds, plans for using the funds, details of the use of funds, and the date of approval by the GMS for changes in the use of funds from the public offering.

REALIZATION OF USE OF ADDITIONAL PMN FUNDS

State Capital Participation (PMN) involves the separation of state assets from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN), to determine a Company's reserves or other sources to be used as capital for State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) and/or other limited liability companies, and managed corporations.

In 2023, there were no additional PMN funds, so there is no information to report regarding the actual use of additional PMN funds in this year's report.

MATERIAL INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS, EXPANSIONS, DIVESTMENTS, MERGERS/CONSOLIDATION, ACQUISITIONS, AND DEBT/CAPITAL RESTRUCTURING

For 2023, there is no material information to report on investments, expansions, divestments, business mergers/consolidation, acquisitions, and debt/capital restructuring.

MATERIAL INFORMATION ON TRANSACTIONS CONTAINING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AND/OR TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATED/RELATED PARTIES

REVIEW MECHANISM POLICY FOR TRANSACTIONS AND COMPLIANCE WITH RELATED REGULATIONS AND PROVISIONS

The Company ensures that all transactions carried out have gone through adequate procedures and are in accordance with the arm's length principle, and in accordance with normal commercial requirements. The Company has a policy related to material transactions that may contain conflicts of interest, and/or transactions with affiliated/related parties. Material transactions containing conflicts of interest and/or transactions with affiliated/related parties, carried out by the Company, always pay attention to the precautionary principle in accordance with generally accepted business practices, and it has complied with applicable regulations regarding Affiliate Transactions and Conflict of Interest Transactions, as well as PSAK No. 7 concerning Disclosures of Related Parties.

The review mechanism for material transactions containing conflicts of interest and/or transactions with affiliated/related parties is carried out through an audit process by the Company's Audit Committee, the results of which are then reported to the Board of Commissioners.

COMPANY OR MANAGEMENT COMMITMENT FOR MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS CONTAINING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AND/OR TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATED/RELATED PARTIES

When carrying out material transactions that contain conflicts of interest and/or transactions with affiliated/related parties, the Company's Board of Directors ensures that all transaction activities have adopted the adequate procedures and are in accordance with the arm's length principle. The Company, through the Board of Commissioners and Audit Committee, also carries out a review to ensure that material transactions containing conflicts of interest and/or transactions with affiliated/related parties, are in accordance with generally accepted business practices and meet the principles of fair transactions (arms-length). length principle), and implemented in compliance with applicable regulations.

The Company's material transactions with affiliated/related parties are transactions related to the Company's business activities to generate business revenue, and are carried out routinely, repeatedly and/or continuously. In 2023, the Company did not violate any of laws and regulations related to material transactions containing conflicts of interest and/or transactions with affiliated/related parties.

INFORMATION ON TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATED PARTIES

Transactions with affiliated parties carried out by the Company are in accordance with applicable regulations. The Company's affiliated transactions in 2023 were as follows:

No	Date	Types of Affiliated Transaction	Transacting Parties	Nature of Affiliate Relationships	Transaction Value (Thousands USD)
1	2023	Senior Facility Loan	PT Borneo Alumina Indonesia	Subsidiary	129,930
2	2023	Share Holder Loan	PT Indonesia Aluminium Alloy	Subsidiary	5,282
3	2023	Share Holder Loan	PT Sinergi Mitra Lestari	Subsidiary	5,028
4	2023	Aluminium Sales	MIND ID Trading	Subsidiary	6,649
5	2023	Waste Management Services	PT Sinergi Mitra Lestari	Subsidiary	1,738
6	2023	Waste Sales	PT Sinergi Mitra Lestari	Subsidiary	462
7	2023	Clean Water Maintenance and Purchasing Services	PT Pelabuhan Bukit Prima	Group Holding	307

INFORMATION ON TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

During 2023, the Company carried out transactions with related parties as defined in PSAK No.7 regarding "Related Party Disclosures." A related party is a person or entity related to the reporting entity:

1. A person or their immediate family member is said to have a relationship with the Company if that person:
 - a. has control or joint control over the Company;
 - b. has significant influence on the Company; or
 - c. is a key management personnel of the Company or parent entity.
2. An entity is said to have a relationship with the Company if it fulfills one of the following:
 - a. the entity and the Company are members of the same business group, are an associated entity or joint venture of the Company (or the associated entity or joint venture is a member of a business group of which the Company is a member of the business group);
 - b. the entity and the Company are joint ventures of the same third party;
 - c. one entity that is a joint venture of the Company and another entity is an associated entity of the Company;
 - d. is a post-employment benefits program for employee benefits from the Company or entities related to the Company. If the Company is the organizer of the program, then the sponsoring entity is also related to the Company;
 - e. entities controlled or jointly controlled by the person identified in point (i) above;

- f. the person identified in figure (i) has significant influence over the entity or key management personnel of the entity (or the parent entity of the entity);
- g. The entity, or a member of a group of which the entity is part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent entity of the reporting entity.

Parties, Nature of Relationship and Types of Transactions with Related Parties, and Details of Transactions with Related Parties in 2022 and 2023

The nature of relationships related to material transactions with related parties for 2023 within the Company was as follows:

1. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia through the Ministry of Finance as the majority shareholder of the Company;
2. All entities owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Finance as well as entities over which the Government of the Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Finance has significant influence: State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN);
3. Related parties whose main shareholders are the same as the Company;
4. Related parties that are associated companies of subsidiaries;
5. Key management, including members of the Company's Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors.

Related Parties and Nature of Transactions

The following table shows the names of related parties and types of transactions with related parties carried out by the Company in 2023:

Related Parties	Relationship	Nature of Transaction
Government	Entities related to the Government	Holders of share capital and bond placements
BPD Sumut	Entities related to the Government	Bank
BPD Jabar Banten, BTN, and BSI	Entities related to the Government	Bank, time deposits and metals customers
Mandiri Taspen	Entities related to the Government	Bank, time deposits, precious metals and PPIP customer
BTN Syariah and Bank Raya	Entities related to the Government	Entity related to the Government
BPD Sumsel Babel	Entities related to the Government	Bank, time deposits, restricted cash
BPD Sultra	Entities related to the Government	Bank and restricted cash
BPD Kalbar	Entities related to the Government	Bank, restricted cash and precious metals customer
BNI and BRI	Entities related to the Government	Bank, time deposits, restricted cash, precious metals customer, bank loans and bond placements



Related Parties	Relationship	Nature of Transaction
Mandiri	Entities related to the Government	Bank, time deposits, guarantees for fuel purchases, restricted cash, precious metals customer and bank loans
PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia (Persero)	Entities related to the Government	Insurance premiums and claims
PT Pertamina Bina Medika IHC	Entities related to the Government	Investment in shares
Pertamina	Entities related to the Government	Purchase of goods and services for production activities, precious metal customer and bond placements
PT Brantas Abipraya (Persero) and WIKA	Entities related to the Government	Purchase of goods for production activities, capital expenditure and construction services
PT Dahana (Persero)	Entities related to the Government	Purchase of goods for production activities, and capital expenditure
PT Petrokimia Gresik	Entities related to the Government	Purchase of raw materials
PT Waskita Karya (Persero) Tbk	Entities related to the Government	Precious metals and construction services customer
Perum Jasa Tirta I	Entities related to the Government	Water resources management services
BUMD Perdana Cipta Mandiri and PT Pelindo (Persero)	Entities related to the Government	Transport services and purchase of goods and services
KAI	Entities related to the Government	Coal transportation
PT Semen Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	Entities related to the Government	Precious metals customer and bond placements
PT Pupuk Sriwidjaja Palembang	Entities related to the Government	Precious metals and coal sales customer
DP Antam and DPBA	Entities under common control	Pension fund management
Yakespen Antam	Entities under common control	Post-employment health program provider
Medika Yakespen Utama	Entities under common control	Health service provider
BNI Life, DPLK BRI, DPLK BNI	Entities related to the Government	Pension program provider
PT Asuransi Jiwasraya and PT IFG Life	Entities related to the Government	Placement of program asset funds
PTIP and PT Semen Baturaja (Persero) Tbk	Entities related to the Government	Coal sales
PLN	Entities related to the Government	Purchase of goods and services for production activities, precious metal customer, coal sales, electricity sales and use and placement of bonds
INUKI, PT PAL, SK	Entities related to the Government	Other receivables
PT Pertagas Niaga and PT Pertamina Gas	Entities related to the Government	Purchase of goods and services for production activities
PT Freeport Indonesia	Entities under common control	Precious metals customer
NHM	Group associated entities	Precious metals customer and purchases of goods for production activities
MJIS	Group associated entities	Interest-bearing loans
PT Peralife Insurance	Group associated entities	Placement of program asset funds

Related Parties	Relationship	Nature of Transaction
BPI	Group joint venture entities	Coal sales
HBAP and PT Bukit Asam Transpacific Railway	Group joint venture entities	Other receivables
Timah Nigeria Limited	Group joint venture entities	Reimbursement before operations
PT Menara Antam Sejahtera	Antam Pension Fund subsidiary	Office space rental, maintenance and cleaning services

Realization of Related Party Transactions

The realization of related party balances and transactions on the Company's financial performance for 2022 and 2023 are as follows.

Description	2023 (Thousand USD)	2022 (Thousand USD)
Revenue	29,766	2,408
Purchase of Goods and Services	220,592	857,803
Finance Income	68,854	5,815
Finance Costs	5	6
Payment of pension fund contributions	2,719	23,275
Cash in bank	105,466	659,525
Short Term Deposits	541,961	771,253
Time Deposits	-	544,553
Trade Receivables	2,674	120,888
Other Receivables	3,004	3,899
Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	186,452
Restricted cash	-	37,240
Accounts Receivables	8,431	81,342
Accruals	38,448	109,626
Supplier Financing Liabilities	-	9,090
Bank Loans	-	567,758
Total	1,021,919	3,980,933

Explanation of Transaction Fairness

All transactions with related parties are carried out use normal price levels and conditions as those carried out with third parties, and have been disclosed in the Financial Report. The Company includes an explanation on the fairness of all transactions carried out with related/affiliated parties in the financial statements, in accordance with PSAK 7 (revised 2014) standards concerning "Related Party Disclosures".

The Company's management has ensured that transactions with related parties have been carried out using adequate procedures, in accordance with the arm's length principle.

Reason for Transactions

The Company carries out transactions with related parties for the same reasons as transactions carried out with third parties, namely to meet its needs in carrying out operational and business development.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS AND FUTURE STRATEGIES

BUSINESS PROSPECTS

Based on analyst publications by CRU, MBR, Woodmackenzie in September 2023, the balance between production and consumption will cause a surplus in the aluminium market (production is higher than consumption) in 2024 of 640 thousand tons (in 2023 there was a deficit of 484 thousand tons).

Based on publications by Woodmackenzie, CRU, MBR and Bloomberg, they predicted in September 2023 that the LME price in 2024 would be USD/T2,280, while the average MJP premium in 2024 is predicted to be USD/T118.

In 2024, the water level of Lake Toba is assumed to be normal, namely the same as in 2023. Under these conditions, it is estimated that the water level of Lake Toba at the end of 2024 will reach 903,628 meters above sea level (masl) with a minimum water level reaching 903,281 meters above sea level in October 2024. The electric power generated is estimated at 4,463,906 MWH to meet the electricity needs of 496 pots on average a year.

From the Company's internal side, routine maintenance carried out at the Power Plant unit includes GCB inspection, semi precise inspection (SPI) at the Tangga & Sigura Power Station, AVR & Governor inspection at the Sigura Power Station and transmission line inspection. In addition, the Company requires an electrical energy supply from PLN amounting to 191,163 MWH to support production.

Based on the generator and operational pots performance, in REA 2024 the aluminium production volume was 274,140, 28% higher than the 2023 Prognosis of 213,435 tons. The production plan for 2024 is 274,140 tons, and will consist of aluminium ingot production of 197,407 tons, alloy production of 39,420 tons, billet production of 29,237 tons, and molten for supply to IAA of 8,076 tons.

Based on the potential market demand and considering the Company's operating conditions, aluminium sales will increase 23% to 274,140 tons from the 2023 Prognosis of 223,289 tons, and will consist of: aluminium ingot sales of 197,407 tons, billet sales of 29,237 tons, alloy sales of 39,420 tons, and molten 8,076 tons. In 2024, domestic sales

targets will be companies operating in the construction, automotive, cable, sheet/plate/foil and other sectors. Export sales are planned at 10,200 tons, and will consist of 6,000 tons for Billet and 4,200 tons for Alloy. Inventory at the end of December 2024 will be 8,076 tons to maintain a smooth supply in the following period.

Based on market conditions, the average selling price for aluminium ingots is predicted to be USD2,403.9/ton with total sales of USD474.5 million. For billets, the predicted billet selling price is USD2,525.5/ton with total sales of USD73.8 million. For alloys, the predicted average selling price for alloys is USD2,504.6/ton with total sales of USD98.7 million. Meanwhile, for molten, the predicted selling price is USD2,283.5/ton with total sales of USD18.4 million.

The Company's targets are:

1. To aggressively increase exploration and production growth.
2. To increase cost competitiveness through digitalization.

FUTURE STRATEGY

To achieve MIND ID's key target, namely to become a World Class Company, MIND ID has developed a Long Term Company Plan (RJPP) for 2020 - 2024 and adjustments/realignments have been made to the 2023-2028 period. The Company is committed to supporting the centralization of similar activities in the MIND ID Group as an efficiency effort, and to optimize business processes through joint synergy within the MIND ID Group.

To achieve the above targets, the Company has developed 5 strategic themes to achieve the Company's Long Term Plan (RJPP) determined by MIND ID, as follows:

1. Aggressively increase exploration and production growth.
2. Increase cost competitiveness through digitalization.
3. Build global scale downstream assets.
4. Strategic alliances for new downstream business expansion.
5. Capability development and portfolio optimization.

Strategic initiatives in the aluminium segment will still focus on strengthening the aluminium industry, and downstream domestic natural resources in line with the industrial value chain. The strategic initiatives are as follows:

Initiative	2024 Target
Smelter Grade Alumina Refinery (SGAR) Mempawah	- Progress EPC 100% - Commissioning & Operation
Calcined Petroleum Coke (CPC) Kuala Tanjung Plant (If the Project is declared feasible in the Re-FID process)	Project sustainability decision by Shareholders
- Technology Upgrades - Optimization of the Kuala Tanjung Smelting Plant	Pot Upgrading - Proses fine tuning dan performance test - Taking over - Evaluation of performance test results and gate review for conversion to 298 pots - Further analysis and study regarding the implementation scheme for optimizing 298 pots.
Aluminium Remelt Kuala Tanjung	Operational with a capacity of 27 KTPA
2 nd Aluminium Smelter	- Definitive agreement between INALUM – PLN regarding the sale and purchase of electricity for INALUM's business activities - Preparation of Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) Documents
Bauxite Mine Integration	Exploring a bauxite tolling scheme from ANTAM to INALUM through strategic partners
CTP Project	- Internal study for the construction of Liquid CTP facilities - Liquid CTP Cooperation Scheme Option
Kuala Tanjung Industrial Area (KIKT)	Capital Deposit to KIKT *Subject to Completion of the status of the transfer of 9.04 Ha of land in Kuala Tanjung (HPL) used by PT Pelindo (Persero) for the Kuala Tanjung Port and Industrial Area (KIKT) Project with a value of Rp36.2 billion;
Pre IPO / IPO	- INALUM Valuation Indication - Draft study of Organizational restructuring options using the spin off method (Samosir Project)
Digitalization of Company Business Processes	- Implementation of ERP-SAP Upgrade. - Completion of Data Management System (DMS) Implementation. - Implementation of the INDI 4.0 Readiness Assessment

CHANGES TO COMPANY LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN THE LAST FISCAL YEAR

The Company is committed to complying with statutory regulations. Therefore, the Company always pays attention to any changes in legislation to be implemented in the Company's business activities. The changes in statutory regulations that affected the Company in 2023 were as follows:

Changes in Laws and Regulations

No	Laws and Regulations	Key Changes	Impact on the Company	Mitigation Efforts
1.	Law No. 6 of 2023 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation Into Law	Enact Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation into Law	No significant impact on the Company.	None.
2.	Government Regulation No. 35 of 2023 concerning General Provisions for Regional Taxes and Regional Levies	Combines three Government regulations, which have now also been replaced and revoked, as follows: - Government Regulation No. 97 of 2012 concerning Traffic Control Levy and Levy for Extension of Permits to Employ Foreign Workers; - Government Regulation No. 55 of 2016 concerning General Provisions and Procedures for Collecting Regional Taxes; And - Government Regulation No. 10 of 2021 concerning Regional Taxes and Regional Levies in the Context of Supporting Ease of Business and Regional Services.	No significant impact on the Company. The regulations stipulated in Government Regulation No. 35 of 2023 relating to Companies are provisions relating to the imposition and collection of regional taxes (including: Surface Water Tax, Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax) and levies for certain types of permits (including Building Approvals and Functional Eligibility Certificate).	The company carries out obligations for local taxes and levies for certain types of permits, in accordance with statutory provisions.
3.	Government Regulation No. 46 of 2023 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation No. 28 of 2021 concerning the Industrial Sector	Adjustments to several provisions in Government Regulation No. 28 of 2021 concerning the Industrial Sector, to ensure availability and provide convenience in obtaining raw materials and/or auxiliary materials for domestic industry and for the smooth running of the industrial sector.	No significant impact on the Company. To guarantee the availability of Raw Materials and/or Auxiliary Materials, the Central Government determines a commodity balance, where the commodity balance can be made without going through a coordination meeting, or can be made in a coordination meeting held by the relevant ministry in accordance with the provisions in Government Regulation No. 28 of 2021 as amended by Government Regulation No. 46 of 2023.	None

Changes in Laws and Regulations

No	Laws and Regulations	Key Changes	Impact on the Company	Mitigation Efforts
4.	Government Regulation No. 51 of 2023 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation No. 36 of 2021 concerning Wages	Changes to provisions regarding minimum wages.	No significant impact on the Company. Government Regulation No. 51 of 2023 basically updates the minimum wage formula and determines an alternative formula for the minimum wage adjustment amount.	None
5.	Minister of State-Owned Enterprises Regulation No. PER-1/MBU/03/2023 concerning Special Assignments and Social and Environmental Responsibility Programs for SOEs	• Special assignment; SOEs can be given special assignments by the central government related to public benefits, as well as national research and innovation. Special assignments will be adjusted to the characteristics and capabilities of the SOE in question. • Implementation of PTJSL; SOEs are obliged to implement PTJSL, which must be implemented in an integrated, directed, measurable and accountable manner. PTJSL includes planning, implementation, supervision and reporting activities. The Board of Directors must also form a PTJSL Committee to map and compile SOE PTJSL. and • PTJSL is implemented through the MSE Funding Program.	Significant impact on the Company.	Confirm the implementation of the Ministe of SOEs Regulation PER-1/MBU/03/2023 in accordance with the Minutes of the 2022 Annual GMS, Deed No. 63 dated 16 at INALUM Currently, the Company's internal regulations are being adjusted, by the issuance of President Director Regulation No. PER-005/DIRUT/2023 concerning the Implementation of Social and Environmental Responsibility at PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium.



Changes in Laws and Regulations

No	Laws and Regulations	Key Changes	Impact on the Company	Mitigation Efforts
6.	Minister of SOEs Regulation No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023 concerning Guidelines for Governance and Significant Corporate Activities of SOEs	- Regulates the good corporate governance principles in SOEs, including increasing the rights of shareholders/capital owners, namely: - The rights of all shareholders of the same series in one class of shares to be treated and supported equally in SOE regulations and procedures or the right to have these regulations and procedures disclosed to them, as well as the right to disclosure of the capital structure and arrangements that enable certain shareholders to obtain influence or disproportionate control over its shareholdings; - The SOE has a communication policy that facilitates and encourages shareholder or investor participation; - The SOE parent entity ensures that good corporate governance policies apply to subsidiaries and controlling entities; and - The SOE has rules and procedures governing substantial mergers, takeovers, consolidation, separation, dissolution, liquidation and extraordinary transactions to ensure that such transactions are carried out transparently under reasonable conditions and protect the rights of all shareholders according to their class; and - Regulates provisions related to significant corporate activities of The SOEs, including those related to: - Additional state capital participation; - Restructurisation; - Mergers, takeovers, consolidations, separations, dissolution and liquidation; - Privatization; - SOE Cooperation; - SOE goods and services Procurement; - Write-off and transfer of SOE fixed assets; and - SOE hedging	Significant impact on the Company.	- Berita Acara RUPS Tahunan Tahun Buku 2022 Akta No.63 tanggal 16 Juni 2023 bahwa Para Pemegang Saham memutuskan untuk mengukuhkan pemberlakuan Peraturan Menteri BUMN, PER-2/MBU/03/2023. - Telah dilakukan matrix kesesuaian peraturan internal dengan PER-2/MBU/03/2024. - Saat telah dilakukan penyesuaian terhadap beberapa kebijakan/ pedoman tata kelola Perusahaan meliputi Piagam Direksi & Dewan Komisaris, Pedoman GCG, Pedoman Perilaku dan peraturan lainnya secara bertahap.

Changes in Laws and Regulations

No	Laws and Regulations	Key Changes	Impact on the Company	Mitigation Efforts
7.	Minister of SOEs Regulation No. PER-3/MBU/03/2023 concerning Organs and Human Resources in SOEs	Integrate, synchronize and harmonize all applicable frameworks for SOEs human resources and organizational aspects, especially for the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners (for SOE in the form of a Company) and Supervisory Board (for SOE in the form of a Public Company) for SOEs and SOE subsidiaries.	Significant impact on the Company.	- Minister of SOEs Regulation, PER-3/MBU/03/2023 has been confirmed for implementation at INALUM in accordance with the Minutes of the Annual GMS for Fiscal Year 2022 Deed No 63 dated June 16, 2023 - A conformity matrix of internal regulations with PER-3/MBU/03/2024 has been carried out - To date adjustments have been made in stages to the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners Charters, the Company's Organizational Structure and the Governance of Subsidiaries.
8.	Governor of North Sumatra Regulation No. 24 of 2023 concerning Installation of Discharge Measuring Instruments and Determination of the Volume of Surface Water Collection and/or Utilization	Regulate provisions related to the installation of discharge measuring devices and determining the volume of surface water withdrawal and/or utilization.	Significant impact on the Company.	Installation of discharge measuring devices in accordance with Governor of North Sumatra Regulation No. 24 of 2023.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES IMPLEMENTED BY THE COMPANY IN THE LAST FISCAL YEAR

Implementation of the following standards, amendments and annual adjustments beginning on or after January 1, 2023 did not result in changes to the Group's accounting policies and did not have a material impact on the amounts reported in the current or previous periods:

- Amendment to PSAK 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" regarding liabilities classified as current or non-current;
- Amendment to PSAK 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" regarding disclosure of accounting policies;
- Amendment to PSAK 16 "Fixed Assets" regarding results before intended use;
- Amendment to PSAK 25 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" regarding the definition of accounting estimates;
- Amendment to PSAK 46 "Income Taxes" regarding deferred taxes related to assets and liabilities arising from single transactions;
- Amendment to PSAK 46. "Income Taxes: International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Provisions".

COMPANY HEALTH LEVEL

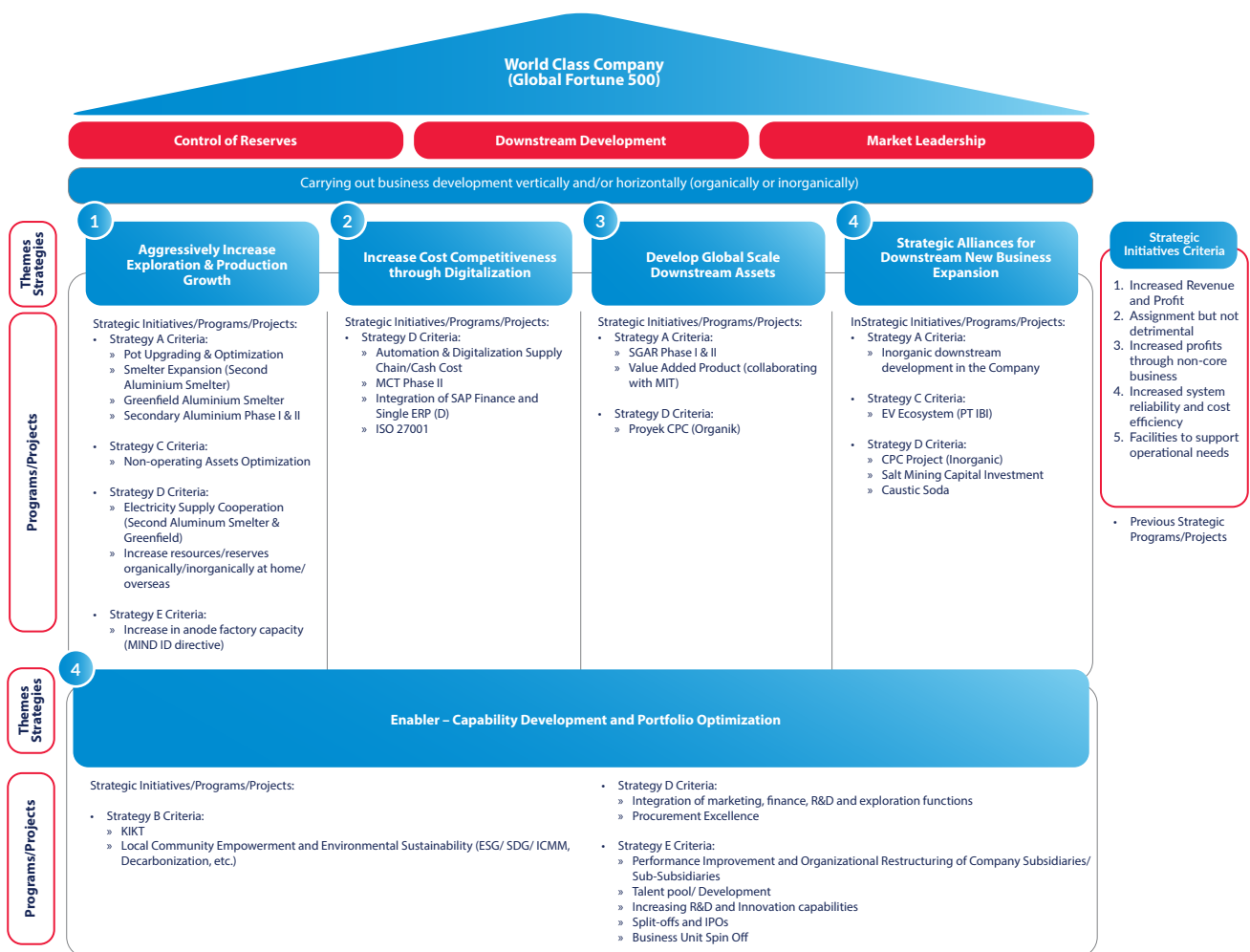
The assessment of the Company's health level referred to the Group's Consolidated Financial Report as of December 31, 2023, which was audited, in accordance with the Republic of Indonesia Minister of SOEs Regulation No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023 concerning Guidelines for Governance and Significant Corporate Activities of SOEs. This assessment was carried out by PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia in their letter No. RGT-094/PEF-DIR/IV/2024 dated April 19, 2024 with the following results:

Standalone Rating	Final Rating	Health Level
idA+(sa)	idAA-/Stable	Healthy

COMPANY'S LONG TERM PLAN

The Company's Long Term Plan (RJPP) is a strategic plan containing the Company's targets and objectives to be achieved over a period of 5 (five) years. The Company has prepared its RJPP by considering environmental, social sustainability and Good Corporate Governance factors. The Company published its 2023-2028 RJPP, which is a Realignment of the 2020 – 2024 MIND ID RJPP, as summarized below.

Strategic Projects Themes and Programs





In an effort to achieve its long-term plans, the Company has prepared the following strategic activity programs/projects for the short and medium term:

No	Business Initiative	Description	Short-term (1-2 Years)	Long-term (~5 Years)
1	Performance Excellence	Review of operational standards and business processes in each section to improve process efficiencies	✓	
2	Cooperation in Providing Electrical Energy	Search for/provide new energy sources at competitive prices to support increased Aluminium production capacity	✓	✓
3	<i>Pot Upgrading</i>	Increase aluminium production efficiency and capacity	✓	
4	<i>Pot Optimalisasi</i>	Increase aluminium production efficiency and capacity	✓	✓
5	2 nd Aluminium Smelter	Expand the smelter in Kuala Tanjung to increase Aluminium production capacity	✓	✓
6	KIKT	Develop the Kuala Tanjung industrial area	✓	✓
7	<i>Coal Tar Pitch (CTP)</i>	Optimize supply chain and cash costs	✓	
8	Carbon Anode Factory	Increase carbon anode production capacity to support Pot Upgrading and Pot Optimization business initiatives as well as potential sales of carbon anode to other smelters	✓	✓
9	Recycled Aluminium	Support the downstream program for recycled aluminium products	✓	
10	SGAR phase I and phase II	Improve the supply chain and optimize cash costs	✓	✓
11	<i>CPC Plant</i>	Improve the supply chain and optimize cash costs	✓	
12	Split-off and IPO	Support funding needs to realize strategic projects	✓	
13	IPO	Support funding needs to realize strategic projects	✓	
14	Alumina Silo	Optimize Alumina logistics and storage systems to support increasing Aluminium production capacity	✓	✓
15	Salt & Caustic Soda	Capital participation in salt mining & caustic soda development to support SGA factory		✓
16	Business Unit Spin Off	Separate strategic business units into separate entities	✓	

To date, progress on the strategic initiatives is as follows:

1. Performance Excellence: Currently reviewing and monitoring operational standards and business processes in each section is being carried out to improve overall process performance.
2. Cooperation in the Supply of Electrical Energy: Discussions with PLN are ongoing to assess the potential for a competitive electricity sources for the 2nd Aluminium Smelter in Kuala Tanjung. An INALUM and PLN's Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) regarding cooperation in electricity supplies was signed on July 12, 2023. Another alternative for disbursing potential electricity sources is to look for potential electricity supplies through prospective strategic partners.
3. Pot Upgrading: All pots upgrading has started. Next, fine tuning will be carried out until April 2024 to identify parameters in accordance with the contract.
4. Pot Optimization: Pilot tests of 5 pots has been completed with results in line with targets. Next, a study will be carried out regarding the optimization implementation scheme for 298 pots.
5. 2nd Aluminium Smelter: Kick off for preparation of the Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) study with EGA has been carried out. Site investigations in Kuala Tanjung and site visits to carbon plant technology providers in China have been carried out.
6. KIKT: Completion of Rp36.2 billion in compensation payments for replacement of INALUM land used by Pelindo is underway. This compensation is planned as INALUM's capital injection in the KIKT project.
7. CTP Plant: the current project status is canceled as there is no agreement between INALUM and prospective partners (KPDC/Dongsuh) regarding the proposed Joint Venture cooperation scheme. In connection with this, the collaboration that will be established between INALUM-KPDC/ Dongsuh is transactional through a CTP buying and selling scheme (KPDC/Dongsuh as vendor).
8. Carbon Anode Factory: Feasibility study preparation is underway.
9. Recycled Aluminium: EPC work was completed in April 2023. Currently the Aluminium Recycled factory operations are being optimized by conducting intensive assessments with potential raw material suppliers and prospective buyers of recycled aluminium billet products.
10. SGAR Phase I: EPC work is being carried out with important milestones already achieved, including: seed precipitation tank installation, boiler framework installation, shipment equipment (compressor, calciner, water purification, coal gas facilities, ball mill, evaporator & digestion facilities) and hydraulic test boiler.
11. SGAR Phase II: An internal study to increase the capacity of SGAR phase II together with ANTAM has been carried out and was presented at the Board of Directors Meeting on December 12, 2023.
12. CPC Plant: A review and revalidation study of the Self Estimated Price (HPS) and financial model of the CPC project was carried out and presented at the Board of Directors Meeting on December 12, 2023 when it was decided that INALUM would not invest in building the CPC plant organically and would continue to use the CPC supply option from the market in the form of a supply chain by inorganic partners or long term off take agreements.
13. Split-off: the split-off became effective on March 21 2023, so that currently the MIND ID and INALUM entities are officially separated.
14. IPO: Currently the Company is in the process of preparing a growth story.
15. Alumina Silo: the current project status is canceled because after conducting a CBA study by Advisian consultants (Worley Group) it was recommended that the construction of a silo was not necessary in the current conditions.
16. Salt & Caustic Soda: This project was canceled as INALUM does not directly use salt supplies in the production process and will prioritize business development plans that can have a direct impact on INALUM's business activities.
17. Business Unit Spin Off: In the stage of preparing a draft study of Organizational restructuring options.

05



INALUM has taken strategic steps to increase the Company's readiness to face the industrial era 4.0, with a focus on information management, IT services, operational efficiency, data management and well-integrated human capital management.

BUSINESS SUPPORT FUNCTIONS



HUMAN CAPITAL



HC MANAGEMENT

Human Capital (HC) is an important aspect in supporting business development and sustainability. INALUM continues to develop and manage its HC appropriately, systematically and continuously to improve the Company's performance. INALUM also continues to carry out programs to develop employee capabilities and competencies, to meet the Company's needs in facing all developments in the business.

INALUM has prepared the foundation for the HC management and development aspects. Also, in response to the challenges faced by the Company, INALUM's HC management and development covers the aspirations of stakeholders. INALUM's focus for HC development is on increasing organizational effectiveness and productivity.

In addition, the Company's HC management and development is integrated with INALUM's strategy and the Company's vision, especially vision number 4, namely

increasing HC competency in a planned and sustainable manner for smooth operations and development of the aluminum industry. The Company looks to ensure the HC management quality supports business development, while still referring to applicable laws and regulations and HC management best practices, both domestic and international.

HC Strategic Program for 2023

To answer every challenge at all stages of the Company's business development, in line with the aspirations of the shareholders, INALUM's HC are encouraged to have the required skill-set and mindset, necessary to strengthen and improve the Company's performance. To do so, INALUM prepared the following HC strategic program themes in 2023:

1. Global Standard Talent Development
To prepare and support the realization of the Company's global standard HC.

2. **Excellent Operations**
To increase added value for a power company through resource optimization processes and excellent business processes.
3. **Diversity and Inclusion**
To instill and strengthen the Company's culture in all internal Company personnel to drive the Company's strategic achievements.
4. **Digital Transformation**
To carry out the work processes digitization for personnel to increase their effectiveness and efficiencies.

Human Capital Management

INALUM's HC Management involves managing its HC to achieve the Company's stated goals. INALUM's HC management program is carried based on developments and needs to improve the Company's sustainable performance. All INALUM people are encouraged to synergize with each other in line with the direction of the Company's business development. The Company comprehensively manages its HC using a comprehensive system at every stage of the employee journey, from employee recruitment to appreciation.

As a State-Owned Enterprise and part of the MIND ID Group, and in order to create a conducive environment, all INALUM people are guided by the Company's values as stated in the "AKHLAK" culture, which covers attitude and behavior when carrying out activities, both inside and outside the Company.

Employee Planning Program

When designing its employee planning program, INALUM always pays special attention to the productivity and efficiency aspects. To achieve this goal, INALUM's Human Capital Strategy Department routinely prepares employee plans, or Man Power Plans (MPP), which have been adjusted to the Company's Work Plan and Budget (RKAP).

One of the strategic initiatives to support the fulfillment of its HC, especially at the core of the organization, is through a rotation of male employees from support functions to core functions. This rotation also included repositioning work previously carried out by organic employees to outsourcing parties. This step proved effective with significant standard efficiency in the number of HC compared to previous years.

By following this strategy, INALUM not only increased employee productivity but also optimized the allocation of its HC more efficiently. The employee rotation and job restructuring was an integral part of the Company's efforts to continue to develop and compete in a dynamic business environment.

Employee Fulfillment Program

In the context of employee fulfillment, the Company is firmly and consistently committed to maintaining transparency and upholding the principle of non-discrimination against prospective employees. The Company believes that qualified and potential individuals can come from sources that are internal or external to the Company, as long as they meet the established requirements. In the context of internal recruitment, the Company promotes and rotates its employees in an effort to provide career opportunities to outstanding employees. On the other side, external recruitment is a stage that is carried out by following a strict selection process.

The HC management process is an integral part of the Company's strategy, and recruitment plays an important role in ensuring the success of its HC management. As a strategic first step, the recruitment process will have a significant impact on the planning and implementation of the Company's HC strategy.

In 2023, INALUM actively participated in supporting the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) program through the 2023 Joint Recruitment Program (RBB) of the Human Capital Indonesia Forum (FHCI). With this initiative, INALUM recruited 10 of the best male and female talented individuals in Indonesia, to fill key positions in the Company, in the fields of Market Intelligence, Reduction & Casting Operation, and Engineering. This success reflected INALUM's commitment to attracting and retaining the best talent to support the Company's growth and sustainability.

Work Management

INALUM has implemented a consistent and measurable performance management system to align employee performance with corporate targets set by shareholders. Employee performance assessments formed an integral part of this process, and used a communication tool to explain the performance or targets expected by the Company.

Employee performance assessments are carried out regularly and systematically, and have become an important tool in preparing employee development plans to improve the Company's performance. The performance assessment process, which is coordinated by the Human Capital Strategy Department every year, is monitored by the heads of each Group, Department and Section.

The Company's employee performance assessments use parameters for achieving personal performance targets, known as Key Performance Indicators (KPI), which are then combined with competency assessments by the heads. These assessment results not only form the basis for performance evaluation, but also play an important role in decision making regarding talent mapping, promotions, rotations and increasing remuneration. By using this approach, Inalum will ensure that employee performance management not only runs efficiently, but also makes a maximum contribution to achieving the Company's overall goals.

Long Service Awards

INALUM shows its appreciation to those employees who have seriously given their dedication and contribution to the development and progress of the Company. As a form of appreciation, based on length of service the Company presents decorations and awards to employees who have shown their dedication and contribution to INALUM. The Company's employee service awards and rewards program has been proven to motivate employees to provide their best performance for INALUM, as well as provides a stimulus to improve future achievements.

In 2023, the Company's employee service awards and rewards program, as stated in the Operating Committee Regulation No. PER-002/O/DIROP/2022 concerning Facilities and Benefits for Operating Employees are shown below.

Employee Service Awards and Rewards Program in 2023

No	Types of Service and Awards	Ketentuan Masa Kerja	Description
1.	INALUM Embossed Antam Gold Bar weighing 5 grams	15 Years of Service	2 Employees
2.	INALUM Embossed Antam Gold Bar weighing 10 grams	25 Years of Service	26 Employees
3.	INALUM Embossed Antam Gold Bar weighing 15 grams	Retired Employees	25 Employees

Hubungan industrial

The Company's industrial relations reflect a healthy, harmonious and constructive work relationship system between employees and INALUM, built on the principle of mutual respect, to create a balance between fulfilling the Company's rights and obligations. To achieve this, the Company treats all employees as strategic partners so as to build and maintain harmonious working relationships through regular and continuous communication.

The Company also provides freedom for employees to associate, gather and express opinions. INALUM strongly supports the existence of trade unions within the Company, which are expected to create good relations between employees and the Company's management, so that they can make the best contribution to the collective and Company interests. Currently, the Company has 2 Trade Unions (SP), called SP LEM SPSI Smelting Office, and SP LEM SPSI PLTA Office, which have been registered with the employment agency.

All Company employees, both union and non-union members, have their interests protected in a Collective Labor Agreement (PKB), which was last updated on July 2, 2022 and is valid for 2 (two) years until 2024.

Pension Program

INALUM pays attention to the welfare of its employees while serving and for those who have retired. To maintain the continuity of employee income after retirement, the Company has a pension program, called Pension Health Savings (Takespen). This program is intended to raise funds for the health costs of employees and their partners in retirement. The total number of active employee participants is 1,822, and retired employees as of 2023 totaled 456 people, with funds managed by Takespen up until December 2024 amounting to Rp172 Billion.

COMPANY HC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Competency Development Policy

The Company organizes employee competency development programs at all levels of positions and gender, with targets or objectives to be achieved. INALUM openly provides equal opportunities for all employees to take part in competency development and training programs without differentiating between gender, race and religion. However, the educational programs and employee competency development can be adjusted to the Company's needs. INALUM view is that employee competency development is a long-term investment that will have a real impact on improving the Company's performance, both for now and in the future.



Realization of Employee Competency Development Program in 2023

Description	2023
Number of Employees	1,819
Number of Employees	127,857
Number of Training Days	365
Total Employees Participating in Training	1,819

Realization of Competency Development Based on Position Level in 2023

Target Participants	Training	Training Objectives
BOD-1 up to BOD-2	Project Management Body of Knowledge	To provide a good understanding of managing projects
BOD-1 up to BOD-2	Design Thinking	To improve the ability to identify and to encourage the creation of Company development innovations that are in line with the latest business developments
BOD-3	Change Management	To encourage work teams to ensure acceptance of change and to implement changes in achieving operational excellence when facing dynamic business changes to continue changing to maintain competitiveness
BOD-3	First Time Manager	To improve the ability to manage teams on a wider scale and to develop a growth mindset in identifying and carrying out continuous improvements in the Company
BOD-3 up to BOD-4	Lean Six Sigma – Yellow Belt	To increase capabilities for solving problems, increase productivity and quality of work, as well as improvements to increase competitiveness, optimize costs and customer satisfaction through the Lean Six Sigma methodology



Target Participants	Training	Training Objectives
BOD-3 up to BOD-4	Exploratory Data Analytic	To increase employee competency in building, processing and interpreting data to support good decision making
BOD-4	Safety Leadership	To equip employees on how to improve their role and function as supervisors so that work safety management can run effectively and work accidents can be reduced to achieve the target of creating a safe and healthy work culture
Procurement Requester (All Sections)	Owner Estimate	To increase employee competency for determining and evaluating the price of goods/ services offered
Operations Function	Total Productive Maintenance	To increase productivity in production equipment and tools by investing in necessary maintenance to prevent large losses
Operations Function	Programmable Logic Control	To improve employee capabilities in the Company's operational activity control system using Programmable Logic Control
Operations Function and Central Safety Committee	HAZOPs	One of the hazard identification and analysis techniques that can be used is the hazard operability study (HAZOPS), a systematic approach to ensure the safety suitability of an operational activity. Whereby, employees, especially in the safety and operations fields, must be equipped with the capability to analyze and identify hazards in their respective work units.
Finance Function	Corporate Valuation	To increase employee capability in carrying out company valuations, especially by providing an overview of the Company's selling value and what needs to be determined in the Company's strategy to increase the value of the Company
Representatives from each work location	First AID	An important aspect of work safety is emergency response, which needs to be prepared carefully and well. As part of the efforts to implement emergency response, this is achieved by fulfilling the representation of Accident First Aid (P3K) Officers in the workplace
BOD-5 s/d BOD-1	Operations Certification and Supporting Certification	To equip and fulfill employee competencies in accordance with applicable regulations, during 2023 the Company carried out 32 new and extended certifications, for 358 employees

Realization of Competency Development Based on Gender in 2023

Gender	Number
Male	1,693
Female	126

Types of Competency Development Programs

The Company's employee competency development programs in 2023 included:

1. Technical Competency
2. Soft Competency
3. Certification

Competency Development Costs

The Company is committed to continuing to increase its HC capacity and quality. One way is by providing an investment budget for sustainable employee competency development programs. In 2023, INALUM employees received average training of 70.29 hours with an average development investment for each of Rp8,800,000 per person.

FUTURE HC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Improvements in the quality of HC Management continues to be carried out, and in 2024, the flagship strategies and programs to be implemented will include:



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY

INALUM understands that Information Technology (IT) is an important aspect that supports the Company's development and progress as well as the future sustainability of the Company's business in a dynamic business environment. The Company always uses the latest technology across its vital assets, to increase efficiency and production, and reduce the impact on the environment to a low as possible level in all of the Company's production processes.

The Company's view is that the main elements as a key enabler to realizing its business strategy are by using and developing IT. Therefore, INALUM always prepares and maintains good Information Technology Governance. IT development will also facilitate and increase the effectiveness of communications, decision making and implementation of the Company's operational activities, especially in the current industrial era 4.0 that demands fast and precise decision making.

During 2023 INALUM instigated several strategic initiatives related to governance and digitalization to improve its business processes and decision making. These initiatives included IT audits and certification by third parties, developing infrastructure and applications to facilitate paradigm changes, and educating IT personnel and all employees in general in understanding cyber security at work. These important initiatives were undertaken to improve infrastructure and HC to be better prepared to face the challenges and opportunities offered by the digital industrial revolution.

Compliance

For IT audits and certification side by third parties, INALUM applies an ISO 27001:2013 Information Security Management System by focusing on Data Center infrastructure and user devices. ISO 27001 is an international standard for information security management. In addition to fulfilling the Minister of Communication and Information Technology Regulation No. 4 of 2016 concerning Information Security Management Systems, the application of ISO 27001:2013 certification shows INALUM's commitment to running safe and reliable digital business processes. Through ISO 27001:2013 certification, INALUM has established a strong framework for managing and protecting sensitive and important information, including identifying information security risks, implementing appropriate security controls, and a continuous monitoring and review process to ensure compliance and continuous improvement.

In addition, to improve the IT services performance for users in 2023, INALUM carried out an ISO 20000-1:2018 assessment, which will be followed by an implementation and certification process planned for 2024. ISO 20000-1 is an international standard for IT service management. That has the potential to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of IT service users to provide added value to the Company.

In 2023, INALUM has also developed Data Governance by establishing policies, procedures and practices related to the management and use of Company data. This included establishing responsibility structures, data processing and management standards, security policies, and compliance monitoring and enforcement. By strengthening data governance, the Company can ensure that user data is managed well, safely and reliably, a critical asset in the industrial era 4.0.

Infrastructure and Applications

In 2023, INALUM carried out network rejuvenation to increase infrastructure reliability, which included increasing the bandwidth capacity of the intranet network and a fail-over on the intranet backbone. For the security aspect, INALUM also implemented Privileged Access Management (PAM) to manage access and privileges of IT service users for IT assets connected to the internal network, such as servers, network & security devices, and other devices.

On the application side, INALUM digitized the Human Capital system to allow INALUM to manage information and processes related to HC more efficiently and effectively. This involves the use of a technology-based human resource management (HRM) system to simplify and automate administrative tasks, such as employee management, payroll, employee development, and performance evaluation. By so doing, INALUM can increase productivity, reduce costs and administrative lead time, and increase employee satisfaction.

As well as the Human Capital system, INALUM also digitized the Safe Work Permit system, a work permit application system used by third parties as a prerequisite for carrying out work in the Company's work areas. Digitization of the system makes it easier for third parties to apply for work permits in high-risk areas and increases the visibility of work implementation from the perspective of the Occupational Safety and Health team.

Human Capital

In 2023, INALUM introduced a Security Awareness Program that included media campaigns and webinar. This program aims to improve employee capabilities in maintaining information security.

The Security Awareness Campaign is carried out through desktop background media, emails, and posting banners in strategic locations. The material contains security tips, the latest information regarding security threats, or security case studies to increase employee understanding of risks and how to overcome them. Information is also available in the form of infographics, slogans or short messages to strengthen security awareness.

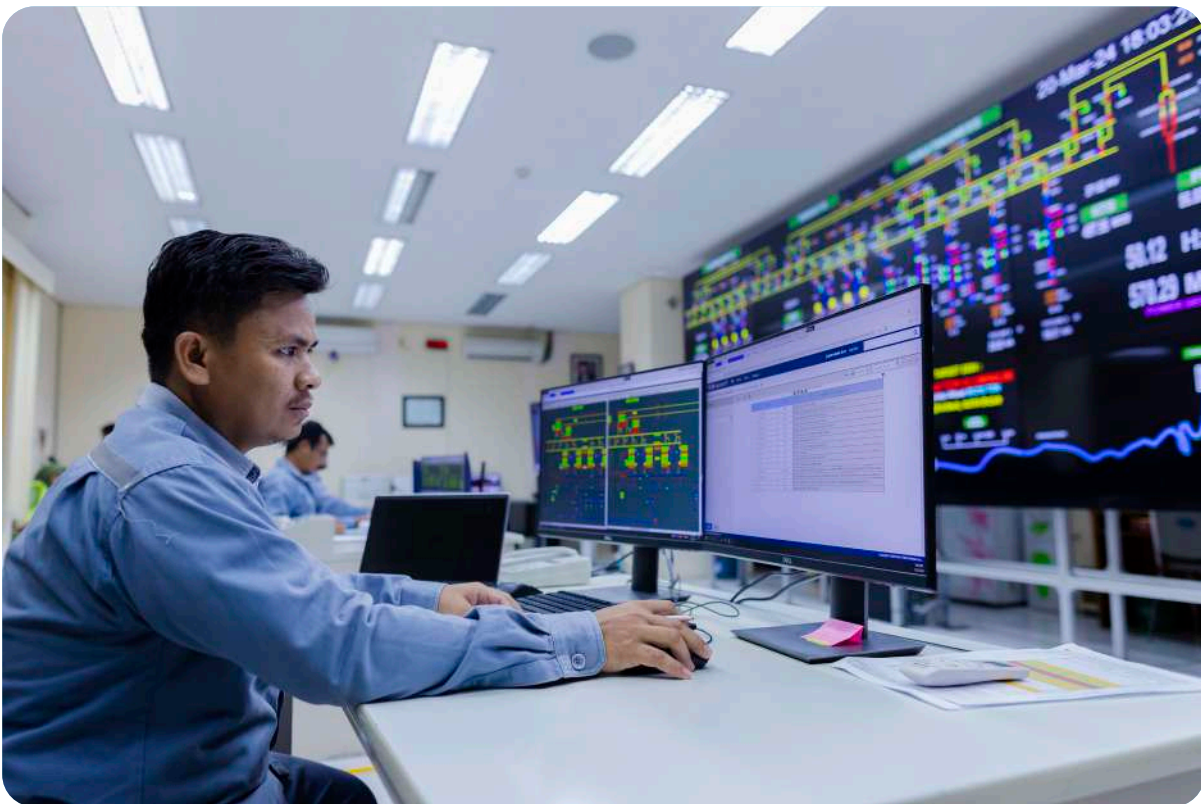
INALUM also conducted a Security Awareness Webinar for all employees. This training covers a basic understanding of information security threats, recommended security practices, and preventive steps employees should take to keep Company information secure. During the training, INALUM invited cyber security experts from outside the Company to provide fresh understanding and perspectives from outside the Company. In the training, case studies and recent attacks were discussed with interactive discussions to increase employee understanding and involvement.



In 2023, INALUM carried out IT personnel training as part of its IT personnel development. On the security side, Certified Information System Auditor training, and EC Council Certified Network Defender certification was carried out. For network infrastructure development, Cisco Certified Network Associate (CCNA) certification was also carried out.

Through these developments, INALUM has taken strategic steps to increase the Company's readiness to face the industrial era 4.0, with a focus on information management, IT services, operational efficiency, data management and well-integrated HC management.

A strong security culture was also created among employees whereby every individual feels obligated to protect Company information and to identify and report potential security threats. By increasing employee security awareness and skills, the Company can reduce information security risks and increase resilience to cyber attacks. These steps will help the Company remain competitive and adapt to rapid changes in an increasingly digital, connected and complex business environment.



IT STEERING COMMITTEE

Referring to the Minister of BUMN Regulation No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023 concerning Guidelines for Governance and Significant Corporate Activities of State-Owned Enterprises, INALUM established an Information Technology Steering Committee. The Information Technology Steering Committee was formed with the aim of assisting in the duties of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors in carrying out their duties and responsibilities in determining the IT strategic plans and policies related to the use of IT. The Steering Committee's duties are to ensure alignment of the IT Strategic Plan with the RJP; ensure the IT Strategic Plan is outlined in the RKAP; and to evaluate, direct, and monitor the IT implementation.

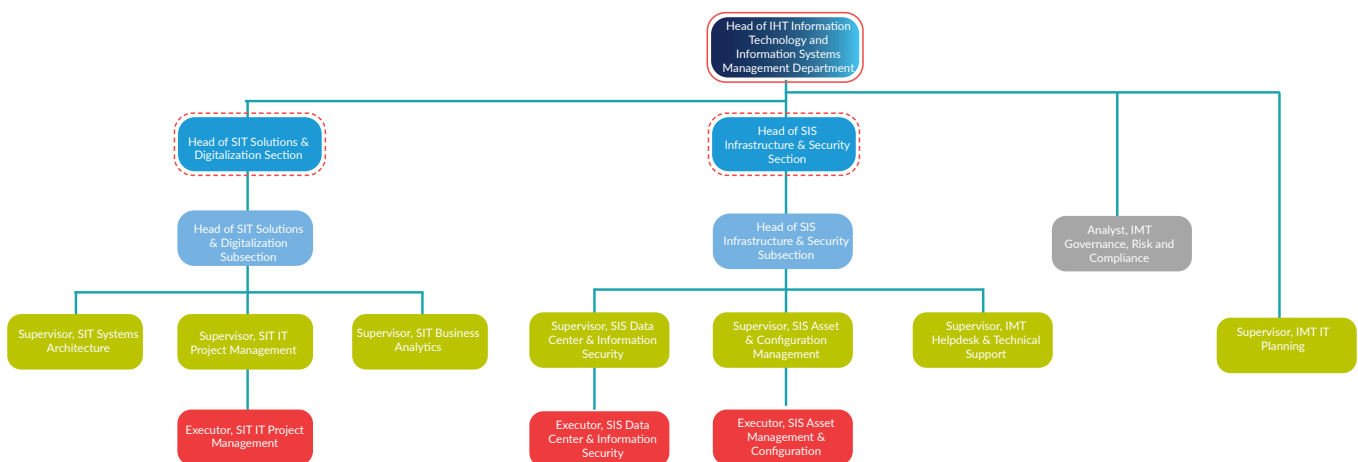
Based on the Committee's Establishment Decree, the Company's IT Steering Committee consists of senior leaders/heads below the Director level and is chaired by one of the Directors. The IT Steering Committee structure according to the Decree places the Managing Director as Chair, with 3 (three) members below the Director level.

COMPANY INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION

The Company's IT management is the responsibility of the Information Technology and Information Systems Management (IMT) Department.

The Company's Information Technology Management organizational structure as of December 31, 2023 is as follows:

**Information Technology Management Organizational Structure
in 2023**





Number of Employees of the IT Organization

As of December 31, 2023, there 12 employees in the IT organization. All IT organization employees are committed to providing maximum benefits in supporting the achievement of the Company's strategic direction and objectives.

IT Organization Duties and Responsibilities

The IMT Department's main duties and responsibilities include:

1. Managing the IT infrastructure fulfillment activities including software, hardware, IT network, as well as standardization of IT Governance to support good Corporate Governance implementation.
2. Managing the information management system activities in the Company.
3. Managing the system and application development based on information technology (digitization) except for computer systems related to production control.
4. Managing functions related to providing services and technical support related to information technology and information management systems.
5. Carrying out reporting and accountability functions for all work to the Head of the Human Capital Group and the Director of Human Capital.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY GOVERNANCE

Information Technology Governance is a process carried out to ensure that IT runs effectively and efficiently, to mitigate risks while providing added value for INALUM. All INALUM stakeholders are aware of the importance and critical nature of the Company's IT. All efforts to invest, develop and utilize IT is carried out optimally and carefully, in accordance with the needs and developments of the business so that the Company can avoid any threats, failures and unwanted losses.

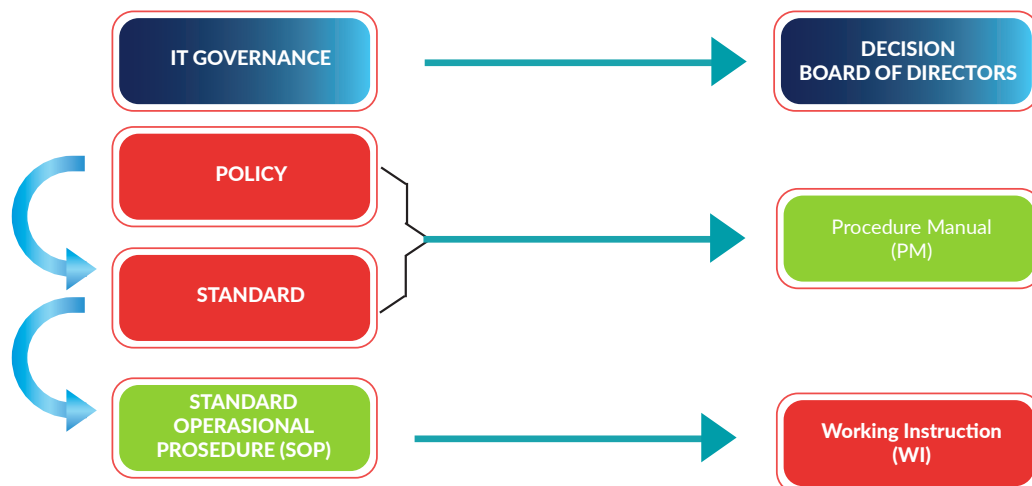
IT Governance implementation in the Company is carried out by aligning the IT Strategic Plan with the Company's business strategy, optimizing resources, utilizing IT, measuring performance, and implementing effective risk management while still complying with applicable rules and regulations. INALUM's IT governance refers to the Minister of BUMN Regulation No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023 concerning Guidelines for Governance and Significant Corporate Activities in BUMN.

IT GOVERNANCE GUIDELINES WITHIN THE COMPANY

INALUM's IT Governance is based on the Company's Governance Guidelines and applicable regulations, both for operational activities, planning, and IT development. INALUM IT Guidelines pay attention to the aspects of strategic alignment, added value from IT implementation, Risk Management, resource management and performance measurement.

The Company's IT Governance is stipulated in a Board of Directors' Decree that takes into account the PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminum (Persero) President Director Decree No. SK-001/DR/MINDID/2021 concerning Ratification of the Indonesian Mining Industry Strategic Guidelines: Information Technology Strategic Guidelines.

The procedures for IT Governance are further explained in a derivative policy document from the Board of Directors' Decree with the following structure:



INALUM continuously reviews and aligns the Company's IT Governance implementation in accordance with the latest policies, best practices and technology trends.

CYBER RESILIENCE AND SECURITY CONTROL

The Company has provisions for managing and utilizing IT services to maintain the security of its IT system. The Company developed a cyber resilience and security system by following the main principles of information security, which includes confidentiality, integrity and availability as well as the provisions within the laws and regulations governing cyber security. The Company is committed to continuing to develop cyber resilience and security control to ensure business continuity from cybercrime threats. This business development effort is consistently carried out in line with the directives.

IT IMPLEMENTATION AUDIT ASSESSMENT

As a form of INALUM's commitment to good Technology Governance implementation, the Company carries out IT implementation audit assessments through an external team. In 2023, PT Mitra Integrasi Informatika carried out the IT implementation assessment process. The assessment process was based on the Minister of BUMN Regulation No. PER-02/MBU/03/2023 concerning Guidelines for Governance and Significant Corporate Activities of State-Owned Enterprises, especially article 210. The assessment was carried out based on the Control Objectives for Information and Related Technology version 2019 (COBIT 2019) and Information Technology Infrastructure Library version 4 (ITIL 4). The assessment focused on evaluating the effectiveness and conformity of IT implementation to best practices:

Item	Description
IT implementation strategy and planning	INALUM has a standardized IT implementation strategy and plan and has considered the costs, risks and quality of each process.
IT operations Implementation	IT implementation at INALUM has been adjusted to the planning previously carried out. In its implementation, INALUM also has controls to maintain the continuity of IT operations.
IT implementation Evaluation	INALUM has carried out regular monitoring and evaluation of the IT implementation. INALUM has also set and continuously evaluated targets for achieving IT implementation in the Company.

Key points that will be the focus of development include the following:

Item	Follow-up
The Company does not yet have an Enterprise Architecture	INALUM and all holding members plan to conduct a joint Enterprise Architecture. The kick off project will start in November 2023 with estimated completion in May 2024.
The preparation of system development documents (FSD, TSD, Go Live Checklist) is not consistent	INALUM, with the help of vendors, has prepared a standard document to be used in all future system development.
The Company does not yet have a Configuration Management Database (CMDB)	The Configuration Management Database (CMDB) development is part of ISO 20000-1 which is currently underway at INALUM with estimated completion in April 2024.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENT

Every year INALUM invests in the IT sector to improve and develop the Company's information technology system. INALUM understands that optimizing the use of IT will accelerate and grow the Company's performance. Therefore, INALUM provides a special budget for IT management and development. In 2023, the Company budgeted funds amounting to Rp114,747,050,762 for investment and costs in the IT sector with 66% of the funds allocated for investment in IT infrastructure development, and 34% allocated for operational costs in the IT department.

INALUM'S FUTURE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

In line with the increasing role of information technology in INALUM's operational activities, IT will not only act as a supporting tool but will become the driving force for INALUM to achieve its business goals. For this reason, the Company has prepared an IT development plan for 2024.

The IT development plan includes the following:

1. ISO 20000-1:2018 certification as a continuous development of the assessment carried out in 2023.
2. ISO 27001:2013 certification surveillance to ensure continuous IT security development.
3. Implementation of a Management Dashboard System for the Transformation Office, Supply Chain Excellence, and Planning & Budgeting sections.
4. Digitalization and automation of customer service for Supply Chain Excellence and Sales & Marketing.
5. Rejuvenation and adjustment of the Health, Safety & Environment Information System.
6. Implementation of Extended Detection & Response as a broader approach than the currently implemented cyber security solutions.



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As part of a state-owned company entity, the application of good corporate governance principles in Inalum refers to the Minister of State-Owned Enterprises Regulation No. Per-2/MBU/03/2023 concerning Guidelines for Governance and Corporate and Significant Activities in State-Owned Enterprises.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE



COMMITMENT AND BASIS FOR IMPLEMENTING CORPORATE GOVERNANCE



Good Corporate Governance (GCG Implementation) involves a series of systems that regulate and control companies to improve performance, protect the interests of shareholders and stakeholders, and increase compliance with applicable laws and regulations and ethical values.

The application of the Good Corporate Governance principles at INALUM, or the Company, refers to the best national and global standards that apply. In addition, as a subsidiary of a State-Owned Enterprise (SOE), INALUM also refers to the Minister of SOEs Regulation No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023 concerning Guidelines for Governance and Significant Corporate Activities by State-Owned Enterprises. INALUM is also guided by other standards, namely the 2021 General Guidelines for Indonesian Corporate Governance (PUGKI) published by the National Committee for Governance Policy (KNKG).

As for applying the GCG principles within the Company, INALUM conducts studies that refer to applicable GCG guidelines. The Company's GCG Guidelines have been approved through a Joint Statement Letter from the Company's Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and SEVP dated March 9, 2020.

The application of GCG Guidelines within the Company aims to:

1. Maximize the value of the Company through the application of GCG principles so the Company has more competitive capabilities;
2. Encourage the management of the Company to act in a professional, efficient and effective manner, as well as to empower the functions and increase the independence of the Company;
3. Encourage decision making and follow-up actions by Company Organs based on sound business values, good faith, principles of mutual benefit, based on appropriate moral and social values and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

The GCG guidelines for the management of the Company refer to applicable laws and regulations and best practices in relation to the management of a Company. The Company's GCG Guidelines are dynamic and can be updated in accordance with the latest GCG developments and changes in the Company's management direction.

COMPANY COMMITMENT TO GCG IMPLEMENTATION

INALUM understands that Good Corporate Governance Implementation is a fundamental requirement in carrying out the Company's operations. Therefore, the Company is strongly committed to becoming a business entity that complies with laws and regulations, and implements an effective management system. In addition, INALUM strives to be consistent in GCG Implementation by continuing to adapt to the Company's actual conditions through objective evaluations of GCG implementation.

The Company also fully believes that GCG is a strategic foundation for achieving sustainable competitive advantage. With commitment from management and support from all related parties, the Company not only complies with the provisions related to GCG implementation, but also encourages best practices. This ensures that INALUM is one of the leaders in GCG implementation, in accordance with the demands of the business environment and stakeholder expectations.

INALUM is committed to continuing and consistently applying GCG in all aspects of its business to improve the Company's performance for its sustainability in today's highly competitive and dynamic business era, where stakeholders expect better corporate governance, and improvements to the Company so it runs business based on the principles of transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence and justice.

BASIS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The basis for the Company's GCG implementation refers to the relevant provisions, regulations and legislation. The basis for the Company's GCG implementation is as follows:

1. Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies;
2. Minister of State for SOEs Regulation No. PER-1/MBU/03/2023 concerning Special Assignments and Social and Environmental Responsibility Programs for SOEs;
3. Minister of State for State-Owned Enterprises Regulation No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023 concerning Guidelines for Governance and Significant Corporate Activities of State-Owned Enterprises;
4. Minister of State for State-Owned Enterprises Regulation No. PER-3/MBU/03/2023 concerning Organs and Human Resources of State-Owned Enterprises;
5. Minister of State for State-Owned Enterprises Decree No. SK-306/MBU/11/2023 concerning Technical Instructions for Preparing Key Performance Indicators for State-Owned Enterprises;
6. Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises Deputy for Finance and Risk Management Decree No. SK-8/DKU.MBU/12/2023 concerning Technical Instructions for Risk Maturity Index Assessment in State-Owned Enterprises;
7. Company Articles of Association; and
8. The National Committee for Governance Policy (KNKG) Policy was instigated on November 30, 2004, based on the Republic of Indonesia Coordinating Minister for the Economy decree No. KEP-49/M.EKON/11/Year 2004 concerning the National Committee for Governance Policy (KNKG) that was updated with the RI Coordinating Minister Economic Sector decree No: 44 of 2021 concerning the National Committee for Governance Policy (KNKG).

IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Every business activity in INALUM must comply with the Corporate Governance Policy that has been specifically designed to optimize Company Value. In addition, the GCG principles have also adopted into the Company's culture to provide protection of stakeholder interests.

INALUM strives to improve the quality of its GCG Implementation practices through the stages shown in the following chart.



DETERMINATION OF QUALITY STANDARDS FOR GCG IMPLEMENTATION

The Company's Good Corporate Governance implementation is further strengthened by policies and guidelines that are in line with corporate governance principles. The Company's GCG Softstructure includes:

1. **Company Articles of Association**
The Company's Articles of Association, as last amended, by Deed No. 138 dated March 21, 2023, made before Jose Dima Satria, S.H., M.Kn., Notary, in Jakarta.
2. **MIND ID Strategic Guidelines and Implementation Policies**
MIND ID Strategic Guidelines were ratified through Board of Directors' Decree No. SK-001/DIR/MINDID/2021 and MIND ID Implementation Policy, which is part of the MIND ID Strategic Guidelines with the latest update in the Director of Portfolio and Business Development Letter No. 1115/E .DIRPPU/XII/2023 dated December 22, 2023.
3. **GCG Guidelines**
The Company's GCG Guidelines were first prepared in October 2014, and have been effectively disseminated to all INALUM personnel. The Company's GCG Guidelines have undergone several changes and is currently in the process of being updated in accordance with the latest laws and regulations.
4. **Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners Charter (Board Manual)**
The Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners Charter contains the duties, authorities and responsibilities for all Directors and Commissioners. This document was first refined in 2020, and is currently being refined and updated again, so they remain relevant to the statutory regulations and Company's Articles of Association.
5. **Audit Committee Charter**
Audit Committee Charter as ratified through Board of Commissioners Decree PC-06/05/2020 on 15 May 2020.

6. **Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee Charter**
The Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee work guidelines are contained in the PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Persero) Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-04/-4/2021 dated April 28, 2021.
7. **Internal Audit Guidelines**
The Company prepared an Internal Audit Charter in 2021, which is in accordance with Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 56/POJK.04/2015 concerning the formation and preparation of the Internal Audit Unit Charter.
8. **Company Code of Conduct**
The Company regulates the INALUM personnel ethics towards stakeholders in accordance with the GCG principles outlined in the Company's Code of Conduct. This guideline was first prepared in October 2014, and has been effectively disseminated to all INALUM personnel. The Company's Code of Conduct has undergone several changes and is currently in the process of being updated in accordance with the latest laws and regulations.
9. **Gratification Control Policy**
The Company's provisions for gratification control as outlined in a Board of Directors' Letter. This letter regulates the classification of gratification, reporting of gratification by employees and its management by the Gratification Control Unit (UPG).
10. **Violation Reporting System Policy (Whistleblowing System)**
The Company has a Whistleblowing system with policies outlined in Board of Directors Decrees related to Company Regulations. These policies are prepared as an internal control tool/medium for obtaining reports of suspected fraud and/or violations occurring within the Company. The whistleblowing policy is also socialized to external stakeholders.
11. **Policy for Handling Conflicts of Interest**
The Company has also prepared a policy for handling conflicts of interest that was updated at the end of 2023. This policy is an effort to disclose potential conflicts of interest that may arise in the Company's business activities.

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL GCG PRINCIPLES

INALUM is committed to implementing GCG principles consistently and systematically. To do so, the Company looks to optimize the role of GCG principles based on the 2006 General Guidelines for Indonesian Good Corporate Governance issued by the National Committee for Governance Policy (KNKG), which are referred to as "TARIF" or Transparency, Accountability, Responsibility, Independence, Fairness.

INALUM's commitment to applying GCG principles within the Company is described as follows.

APPLICATION OF GCG PRINCIPLES WITHIN INALUM

Transparency Principle

Definition

Transparency in carrying out the decision-making process and openness in disclosing material and relevant information on the Company.

Application within INALUM

For its application, the Company instigated an information transparency policy for stakeholders in accordance with statutory regulations. The Company discloses information in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations, including financial and non-financial information, as well as other material information while still paying attention to the principles of confidentiality and the interests of the Company.

Accountability Principle

Definition

Clarity of the function, implementation and accountability of the Organs so that the Company's management is carried out effectively.

Application within INALUM

The accountability principle requires the Company leaders be accountable for their performance in a transparent and fair, correct, and measurable manner and in accordance with the interests of the Company while still paying attention to the interests of Shareholders and other Stakeholders.

The Company's organs accountability is reflected in the determination of performance indicators as well as the functions and responsibilities of each organ for the management of the Company. The organs' functions and responsibilities must be in line with the Company's Vision and be measurable.

**Responsibility Principle****Definition**

Compliance in the Company's management with laws and regulations and healthy corporate principles.

Application within INALUM

Accountability is realized by fulfilling the Company's obligations to applying the applicable laws and regulations related to healthy corporate principles. Company management is also carried out in good faith and based on sound business ethics so as to provide added value for stakeholders. The corporate responsibility principle is also applied through community development and environmental preservation activities through the Social and Environmental Responsibility (SER) programs.

Independency Principle**Definition**

A situation where the Company is managed professionally without conflicts of interest and influence/pressure from any party that is not in accordance with statutory regulations and healthy corporate principles.

Application within INALUM

Independency is realized by the Company by respecting the rights & obligations, duties & responsibilities and authority of the Organs so that the Company management through the Organs' decision making is free from potential conflicts of interest.

Fairness Principle**Definition**

Justice and equality in fulfilling the rights of Stakeholders that arise based on agreements and statutory regulations.

Application within INALUM

Stakeholders, in accordance with their rights in statutory regulations, can participate in the management of the Company within reasonable limits. In practice, the Company involves stakeholders to provide input, suggestions or constructive opinions for the Company in accordance with statutory regulations.

The Company's GCG implementation also refers to the 4 (four) corporate governance pillars as stated in the General Guidelines for Indonesian Corporate Governance (PUGKI) published by KNKG. The 4 (four) corporate governance pillars include ethical behavior, accountability, transparency and sustainability, and were last updated in 2021. These 4 (four) corporate governance pillars serve as the Company's guidelines in managing the Company:

Ethical Behavior**Definition**

When carrying out its activities, the Corporation prioritizes honesty, treats all parties with respect, fulfills commitments, builds and maintains consistent moral values and trust. The Corporation pays attention to the interests of shareholders and other stakeholders based on the principles of fairness and equality and are managed independently so that each corporate organ does not dominate the other and cannot be intervened by other parties.

Application within INALUM

The application of the Company's Code of Conduct (CoC) includes:

1. The Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners Charter.
2. Application of the Company's Code of Conduct (CoC) is carried out by INALUM personnel signing commitments routinely every year.
3. Implementation of the Anti-Bribery Management System (SMAP) SNI ISO 37001:2016.
4. Gratification Control Policy.
5. Violation Reporting System Policy (Whistleblowing System).
6. State Officials' Wealth Report Policy (LHKPN).

Accountability

Definition

Corporations must be accountable for their performance transparently and fairly. For this reason, corporations must be managed correctly, measurably and in accordance with corporate interests while still taking into account the interests of shareholders and stakeholders. Accountability is a necessary prerequisite for achieving sustainable performance.

Application within INALUM

By applying the principle of accountability, all functions in the Company will have clear duties and authority so the Company's operations run according to objectives and are effective. Clarity of the functions of each Company organ, including the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners, is also contained in the Charter/Board Manual prepared in accordance with statutory regulations, in line with the Company's Vision & Mission.

Transparency

Definition

To maintain objectivity in running a business, corporations provide material and relevant information in a way that is easily accessible and understood by stakeholders. Corporations take the initiative to disclose not only issues required by statutory regulations, but also matters that are important for decision-making by shareholders, creditors and other stakeholders.

Application within INALUM

The Company conveys information to stakeholders in accordance with the rights of each stakeholder and in line with statutory regulations. As a form of Company transparency, every year the Company routinely publishes an Annual Report and Sustainability Report that are submitted to Shareholders. For public use, the Company also presents its Annual Report and Sustainability Report on the Company's website. When fulfilling this transparency principle, the Company also ensures that the information content in its Annual Report and Sustainability Report is in accordance with statutory regulations.

Sustainability

Definition

The corporation complies with statutory regulations and is committed to carrying out its responsibilities towards society and the environment so as to contribute to sustainable development by collaborating with all relevant stakeholders to improve their lives in a way that is consistent with business interests and the sustainable development agenda.

Application within INALUM

The Company prioritizes environmental preservation, promotes social responsibility, maintains effective governance practices, fosters strong relationships with investors, and submits transparent sustainability reports. INALUM's sustainability steps include:

1. Environment
The Company is committed to maintaining sustainability, nature conservation, and minimizing environmental impacts by power plants and aluminium smelting operations.
2. Social
The Company is committed to building strong relationships with the community through social programs that contribute to community welfare.
3. Governance
The Company is committed to governance principles including transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence and fairness, as well as upholding integrity, ethical policies and best practices in every aspect of the Company's operations.
4. Sustainability Report
Sustainability reports are submitted regularly and published on the Company's website and reflect the Company's commitment to sustainability, social, environmental and the Company's efforts to create positive change in the aluminium industry.
5. Investor Relations
The Company opens its doors to modern and innovative collaboration to all parties in line with the Company in order to build a more competitive and integrated national aluminium industry.

MONITORING OR SUPERVISING GCG IMPLEMENTATION WITHIN THE COMPANY

INALUM appoints the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors, through their respective supporting organs, to supervise the Company's GCG implementation. This aims to find out whether the development of the GCG principles has reached the extent to which it has been implemented in accordance with the objectives of INALUM's GCG.

Specifically, the Board of Commissioners, through the Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee, carries out supervision, studies, evaluations and recommendations, as well as provides input for improvements and efforts to strengthen the Company's GCG implementation. The Board of Directors' has a supervisory function regarding the Company's GCG implementation, and this is carried out through the Corporate Secretary, to ensure the Company has applied the GCG principles in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and best practices in relation to the management of the Company. Reports related to supervision of the Company's GCG implementation are prepared by the Corporate Secretary and then submitted to the Board of Directors every year.

ASSESSMENT OF THE COMPANY'S GCG IMPLEMENTATION

INALUM is committed to continuously improving the application of the Company's GCG principles to create added value for shareholders and stakeholders. To find out the extent to which GCG has been implemented, INALUM

maps the Company's condition through regular assessments. These assessments also reflect the Company's compliance as part of a State-owned company entity, with the Minister of State for State-Owned Enterprises Regulation No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023 concerning Guidelines for Governance and Significant Corporate Activities of State-Owned Enterprises. Wherein, based on Article 44 Paragraph 1 of the Ministerial Regulation, it is stated that GCG measurements or assessments be carried out periodically every 2 (two) years.

Every year, INALUM carries out an evaluation or assessment of the Company's GCG implementation, by referring to the Secretary of the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises Decree No. SK-16/S.MBU/2012 concerning Indicators/Parameters for Assessment and Evaluation of Good Corporate Governance Implementation in State-Owned Enterprises, and the previous Republic of Indonesia Secretary of the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises Decree No. SK-12/S.MBU/08/2023 concerning Revocation of the Secretary of the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises Decree No. SK-16/S.MBU/2012 concerning Indicators/Parameters for Assessment and Evaluation of Good Corporate Governance Implementation in State-Owned Enterprises, dated August 16, 2023.

In 2023, the Company carried out an assessment of the Company's GCG implementation for Fiscal Year 2022, by an independent consultant, namely PT Pratama Indomitra, which took place from January 23, 2023 - March 3, 2023, using the parameters and indicators stipulated in the Secretary of the Ministry of BUMN Decree No. SK-16/S.MBU/2012, with the results shown below.

Results of the GCG Assessment for the Fiscal Year 2022 carried out in 2023

Testing Aspect	Weight	Fiscal Year 2022		
		Score	Achievement	Quality of GCG Implementation Classification
Commitment to the Sustainable Good Corporate Governance Implementation	7.00	6.85	97.83	"Excellent"
Shareholders and GMS/Capital Owners	9.00	8.68	96.47	"Excellent"
Board of Commissioners/Supervisory Board	35.00	33.77	96.48	"Excellent"
Board of Directors	35.00	33.27	95.06	"Excellent"
Information Disclosure and Transparency	9.00	8.22	91.35	"Excellent"
Other Aspects	5.00	5.00	100.00	"Excellent"
Overall Score	100.00		95.79	
GCG Implementation Quality Classification			"Excellent"	

Note: 0-50 : Bad | 50-60 : Not Good | 60-75 : Satisfactory | 75-85 : Good | 85-100 : Excellent

From the GCG implementation assessment results for the Fiscal Year 2022, there were 23 (twenty three) recommendations as Areas of Improvement (AOI), to be followed up in an effort to improve the quality of GCG implementation in the following year.

To measure the GCG implementation in 2023, the Company conducted an evaluation or review of the recommendations or areas of improvement (AOI) of the GCG Assessment Results in 2022, and followed up on all of the GCG recommendations, which were then reviewed by DPS Consulting as an independent assessor to ensure The quality of follow-up was in accordance with the following terms and conditions:

1. Follow-up on GCG Assessment AOI Results for 2022

The follow-up status of the 2022 GCG Assessment AOI results can be seen in the following table:

Aspek	Jumlah AOI	Closed	In Progress	N/A
Commitment to Sustainable Good Corporate Governance Implementation	1	1	-	-
Shareholders/GMS	3	2	1	-
Board of Commissioners	4	2	-	2
Board of Directors	12	11	1	-
Information Disclosure & Transparency	3	3	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
Total	23	19	2	2

The table above shows that the Company followed up 19 (nineteen) Areas of Improvement (AOIs), or 83%, while 2 (two) AOIs were still in the follow-up process and 2 (two) AOIs were deemed Not Applicable (N/A) so the Company was unable to follow up.

2. Analysis and description of the GCG implementation follow-up in 2023

No.	Recommendation	Follow Up Status	Analysis
I. Commitment to the Sustainable Good Corporate Governance Implementation			
1	The Board of Directors must prepare a Decree concerning the appointment of one of the members of the Board of Directors as the person responsible for implementing and monitoring Good Corporate Governance. Parameters: 7 (18.1.a)	Closed	In 2023, the Company appointed the President Director of the INALUM Board of Directors as the person responsible for implementing and monitoring Good Corporate Governance through the Board of Directors' meeting mechanism, in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the Minister of SOEs Regulation No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023, Article 22 paragraph (3) that states: "One member of the Board of Directors is appointed by the Board of Directors meeting as the person responsible for implementing and monitoring Good Corporate Governance in the relevant SOE." The appointment of a member of the Board of Directors as being responsible for implementing and monitoring Corporate Governance is stipulated in the President Director's Decree No. SK-002/DIRUT/2023 concerning Changes to the Organizational Structure, Job Descriptions & Work Sectors through circular decisions outside of meetings in accordance with the Articles of Association Article 12.
II. Shareholders and GMS/Capital Owners			
1	The GMS must determine the number of Board of Commissioners' members be in accordance with the provisions, namely to be at a maximum the same as the number of Board of Directors' members, as in practice the number of Commissioners is 6 people and the number of Directors is 5 people. Parameters: 8 (24.2a)	Closed	Based on the Minutes of the INALUM Annual Shareholder Decision for the Fiscal Year 2022, made before Notary Jose Dima Satria, S.H., M.Kn in No. 64 dated June 16, 2023, the Board of Commissioners' composition was determined to be 4 (four) people, and the Board of Directors with 5 (five) people.



No.	Recommendation	Follow Up Status	Analysis
2	The GMS must ratify/approve the draft 2020-2024 RJPP, or Revised RJPP on time, that is, no later than 60 (sixty) days after receipt of the full draft RJPP or revised RJPP, or before the year in which the RJPP or Revised RJPP relates to. In practice, the request for ratification was submitted to the GMS on July 24, 2020 and ratification of the RJPP was carried out on December 1, 2020.	<i>In Progress</i>	During 2023, the Company continued to follow the 2020-2024 RJPP. Currently, the Company is in the process of preparing the Company's Long Term Plan (RJPP) for 2025-2029 to be submitted to Shareholders in a timely manner, in accordance with applicable provisions and/or regulations. It is hoped that approval and ratification of the draft RJPP for 2025-2029 by the Shareholders will be carried out no later than 60 (sixty) days after receipt of the full RJPP, as regulated in the Minister of SOEs Regulation No. 2/MBU/03/2023, Article 9 paragraph (2).
	Parameters: 9 (27.4)		
3	The GMS must ratify/approve the 2022 RKAP draft on time, that is, no later than the end of the year before the current fiscal year. In practice, the RKAP was ratified on January 6, 2022.	<i>Closed</i>	The Company held a General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) to Ratify the 2023 RKAP draft on January 25, 2023 based on the Minutes of the PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Persero) GMS No. 93 dated January 25, 2023. The ratification of the RKAP was in accordance with the provisions stipulated in Article 95 paragraph (2) of the Minister of SOEs Regulation No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023, and article 17 paragraph 4 of the Articles of Association that states that the GMS should approve the draft RKAP no later than 30 (thirty) days after the current fiscal year.
	Parameters: 9 (28.4)		
III. Board of Commissioners			
1	Implementing training/learning programs 1. Training for members of the Board of Commissioners so that it is realized in accordance with the Board of Commissioners' work plan. 2. The Board of Commissioners must prepare a report on the results of the Board of Commissioners members training, as until this Assessment was completed, the Assessor had not received any documents.	<i>Closed</i>	In 2023, the Company prepared a training program for the Board of Commissioners members, as stipulated in the provisions in the Company's Board Manual, letter E. The Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Skills Improvement Program, number 1), and the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Training Program must be included in the Work Plan and Board of Commissioners budget, and number 5) after participating in the training program, members of the Board of Commissioners and Directors submit a report on the results of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors training. Members of the Board of Commissioners who participated in the training program have prepared reports on the results of their participation in the training program.
	Parameters: 13 (42.3a)		
2	The President Commissioner must sign the QI to QIII Management Report after evaluation/discussion by the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors.	<i>Closed</i>	The Company's Board of Directors prepared a Quarterly Report containing the minimum requirement as stipulated in Article 214 paragraph (1) of the Minister of SOEs Regulation No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023. The quarterly reports included the Management Reports for QI to QIII, and were signed by the Board of Directors together with the Board of Commissioners. Furthermore, the Quarterly Reports were submitted to the Ministry of SOEs no later than 1 (one) month after the relevant quarter ended.
	Parameters: 17 (59.4)		

No.	Recommendation	Follow Up Status	Analysis
3	The Board of Commissioners must propose candidates for members of the Board of Directors to the Shareholders in accordance with the established policies and selection criteria: - The Board of Commissioners must conduct a review and/or research/examination of the Director candidates proposed by the Board of Directors, before submitting them to the Shareholders as in practice the Assessors did not receive documents related to the Board of Commissioners' review of the Board of Directors candidates proposed by the Board of Directors. - The Board of Commissioners must propose candidates for new members of the Board of Directors to the GMS. Parameters: 19 (66.2-3)	<i>Not Applicable</i>	The Company did not follow up on this recommendation as the selection process for nominating prospective members of the Company's Board of Directors, the assessment process, and the process of determining prospective members of the Company's Board of Directors follow the provisions stipulated by the Parent Company (MIND ID), as regulated in the Minister of SOEs Regulation No. PER-3/MBU/03/2023, Chapter V: Procedures for Appointing Members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Subsidiaries.
4	The Board of Commissioners must instigate an Integrity Pact to be attached to the Board of Directors' Action Proposal that must receive a recommendation from the Board of Commissioners and approval from the GMS, as until this Assessment was completed, the Assessor had not received the relevant documents. Parameters: 20 (69.2b)	<i>Not Applicable</i>	The Company did not follow up on this finding or recommendation as because the requirement to instigate an Integrity Pact in the Board of Directors' Action Proposal applies only to the Board of Directors. This does not regulate the same obligations for the Board of Commissioners, as stipulated in the Minister of SOEs Regulation No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023, Article 42 paragraph (1) that states, "The Board of Directors is obliged to sign an integrity pact for transactional actions that require approval from the Board of Commissioners/Supervisory Board, and/or GMS/Minister".
IV. Board of Directors			
1	The Board of Directors must prepare a work plan and budget for training activities for members of the Board of Directors, as until this Assessment was completed, the Assessor had not received the relevant documents. Parameters: 25 (85.2)	<i>Closed</i>	The Company has prepared a work plan and training budget for members of the Board of Directors in accordance with their needs, as stated in the Company's Work Plan and Budget for 2023.
2	The Board of Directors must submit the draft RKAP to the GMS and/or the Board of Commissioners in a timely manner or according to the specified time schedule, and submit it to the Shareholders no later than October 31 before the current year. After being ratified by the GMS, then submit it to the Board of Commissioners before September 15 before the current year. In practice, the Board of Directors submitted a request for review to the Board of Commissioners on January 6, 2022. Parameters: 27 (90.4)	<i>Closed</i>	The Company's Board of Directors prepares a draft Company Work Plan and Budget (RKAP) in the Company's Long Term Plan (RJPP) with the Company's annual revenue and budget targets. The draft RKAP was prepared in August 2022. The 2023 RKAP was prepared by the Board of Directors and was reviewed by the Board of Commissioners through Board of Commissioners Letter No. KOM-90/S/2022 dated November 29, 2022 concerning the Board of Commissioners' response to the Request for Review and Approval of the PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Persero) 2023 Company Work Plan and Budget (RKAP). The 2023 RKAP was submitted by the Board of Directors to the Board of Commissioners, and then submitted to the GMS/Minister in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the Minister of SOEs Regulation No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023 article 95 paragraph (1) that states that the Draft RKAP that has been signed together with the Board of Commissioners/Supervisory Board, be submitted to the GMS/Minister no later than 60 (sixty) days before the fiscal year begins.

No.	Recommendation	Follow Up Status	Analysis
3	The Board of Directors is required to report the implementation of the information technology system to the Board of Commissioners. 1. The Board of Directors must submit a written report on the IT system implementation in the IT Master Plan and ITDP. 2. The Board of Directors must submit technology performance reports to the Board of Commissioners (including IT audit results). Parameter: 28 (100.5a-b)	Closed	In 2023, the INALUM Board of Directors submitted a report on the implementation of Information Technology (IT), as part of the Company's Annual Report in accordance with the provisions stipulated in Article 210 of the Minister of SOEs Regulation No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023 concerning Guidelines for Governance and Significant Corporate Activities of SOEs. The contents of this report included: a. Follow up on the IT implementation audit/assessment results; b. IT Strategic Plan implementation evaluation results; and c. IT implementation effectiveness evaluation results. Before submitting the IT implementation report, the Board of Directors submitted an IT implementation report to the Board of Commissioners in QI - QIII. These reports contained the realization of the IT Master Plan and IT Detailed Plan implementation, as well as the IT management performance (including the results of IT audits/assessments) in the Company.
4	The Company must update their Minimum Service Standards (SPM) policy, as it was last updated on December 17, 2015. Parameter: 28 (101.1a)	In Progress	INALUM's Minimum Service Standards (SPM) are guidelines that determine the minimum service level that must be met in the Company's services to customers and communities. Through this SPM, the Company seeks to standardize services so that the process of planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating services can be carried out effectively, efficiently and accountably. In 2023, the Company started updating the SPM previously created and established in 2015, to take account of changes in regulations and developing needs, as well as requirements of the Company's customers and changes in the Company's status.
5	Measuring employee satisfaction • The Company must carry out satisfaction level surveys (employee satisfaction index). • Carry out actions or work programs to follow up on employee satisfaction survey results. Parameter: 31 (115.2c-d)	Closed	Between September 26 and October 10 2023, INALUM carried out the 2023 Employee Engagement Survey (EES) online to map the 4 (four) Engagement factors, namely Inalum's Engagement Landscape, Workplace Culture and Leadership, Day-to-day Process and Collaboration, and Employee Deal/EVP. The survey involved 1,703 people, an employee participation rate of 94%. The survey results were used as the basis for the Company to develop a work program to follow up on the survey results in 2024 in 3 (three) Main Focus Areas: a. Increase the role and openness of Senior Leaders to employees concerning issues related to them; b. Increase the effectiveness of giving awards based on performance to further encourage employee performance; c. Ensure opportunities and career paths accommodate employee career aspirations.
6	The PKBL program has been planned, but the disbursement of funds related to the Partnership Program has only reached 3% of the 85% target. It is hoped that the implementation of these activities will be according to plan. Parameters: 31 (118 4c)	Closed	The INALUM Board of Directors prepared the 2023 Social and Environmental Responsibility Program (SER) plan as a strategy and implementation guide to ensure the effectiveness and success of the Company's SER Program. The SER Program plan was outlined in the Company's SER Program work plan and budget document as part of the Company's 2023 RKAP that was approved by the GMS. In 2023, the realized SER budget was 103% of the RKAP target. The 2023 INALUM SER Program is in accordance with the provisions stipulated in Article 12 of the Minister of SOEs Regulation No. PER-1/MBU/03/2023 concerning Special Assignments and SER Programs.

No.	Recommendation	Follow Up Status	Analysis
7	All members of the Board of Directors must sign a Statement Letter that they Have No Conflict of Interest, as in 2022, of the 5 members of the Board of Directors there will only be 3 members who had signed a Statement Letter that they Have No Conflict of Interest.	Closed	Based on Article 25 paragraphs (1) and (2) of the Minister of SOEs Regulation No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023, namely: - Directors are prohibited from using the SOE for personal, familial and/or other party interests that could harm or reduce the profits of the SOE. - Directors are prohibited from taking personal profits either directly or indirectly the SOE activities other than legitimate income. In 2023, all members of the Board of Directors signed a Statement of No Conflict of Interest.
	Parameters: 32 (119.3)		
8	All Directors are required to submit Share Ownership Reports in the Company and other companies to the Corporate Secretary to be recorded in the Special Register, as in 2022, out of 5 members of the Board of Directors, only 3 submitted Share Ownership Reports.	Closed	In 2023, all members of the Board of Directors submitted Share Ownership Reports in INALUM and other companies to the INALUM Corporate Secretary to be recorded in the Special Register.
	Parameters: 32 (120.1)		
9	The Head of SPI must update or review policies and procedures used as guidelines for the internal supervision function activities, as the policy was last updated on September 7, 2017.	Closed	In March 2024, the Company updated the Internal Audit Charter that contains the Internal Audit Unit's duties and responsibilities.
	Parameters: 35 (192.5a)		One of the Head of Internal Audit's duties and responsibilities is to establish policies and procedures to direct or guide internal audit activities, as regulated by the 2040 Performance Standards, and International Standards for Internal Audit Professional Practices, 2016.
10	The Corporate Secretary must submit reports/results of the reviews of new laws and regulations to the President Director.	Closed	In 2023, the Corporate Secretary through the Legal and Compliance Department reviewed 3 (three) new regulations from the Minister of SOEs that were issued in March 2023, including Minister of SOEs Regulation No. PER-1/MBU/03/2023 concerning Special Assignments and Social Responsibility Programs; Minister of SOEs Regulation No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023 concerning Guidelines for Governance and Significant Corporate Activities of SOEs; and Minister of SOEs Regulation No. PER-3/MBU/03/2023 concerning SOEs Organs and Human Resources.
	Parameters: 36 (132.5b)		This was carried out to evaluate the impact of the three Minister of SOEs Regulations on the Company's internal regulations governing SER, GCG, and the process of appointing and dismissing members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners of INALUM. The results of the review were outlined in the Corporate Secretary's performance report and submitted to the Company's President Director.
11	The GMS Invitation Letter must include notification that the material to be discussed at the GMS is available at the Company's office from the date of the GMS summons until the date the GMS is held.	Closed	The Company held a General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) to ratify the draft Company Work Plan and Budget for 2023.
	Parameters: 37 (134.1c)		The GMS summons to ratify the draft 2023 RKAP was dated January 10, 2023 in the Summons Letter No. 002/LDIRUT/I/2023 that included the date, time, place and agenda of the meeting. Shareholders were also informed that the material to be discussed at the GMS was available at the Company's office from the date of the GMS summons until the date the GMS was held, in accordance with the provisions stipulated in Article 82 paragraph (3) of Republic of Indonesia Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies and the Company's Articles of Association, Article 23 paragraph 17.



No.	Recommendation	Follow Up Status	Analysis
12	The General Meeting of Shareholders for ratification/approval of the RKAP must be held no later than the end of the year before the current fiscal year, as this only took place on January 6, 2022. Parameters: 37 (134.2b)	Closed	The Company held a General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) to Ratify the 2023 RKAP on January 25 2023. This GMS complied with the provisions stipulated in the Minister of SOEs Regulation No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023, Article 95 that states that the RKAP approval GMS be held no later than 30 days after the current fiscal year.

V. Information Disclosure and Transparency

1	The Annual Report must be presented in Indonesian and English (bilingual) side by side. Parameters: 40 (143.1a)	Closed	The Company prepared the 2023 Annual Report by presenting information in Indonesian and English (bilingual) side by side.
2	The Annual Report must contain a complete Company profile, including a description of the competency development (for example: aspects of employee education and training): 1. There are equal opportunities for all employees; 2. Costs incurred. Parameters: 40 (146.8 d-e)	Closed	The Company's 2023 Annual Report contains a complete Company profile including: a. An explanation of the Company's efforts in the area of employment to provide equal opportunities to all employees. b. An explanation of the employee education and training program, with the costs incurred to support the education and training program.
3	The Company should attempt to win the Annual Report Award (ARA) event. Parameters: 41 (150.2)	Closed	The Company prepared the 2023 Annual Report by following the provisions for writing the Annual Report contents as stipulated in Article 221 paragraph (2) of the Minister of SOEs Regulation No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023 and other applicable regulations. This is carried out to improve the quality of the principle of transparency by conveying clear, complete and accurate Company information in the Company's Annual Report.

VI. Other Aspects

There are no recommendations for this aspect

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF GCG IMPLEMENTATION

Based on the Company's GCG implementation measurements for Fiscal Year 2022 carried out in 2023, the Company has made efforts to improve GCG implementation in 2023, which is reflected as follows:

1. Conducted ISO 37001 Anti-Bribery Management System (SMAP) Recertification.
2. Updated the main guidelines supporting the GCG implementation, adjusted to the Articles of Association, MIND ID Strategic Guidelines & implementation Policies, as the Holding Company, and the latest statutory regulations.
3. Implemented a GCG socialization program for employees, in collaboration with representatives of the North Sumatra Province Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP).
4. Conducted socialization on the implementation of gratification control with the Company's Partner Banks.
5. Conducted socialization on GCG implementation and the Anti-Bribery Management System (SMAP) with Goods and Service Providers.
6. Conducted socialization on GCG implementation and the Anti-Bribery Management System (SMAP) with customers.
7. Implemented anti-gratification & bribery campaigns as well as the Whistleblowing System (WBS) through banners.

For 2024, the Company's GCG implementation will focus on several important points, as attached below:

1. The Company will focus on continuous improvements to GCG measurement recommendations.
2. Will update the internal GCG System application, including the content and appearance of the dashboard, and develop a GCG measurement dashboard to facilitate the Company's GCG implementation measurements internally.
3. Will update the internal policies and procedures so they are in line with the MIND ID implementation Policy, and relevant to the Company's current conditions.
4. Will increase socialization of the GCG implementation, and strengthen of ISO 37001 SMAP with employees and external stakeholders.
5. Will improve employee understanding and awareness of the importance of implementing gratification control in the working environment.
6. Will conduct Forum Group Discussion (FGD) activities related to the Significance Whistleblowing System (WBS) with MIND ID.
7. Will Implement the ISO 37001 Anti-Bribery Management System (SMAP) and the ISO 37001 SMAP Surveillance Audit process series stage 1.
8. Will conduct socialization with employees through Forum Group Discussions (FGD) involving external sources.
9. Will provide GCG & Compliance consulting services for operational and strategic activities when implementing the Company's Governance Risk Compliance (GRC).

GCG Implementation Socialization within the Company

So that the application of GCG principles and practices achieves its goals, INALUM conducts GCG socialization with all Company Personnel, which includes an in-depth understanding of the GCG implementation principles.

The following socialization activities related to applying the GCG principles within the Company, were carried out in 2023:

1. Socialization and internalization of GCG principles to all new employees of the Company through an onboarding program.
2. Socialization regarding the GCG soft structure supporting guidelines with all employees.
3. Socialization on the implementation of ISO 37001 SMAP with employees, customers (buyers) and partners (vendors).
4. Socialization by the Company through internal media periodically regarding control of gratification, bribery and the whistleblowing system.
5. Related to religious and New Year celebrations, the Company also conveys a Prohibition of Gratification appeal to all employees, Bank Partners and partners.
6. Conducted Forum Group Discussion (FGD) on the GCG implementation and fraud with external sources.

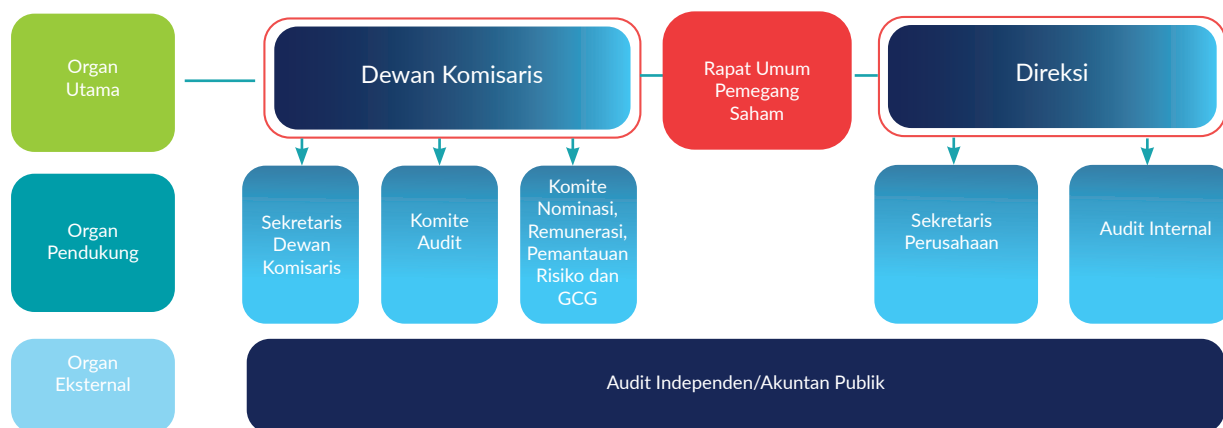
GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The Company's corporate governance structure consists of main organs and supporting organs. Where the main organs includes the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) with the highest authority, the Board of Directors with their duties to manage the Company; and the Board of Commissioners who supervises the management of the Company carried out by the Board of Directors. The Company's management system adheres to a two tier system, namely the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors, each with clear authorities and responsibilities according to their respective functions as mandated in the applicable laws and regulations.

The Board of Directors is also supported by the Corporate Secretary and Internal Audit to assure the GCG implementation within the Company. The Board of Commissioners, in carrying out supervision over the Board of Directors' management of the Company, is supported by the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, the Audit Committee, and the Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee. Also, during the audit process, the Company involves a Public Accountant to carry out an independent audit of the presentation of the Company's financial statements in accordance with the prevailing provisions in force in Indonesia.

These Company organs play an important role in the effective implementation of GCG through their respective functions, which are carried out based on statutory provisions, the Articles of Association and other provisions, based on a principle that each organ has independence when carrying out its duties, functions and responsibilities in the interests of the Company.

INALUM Corporate Governance Structure



GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS (GMS)

The General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) is a company organ with authority not given to the Board of Directors or Board of Commissioners within the limits specified in Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies. Therefore, the GMS is a forum for Shareholders to express opinions and obtain information related to the Company, provided the matter is related to the meeting agenda, and is in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association and applicable laws and regulations. The Company's GMS consists of an Annual GMS (AGMS) held once every year, and other GMS held at any time deemed necessary by the Board of Directors and/or Board of Commissioners and/or the Shareholders.

The Company's Shareholders also has a Circular Resolution mechanism for decision-making by Shareholders outside the GMS mechanism. Circular Resolutions have the same legal force as GMS Resolutions, provided that all Shareholders give written approval to the proposals to be decided in the Circular Resolutions. This is in accordance with Article 91 of Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies.

Company Shareholders

The Company's shareholders includes the Republic of Indonesia with ownership of 1 (one) Series A Dwiwarna share, and the remaining 13,087,325 Series B shares owned by PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero). Shareholders through the GMS have the authority to exercise their rights in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association and prevailing laws and regulations.

In accordance with Government Regulation No. 41 of 2003 concerning Delegation of the Position, Duties and Authority of the Minister of Finance in Limited Liability Companies (Persero), Public Companies (PERUM) and Service Companies (PERJAN) to the Minister of State for SOEs, and Law No. 19 of 2003 concerning SOEs and the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia; The Majority/Controlling Shareholder of the Company is the Ministry of SOEs.

GMS Authorities

The GMS authorities include, but are not limited to the following provisions:

1. Evaluating the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors performance;
2. Approving amendments to the Articles of Association;
3. Approving the Board of Directors' Report, the Board of Commissioners' Supervisory Duties Report and the Company's Financial Statements;
4. Determining the allocation of profit use;
5. Appointing and determining the fees for the public accountant services;
6. Determining the amount and type of management compensation and facilities;
7. Approving the Annual Report including the Company's Financial Statements and the Company's Board of Commissioners Supervisory Duties Report, and providing release and discharge of responsibility (acquitt et decharge) to members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners for their respective management and supervisory actions;
8. Granting power and authority to the Board of Directors to determine and pay the final dividend;
9. Making decisions on the organizational structure including changes to the Articles of Association, mergers, consolidations, separations, and the dissolution and liquidation of the Company. Appointing and/or changing the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners membership composition;
10. Determining remuneration, including: salaries, other allowances and honorarium for the Company's Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners;
11. Granting approval for transactions containing conflicts of interest;
12. Granting power and authority to the Board of Commissioners to appoint a Public Accounting Firm (KAP) by considering the Audit Committee recommendations.

Shareholders' Rights

1. Shareholders may request the holding of the GMS;
2. At the time of the GMS, shareholders are entitled to obtain information on the meeting agenda and the meeting agenda material so long as it does not conflict with the interests of the Company;
3. Receive share dividends with terms and conditions in accordance with the GMS resolution;
4. Participate in making decisions at the GMS based on the applicable terms and conditions and the GMS Rules;
5. Receive information concerning the GMS Rules and voting procedures at the GMS.

Procedure for Holding GMS

1. The GMS will be held in Indonesian;
2. The GMS is chaired by one of the Shareholders or by a member of the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Shareholders;
3. The GMS quorum is determined in accordance with the Articles of Association;
4. All GMS agenda items are discussed and deliberated continuously;
5. After discussing each GMS agenda, the Chair of the GMS provides the Shareholders or their proxies with the opportunity to ask questions, give their opinions, proposals or suggestions prior to voting on matters related to the Meeting agenda item being discussed;
6. Those entitled to ask questions and/or give their opinions at the GMS are only the Company's shareholders, or their legal proxies, whose names are recorded in the Company's Register of Shareholders the day before the date of the GMS Invitation;
7. Questions :
 - a. Shareholders who wish to ask questions are invited to raise their hands and submit their questions after being invited by the GMS Chair;
 - b. After the questioner asks a question, the GMS Chair will answer or respond to it;
 - c. The questions that will be answered are questions that are directly related to the GMS agenda.
8. Voting Rights
 - a. Only Company Shareholders whose names are recorded in the Company's Register of Shareholders one day before the date of the Invitation, or their proxies, are entitled to cast votes;
 - b. Each share gives the holder the right to cast 1 (one) vote.
9. Meeting decisions are determined by deliberation to reach a consensus, if deliberation to reach a consensus is not reached, then a vote is held.

Implementation of the 2023 GMS

In 2023, INALUM held (one) GMS, the Fiscal Year 2022 Annual GMS with the following details:

Organizing the Fiscal Year Annual GMS in 2023

Day / Date	: Friday, June 16, 2023
Time	: 09.27 WIB to 11.10 WIB
Place	: Main Meeting Room, 8th Floor, Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises, Central Jakarta
Attending Parties	• Shareholder Power of Attorney » Government of the Republic of Indonesia (owner of Series A Dwiwarna shares) Represented by Heri Purnomo as Assistant Deputy for Mineral and Coal Industry at the Ministry of BUMN » PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) (owner of Series B shares) Represented by Nur Hidayat Udin as Director of Risk Management & HSSE PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) • Board of Commissioners » Jhoni Ginting (President Commissioner/Independent Commissioner) » Martuani Sormin (Independent Commissioner) » Ilyas Asaad (Commissioner) » Ahmad Erani Yustika (Commissioner) • Board of Directors » Danny Pradity (President Director) » Rainaldy Harahap (Director of Operations) » Devi Pradnya Paramita (Director of Finance) » Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho (Director of Human Capital)
Information on the absence of the Board of Commissioners and Directors at the GMS	: -
Independent Parties Present	: Notary Jose Dima Satria, S.H., M.Kn.

The Company appointed an independent party, Notary Jose Dima Satria, S.H., M.Kn., to count and/or validate the votes, and then validate and announce the results of the vote count.

The agenda items with the results of the Fiscal Year 2022 Annual GMS decisions held on June 16, 2023 and the follow-up by Management are shown below.

Annual GMS for Fiscal Year 2022 on June 16, 2023

Meeting Agenda Item 1

To approve the Annual Report regarding the condition and operations of the Company during the Fiscal Year 2022 (two thousand and twenty two) including the Board of Commissioners' Supervisory Duties Report during the Fiscal Year 2022 (two thousand and twenty two) and to Ratify the Company's Financial Report for the Fiscal Year 2022 (two thousand and twenty two) as well as grant full discharge and release of responsibility (volledig acquit et de charge) to the Company's Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners for their respective management and supervisory actions carried out during the Fiscal Year 2022 (two thousand and twenty two).

Resolution:

Approved the Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2022 (two thousand twenty two) including the Board of Commissioners' Supervisory Duties Report and the Social and Environmental Responsibility Program Implementation Report for December 31, 2022 (two thousand twenty two), and ratified the Company's Consolidated Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2022 (two thousand twenty two), which was audited by the Public Accounting Firm (KAP) Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis and Partners (PwC Indonesia) in accordance with their report number: 00392/2.1025/AU.1/02 /0226-1/1/III/2023 dated March 29, 2023 (two thousand twenty three) with the opinion "Fair in all material respects", and provided discharge and release of responsibility (volledig acquit et de charge) to the Company's Board of Directors and Commissioners of the Company for their respective management and supervision actions carried out during the Fiscal Year ended December 31, 2022 (two thousand and twenty two) as long as their actions did not constitute a criminal act and are reflected in the Company's Report books.

Follow-up on Decision:

Has been followed up.

Annual GMS for Fiscal Year 2022 on June 16, 2023

Meeting Agenda Item 2

To approve the Annual Report of the Social and Environmental Responsibility Program (SER) for Fiscal Year 2022 (two thousand twenty two), and Ratify the Financial Report of the Micro and Small Business Funding Program (PUMK) for Fiscal Year 2022 (two thousand twenty two), as well as providing discharge and release of responsibility (volledig acquit et de charge) to the Board of Company's Directors and Board of Commissioners for their respective management and supervision of the Social and Environmental Responsibility Program during Fiscal Year 2022 (two thousand and twenty two).

Resolution:

Ratified the Financial Report of the Micro and Small Business Funding Program (PUMK) for Fiscal Year 2022 (two thousand and twenty-two) ending on December 31, 2022 (two thousand and twenty-two), as part of the Social Environmental Responsibility Report, which was audited by the Public Accounting Firm KAP Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis and Partners (PwC Indonesia) in accordance with their report Number: 00707/2.1025/AU.2/11/1130-1/1/IV/2023 dated April 18, 2023 (two thousand twenty three) with the opinion "Reasonable in all material respects", as well as providing full discharge and release of responsibility (volledig acquit et de charge) to the Company's Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners for their respective management and supervisory actions for the Business Funding Program Micro and Small (PUMK) for Fiscal Year 2022 (two thousand and twenty-two), as long as their actions did not constitute a criminal act and are reflected in the Company's Report books.

Follow-up on Decision:

Has been followed up.

Meeting Agenda Item 3:

To determine the use of the Company's net profit for Fiscal Year 2022 (two thousand twenty two).

Resolution:

Determined the use of net profit for Fiscal Year 2022 (two thousand twenty two) amounting to Rp16,299,694,000,000 (sixteen trillion two hundred ninety-nine billion six hundred and ninety-four million Rupiah) to be recorded as retained earnings.

Follow-up on Decision:

Has been followed up.

Meeting Agenda Item 4

To determine the tantiem for the Company's Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners for Fiscal Year 2022 (two thousand twenty-two) and salary/honorarium together with facilities and allowances for Fiscal Year 2023 (two thousand twenty-three).

Resolution:

Granted authority and power of attorney to Series B Shareholders to determine the amount of tantiem/performance incentives/special incentives for performance in 2022 (two thousand twenty two), as well as to determine the salary/honorarium, allowances and facilities for members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners for Fiscal Year 2023 (two thousand twenty three), after first consulting the Series A Dwiwarna Shareholders.

Follow-up on Decision:

Has been followed up.

Meeting Agenda Item 5:

To approve the appointment of a Public Accounting Firm to audit the Company's Financial Statements and the Micro and Small Business Funding Program Unit for Fiscal Year 2023 (two thousand and twenty three).

Resolution:

1. Appointed the Public Accounting Firm (KAP) Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis & Rekan (PwC Indonesia) as the KAP to audit the Company's Consolidated Financial Report and the Financial Report for the Micro and Small Business Funding Program (PUMK) for Fiscal Year 2023 (two thousand and two twenty-three);
2. Delegated authority to the Company's Board of Commissioners after first obtaining approval from the Most Series B Shareholders to determine the amount of compensation for audit services, additional scope of work required and other requirements by the Public Accounting Firm.
3. Grant authority and power of Attorney to the Company's Board of Commissioners after obtaining approval from the largest Series B Shareholders to appoint a replacement Public Accounting Firm in the case the Public Accounting Firm (KAP) Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis & Rekan (PwC Indonesia) for any reason, can not complete the audit of the Company's Consolidated Financial Report and the Financial Report of the Micro and Small Business Funding Program (PUMK) for Fiscal Year 2023 (two thousand and twenty-three), including determining fees for audit services and other requirements for the replacement Public Accounting Firm.

Follow-up on Decision:

Has been followed up.

Annual GMS for Fiscal Year 2022 on June 16, 2023

Meeting Agenda Item 6

To Ratify the following Republic of Indonesia Minister of State-Owned Enterprises Regulations (Permen BUMN):

1. Minister of State-Owned Enterprises Regulation No. PER-1/MBU/03/2023 concerning Special Assignments and Social and Environmental Responsibility Programs for State-Owned Enterprises;
2. Minister of State-Owned Enterprises Regulation No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023 concerning Guidelines for Governance and Significant Corporate Activities of State-Owned Enterprises;
3. Minister of State-Owned Enterprises Regulation No. PER-3/MBU/03/2023 concerning Organs and Human Resources of State-Owned Enterprises.

Resolution:

Ratified the following Republic of Indonesia Minister of State-Owned Enterprises Regulations:

1. PER-1/MBU/03/2023 concerning Special Assignments and Social and Environmental Responsibility Programs for State-Owned Enterprises;
2. PER-2/MBU/03/2023 concerning Guidelines for Governance and Significant Corporate Activities of State-Owned Enterprises; and
3. PER-3/MBU/03/2023 concerning Organs and Human Resources of State-Owned Enterprises; together with any future changes.

Follow-up on Decision:

Has been followed up.

Mata Acara Rapat ke-7:

To approve Changes to the Company's Management Composition.

Resolution:

1. Appointed Melati Sarnita as the Company Director of Business Development.
2. With the appointment of the member to the Company's Board of Directors as referred to in number 1 above, the Company's Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners membership composition was as follows:
 - a. Board of Directors

President Director	: Danny Praditya
Director of Operations	: Rainaldy Harahap
Director of Human Capital	: Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho
Director of Finance	: Devi Pradnya Paramita
Director of Business Development	: Melati Sarnita
 - b. Board of Commissioners

President Commissioner and Independent Commissioner	: Jhoni Ginting
Independent Commissioner	: Martuani Sormin
Commissioner	: Ahmad Erani Yustika
Commissioner	: Ilyas Asaad
3. For members of the Board of Directors appointed as referred to in number 2 above who are still serving in other positions which are prohibited under the Laws and Regulations from holding concurrent positions as members of the Board of Directors, the person concerned must resign or be dismissed from their position.
4. Granted power of attorney with the right of substitution to the Company's Board of Directors to declare everything decided at the meeting in the form of a Notarial deed and to appear before a Notary or authorized official, and make necessary adjustments or improvements if required by the authorized party for the purposes of implementing the contents of the meeting's decisions.

Follow-up on Decision:

Has been followed up.

In 2023, there were Shareholder decisions outside the GMS using the Circular Shareholder Resolution mechanism, as follows:

1. The Shareholders issued a Circular Decree concerning Determination of the 2023 Company Work Plan and Budget (RKAP) No: 005/IDIROP/I/2023 dated January 26, 2023, following up on the PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Persero) ("MIND ID") General Meeting of Shareholders ("GMS") resolutions, as well as INALUM's internal letter No. IIOF-230/2022 dated December 29, 2022, to convey to INALUM Operating (hereinafter referred to as "INALUM") the following:

a. The 2023 INALUM Proforma Consolidated RKAP targets as follows:

Item (in Rp Billion)	2022 Prognosis	2023 RKAP
Revenue	10,045	10,146
EBITDA	3,096	1,561
Profit for the Year	1,350	356
Total Assets	41,027	59,301

Item (in Rp Billion)	2022 Prognosis	2023 RKAP
Equity	37,559	49,573
Operating Cash Flow	1,578	40
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,200	2,522
Interest Bearing Debt	-	6,137

Meanwhile, INALUM's 2023 standalone RKAP targets:

Item (in Rp Billion)	2022 Prognosis	2023 RKAP
Revenue	10,045	9,334
EBITDA	2,539	1,580
Profit for the Year	1,489	806
Total Assets	40,523	58,309

Assumed exchange rate (IDR/USD) 14,800

Item (in Rp Billion)	2022 Prognosis	2023 RKAP
Equity	37,322	49,039
Operating Cash Flow	1,616	1,242
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,878	1,727
Interest Bearing Debt	-	6,133

b. Details of INALUM's 2023 RKAP 2023 investment targets are as follows:

Investments (in Rp Billion)	2023 RKAP
Routine	529
Non Routine	1,710
Total Principal Investments	2,239
Total Contingency Investments	84

c. Specific 2023 Strategic Initiative directives and targets.

- The Shareholders issued a Circular Decree concerning Approval of the Revised 2023 INALUM Work Plan and Company Budget (RKAP-P) No. 115/E.DIRUT/VI/2023 dated June 27, 2023, Following up on a Letter from the PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium ("INALUM") Board of Directors to PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) ("MIND ID") No. 060/LDIRUT/VI/2023 dated June 21, 2023 concerning the Application for Approval of the 2023 Revised Company Work Plan and Budget (RKAPP) of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium, and to pay attention to:
 - MIND ID Articles of Association;
 - INALUM's Articles of Association;
 - Special Power of Attorney from the Minister of SOEs as the Government's representative as INALUM Series A Dwiwarna Shareholder to MIND ID (as INALUM's Largest Series B shareholder), as last amended by Special Power of Attorney No. SKK-21/MBU/03/2023 dated March 21, 2023;

- INALUM Operating's 2023 RKAP target was previously determined through the Director of Operations and Portfolio's letter No. 005/IDIROP/1/2023 dated January 26, 2023;
- INALUM Amendment RKAP submission letter No. 060/LDIRUT/VI/2023 dated June 21, 2023; and
- Results of MIND ID's General Meeting of Shareholders ("GMS") resolutions concerning approval of MIND ID's 2023 RKAP.

We hereby, as the special proxy of the INALUM Series A Dwiwarna Shareholder, convey that basically MIND ID can approve the INALUM Board of Directors' request for the submission of INALUM's 2023 Revised RKAP, provided that INALUM ensures that the achievement of the 2023 Revised RKAP is determined as follows:

a. INALUM's Consolidated 2023 RKAP targets are as follows:

Item (in US\$ Thousand)	2023 RKAP	2023 RKAP-P	% Growth
Revenue	685,534	602,840	(12)%
EBITDA	105,485	76,822	(27)%
Profit (Loss) for the Year	24,043	(41,191)	(271)%
Total Assets	4,007,683	4,317,404	8%

Item (in US\$ Thousand)	2023 RKAP	2023 RKAP-P	% Growth
Equity	3,351,286	3,711,884	11%
Operating Cash Flow	(2,681)	(67,344)	(2,512)%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	170,383	199,070	17%
Interest Bearing Debt	414,393	385,433	(7)%

Whereby, the INALUM standalone* 2023 RKAP targets changed:

Item (in US\$ Thousand)	2023 RKAP	2023 RKAP-P	% Growth
Revenue	630,721	574,909	(9)%
EBITDA	106,799	80,713	(24)%
Profit (Loss) for the Year	54,519	35,489	(35)%
Total Assets	3,941,036	4,257,156	8%

Item (in US\$ Thousand)	2023 RKAP	2023 RKAP-P	% Growth
Equity	3,314,715	3,665,914	11%
Operating Cash Flow	83,932	18,809	(78)%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	116,754	144,499	24%
Interest Bearing Debt	414,393	385,433	(7)%

* The above Inalum Standalone targets are projections for INALUM Operating FY 2023 excluding Holding expenses from Jan 1 - Mar 21, 2023 (split-off). Financial presentation is subject to auditor's adjustments post-split-off. Assumed exchange rate (IDR/USD): 78,800

b. Details of INALUM's 2023 Revised RKAP investment targets are as follows:

Item (in US\$ Thousand)	2023 RKAP	2023 RKAP-P	% Growth
Routine	35,735	35,608	(0.36)%
Non Routine	115,556	126,117	9.1%
Total Principal Investments	151,290	161,725	6.9%
Total Contingency Investments	5,661	5,661	0%

Assumed exchange rate (IDR/USD): 14,800

c. Specific directives and targets for the 2023 Strategic Initiative.

Implementation of the GMS in 2022

In 2022, INALUM held 3 (three) GMS, namely the 2022 GMS for Approval and Ratification of the Company's Work Plan and Budget (RKAP) on January 25, 2022, the 2021 Fiscal Year Annual GMS on May 23, 2022, and an Extraordinary GMS on March 9, 2022. All GMS decisions were followed up in 2022.

The decisions of the RKAP GMS, Annual GMS and Extraordinary GMS in 2022 are shown below.

1. 2022 RKAP GMS Decisions on January 25, 2022

- a. Agenda Item 1
Ratified PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium's 2022 Work Plan and Budget (RKAP) and 2022 Social and Environmental Responsibility Program Work Plan and Budget (RKA SER).
- b. Agenda Item 2
Approved and ratified the Management Contracts (Key Performance Indicators) of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners with Shareholders for 2022.
- c. Agenda Item 3
Determined the Operational Aspect Indicators for Measuring the Company's Health Level in 2022.

2. 2021 Annual GMS Decisions on May 23, 2022

- a. Agenda Item 1
Approved the Annual Report including the Board of Commissioners Supervisory Duties Report for the Fiscal Year 2021 and ratified the Company's Consolidated Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2021 based on the results of the audit carried out by the Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis and Partners (PwC) Public Accounting Firm in accordance with their report Number 00342/2.1025/AU.1/04.0222-3/1/III/ 2022 dated 18 March 2022 with the opinion "fair in all material respects", as well as providing discharge and release of responsibilities (volledig acquit et de charge) to the Company's Board of Directors and Commissioners for their respective management and supervision actions carried out during the Fiscal Year ending December 31, 2021 so long as the actions did not constitute a criminal act and are reflected in the Company's Report Books.
- b. Agenda Item 2
Approved the SER Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 2021 and ratified the 2021 PUMK Program Financial Report, which was audited by KAP Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis and Partners (PwC) in accordance with their report number: 00674/2.1025/AU.2/11/1122-3/1/IV/2022 dated 18 April 2022 with the opinion "fair in all material respects", as well as providing discharge

and release of responsibility (volledig acquit et de charge) to the Company's Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners for their respective management and supervision actions for the SER Program during the Fiscal Year ending on December 31, 2021 (two thousand and twenty-one) so long as the actions did not constitute a criminal act and are reflected in the Company's Report Books.

c. Agenda Item 3

Determined the use of net profit for the Fiscal Year 2021 of Rp10,395,213 million as follows:

- Dividend of 8.66% or Rp900,000,000,000;
- The remaining 91.34% or Rp9,495,213 million was recorded as retained earnings.

d. Agenda Item 4

Determined salary/honorarium with other facilities and allowances for the Company's Directors and Commissioners for the Fiscal Year 2022, with the tantien for the Company's Directors and Commissioners for the Fiscal Year 2021 to be determined separately.

e. Agenda Item 5

- Appointed KAP Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis & Partners (PwC) as the auditor to audit the Company's Consolidated Financial Report and the Financial Report for the Micro and Small Business Funding Program for the Fiscal Year 2022.
- Delegated authority to the Company's Board of Commissioners to determine the amount of fees for audit services, additional scope of work required and other reasonable appointment requirements for the Public Accounting Firm.

f. Agenda Item 6

- Approved changes to the Company's Articles of Association to conform with the decision of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) Regulation Number 2 of 2020 as proposed by the Shareholders.
- Approved re-arranging all provisions in the Articles of Association in connection with the amendment provisions as intended in paragraph 1 (one) of the decision above.
- Granted power and authority to the Board of Directors with the right of substitution to take all necessary actions, relating to the this Meeting agenda decisions, and to prepare and restate all changes to the Articles of Association in a Notarial Deed, and submit it to an authorized agency to obtain approval and/or sign accept changes to the Articles of Association, and to do anything that is

deemed necessary and useful for these purposes with nothing being excluded, including making additions and/or changes to the Articles of Association if this is required by the authorized agency.

3. Extraordinary GMS Decisions on March 9, 2022

a. Agenda Item 1

- Dismissed with honor Alex Denni as Company Commissioner, with thanks for all the contributions of his energy and thoughts while holding this position.
- Appointed Nicolaus Teguh Budi Harjanto as Company Commissioner.
- For members of the Board of Commissioners appointed as intended in the SECOND Dictum of this Decree who are still serving in other positions which are prohibited by statutory regulations from holding the same position as the Board of Commissioners of State-Owned Enterprises, then the person concerned must resign or be dismissed from their position.
- Authorized the Company's Board of Directors with the right of substitution to state what was decided in this Decree in an authenticated form before a notary or authorized official.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

The Board of Commissioners is the Company Organ that comprises members of the Board of Commissioners, coordinated by a President Commissioner. It is responsible for supervising and providing advice to the Board of Directors on the management of the Company, and to the Holding Company through the Holding Committee Forum.

Board of Commissioners Charter

In carrying out its supervisory and advisory duties to the Board of Directors, the Board of Commissioners refers to the Board of Commissioners Charter that was ratified in April 2020, and forms part of the Company's GCG Manual. The charter was prepared based on the corporate law principles, prevailing laws and regulations, Articles of Association provisions, General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) decisions and directives, and the Principles of Good Corporate Governance (GCG), namely Transparency, Accountability, Responsibility, Independence and Justice.

The Company continually reviews and updates the Board of Commissioners Charter, which includes:

1. Basic principles of the working relationship between the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors;
2. Legal Basis;
3. General provisions related to the positions of members of the Board of Commissioners;
4. Duties, authorities and obligations of Board of Commissioners members;
5. Policy on division of duties between Board of Commissioners members;
6. Policies related to Board of Commissioners Meetings
7. Board of Commissioners' Supporting organs;
8. Policies related to supervision carried out by the Board of Commissioners.

Term of Office

The term of office for Board of Commissioners members is set at 5 (five) years and they can be reappointed for 1 (one) term of office, without prejudice to the right of the GMS to dismiss them at any time, due to any of the following reasons:

1. They are unable to carry out his duties properly;
2. They have failed to adhere to the provisions of statutory regulations and/or the provisions of the Articles of Association;
3. They have been involved in actions that are detrimental to the Company and/or the State;
4. They have carried out actions that violate the ethics and/or propriety that should be respected as a member of the BUMN Board of Commissioners;
5. They have been found guilty by a court decision which has permanent legal force;
6. They resign.

Board of Commissioners Resignation and Dismissal Mechanism

Members of the Board of Commissioners are appointed by the GMS and can be dismissed at any time based on a GMS decision that states the reasons. The plan to dismiss a member of the Board of Commissioners has to be notified to the relevant member of the Board of Commissioners verbally or in writing by the Shareholders.

The decision to dismiss can be taken after the person concerned is given the opportunity to defend themselves. In the event that the dismissal is carried out outside the GMS forum, this self-defense is submitted in writing to the Shareholders within 14 (fourteen) days from when the relevant member of the Board of Commissioners was notified.

A member of the Board of Commissioners also has the right to resign from their position by notifying the Company in writing of their intention with a copy to the Shareholders, other members of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors no later than 30 (thirty) days before the date of their resignation. If the resignation letter states an effective date of less than 30 (thirty) days from the date the letter is received, then the effective date of resignation is considered to have been unstated.

If by the date requested by the member of the Board of Commissioners concerned or within 30 (thirty) days from the date the letter of resignation request was received, in the event that the effective date of resignation is not stated, and there is no decision from the GMS, then the member of the Board of Commissioners can resign automatically on the date requested, or within the expiration of 30 (thirty) days from the date the resignation request letter is received without requiring GMS approval.

Board of Commissioners Structure, Number, and Composition in 2023

The Company's Board of Commissioners consists of 4 (four) people with 2 (two) as Independent Commissioners. In 2023, there were changes to the Board of Commissioners structure and composition based on the Shareholders' decision dated March 21, 2023.

The following shows the chronology of changes to the Board of Commissioners structure and composition up until December 31, 2023.

Chronology of Changes in the Board of Commissioners Structure in 2023

Period January 1 - March 21, 2023	Period March 21 - December 31, 2023	Description
Doni Monardo (President Commissioner / Independent Commissioner)		Doni Monardo ceased serving as President Commissioner on March 21, 2023
	Jhoni Ginting (President Commissioner / Independent Commissioner)	Jhoni Ginting was appointed as President Commissioner on March 21, 2023
Ridwan Djamaluddin (Commissioner)		Ridwan Djamaluddin ceased serving as Commissioner on March 21, 2023
Ilyas Asaad (Commissioner)	Ilyas Asaad (Commissioner)	-
Nicolaus Teguh Budi Harjanto (Commissioner)		Nicolaus Teguh Budi Harjanto ceased serving as Commissioner on March 21, 2023
Alex denni (Commissioner)		Alex Denni ceased serving as Commissioner since March 21, 2023
	Ahmad Erani Yustika (Commissioner)	Ahmad Erani Yustika was appointed as Commissioner on March 21, 2023
Martuani Sormin (Independent Commissioner)	Martuani Sormin (Independent Commissioner)	-
Muhammad Munir (Komisaris Independen)		Muhammad Munir ceased serving as Independent Commissioner on March 21, 2023

The Board of Commissioners' structure as of December 31, 2023 was as follows:

Name	Position	Term of Office	Period in Office	Basis for Appointment
Jhoni Ginting	President Commissioner/ Independent Commissioner	March 21, 2023– 2028 GMS	1 st	Appointed for the first time as President Commissioner and Independent Commissioner of the Company based on the Joint Decree of the Minister of BUMN and the President Director of PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) as Shareholders of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium, No. SK-55/ MBU/03/2023 and No. SK-01/ DIRUT/03/2023 dated March 21, 2023.
Martuani Sormin	Independent Commissioner	October 28, 2021– 2026 GMS	1 st	Appointed for the first time as Independent Commissioner of the Company based on the Minister of BUMN Decree at the General Meeting of Shareholders, No. SK-356/MBU/10/2021 dated October 28, 2021.
Ahmad Erani Yustika	Commissioner	March 21, 2023– 2028 GMS	1 st	Appointed for the first time as Commissioner of the Company based on the Joint Decree of the Minister of BUMN and the President Director of PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) as Shareholders of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium, No. SK-55/MBU/03/2023 and No. SK-01/ DIRUT/03/2023 dated March 21, 2023.
Ilyas Asaad	Commissioner	June 19, 2019–2024 GMS	1 st	Appointed for the first time as Commissioner of the Company based on the Minister of BUMN Decree at the General Meeting of Shareholders, No. SK-139/MBU/06/2019 dated June 19, 2019.

Duties and Responsibilities

The Board of Commissioners is tasked with supervising management policies, general course of management related to both the Company and the Company's business activities carried out by the Board of Directors, as well as provides advice to the Board of Directors including supervision of the implementation of the Company's Long Term Plan, Work Plan and Company Budget as well as the provisions of the Articles of Association and GMS Resolutions, as well as applicable laws and regulations, for the interests of the Company and in accordance with the aims and objectives of the Company. In this case, the Board of Commissioners is obliged to:

1. Provide advice to the Board of Directors in carrying out the management of the Company;
2. Examine and review and sign the Company's Long Term Plan and Work Plan and Company Budget prepared by the Board of Directors, in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association;
3. Provide opinions and suggestions to the GMS on the Company's Long Term Plan and the Company's Work Plan and Budget, and the reasons for the Board of Commissioners signing the RJP and RKAP;
4. Follow developments in the Company's activities, provide opinions and suggestions to the GMS regarding any issues deemed important for the management of the Company;
5. Report immediately to the GMS if there are symptoms of declining Company performance;
6. Examine and review periodic reports and annual reports prepared by the Board of Directors and sign the annual report;
7. Provide explanations, opinions and suggestions to the GMS regarding the Annual Report, if requested;
8. Prepare an annual work program and include it in the RKAP;
9. Establish an Audit Committee;
10. Propose a Public Accountant to the GMS;
11. Prepare minutes of the Board of Commissioners meetings and retain a copy;
12. Report to the Company regarding their own and/or their family's share ownership in the Company and other Companies;
13. Provide a report on the supervisory tasks carried out during the previous fiscal year to the GMS;
14. Carry out other obligations related to their supervisory duties and provide advice, as long as it does not conflict with statutory regulations, the Articles of Association, and/or GMS decisions.

Rights and Authorities

When carrying out their duties, the Board of Commissioners has the authority to:

1. View books, letters and other documents, examine cash for verification purposes and other securities and examine the Company's assets;
2. Enter the grounds, buildings and offices used by the Company;
3. Request an explanation from the Board of Directors and/or other officials regarding all issues related to the Company's management;
4. Understand all policies and actions that have been or will be implemented by the Board of Directors;
5. Request the Board of Directors and/or other officials under the Board of Directors with the knowledge of the Board of Directors attend meetings of the Board of Commissioners;
6. Appoint and dismiss the secretary to the Board of Commissioners, if deemed necessary;
7. Temporarily suspend members of the Board of Directors in accordance with the provisions of the articles of association;
8. Establish other committees besides the Audit Committee, if deemed necessary taking into account the Company's capabilities;
9. Use experts for certain matters and within a certain period of time at the Company's expense, if deemed necessary;
10. Carry out actions to manage the Company in certain circumstances for a certain period of time in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association;
11. Attend Board of Directors meetings and provide views on matters discussed;
12. Carry out other supervisory authorities so long as it does not conflict with statutory regulations, the Articles of Association, and/or GMS decisions;
13. Provide written approval for the Board of Directors' proposals/actions in accordance with the provisions in the Articles of Association.

Division of Duties in the Board of Commissioners

In order to organize their duties and to support the effectiveness of the Board of Commissioners supervisory function, the Company has divided tasks between the Board of Commissioners as stated in the PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-02/04/2023. The duties and responsibilities for each Board of Commissioners are as follows:

Name and Position	Principal Duties		Position on the Committee
	PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium	Subsidiary	
Jhoni Ginting (President Commissioner / Independent Commissioner)	- Coordinating all duties of the Board of Commissioners members - Supervising and providing direction in the areas of information disclosure and confidentiality, good corporate governance and quality control.	All Subsidiary	Member of the Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee
Martuani Sormin (Independent Commissioner)	- Supervising and providing direction in the areas of the Company's Long Term Strategic Plan and management of Subsidiaries/Joint Venture Companies. - Supervising and providing direction in the area of strategic project implementation.	PT Nasional Hijau Lestari	Chair of the Audit Committee
Ahmad Erani Yustika (Commissioner)	- Supervising and providing direction in the areas of audit, company performance, operations, accounting policies and preparation of financial reports. - Supervising and providing direction in the areas of Internal Control Systems, and management and follow-up systems for reporting violations (whistleblowing)	PT Indonesia Aluminium Alloy	Member of the Audit Committee
Ilyas Asaad (Commissioner)	- Supervising and providing direction in the areas of HC, nomination and remuneration. - Supervising and providing direction in the areas of risk management, and compliance with regulations and third party agreements. - Supervising and providing direction in the area of environmental management.	- PT Borneo Alumina Indonesia - PT Industri Baterai Indonesia	Chair of the Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee



Company Introduction Program for New Commissioners

In 2023, 1 (one) Company introduction program was carried out for 2 (two) members of the Board of Commissioners, namely: Jhoni Ginting (President Commissioner/Independent Commissioner) and Ahmad Erani Yustika, which was carried out on:

- April 3, 2023 with the Supporting Organs of the Board of Commissioners.
- April 6, 2023 with the Board of Directors as a follow-up to the Board of Commissioners' request as stated in the Board of Commissioners' letter No. KOM-22/S/2023 dated April 3, 2023.

The New Commissioner introduction program material includes:

1. Application of GCG principles by the Company;
2. An overview of the Company objectives, nature and scope of activities, financial and operational performance, strategy, short-term and long-term business plans, competitive position, risks and other strategic issues;
3. Information related to delegated authority, internal and external audits, and internal control systems and policies, including the Audit Committee;
4. Other corporate matters.

Board of Commissioners Competency Development

All members of the Board of Commissioners receive training or education to support and optimize the Board of Commissioners role and function. The competency development programs include seminars or training and education. As of December 31, 2023, the Board of Commissioners participated in the following:

Name and Position	Type of Education and Training	Education and Training Materials	Place/Date	Organizer
Jhoni Ginting (President Commissioner/ Independent Commissioner)	Training	BSE GRC Masterclass – Risk Effectiveness Management	Jakarta, September 7, 2023	Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises (KBUMN)
	Training	BSE GRC Masterclass – Socialization of BUMN & Subsidiary Ratings	Jakarta, September 14, 2023	KBUMN
	Training	BSE GRC Masterclass – GRC Integrated Information for Supervisory Board	Jakarta, October 5, 2023	KBUMN
	Training	BSE GRC Masterclass – CG Methodology and Environmental and Social Management System	Jakarta, 25 Oktober 2023	KBUMN
	Training	3rd GRC Series: Trends and Integration of MIND ID ESG Obligations for Governance and Risk Management with Deloitte Consulting	Jakarta, November 23, 2023	MIND ID

Name and Position	Type of Education and Training	Education and Training Materials	Place/Date	Organizer
Martuani Sormin (Independent Commissioner)	Training	BLMI GRC Masterclass – Rating & Issuance of Debt Securities & Sukuk (EBUS)	Jakarta, August 10, 2023	KBUMN
	Training	BLMI GRC Masterclass – Pre IPO and Post IPO	Jakarta, August 10, 2023	KBUMN
	Training	IIA Indonesia National Conference	Jakarta, August 20-31, 2023	Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA)
	Training	BSE GRC Masterclass – Socialization of BUMN & BUMN Subsidiary Ratings	Jakarta, September 14, 2023	KBUMN
	Training	BSE GRC Masterclass – GRC Integrated Information for Supervisory Board	Jakarta, October 5, 2023	KBUMN
	Training	BSE GRC Masterclass – Joint Venture between SOE and Private Sector	Jakarta, October 19, 2023	KBUMN
	Training	BSE GRC Masterclass – CG Methodology and Environmental and Social Management System	Jakarta, October 25, 2023	KBUMN
Ahmad Erani Yustika (Commissioner)	Training	Mini MBA Belgium	Jakarta, November 20-24, 2023	Management Centre Europe
	Training	BLMI GRC Masterclass – Pre IPO and Post IPO	Jakarta, August 10, 2023	KBUMN
	Training	BSE GRC Masterclass – Socialization of BUMN & BUMN Subsidiary Ratings	Jakarta, September 14, 2023	KBUMN
	Training	BSE GRC Masterclass – GRC Integrated Information for Supervisory Board	Jakarta, October 5, 2023	KBUMN
	Training	BSE GRC Masterclass – Joint Venture between SOE and Private Sector	Jakarta, October 19, 2023	KBUMN
Ilyas Asaad (Commissioner)	Training	BSE GRC Masterclass – CG Methodology and Environmental and Social Management System	Jakarta, October 25, 2023	KBUMN
	Training	BSE GRC Masterclass – Socialization of BUMN & BUMN Subsidiary Ratings	Jakarta, September 14, 2023	KBUMN
	Training	BSE GRC Masterclass – GRC Integrated Information for Supervisory Board	Jakarta, October 5, 2023	KBUMN
	Training	BSE GRC Masterclass – CG Methodology and Environmental and Social Management System	Jakarta, October 25, 2023	KBUMN
	Training	3rd GRC Series: Trends and Integration of MIND ID ESG Obligations for Governance and Risk Management with Deloitte Consulting	Jakarta, November 23, 2023	MIND ID

Implementation of Board of Commissioners Duties in 2023

For 2023, the Board of Commissioners submitted a Supervisory Duties Report and a Report on Follow-up to Shareholder Directives, as shown below:

No.	Date of Letter	Letter Number	Subject
1	May 19, 2023	KOM-33/S/2023	Submission of Board of Commissioners Supervisory Duties Report for Fiscal Year 2022
2	May 22, 2023	KOM-34/S/2023	Proposed Agenda for the 2022 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

No.	Date of Letter	Letter Number	Subject
3	May 24, 2023	KOM-36/S/2023	The Board of Commissioners' Response to the First Quarter 2023 Performance
4	July 10, 2023	KOM-49/S/2023	Board of Commissioners' Report on the follow-up to the PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) Board of Directors' directives regarding the performance for May 2023.
5	September 6, 2023	KOM-66/S/2023	Board of Commissioners' Report on Follow-up to PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) Holding Directives regarding Performance Evaluation for July 2023
6	September 22, 2023	KOM-72/S/2023	Board of Commissioners' Report on Follow-up to PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) Holding Directives for Performance Evaluation for August 2023
7	November 24, 2023	KOM-87/S/2023	Board of Commissioners' Response on the Company's Third Quarter Performance in 2023 and Follow-up to PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) Holding Directives
8	December 8, 2023	KOM-89/S/2023	INALUM Board of Commissioners Report on Performance Evaluation for October 2023

In 2023, the Board of Commissioners also provided responses and approvals to the Board of Directors regarding the management of the Company, with the following details:

No.	Date of Letter	Letter Number	Subject
1	January 30, 2023	KOM-07/S/2023	Board of Commissioners' Response to the Company's Funding Plan for Bank Loans up to USD 500,000,000
2	March 20, 2023	KOM-18/S/2023	Board of Commissioners' Response for the Transfer of Assets and Liabilities of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Persero) ("the Company") to PT Mineral Industry Indonesia (Persero)
3	May 29, 2023	KOM-38/S/2023	Response to the Plan to Write Off HPL Land Assets Numbers 9 and 17 with a Transfer Mechanism for PSN Railways
4	June 19, 2023	KOM-45/S/2023	Board of Commissioners' Response for the Proposed Approval of the Revised Company Work Plan and Budget (RKAPP) for 2023
5	July 13, 2023	KOM-50/S/2023	Board of Commissioners' Approval for the Determination of an Organizational Structure 1 (One) Level below the Board of Directors of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium
6	July 13, 2023	KOM-51/S/2023	Board of Commissioners' Response for the Proposal of the PT Indonesia Aluminium Alloy (IAA) Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors
7	July 17, 2023	KOM-54/S/2023	Board of Commissioners' Approval for the Appointment of the Head of the Internal Control Unit (SPI) of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium
8	August 5, 2023	KOM-55/S/2023	Request for Additional Data for the Company's Additional Capital Investment Plan for PT Industri Baterai Indonesia and the Write-Off of Busbar Assets
9	August 25, 2023	KOM-61/S/2023	Board of Commissioners' response to the Plan for Additional Capital Participation in PT Industri Baterai Indonesia (IBI)
10	August 28, 2023	KOM-62/S/2023	Board of Commissioners' Approval for the Write-Off of Busbar System No. 2 with a Certain Conditions mechanism through the remelting process
11	August 31, 2023	KOM-63/S/2023	Board of Commissioners' Response to the Plan to Issue Medium Term Notes and Additional Company Capital Investment for PT Borneo Alumina Indonesia
12	September 5, 2023	KOM-65/S/2023	Board of Commissioners' Response for the Proposed Change of Management in PT Sinergi Mitra Lestari Indonesia (formerly PT Nasional Hijau Lestari)
13	September 17, 2023	KOM-70.A/S/2023	Board of Commissioners' Approval for the Proposal from the Management of PT Industri Baterai Indonesia
14	October 16, 2023	KOM-78/S/2023	Board of Commissioners' Response to the Proposal for Candidates as Directors of PT Borneo Alumina Indonesia

No.	Date of Letter	Letter Number	Subject
15	November 29, 2023	KOM-88/S/2023	Board of Commissioners' Approval for PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium's Interim Dividend Plan
16	December 29, 2023	KOM-93/S/2023	Board of Commissioners' Written Response on the Selected Talent Proposal

The specific directives given by the Board of Commissioners to the Board of Directors in 2023 included:

Aspect	Board of Commissioners Directives
Finance	1. The Board of Commissioners requested the Board of Directors separate the elements of income originating from the core business and electricity sales to PLN when reporting the financial performance so that the aluminium core business profitability could be identified, including production cost efficiency. 2. The Board of Commissioners observed that the Company's profitability was largely supported by other income and electricity sales to PLN, therefore the Board of Commissioners requested the Board of Directors implement overall efficiencies in its business processes, especially in the production process through procurement efficiencies such as: procurement of long-term contracts. 3. The Board of Commissioners requested the Board of Directors re-evaluate the efficiency strategy that caused an increase in operating expenses of 131% of the RKAPP in December 2023, especially the high increase in repair maintenance (102%), travel & transportation (400%), and other administrative expenses (317%). 4. The Board of Commissioners requested the Board of Directors accelerate the absorption of investment funds that were still low, especially for the completion of the Company's strategic projects that have come to the attention of the Shareholders and the Government.
Subsidiary Performance	1. The Board of Commissioners saw that the performance of all subsidiaries and associated entities under the Company were still recording losses, therefore the Board of Directors was requested to develop a quick and measurable action plan regarding future development plans for subsidiaries. 2. The Board of Commissioners saw that although PT Indonesia Aluminium Alloy (IAA) has been operating since Q1 2023, due to their products not being in demand by the market, PT IAA's performance realization was far off the target, therefore the Board of Commissioners encouraged the Board of Directors to make business improvements for IAA including accelerating the procurement of casting tables and making IAA an extended facility for the Company. 3. The Board of Directors was asked to implement restructuring plans for subsidiaries after first coordinating with MIND ID Holding for carrying out: business turnaround, divestments, and others.
Strategic Projects	1. The Board of Commissioners generally appreciates the achievements and milestones in the Company's strategic projects, however the Board of Directors was requested to ensure that the strategic project work be completed according to the predetermined schedule. 2. In connection with the commissioning of the Smelter Grade Alumina Refinery (SGAR) project in July 2024, the Board of Commissioners requested the Board of Directors ensure operation readiness including completion of the required licensing aspects. 3. The Board of Commissioners requested the Board of Directors ensure that the results of commissioning and fine tuning pot upgrading are in accordance with the planned quality, and are completed on time. 4. Regarding the cancellation of the CPC project, the Board of Commissioners requested the Board of Directors prepare a white paper containing all documentation and a complete chronology as mitigation for risks that may arise in the future.
Audit Follow-up	1. The Board of Commissioners requested the Board of Directors accelerate the completion of follow-up internal audits that are still outstanding, especially those aged over 1 (one) year. 2. The Board of Commissioners requested the Board of Directors make the completion of follow-up audits a KPI for each work unit or auditee, including setting a time limit for completing follow-up audits by each auditee. 3. The Board of Commissioners requested the Internal Audit Department proactively communicate with auditees when carrying out assistance/consulting, and at roadshows to complete the follow-up actions in order to communicate the consulting program. 4. The Board of Commissioners requested the Board of Directors fill a number of vacancies in the Internal Audit Department through promotion, rotation, talent mobility and external recruitment mechanisms.



Aspect	Board of Commissioners Directives
Operational Performance	1. The Board of Commissioners requested the Board of Directors ensure that maintenance is carried out in accordance with the pre-determined program after considering the obstacles to maintenance activities that can increase operational risks, such as: delays in spare part supply and anode rejection. 2. The Board of Commissioners requested the Board of Directors encourage the routine and vital production materials procurement process be carried out using a long-term scheme, and be carried out by paying attention to existing buffer stock so as not to cause obstacles in the operational activities. 3. The Board of Commissioners requested the Board of Directors also follow up on the Holding MIND ID's directives to maximize sales of value added products, including expanding the Company's customer network both domestically and overseas.
Human Capital	1. The Board of Commissioners requested the Board of Directors ensure the training program implemented by the Company will increase employee competency and productivity. 2. The Board of Commissioners requested the Board of Directors ensure the employee cost ratio always meets the established standards. 3. The Board of Commissioners requested the Board of Directors include elements of the Company performance assessment as part of the Human Capital unit KPI. 4. The Board of Directors was asked to ensure that there are a minimum of 3 (three) potential candidates for each critical position in the Company so as to not disrupt the Company's operations when a vacancy occurs. 5. The Board of Commissioners requested the Board of Directors measure the AKHLAK cultural health index of Inalum employees so that the AKHLAK culture is reflected in their daily work and relationships with stakeholders.
Risk Management	1. The Board of Directors was asked to accelerate the realization of mitigation actions for investment risks in subsidiaries that are not yet optimal, and prepare strategic steps to reduce losses in subsidiaries. 2. The Board of Directors was asked to re-evaluate the mitigation action plan for investment risks in subsidiaries that are not yet optimal, and prepare strategic steps to increase the revenue and profits of subsidiaries in the future. 3. The Board of Commissioners reminded the Board of Directors to prepare steps to mitigate the risk of falling LME Aluminium prices that have the potential to reduce the projected net profit of Inalum stand alone in 2023, through the following directives: a. The Board of Directors was asked to re-evaluate the aluminium selling price determination policy is in accordance with existing conditions, especially those related to the price of CPC and CTP raw materials. b. The Board of Directors was asked to prepare a quick wins program related to cost efficiency without reducing the budget for employee welfare. c. The Board of Directors was asked to optimize sales plans in order to maximize revenue.
Social & Environmental Responsibility and Conservation of Lake Toba	1. The Board of Commissioners was asked the Board of Directors to guide the repairs to the damaged or inadequate infrastructure of Mitra Inalum High School while still paying attention to the Company's financial capabilities. 2. The Board of Commissioners requested the Board of Directors prepare a complete report on the SER Program for 2023, as well as video documentation of the SER program, and testimonials from the public to be uploaded to Inalum social media. 3. The Board of Directors was also requested to always ensure that the SER programs are on target and are effective in accordance with the good corporate governance principles and the applicable laws and regulations. 4. The Board of Commissioners requested the Board of Directors establish good cooperation with all relevant stakeholders (Central Government, Regional Government, BUMN and Private Companies) in order to preserve the environment, and the quality and condition of Lake Toba water. 5. The Board of Commissioners requested the Board of Directors ensure that the tree planting program carried out by vendors is equipped with geotagging technology and also aerial photos that depict the conditions before and after tree planting. 6. The Board of Directors was also asked to pay attention to important aspects in this tree planting program such as (a) quality of seeds, (b) planting period, (c) types of plants that have economic value for the community, (d) endemic plant types (for example candlenuts) so that the percentage of growth of trees planted can be above >90%. 7. The Board of Directors was also asked to continue the Lake Toba Conservation program in accordance with the principles of good corporate governance, prudence and applicable laws and regulations.

Performance Assessment of Committees and Supporting Organs under the Board of Commissioners

To assist it in its supervisory function, and when providing advice to the Board of Directors, the Company's Board of Commissioners is assisted by the Audit Committee and the Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee. Also, the Board of Commissioners is supported by the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners. The performance assessments for the Board of Commissioners Committees and other supporting organs is carried out based on criteria that includes achieving targets set in the work plan for each Committee and supporting organ. Each Committee's performance will be evaluated at least once a year with the aim of mapping the following year's targets.

During 2023, the Board of Commissioners assessed that the Audit Committee and the Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee as well as the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, carried out their duties and responsibilities in accordance with the committee charter and targets set in the work plans of each Committee and Secretary to the Board of Commissioners.

INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONERS

Independent Commissioners are members of the Board of Commissioners who do not have any financial, management, share ownership and/or familial relationships with other members of the Board of Commissioners, members of the Board of Directors and/or Controlling Shareholders or relationships with the Company that could affect their ability to act independently in accordance with the GCG principles.

The role of the Independent Commissioner is to supervise or monitor the management of the Company. They exist to create a more objective and independent environment. In addition, the Independent Commissioner is also tasked with maintaining a balance between the interests of majority shareholders and protecting the interests of minority shareholders, including public shareholders and other interested parties.

Independent Commissioners Composition of in 2023

The Company's Independent Commissioners composition refers to the Minister of State for State-Owned Enterprises Regulation No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023 concerning Guidelines for Governance and Significant Corporate Activities of State-Owned Enterprises, which states that in the Board of Commissioners, at least 20% of the members must be Independent Commissioners, as determined in the appointment decision.

As of December 31, 2023, the Company's Independent Commissioners numbered 2 (two) people or 50.00% of the total 4 (four) members of the Board of Commissioners, thus, the Company's Independent Commissioners composition was in accordance with the minimum limit stipulated in the Minister of State for State-Owned Enterprises Regulation No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023 concerning Guidelines for Governance and Significant Corporate Activities of State-Owned Enterprises.

Criteria for Determining and Fulfilling the Independence of Independent Commissioners

All Independent members of the Company's Board of Commissioners are confirmed to have no financial, management, share ownership and/or familial relationships with other members of the Board of Commissioners, members of the Board of Directors and/or controlling shareholders or relationships with the Company that could affect their ability to act independently. Thus, the Company's Independent Commissioners have met the criteria in accordance with applicable regulations.

The Company's Independent Commissioners ensure that the monitoring mechanism runs effectively and in accordance with statutory regulations.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is a Company Organ responsible for managing the Company in accordance with the Company's aims and objectives, and consists of a President Director as head with several Directors as members, within the limits determined by Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies and/or the Company's Articles of Association.

Board of Directors Charter

The Company has a Board Manual for the Board of Directors, which was prepared in April 2020. This Charter is a reference for the Board of Directors management of the Company duties and responsibilities, and includes the following provisions:

1. General provisions for each position of members of the Board of Directors;
2. Duties, authority and obligations of the Board of Directors;
3. Implementation of the Board of Directors duties;
4. Board of Directors Meeting;
5. Supporting Organs of the Board of Directors.

Board of Directors' Criteria

Those who can be appointed as members of the Board of Directors are individuals who are capable of carrying out legal actions, unless within 5 (five) years prior to their appointment:

1. They were declared bankrupt;
2. They were a member of the Board of Directors or member of the Board of Commissioners or member of the Supervisory Board who was found guilty of causing a Company or Perum to be declared bankrupt; or
3. They were convicted of committing a criminal act that was detrimental to state finances and/or related to the financial sector.

In addition to the above requirements, members of the Board of Directors must fulfill other requirements set by technical agencies based on statutory regulations. Fulfillment of these requirements is proven by a statement letter signed by the prospective member of the Board of Directors and the letters are retained by the Company.

As well as meeting the above requirements, the appointment of members to the Board of Directors takes into account their expertise, experience and other requirements based on statutory regulations.

The appointment of members to the Board of Directors who do not meet the above requirements are void by law from the moment the other members of the Board of Directors or the Board of Commissioners become aware of the non-fulfillment of these requirements.

Members of the Board of Directors are prohibited from having familial relationships up to the third degree with other members of the Board of Directors and/or members of the Board of Commissioners, either in a straight line or sideways line, including relationships arising from marriage. If the circumstances mentioned above occur, the GMS has the authority to dismiss one of them.

Term of Office

The term of office for members of the Board of Directors is set at 5 (five) years and they can be reappointed for 1 (one) term of office. The term of office for a member of the Board of Directors ends if:

1. They die;
2. Their term of office ends;
3. They are dismissed based on GMS decision;
4. They no longer meets the requirements of a member of the Board of Directors based on the provisions of the Articles of Association and statutory regulations.

The provisions as referred to in point 4) include but are not limited to prohibited concurrent positions and resignation.

For members of the Board of Directors who resign before or after their term of office ends, unless they resign due to death, the person concerned is obliged to provide accountability for their actions for which the GMS has not yet accepted accountability.

Mechanism for Resignation and Dismissal of Directors

Members of the Board of Directors are appointed by the GMS and can be dismissed at any time based on a GMS decision by stating the reasons. The reason for dismissal of a member of the Board of Directors is based on facts, if the member of the Board of Directors concerned:

1. Is unable to fulfill the obligations agreed upon in the management contract;
2. Is unable to carry out their duties properly;
3. Has failed to implement the provisions of statutory regulations and/or the provisions of the Articles of Association;
4. Has been involved in actions that are detrimental to the Company and/or the State;
5. Has carried out actions that violate the ethics and/or propriety that should be respected as members of a BUMN Board of Directors;
6. They have been declared guilty by a court decision which has permanent legal force;
7. They have resigned.

In addition to the above reasons for dismissal of members of the Board of Directors, Directors may be dismissed by the GMS based on other reasons deemed appropriate by the GMS for the interests and objectives of the Company. The Technical Deputy evaluates the Directors before proposing the dismissal to the Minister.

The decision to dismiss, as referred to in points 1) to 5) and the paragraph above, is taken after the person concerned has been given the opportunity to defend themselves.

The plan to dismiss a member of the Board of Directors at any time is notified to the relevant member of the Board of Directors verbally or in writing by the Shareholders.

In the event that the dismissal is carried out outside the GMS, the self-defense of the member of the Board of Directors concerned must be submitted in writing to the Shareholders within 14 (fourteen) days from the date the member of the Board of Directors concerned is notified by the Shareholders.

In the event that a member of the Board of Directors who is dismissed has defended themselves or stated that they have no objection to the planned dismissal when notified, then the time requirement is deemed to have been fulfilled.

In the event that the dismissal is carried out at the GMS, self-defense is carried out at the GMS by ignoring the 14 (fourteen) day time limit as stated above.

While the dismissal plan referred to above is still in process, the relevant member of the Board of Directors is obliged to carry out the duties as appropriate.

Dismissal for the reasons referred to letters 4) and 6) above constitutes a dishonorable dismissal.

In addition, a member of the Board of Directors has the right to resign from their position by notifying the Company in writing of their intention with a copy to the Shareholders, Board of Commissioners and other members of the Company's Board of Directors no later than 30 (thirty) days before the date of their resignation. If the resignation letter states an effective date of less than 30 (thirty) days from the date the letter is received, then it is considered that the effective date of resignation is not stated.

If by the date requested by the relevant member of the Board of Directors or within 30 (thirty) days from the date of the resignation request letter, and in the event that the effective date of resignation is not stated, and there is no decision from the GMS, then the member of the Board of Directors will resign on the requested date, as mentioned above or on the expiration of 30 (thirty) days from the date the resignation request letter is received without requiring GMS approval.

Board of Directors Structure, Number and Composition in 2023

During 2023, there were changes to the Board of Directors structure and composition, and changes to the nomenclature of positions based on the Shareholders' decision dated March 21, 2023, as Inalum's status was no longer that of a holding company, but had changed to become a member of MIND ID. There were also changes to the Board of Directors structure and composition based on an Annual General Meeting of Shareholders Decision dated June 16, 2023.

The following shows the chronology of changes of the Board of Directors structure and composition as of December 31, 2023.

Chronology of Changes in the Board of Directors structure in 2023

Period January 1 – March 21, 2023	Period March 21 – June 16, 2023	Period June 16 – December 31, 2023	Description
Hendi Prio Santoso (President Director)			Hendi Prio Santoso ceased serving as President Director on March 21, 2023
	Danny Praditya (President Director)	Danny Praditya (President Director)	Danny Praditya was appointed as President Director on March 21, 2023, after previously serving as Director of Operations and Portfolio.
Dilo Seno Widagdo (Director of Business Development)			Dilo Seno Widagdo ceased serving as Director of Business Development on March 21, 2023
Devi Pradnya Paramita (Director of Finance)	Devi Pradnya Paramita (Director of Finance)	Devi Pradnya Paramita (Director of Finance)	-
Dany Amrul Ichdan (Director of Institutional Relations)			Dany Amrul Ichdan ceased serving as Director of Institutional Relations on March 21, 2023
Danny Praditya (Director of Operations and Portfolio)			Danny Praditya ceased serving as Director of Operations and Portfolio on March 21, 2023 and was appointed as President Director of the Company on March 21, 2023.
	Rainaldy Harahap (Director of Operations)	Rainaldy Harahap (Director of Operations)	Rainaldy Harahap was appointed as Director of Operations on March 21, 2023
	Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho (Director of Human Capital)	Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho (Director of Human Capital)	Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho was appointed as Director of Human Capital on March 21, 2023.
		Melati Sarnita (Director of Business Development)	Melati Sarnita was appointed as Director of Business Development on June 16, 2023.

The Board of Directors' structure as of December 31, 2023 was as follows:

Name	Position	Term of Office	Period in Office	Basis for Appointment
Danny Praditya	President Director	October 28, 2021–2026 GMS	1 st	Appointed for the first time as Director of the Company based on the Minister of BUMN Decree at the General Meeting of Shareholders, No. SK-355/MBU/10/2021 dated October 28, 2021. Then appointed as President Director of the Company based on the Joint Decree of the Minister of BUMN and the President Director of PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) as Shareholders of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium, No. SK-56/MBU/03/2023 and No. SK-02/DIRUT/III/2023 dated March 21, 2023.
Devi Pradnya Paramita	Director of Finance	October 28, 2021–2026 GMS	1 st	Appointed for the first time as Director of the Company based on the Minister of BUMN Decree at the General Meeting of Shareholders, No. SK-355/MBU/10/2021 dated October 28, 2021.
Rainaldy Harahap	Director of Operations	March 21, 2023–2028 GMS	1 st	Appointed for the first time as Director of the Company based on the Joint Decree of the Minister of BUMN and the President Director of PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) as Shareholders of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium, No. SK-56/MBU/03/2023 and No. SK-02/DIRUT/III/2023 dated March 21, 2023.

Name	Position	Term of Office	Period in Office	Basis for Appointment
Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho	Director of Human Capital	March 21, 2023– 2028 GMS	1 st	Appointed for the first time as Director of the Company based on the Joint Decree of the Minister of BUMN and the President Director of PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) as Shareholders of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium, No. SK-56/MBU/03/2023 and No. SK-02/DIRUT/III/2023 dated March 21, 2023.
Melati Sarnita	Director of Business Development	June 16, 2023– 2028 GMS	1 st	Appointed for the first time as Director of the Company based on the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders Decision dated 16 June 2023, which was institutionalized in the PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium Deed of Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for Fiscal Year 2022 No. 63 dated June 16, 2023.

Duties and Responsibilities

The Board of Directors is tasked with carrying out all actions related to the management of the Company for the interests of the Company and in accordance with the aims and objectives of the Company as well as representing the Company both inside and outside the Court regarding all matters and all events with restrictions as regulated in the statutory regulations, the Articles of Association and/or GMS Decision.

When carrying out their duties, the Board of Directors is obliged to devote its full energy, thoughts, attention and dedication to the duties, obligations and achievement of the Company's objectives.

When carrying out their duties, members of the Board of Directors must comply with the Company's Articles of Association and statutory regulations, and must apply the principles of professionalism, efficiency, transparency, independence, accountability, responsibility and fairness.

Each member of the Board of Directors is obliged to carry out their duties in good faith and with full responsibility for the interests and business of the Company by complying with applicable laws.

Each member of the Board of Directors is personally fully responsible if the person concerned is found guilty or negligent in carrying out their duties for the interests and business of the Company, unless the member of the Board of Directors concerned can prove that:

1. The loss was not due to their fault or negligence;
2. They carried out management in good faith and prudence for the benefit and in accordance with the aims and objectives of the Company;
3. They had no conflict of interest, either directly or indirectly, regarding management actions that result in losses; and
4. They had taken actions to prevent the occurrence or continuation of the loss.

Actions taken by members of the Board of Directors other than those decided at the Board of Directors meeting are the personal responsibility of the person concerned until the action in question is approved at the Board of Directors meeting.

Rights and Authorities

In carrying out its duties, the Board of Directors has the authority to:

1. Determine the Company's management policies;
2. Regulate the transfer the Board of Directors powers to one or several members of the Board of Directors to make decisions on behalf of the Board of Directors, or represent the Company inside and outside the court;
3. Regulate the transfer the Board of Directors powers to one or several employees of the Company, either individually or jointly or to other people, to represent the Company inside and outside the court;
4. Regulate provisions regarding the Company's personnel including determining salaries, pensions or old age security and other income for Company employees based on applicable laws and regulations, with provisions for determining salaries, pensions or old age security and other income for employees that exceed their obligations as stipulated by statutory regulations, after obtaining prior approval from the GMS;
5. Appoint and dismiss Company employees based on the Company's personnel regulations and applicable laws and regulations;
6. Carry out other actions and deeds regarding the management and ownership of the Company's assets, bind the Company with other parties and/or other parties with the Company, and represent the Company inside and outside the court regarding all matters and all events, with restrictions as regulated in statutory regulations, Articles of Association and/or GMS Resolutions;

7. Establish strategic guidelines for subsidiaries in the following areas:
 - a. Accounting and Finance;
 - b. Development and Investment;
 - c. Operational and Quality Control;
 - d. Marketing;
 - e. Information Technology;
 - f. Procurement and Logistics;
 - g. Human Capital;
 - h. Risk Management and Internal Supervision;
 - i. Legal;
 - j. Health, Occupational Safety, Environmental Management and Social Responsibility; and
 - k. Partnership and Community Development Program.
8. Carry out actions for and on behalf of the Series A Dwiwarna Shareholder granted by the Series A Dwiwarna Shareholder to a subsidiary originating from the former BUMN based on the Articles of Association of the subsidiary and the Power of Attorney from the Series A Dwiwarna Shareholder of the subsidiary;
9. When carrying out his duties as a proxy of the Series A Dwiwarna Shareholders relating to the Nomination and Remuneration of Directors and Commissioners of Holding Members, the President Director of the Holding has the right to:
 - a. Approve at the GMS the appointment of Directors and Commissioners of Holding Members based on recommendations from the respective Remuneration and Nomination Committees of Holding Members;
 - b. Propose nominations for Directors and Commissioners of the Holding.
4. Preparing and determining work plans, business strategy development plans and human capital in the work areas for which they are responsible for the Company's interests in achieving the Company's goals and objectives.
5. Carrying out good Corporate Governance functions.
6. Carrying out Corporate Secretary and Internal Audit Unit (SPI)/Internal Audit functions.
7. Coordinating and supervising all Company activities including business development and strategic projects in accordance with established strategies and policies.
8. Being accountable to the Shareholders for all Company activities.

Director of Finance

1. Exercising power of attorney from the Shareholders in accordance with the provisions in Decree No. SK-56/MBU/03/3023 and SK-02/DIRUT/III/2023 concerning Dismissal, Changes in Position Nomenclature, Transfer of Duties and Appointment of Members of the PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium Board of Directors.
2. Supervising the Finance Group, Corporate Planning and Portfolio Management Group, Treasury Department, Accounting and Tax Department, Corporate Finance Department, Corporate Planning and Budget Department, Corporate Performance and Portfolio Department, Risk Management Department.
3. Determining and directing policy strategies in their area of responsibility by taking into account the established Company vision, mission, strategies and policies.
4. Preparing and determining work plans, business strategy development plans and human capital in the work areas for which they are responsible for the Company's interests in achieving the Company's goals and objectives.
5. Coordinating and directing the preparation of financial management strategies, accounting and taxation, planning and budgeting, performance and portfolio of the Company and Subsidiaries, as well as risk management in accordance with established strategies and policies.
6. Assisting the President Director in carrying out special powers from Shareholders.
7. Being accountable to the President Director and Shareholders for all Company activities in their field.

Scope of Work and Responsibilities of Each Member of the Board of Directors

President Director

1. Exercising Power of Attorney from Shareholders in accordance with the provisions in Decree No. SK-56/MBU/03/3023 and SK-02/DIRUT/III/2023 concerning Dismissal, Changes in Position Nomenclature, Transfer of Duties and Appointment of Members of the PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium Board of Directors.
2. Supervising the Corporate Secretary Department, Internal Audit Department, Legal and Compliance Department, Occupational and Environmental Safety and Health Department.
3. Determining and directing policy strategies in their area of responsibility by taking into account the established Company vision, mission, strategies and policies.

Director of Operations

1. Exercising power of attorney from the Shareholders in accordance with the provisions in Decree No. SK-56/MBU/03/3023 and SK-02/DIRUT/III/2023 concerning Dismissal, Changes in Position Nomenclature, Transfer of Duties and Appointment of Members of the PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium Board of Directors.
2. Supervising the Smelter Operations Group, Hydropower Operations Group, Engineering Group, Reduction and Molding Department, Carbon Department, Maintenance Department, Hydropower Operations and Transmission Network Department, Hydropower Maintenance Department, Conservation and Reforestation Department, Process Engineering Department and Equipment Engineering Department.
3. Determining and directing policy strategies in their area of responsibility by taking into account the established Company vision, mission, strategies and policies.
4. Preparing and determining work plans, business strategy development plans and human capital in the work areas for which they are responsible for the Company's interests in achieving the Company's goals and objectives.
5. Coordinating and directing the preparation of management strategies for reduction and molding factories, anode factories, hydroelectric power plants (PLTA), engineering functions as well as conservation and reforestation in accordance with established strategies and policies.
6. Assisting the President Director in carrying out special powers from Shareholders.
7. Being accountable to the President Director and Shareholders for all Company activities in their field.

Director of Human Capital

1. Exercising power of attorney from the Shareholders in accordance with the provisions in Decree No. SK-56/MBU/03/3023 and SK-02/DIRUT/III/2023 concerning Dismissal, Changes in Position Nomenclature, Transfer of Duties and Appointment of Members of the PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium Board of Directors.
2. Supervising the Human Capital Group, Human Capital Strategy Department, Human Capital Operations Department, General Affairs Department, Community and Environmental Empowerment Department, Information Technology and Information Systems Management Department, Hydropower Support and Administration Department, and Asset Management Department.
3. Determining and directing policy strategies in their area of responsibility by taking into account the established Company vision, mission, strategies and policies.
4. Preparing and determining work plans, business strategy development plans and human capital in the work areas for which they are responsible for the Company's interests in achieving the Company's goals and objectives.
5. Coordinating and directing the preparation of business development management strategies, Company strategic projects, marketing and sales as well as supply chain management in accordance with established strategies and policies.
6. Assisting the President Director in carrying out special powers from Shareholders.
7. Being accountable to the President Director and Shareholders for all Company activities in their field.

Director of Business Development

1. Exercising power of attorney from the Shareholders in accordance with the Annual GMS Resolution dated June 16, 2023 which was institutionalized in the Deed of Minutes of the PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium Annual GMS for Fiscal Year 2022.
2. Supervising the Commercial and Supply Chain Management Group, Project and Program Management Office Group, Business Development and Strategy Group, Procurement and Category Management Department, Logistics and Material Management Department, Commercial Department, Supply Chain and Commercial Excellence Department, Assurance Project Department, CPC Project, Business Development Department and Corporate Transformation Department.
3. Determining and directing policy strategies in their area of responsibility by taking into account the established Company vision, mission, strategies and policies.
4. Preparing and determining work plans, business strategy development plans and human capital in the work areas for which they are responsible for the Company's interests in achieving the Company's goals and objectives.
5. Coordinating and directing the preparation of business development management strategies, Company strategic projects, marketing and sales as well as supply chain management in accordance with established strategies and policies.
6. Assisting the President Director in carrying out special powers from Shareholders.
7. Being accountable to the President Director and Shareholders for all Company activities in their field.

Company Introduction Program for New Directors

The Company understands the importance of an introduction program for new members of the Board of Directors. This program aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the Company, and the implementation of the introduction program is the responsibility of the Corporate Secretary. The introduction program includes:

1. Implementation of GCG principles by the Company;
2. An overview of the Company related to its objectives, nature and scope of activities, financial and operational performance, strategy, short-term and long-term business plans, competitive position, risks and other strategic issues;
3. Information related to delegated authority, internal and external audits, internal control systems and policies, including the Audit Committee;
4. Information related to duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors as well as actions that are not permitted.

Due to changes in the Board of Directors' structure and composition in 2023, the Company held an online introduction program for new Directors on April 6, 2023.

Competency Development

All members of the Board of Directors regularly participate in competency development programs, such as seminars, training and education to support and optimize the role and functions of the Board of Directors. The following shows the competency development programs the Board of Directors participated in during 2023:

Name and Position	Type of Education and Training	Education and Training Materials	Place/Date	Organizer
Danny Pradiya (President Director)	Workshop	Establishment of the MIND ID Board of Commissioners Integrated Governance and Social and Environmental Responsibility Committee	Jakarta/April 11, 2023	MIND ID
	Conference	World Aluminium Conference 2023	London/May 16-18, 2023	CRU
	Workshop	Kick Off Implementation of CSC (Central Safety Committee)	Virtual/June 5, 2023	INALUM
	Workshop	Realignment of the Company's Long Term Plan	Bali/July 3-5, 2023	MIND ID
	Workshop	MIND ID Group RJPP Exploration 2024-2028 Strategy and Rolling	Bandung/August 8-9, 2024	MIND ID
	Training	MIND ID 1st GRC Series with PwC Indonesia	Virtual/September 22, 2023	MIND ID
	Training	GRC Intergrated Information For Supervisory Board	Virtual/October 5, 2023	KBUMN
	Training	CG Methodology and Environmental and Social Management Systems	Virtual/October 25, 2023	KBUMN
	Training	MIND ID GRC SERIES #3 - Trends and Integration of MIND ID ESG Obligations in Governance and Risk Management	Virtual/November 23, 2023	MIND ID
	Seminar	Trustworthy: Complete Work With Integrity	Kuala Tanjung/December 13, 2023	INALUM
	Seminar	Closing Remarks and INALUM Going Forwards	Kuala Tanjung/December 15, 2023	INALUM

Name and Position	Type of Education and Training	Education and Training Materials	Place/Date	Organizer
Devi Pradnya Paramita (Director of Finance)	Workshop	Establishment of the MIND ID Board of Commissioners Integrated Governance and Social and Environmental Responsibility Committee	Jakarta/April 11, 2023	MIND ID
	Workshop	Management of Subsidiaries and Affiliates of MIND ID Members	Virtual/April 14, 2023	MIND ID
	Workshop	Kick Off Implementation of CSC (Central Safety Committee)	Virtual/June 5, 2023	INALUM
	Workshop	Realignment of the Company's Long Term Plan	Bali/July 3-5, 2023	MIND ID
	Workshop	WeTALK: 101 AKHLAK Stories - LOYALTY	Virtual/September 12, 2023	MIND ID
	Workshop	Alignment of Policies for Standardization of Remuneration for Management of MIND ID Member Subsidiaries Post Implementation of RI MBUMN Regulation No. PER-3/MBU/03/2023 concerning BUMN Organs and HR	Jakarta/September 6, 2023	MIND ID
	Training	MIND ID 1st GRC Series with PwC Indonesia	Virtual/September 22, 2023	MIND ID
	Training	GRC Intergrated Information For Supervisory Board	Virtual/October 5, 2023	KBUMN
	Training	Joint Venture between SOE and Private Sector	Virtual/October 19, 2023	KBUMN
	Training	CG Methodology and Environmental and Social Management Systems	Virtual/October 25, 2023	KBUMN
	Training	MIND ID GRC SERIES #3 - Trends and Integration of MIND ID ESG Obligations in Governance and Risk Management	Virtual/November 23, 2023	MIND ID
	Seminar	Women Leadership	Kuala Tanjung/December 14, 2023	INALUM

Name and Position	Type of Education and Training	Education and Training Materials	Place/Date	Organizer
Rainaldy Harahap (Director of Operations)	Workshop	Implementation of MIND ID Group Continuous Improvement	Jakarta/January 20, 2023	MIND ID
	Workshop	2023 MIND ID Group Operations and Portfolio Directorate Coordination Meeting: 1) Alignment of MIND ID's RJPP with Strategic Initiatives 2) Holding Member Strategy Initiatives for the RJPP	Bali/March 6-7, 2023	MIND ID
	Workshop	Establishment of the MIND ID Board of Commissioners Integrated Governance and Social and Environmental Responsibility Committee	Jakarta/April 11, 2023	MIND ID
	Workshop	Management of Subsidiaries and Affiliates of MIND ID Members	Virtual/April 14, 2023	MIND ID
	Workshop	Kick Off Implementation of CSC (Central Safety Committee)	Virtual/June 5, 2023	INALUM
	Seminar	WeTALK: 101 AKHLAK Stories - HARMONY	Virtual/July 11, 2023	MIND ID
	Workshop	Realignment of the Company's Long Term Plan	Bali/July 3-5, 2023	MIND ID

Name and Position	Type of Education and Training	Education and Training Materials	Place/Date	Organizer
	Workshop	Environmental Stewardship FGD-Establishing Responsible and Sustainable Mining Through Enhancing Environmental Stewardship to Achieve Future Fit Society Culture	Jakarta/August 30-31, 2023	MIND ID
	Workshop	(FGD) Business Development Committee and Head of Mining Engineering (KTT) Summit 2023 MIND ID Group	Makassar/September 18-20, 2023	MIND ID
	Training	MIND ID 1st GRC Series with PwC Indonesia	Virtual/September 22, 2023	MIND ID
	Training	GRC Intergrated Information For Supervisory Board	Virtual/October 5, 2023	KBUMN
	Training	CG Methodology and Environmental and Social Management Systems	Virtual/October 25, 2023	KBUMN
	Training	MIND ID GRC SERIES #3 - Trends and Integration of MIND ID ESG Obligations in Governance and Risk Management	Virtual/November 23, 2023	MIND ID
	Seminar	IN DEEP: Topic "ADAPTIVE"	Kuala Tanjung/December 11, 2023	INALUM
	Seminar	IN DEEP: Topic "HARMONY"	Kuala Tanjung/December 13, 2023	INALUM

Name and Position	Type of Education and Training	Education and Training Materials	Place/Date	Organizer
Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho (Director of Human Capital)	Training	Innovation in Global Curtin	Jakarta/February 27-28, 2023	MIND ID
	Seminar	WeTALK: 101 AKHLAK Stories - COMPETENCY	Virtual/March 7, 2023	MIND ID
	Workshop	MIND Dialogue: Mining Industry Outlook: Expansive Strategy in Facing the Global Mining Industry 2023	Jakarta/March 16, 2023	MIND ID
	Workshop	Establishment of the MIND ID Board of Commissioners Integrated Governance and Social and Environmental Responsibility Committee	Jakarta/April 11, 2023	MIND ID
	Training	Key Performance Indicator (KPI) Cascading - Performance Based Culture Grup MIND ID	Jakarta/May 12, 2023	MIND ID
	Workshop	Kick Off Implementation of CSC (Central Safety Committee)	Virtual/June 5, 2023	INALUM
	Workshop	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Renewal of the Cooperation Agreement for the Diploma 1 (D1) Vocational Education Program at Akademi Komunitas Industri Pertambangan Bukit Asam (AKIPBA)	Jakarta/June 13, 2023	MIND ID
	Training	The 13th Indonesian HR Summit	Bali/June 19-20, 2023	IHRS
	Seminar	WeTALK : 101 Cerita AKHLAK - Harmonis	Virtual/11 Juli 2023	MIND ID
	Workshop	FGD ICT Week	Yogyakarta/August 29-31, 2023	MIND ID

Name and Position	Type of Education and Training	Education and Training Materials	Place/Date	Organizer
	Workshop	Alignment of Policies for Standardization of Remuneration for Management of MIND ID Member Subsidiaries Post Implementation of RI MBUMN Regulation No. PER-3/MBU/03/2023 concerning BUMN Organs and HR	Jakarta/September 6, 2023	MIND ID
	Training	MIND ID 1st GRC Series with PwC Indonesia	Virtual/September 22, 2023	MIND ID
	Training	GRC Intergrated Information For Supervisory Board	Virtual/October 5, 2023	KBUMN
	Workshop	CHRO School Program – Modul 1	Bali/October 13-14, 2023	KBUMN
	Training	CG Methodology and Environmental and Social Management Systems	Virtual/October 25, 2023	KBUMN
	Workshop	CHRO School Program – Modul 1	Bali/November 17-18, 2023	KBUMN
	Training	MIND ID GRC SERIES #3 - Trends and Integration of MIND ID ESG Obligations in Governance and Risk Management	Virtual/November 23, 2023	MIND ID
	Seminar	Opening Session Inalum Culture and Learning Fest 2023	Kuala Tanjung/ December 11, 2023	INALUM
	Seminar	IN DEEP: Topic "COLLABORATIVE"	Kuala Tanjung/ December 12, 2023	INALUM
	Seminar	IN DEEP: Topic "TRUSTWORTHY"	Kuala Tanjung/ December 14, 2023	INALUM

Name and Position	Type of Education and Training	Education and Training Materials	Place/Date	Organizer
Melati Sarnita (Director of Business Development)	Workshop	(FGD) Business Development Committee and Head of Mining Engineering (KTT) Summit 2023 MIND ID Group	Makassar/September 18-20, 2023	MIND ID
	Workshop	Preparation of the MIND ID Group Technology Strategic Plan	Yogyakarta/ September 7-8, 2023	MIND ID
	Training	MIND ID 1st GRC Series with PwC Indonesia	Virtual/September 22, 2023	MIND ID
	Training	GRC Intergrated Information For Supervisory Board	Virtual/October 5, 2023	KBUMN
	Training	CG Methodology and Environmental and Social Management Systems	Virtual/October 25, 2023	KBUMN
	Training	MIND ID GRC SERIES #3 - Tren Dan Integrasi Kewajiban ESG MIND ID Dalam Tata Kelola Dan Manajemen Risiko	Virtual/November 23, 2023	MIND ID
	Workshop	(FGD) MIND ID Group Supply Chain Management	Bandung/December 11-14, 2023	MIND ID
	Seminar	Women Leadership	Kuala Tanjung/ December 14, 2023	INALUM



Implementation of Board of Directors' Duties in 2023

The Board of Directors plays an important role in managing and directing the Company in accordance with predetermined goals, with the main aim of increasing operational efficiencies and effectiveness. The Board of Directors is responsible for formulating strategies, instigating policies and controlling all aspects of the Company to ensure they are in line with the vision and mission. This includes regular reviews of the Company's long-term work plans and making adjustments when necessary.

To support Good Corporate Governance (GCG) practices, the Board of Directors plays a key role in implementing and monitoring GCG policies. The Board of Directors's duties include maintaining the integrity of the Company by ensuring the Company is free of gratification, fraud and corruption practices. This duty also involves coordinating with the Board of Commissioners to appoint an independent assessor to assess the GCG implementation, which may involve using the services of competent government agencies.

In terms of finance and accountability, the Board of Directors is responsible for preparing and maintaining and carrying out the reporting function, including important reports such as financial documents and minutes of meetings, all of which are held at the Company's domicile. This information is then summarized and published in the Annual Report as a form of accountability to shareholders and other stakeholders.

As part of the GCG practices, the Board of Directors also manages corporate risks through the development and implementation of an integrated corporate risk management program. The Board of Directors also establishes work units under the Board of Directors to manage identified risks, assess and mitigate them, as well as carry out regular monitoring and reporting. These activities are vital to maintaining the stability and sustainability of the Company's operations.



TRANSPARENCY OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPOSITION DIVERSITY

Diversity of expertise, experience and educational background, regardless of gender differences, is very necessary to increase the effectiveness of supervision by the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors, and supports the achievement of the Company's vision and mission to continue to grow and develop. This is also in line with the Financial Services Authority recommendations as stated in the Attachment to the Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 32/SEOJK.04/2015 concerning Public Company Governance Guidelines that states that the composition of members of the Board of Commissioners and Directors takes into account the diversity of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors members composition.

The Company's Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors composition diversity as of December 31, 2023 was as follows.

Name	Position	Age	Gender	Education	Work Experience	Expertise
Board of Commissioners						
Jhoni Ginting	President Commissioner / Independent Commissioner	62	Male	- Master's degree in of Law from Universitas Airlangga, (1994) - Bachelor's degree in Law from Universitas Gajah Mada, (1987)	- Perum Bulog Supervisory Board (2021–2023) - Director General of Immigration, Ministry of Law and Human Rights (2020–2021) - Commissioner of PT Bukit Asam Tbk (2018–2021) - Inspector General at the Indonesian Ministry of Law and Human Rights (2018–2020) - Deputy 3 for Law and Human Rights at the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs (2015–2018) - Career in the Republic of Indonesia Attorney General's Office since 2000, and most recently served as Director I for Economic and Monetary Affairs at the Deputy Attorney General for Intelligence, Republic of Indonesia Attorney General's Office (2013–2014)	Law
Martuani Sormin	Independent Commissioner	60	Male	- Master of Science degree from Universitas Indonesia (1997) - Police Academy alumnus, (1987)	- Coordinator of Expert Staff for the National Police Chief (2021) - North Sumatra Regional Police Chief (2019–2021) - Operations Assistant to the Police Chief (2019) - Papua Police Chief (2018–2019) - Head of Propam Division, Police Headquarters (2017–2018) - Career in the Republic of Indonesia Police since 1987, before finally serving as West Papua Regional Police Chief (2016–2017)	- Science - Law

Name	Position	Age	Gender	Education	Work Experience	Expertise
Ahmad Erani Yustika	Commissioner	50	Male	• Doctorate in Philosophy specializing in Institutional Economics from the University of Göttingen, (2005) • Post Graduate Master specializing in Institutional Economics from the University of Göttingen, (2001) • Bachelor of Economics and Development Studies degree from Universitas Brawijaya, (1996)	• Head of Presidential Secretariat (2022–present) • Commissioner at PT Waskita Karya (2021–2023) • Deputy for Economic Development Policy Support and Increasing Competitiveness at the Vice President's Secretariat (2021–2022) • President Commissioner at PT Surabaya Industrial Estate Rungkut (2020–2021) • Director General of Rural Area Development at Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (2018–2019)	Economics
Ilyas Asaad	Commissioner	64	Male	• Doctorate in Law from Universitas Trisakti, (2017) • Master of Law degree from Universitas Trisakti, (2010) • Master's degree in Agricultural Development Planning from Universitas Hasanuddin, (1992) • Bachelor's degree in Fisheries from Universitas Hasanuddin, (1983)	• Expert Staff at the Minister of Environment and Forestry in the Field of Legislation, Legal and Advocacy (2019 - present) • Inspector General at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (2017 - 2019) • Expert Staff at the Minister of Environment and Forestry for Relations between Central and Regional Institutions (2015 - 2017) • Deputy for Environmental Communication and Community Empowerment at the Ministry of the Environment (2010 - 2015)	Law
Board of Directors						
Danny Praditya	President Director	45	Male	• Master's degree in Engineering from Karlsruhe University of Applied Science, (2004) • Bachelor's degree in Metallurgical Engineering from Universitas Indonesia, (2001)	• Director of Operations at PT Medco Power Indonesia (2019–2021) • Commercial Director at PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk (2016–2019) • President Director at PT Gagas Energi Indonesia (2013–2016) • President Director at PT Citra Nusantara Gemilang (2006–2013)	Engineering
Rainaldy Harahap	Director of Operations	53	Male	• Bachelor's degree in Chemical Engineering from the Universitas Sumatera Utara, (1997)	• Senior Executive Vice President of Operation and Production at PT INALUM (2019–2023) • Deputy General Manager Reduction & Casting at PT INALUM (2015–2019) • Senior Manager Reduction at PT INALUM (2013–2014)	Chemical

Name	Position	Age	Gender	Education	Work Experience	Expertise
Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho	Director of Human Capital	52	Male	Bachelor's degree in Human Resources Management from Universitas Trisakti, (1996)	- SEVP Human Capital at PT INALUM (Persero) (2021–2023) - Head Corporate Human Capital & Operations at PT Toba Sejahtera (2012–2021) - General Manager Human Resources & Facilities at PT Everbesindo Surya Jaya (2010–2011) - Head of Human Resources at Global TV (MNC Group) (2010–2011) - Vice President Human Resources & Admin at Astro Pay TV Plc (2005–2010) - Director of Human Resources & Admin at MTV Asia Networks (2002–2005)	Human Capital
Devi Pradnya Paramita	Director of Finance	46	Female	- Economics Course at FSI from Washington D.C, (2006) - Master of Finance degree in Risk Management from ICMA Business School, (2000) - Bachelor of International Relations degree from Universitas Katolik Parahyangan (1999)	- CFO at PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance (IIF) (2019–2021) - Head of Investor Relation at PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk (2019) - CFO at Saka Energi Indonesia (2015–2019) - Director at PT VICO Indonesia (2016–2018) - Head of Corporate Finance and Treasury at Bakrie & Brothers (2012–2015) - Corporate Finance Lead at PT Medco Energi Internasional Tbk (2008–2012) - Economist at US Government Office (2004–2008) - Senior Associate at PriceWaterhouseCoopers (2001–2004)	- Economics - Finance - International Relations
Melati Sarnita	Director of Business Development	46	Female	- Masters' degree in Strategic Management from Universitas Gadjah Mada, (2007) - Bachelor's degree in Metallurgical Engineering from the Universitas Indonesia, (1999)	- Commercial Director at PT Krakatau Steel (2020–2023) - Commercial Director at PT Perusahaan Gas Negara LNG Indonesia (2017–2019) - President Commissioner at PT Krakatau Bandar Samudra (2021) - Commissioner at PT Krakatau Baja Industri (2021) - President Commissioner at PT KHI Pipe Industries (2021) - President Commissioner at PT Krakatau Nasional Resources (2021) - President Commissioner at PT Krakatau Osaka Steel (2019) - Acting President Commissioner at PT Krakatau Daya Electric (2019)	- Management - Engineering - Metallurgy

Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Performance Assessment

Board of Commissioners Performance Assessment

Shareholders evaluate the Board of Commissioners performance both as a unit and individually. This evaluation is used as a means of assessing and increasing the effectiveness of the Board of Commissioners, as well as being one of the basic considerations for shareholders in providing incentives, and reappointing or dismissing members of the Board of Commissioners.

Procedure

1. The performance evaluation plan for the Board of Commissioners is included in the RKA of the Board of Commissioners;
2. The Board of Commissioners performance evaluation is carried out by comparing the realization of the Board of Commissioners' Key Performance Indicators (KPI) against targets;
3. The Board of Commissioners performance evaluation is also carried out individually based on the division of duties of the Board of Commissioners;
4. The Board of Commissioners performance is included as part of the Board of Commissioners' Supervisory Duties Report submitted to the GMS.

Criteria

The Company uses three types of key performance indicators to evaluate the performance of the Board of Commissioners and members of the Board of Commissioners, namely:

1. Internal Board of Commissioners,
2. Board of Commissioners with Board of Directors, and
3. Board of Commissioners with the GMS. Assessments are carried out according to the indicator description, with weights and targets, to produce a score.

Assessor

The Board of Commissioners performance assessment is carried out by self-assessment by measuring the achievements of the Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for 2023, which were approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS).

2023 Assessment Results

In 2023, the Board of Commissioners received a key performance score of 93.05 covering:

1. Achievement of the Company's KPI Contribution Aspect of 17.00
2. Supervision and Advisory Aspect of 52.80
3. Dynamic and Strengthening Governance Aspect of 27.25

No	Board of Commissioners Duties, Functions and Responsibilities	Indicator	Unit	Weight (%)	Target	Realization
1	Board of Directors' KPI Achievement Contribution Aspect			20		17.00
	Board of Directors' KPI achievements	Realization of Board of Directors' KPI achievements	%	20	100%	17.00 (85.00)
2	Supervisory and Advisory Aspects			52		52.80
	a. To provide approvals/ recommendations / responses to the Board of Directors for corporate actions with clear and timely reasons in accordance with the provisions of the articles of association	The reasons to cover legal aspects, business aspects and risk aspects of the actions and mitigation for corporate actions proposed by the Board of Directors for the current year	documents	8	3 approval/ recommendation letters	8.80 (4 Response Letters)

No	Board of Commissioners Duties, Functions and Responsibilities	Indicator	Unit	Weight (%)	Target	Realization
	b. To Provide advice or suggestions to the Board of Directors to optimize performance in accordance with the work plan, GMS directives, and to increase BUMN compliance with statutory regulations	Providing advice or suggestions to the Board of Directors to optimize performance in accordance with the work plan, GMS directives and increase BUMN (including its subsidiaries) compliance with statutory regulations	documents	8	9 monthly performance response letters (for QW I, II and III at the 2 g indicator)	8.00 (9 Directive Letters)
	c. To carry out supervision through site visits on BUMN strategic activities	Site visits to BUMN strategic activities	documents	4	3 visit reports carried out in QW I, II and III	4 (2 times to Kuala Tanjung and 1 time to SGAR)
	d. To research and review and sign the RKAP prepared by the Board of Directors	Providing feedback and supervision to the Board of Directors on the RKAP	Letters	4	1 Letter to the Board of Directors	4 (RKAPP response)
	e. To provide opinions and suggestions to the GMS regarding the RJPP and RKAP regarding the reasons for the Board of Commissioners signing the RKAP	Providing responses to the GMS on the RJPP and RKAP	Letters	4	1 Letter to PS	4 (RKAPP response)
	f. To examine and review periodic reports and annual reports prepared by the Board of Directors	Providing feedback and supervision on annual performance	Letters	4	1 Letter to the Board of Directors	4 (2022 AGMS response)
	g. To supervise the implementation of the RKAP	Quarterly discussions with the Board of Directors on Company performance	Letters	8	3 Letters for Q I, II and III	8.00 (3 Response Letters in QI)
	h. To provide opinions and suggestions to the GMS regarding the annual report	Providing responses to the GMS on the annual report	Letters	4	1 Letter to PS	4 (2022 AGMS response)
	i. To supervise compliance with legislation and internal control	Discussing follow-up efforts on the findings and recommendations of the Independent Auditor's Report (LAI) on compliance with legislation and internal control	%	4	75% of LAI	4
	j. To propose a KAP to audit the Company's financial reports	Proposal to the GMS/Minister on the KAP audited financial reports	Letters	4	1 Letter	4 (Proposed GMS Agenda)
3	Dynamic and Strengthening Governance Aspect			28		27.25
	a. Development Activities			4		4.00
	To participate in FGD/ Training	FGD/training activities	Reports/ Certificates	4	1 Activity report	4.00
	b. Strengthening Governance			24		23.25

No	Board of Commissioners Duties, Functions and Responsibilities	Indicator	Unit	Weight (%)	Target	Realization
	To apply the Board of Commissioners Governance	Quality of implementation of Governance Aspects by the Board of Commissioners	%	3	85% of the Maximum Score for the Board of Commissioners Aspect	3
	To follow up on areas of improvement (AOI) results of the assessment of governance aspects by the Board of Commissioners	Number of AOI follow-ups	%	3	75% of the total GCG AOI for the Board of Commissioners Aspect	3
	To prepare the Annual Work Plan and Budget for the Board of Commissioners	Submission to the GMS on the Board of Commissioners annual work plan and budget	Letters	3	Letter	3
c. Attend meetings:				15		
	Board of Commissioners Internal Meetings	Percentage of attendance by the Board of Commissioners	% attendance	3	80 (average attendance at each Board of Commissioners Meeting)	3
	Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors joint meetings	Percentage of attendance by the Board of Commissioners	% attendance	3	80 (average attendance at each Board of Commissioners Meeting)	3
	RKAP GMS	Percentage of attendance by the Board of Commissioners	% attendance	3	100	3
	Annual GMS	Percentage of attendance by the Board of Commissioners	% attendance	3	100	2.25
	Audit Committee and Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee meetings	Percentage of attendance of the Audit Committee and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee	% attendance	3	80 (average attendance)	3
TOTAL			%	100		93.05

Board of Directors' Performance Assessment

The Board of Directors Evaluation is carried out by the Board of Commissioners with reference to PER-12/MBU/11/2020 as the fifth amendment to the Minister of BUMN Regulation No. PER-04/MBU/2014 concerning Guidelines for Determining the Income of Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners and Supervisory Boards of BUMN, and PER-11/MBU/11/2020 concerning Management Contracts and Annual Management Contracts for Directors of State-Owned Enterprises.

Procedure

The Board of Directors Evaluation is carried out by the Board of Commissioners with reference to PER-13/MBU/2020 as the fifth amendment to the Minister of BUMN Regulation No. PER-04/MBU/2014 concerning Guidelines for Determining the Income of Directors, Board of Commissioners and Supervisory Boards of BUMN, and PER-11/MBU /11/2020 concerning Management Contracts and Annual Management Contracts for Directors of State-Owned Enterprises, and the evaluation method and reporting format used by the Board of Commissioners in 2020, namely assessing the Performance of Directors based on the Company's Key Performance Indicators (KPI) in a collegial manner.

Criteria

Collegial Board of Directors' performance is based on the Company's Key Performance Indicators (KPI).

Assessor

The Board of Commissioners evaluates the performance of the Directors and then submits the results to the Shareholders.

2023 Assessment Results

Based on the Minister of SOEs Decree No. PER-11/MBU/11/2020 dated November 12, 2020, and by referring to the Management Contracts between the Directors and the Company's Board of Commissioners that were approved by PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) on July 5, 2023, the Company's Collegial KPI achievement was 88.00.

Realization of Directors' KPI in 2023

Perspective	Score
Economic and social value for Indonesia	38.33
Business model innovation	19.83
Technology leadership	3.00
Increased investment	22.47
Talent development	4.37
Total	88.00

Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Remuneration

Remuneration Procedures and Implementation

The Board of Commissioners' remuneration is determined by the Minister of SOEs based on their Letter No. SR-167/MBU/03/2023 dated March 21, 2023 concerning Determination of the PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners remuneration for 2023, and No. SR-291/MBU/05/ 2023 dated May 26, 2023 concerning corrections to the Letter of Determination of the PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners remuneration for 2023, where the remuneration became effective from March 21, 2023.

Remuneration Structure for the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

The remuneration components for the Company's Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors were prepared based on the Minister of State for State-Owned Enterprises Regulation No. PER-3/MBU/03/2023 concerning Organs and Human Resources of State-Owned Enterprises, with details shown below.

No.	Total Income/Facilities	Board of Directors	Board of Commissioners
1	Salary/Honorarium	The President Director's salary is the reference for the Board of Directors members salaries with the provision that the members of the Board of Directors are 85% of the President Director.	The President Commissioner's Honorarium is set at 45% of the President Director's Salary, and the Honorarium for the Board of Commissioners members is set at 90% of the President Commissioner's Honorarium.
	Religious Holiday Allowances	Given 1 (one) times salary	Diberikan sebesar 1 (satu) kali honorarium
	Housing Allowances	In accordance with the Shareholders' decision	-
2	Transportation Allowances	-	Given 20% of the honorarium
	Post-Service Insurance	A maximum premium of 25% of salary for 1 (one) year	Awarded during tenure with an insurance premium of 25% of the honorarium for one year

No.	Total Income/Facilities	Board of Directors	Board of Commissioners
3	Medical Facilities	In the form of insurance or reimbursement of medical expenses (at cost)	
	Legal Aid	Legal assistance facilities are provided to members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors as needed	
	Official Vehicle	One unit with maintenance costs and operational costs, taking into account the Company's financial condition.	
4	Tantiem/Performance Incentive/Special Incentive	Provided in cash after considering improvements in the Company's performance and capabilities	

Transparency of Total Remuneration for the Commissioners and Directors in 2023

Recapitulation of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Remuneration in 2023

Remuneration	2023 (Rp)
Board of Commissioners	4,581,000,000
Board of Directors	10,199,172,238
Total	14,780,172,238

The remuneration for the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors in 2023, grouped into income level ranges, is as follows.

Total Remuneration	Number of People	
	Board of Commissioners	Board of Directors
Above Rp2 billion	0	3
Above Rp1 billion - Rp2 billion	4	2
Above Rp500 million - Rp1 billion	0	0
Rp500 Million and below	0	0

Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Meetings

Board of Commissioners Meetings

The rules, procedures and policies related to the frequency of Board of Commissioners Meetings are determined in the Board of Commissioners Charter.

Board of Commissioners Meeting Policy

In accordance with the Board Manual, the Board of Commissioners' meeting policies are as follows:

1. Quorum Requirements
 - a. Board of Commissioners meetings are valid and have the right to make binding decisions if attended or represented by more than 1/2 (one half) of the Board of Commissioners members.
 - b. For other agenda items, the Board of Commissioners meeting does not have the right to make decisions unless all members of the Board of Commissioners or their authorized representatives are present and agree to the other meeting agenda items.
 - c. A Member of the Board of Commissioners can be represented in the meetings only by other Members of the Board of Commissioners based on written authorization specifically given for that purpose.
 - d. A Member of the Board of Commissioners can only be represented by another Member of the Board of Commissioners
 - e. In the event that a Member of the Board of Commissioners cannot attend the meeting physically, then the Member of the Board of Commissioners can attend the meeting via teleconference, video conference or other electronic media in accordance with the provisions.

2. Chair of the Meeting

- a. All meetings of the Board of Commissioners are chaired by the President Commissioner. In the event that the President Commissioner is absent or unable to attend, the meeting of the Board of Commissioners is chaired by another member of the Board of Commissioners appointed by the President Commissioner.
- b. In the event that the President Commissioner does not make an appointment, the Member of the Board of Commissioners who has served the longest as a Member of the Board of Commissioners acts as Chair of the Board of Commissioners meeting.
- c. In the event that there is more than one member of the Board of Commissioners who has served the longest as a Member of the Board of Commissioners, then the Member of the Board of Commissioners who is the oldest acts as Chair of the meeting.

Meeting Intensity

The Board of Commissioners holds meetings at least once a month and at the meetings the Board of Commissioners can invite the Board of Directors. The Board of Commissioners may hold meetings at any time at the request of one or more members of the Board of Commissioners, at the request of the Board of Directors, or at the written request of one or several Shareholders representing at least 1/10 of the total shares with voting rights by stating the matters for discussion.

Meeting Place

Board of Commissioners meetings are considered valid if they are held at the Company's domicile or elsewhere within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

Electronic Means

Board of Commissioners meetings can be held via teleconference, video conference, or other electronic means that enable all Board of Commissioners meeting participants to see and/or hear each other directly and participate in the meeting.

No	Month	Discussion Agenda	Date	Minutes No
(Period before Split-Off)				
1	January	- Report from the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners regarding the Board of Commissioners activities for the current month; - Discussion of the results of the previous meeting; - Evaluation of the Company's performance in December 2022; - Other Matters	January 25, 2023	RIS-01/KOM/2023
2	February	- Report from the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners regarding the Board of Commissioners activities for the current month; - Discussion of the results of the previous meeting; - Evaluation of the Company's performance in January 2023; - Other Matters	February 22, 2023	RIS-03/KOM/2023
3	March	- Report from the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners regarding the Board of Commissioners activities for the current month; - Evaluation of the Company's performance in February 2023; - Update Progress on Implementation of MIND ID split-off; - Discussion on the Board of Directors' 2022 Performance Evaluation; - Other Matters	March 17, 2023	RIS-05/KOM/2023
(Post Split-Off Period)				
4	April	- Report of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for April 2023; - Evaluation of the Company's performance in March 2023; - Other Matters	May 4, 2023	RIS-07/KOM/2023



No	Month	Discussion Agenda	Date	Minutes No
5	May	- Report of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for May 2023; - Evaluation of the Company's performance in April 2023; - Other Matters	May 23, 2023	RIS-09/KOM/2023
6	June	- Report of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for June 2023; - Evaluation of the Company's performance in May 2023; - Other Matters	June 13, 2023	RIS-11/KOM/2023
7	July	- Report of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for July 2023; - Evaluation of the Company's performance in June 2023; - Other Matters	July 12, 2023	RIS-13/KOM/2023
8	August	- Report of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for August 2023; - Evaluation of the Company's performance in July 2023; - Other Matters	August 11, 2023	RIS-15/KOM/2023
9	September	- Report of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for September 2023; - Evaluation of the Company's performance in August 2023; - Other Matters	September 11, 2023	RIS-17/KOM/2023
10	October	- Report of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for October 2023; - Evaluation of the Company's performance in September 2023; - Discussion on the Board of Directors' Letter No. 219/LDIRUT/IX/2023 dated September 15, 2023 on the Request for a Written Response from the Board of Commissioners for the Proposal for Management of the Subsidiary PT Borneo Alumina Indonesia; - Other Matters	October 16, 2023	RIS-19/KOM/2023
11	November	- Report of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for November 2023; - Evaluation of the Company's performance in October 2023; - Brief explanation of the Company's 2024 RKAP proposal; - Other Matters	November 22, 2023	RIS-21/KOM/2023
12	December	- Report of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for December 2023; - Evaluation of the Company's performance in November 2023; - Other Matters	December 27, 2023	RIS-23/KOM/2023

Implementation of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Joint Meetings in 2023

No	Month	Discussion Agenda	Date	Minutes No
(Period before Split-Off)				
1	January	Discussion on the Financial Performance for December 2022 including the Board of Directors' response to the Company Performance Evaluation for December 2022 (including follow-up on the results of the previous meeting).	January 27, 2023	RIS-02/KOM/2023

No	Month	Discussion Agenda	Date	Minutes No
2	February	Discussion on the Financial Performance for January 2023 including the Board of Directors' response to the Company Performance Evaluation for January 2023 (including follow-up on the results of the previous meeting).	February 24, 2023	RIS-04/KOM/2023
3	March	Update on preparations for implementing the MIND ID split-off.	March 20, 2023	RIS-06/KOM/2023
(Periode Pasca Split-Off)				
4	April	- Evaluation of the Company Performance for March 2023 including Board of Directors' responses to the Board of Commissioners' Directives for the March 2023 Performance. - Discussion on Preparations for the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for the Fiscal Year 2022.	May 8, 2023	RIS-08/KOM/2023
5	May	- Evaluation of the Company Performance for April 2023 including Board of Directors' responses to the Board of Commissioners' Directives for the April 2023 Performance. - Discussion on the plan to release HPL land assets Number 9 and 17 with a transfer mechanism to support the PSN Railway. - Discussion on proposed RKAP changes to INALUM for 2023.	May 23, 2023	RIS-10/KOM/2023
6	June	- Evaluation of the Company Performance for May 2023 including Board of Directors' responses to the Board of Commissioners' Directives for the May 2023 Performance. - Additional explanation on the Company's proposed RKAP Changes for 2023.	June 15, 2023	RIS-12/KOM/2023
7	July	Evaluation of the Company Performance for June 2023 including Board of Directors' responses to the Board of Commissioners' Directives for the June 2023 Performance.	July 14, 2023	RIS-14/KOM/2023
8	August	- Evaluation of the Company Performance for July 2023 including Board of Directors' responses to the Board of Commissioners' Directives for the July 2023 Performance. - Plan for additional capital participation in PT Industri Baterai Indonesia. - Plan for Issuing Medium Term Notes (MTN) and Additional Capital Investment in Subsidiaries (PT Borneo Alumina Indonesia).	August 21, 2023	RIS-16/KOM/2023
9	September	- Evaluation of the Company Performance for August 2023 including Board of Directors' responses to the Board of Commissioners' Directives for the August 2023 Performance. - Discussion on Potential Collaboration Plans with BCI Minerals regarding the acquisition of salt mines in Australia.	September 15, 2023	RIS-18/KOM/2023

No	Month	Discussion Agenda	Date	Minutes No
10	October	- Evaluation of the Company Performance for September 2023 including Board of Directors' responses to the Board of Commissioners' Directives for the September 2023 Performance. - Discussion on the Company's KPI Realization up to September 2023. - Follow-up by the Board of Directors on the MIND ID Holding Directives for the period July 2023 as stated in the MIND ID Director of Portfolio and Business Development letter No. 432/E.DIRPPU/IX/2023 dated September 5, 2023. - Brief explanation from the Board of Directors on the proposed candidates for the Board of Directors of PT Borneo Alumina Indonesia. - Brief explanation from the Board of Directors on the proposed candidates for the Board of Directors of PT Industri Baterai Indonesia. - Discussion on the Settlement of Assets and Liabilities after the splitoff.	October 21, 2023	RIS-20/KOM/2023
11	November	- Initial Discussion on the Company's 2024 RKAP. - Evaluation of the Company Performance for October 2023 including Board of Directors' responses to the Board of Commissioners' Directives for the October 2023 Performance.	December 27, 2023	RIS-22/KOM/2024
12	Desember	- Evaluation of the Company Performance for November 2023 including Board of Directors' responses to the Board of Commissioners' Directives for the November 2023 Performance. - Discussion on the CPC Project Cancellation including mitigating the risk of incurring sunk costs for the project in question.	January 6, 2024	RIS-24/KOM/2024

Board of Commissioners Attendance Level at the Internal Meetings and Joint Meetings in 2023

No	List of Attendees		Internal Meetings			Joint Meetings		
			Total	Total	%	Total	Total	%
	Name	Position	Name	Position		Name	Position	
1	Doni Monardo*	President Commissioner	3	3	100%	3	3	100%
2	Muhammad Munir*	Independent Commissioner	3	3	100%	3	3	100%
3	Nicolaus Teguh Budi Harjanto*	Commissioner	3	3	100%	3	3	100%
4	Ridwan Djamaluddin*	Commissioner	2	3	100%	3	3	100%
5	Jhoni Ginting	President Commissioner	9	9	100%	9	9	100%
6	Ilyas Asaad	Commissioner	12	12	100%	12	12	100%
7	Martuani Sormin	Independent Commissioner	11	12	100%	11	12	100%
8	Ahmad Erani Yustika	Commissioner	12	12	100%	11	12	100%

*) Ceased serving on March 21, 2023

Board of Directors Meetings

The rules, procedures and policies regarding the frequency of Board of Directors Meetings are determined in the Board of Commissioners Charter.

Board of Directors Meeting Policy

Board of Directors meetings must be held periodically, at least once a month, and at these meetings the Board of Directors may invite the Board of Commissioners. A Board of Directors Meeting can be held at any time if:

1. It is considered necessary by one or more members of the Board of Directors;
2. There is a written request from one or more members of the Board of Commissioners; or
3. Upon written request from 1 (one) or more Shareholders who together represent 1/10 (one tenth) or more of the total number of shares with voting rights.

Implementation of the 2023 Internal Board of Directors Meetings

No.	Date	Meeting Participants
1	February 15, 2023	- Hendi Prio Santoso - Danny Praditya - Dilo Seno Widagdo - Devi Pradnya Paramita - Dany Amrul Ichdan
2	February 17, 2023	- Hendi Prio Santoso - Danny Praditya - Dilo Seno Widagdo - Devi Pradnya Paramita - Dany Amrul Ichdan
3	March 15, 2023	- Hendi Prio Santoso - Danny Praditya - Dilo Seno Widagdo - Devi Pradnya Paramita - Dany Amrul Ichdan
4	March 28, 2023	- Danny Praditya - Rainaldy Harahap - Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho - Devi Pradnya Paramita
5	April 5, 2023	- Danny Praditya - Rainaldy Harahap - Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho - Devi Pradnya Paramita
6	April 13, 2023	- Danny Praditya - Rainaldy Harahap - Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho - Devi Pradnya Paramita
7	April 20, 2023	- Danny Praditya - Rainaldy Harahap - Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho - Devi Pradnya Paramita
8	May 2, 2023	- Danny Praditya - Rainaldy Harahap - Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho - Devi Pradnya Paramita
9	May 4, 2023	- Danny Praditya - Rainaldy Harahap - Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho - Devi Pradnya Paramita

No.	Date	Meeting Participants
10	May 22, 2023	- Danny Praditya - Rainaldy Harahap - Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho - Devi Pradnya Paramita
11	May 24, 2023	- Danny Praditya - Rainaldy Harahap - Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho - Devi Pradnya Paramita
12	June 22, 2023	- Danny Praditya - Rainaldy Harahap - Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho - Devi Pradnya Paramita - Melati Sarnita
13	June 27, 2023	- Danny Praditya - Rainaldy Harahap - Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho - Devi Pradnya Paramita - Melati Sarnita
14	July 18, 2023	- Danny Praditya - Rainaldy Harahap - Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho - Devi Pradnya Paramita - Melati Sarnita
15	July 25, 2023	- Danny Praditya - Rainaldy Harahap - Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho - Devi Pradnya Paramita - Melati Sarnita
16	August 1, 2023	- Danny Praditya - Rainaldy Harahap - Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho - Devi Pradnya Paramita - Melati Sarnita
17	August 8, 2023	- Danny Praditya - Rainaldy Harahap - Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho - Devi Pradnya Paramita - Melati Sarnita
18	August 10, 2023	- Danny Praditya - Rainaldy Harahap - Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho - Devi Pradnya Paramita - Melati Sarnita

No.	Date	Meeting Participants	No.	Date	Meeting Participants
19	August 15, 2023	- Danny Praditya - Rainaldy Harahap - Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho - Devi Pradnya Paramita - Melati Sarnita	24	September 13, 2023	- Danny Praditya - Rainaldy Harahap - Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho - Devi Pradnya Paramita - Melati Sarnita
20	August 21, 2023	- Danny Praditya - Rainaldy Harahap - Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho - Devi Pradnya Paramita - Melati Sarnita	25	October 5, 2023	- Danny Praditya - Rainaldy Harahap - Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho - Devi Pradnya Paramita - Melati Sarnita
21	August 29, 2023	- Danny Praditya - Rainaldy Harahap - Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho - Devi Pradnya Paramita - Melati Sarnita	26	October 13, 2023	- Danny Praditya - Rainaldy Harahap - Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho - Devi Pradnya Paramita - Melati Sarnita
22	September 4, 2023	- Danny Praditya - Rainaldy Harahap - Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho - Devi Pradnya Paramita - Melati Sarnita	27	October 17, 2023	- Danny Praditya - Rainaldy Harahap - Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho - Devi Pradnya Paramita - Melati Sarnita
23	September 6, 2023	- Danny Praditya - Rainaldy Harahap - Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho - Devi Pradnya Paramita - Melati Sarnita	28	December 12, 2023	- Danny Praditya - Rainaldy Harahap - Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho - Devi Pradnya Paramita - Melati Sarnita

Directors' Attendance Level at Internal Meetings and Joint Meetings in 2023

Name and Position	Period of Service	Joint Meetings of the Board of Directors with the Board of Commissioners			Total Board of Directors Meetings		
		Number and (%) Attendance			Number and (%) Attendance		
		Number of Meetings	Total Attendance	%	Number of Meetings	Total Attendance	%
Hendi Prio Santoso (President Director)	January 1 – March 21, 2023	3	3	100%	3	3	100%
Danny Praditya (President Director)*	January 1 – December 31, 2023	12	12	100%	28	28	100%
Dilo Seno Widagdo (Director of Business Development)	January 1 – March 21, 2023	3	3	100%	3	3	100%
Devi Pradnya Paramita (Director of Finance)	January 1 – December 31, 2023	12	12	100%	28	28	100%
Dany Amrul Ichdan (Director of Institutional Relations)	January 1 – March 21, 2023	3	3	100%	3	3	100%
Rainaldy Harahap (Director of Operations)	March 21 – December 31, 2023	8	8	100%	25	25	100%
Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho (Director of Human Capital)	March 21 – December 31, 2023	8	8	100%	25	25	100%
Melati Sarnita (Director of Business Development)	June 16 – December 31, 2023	6	6	100%	16	16	100%

*) Danny Praditya was appointed as President Director on March 21 2023, after previously serving as Company Director of Operations and Portfolio.



Disclosure of Affiliated Relationships between the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and the Majority and/or Controlling Shareholders

No members of the Company's Board of Commissioners have Affiliated Relationships with other members of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and Shareholders, as shown in the following table:

Nama	Familial Relationship with						Familial Relationship with					
	Board of Commissioners		Board of Directors		Shareholders		Board of Commissioners		Board of Directors		Shareholders	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Board of Commissioners												
Jhoni Ginting		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
Martuani Sormin		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
Ahmad Erani Yustika		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
Ilyas Asaad		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
Board of Directors												
Danny Praditya		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
Rainaldy Harahap		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
Devi Pradnya Paramita		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
Melati Sarnita		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓

Disclosure of the Commissioners and Directors Concurrent Positions

Prohibited Concurrent Positions for the Board of Commissioners

Members of the Board of Commissioners are prohibited from holding concurrent positions as:

1. Members of the Board of Directors at State-Owned Enterprises, Regional-Owned Enterprises, Private-Owned Enterprises;
2. Other positions in accordance with statutory provisions, political party administrators and/or legislative candidates/ members and/or regional head/deputy regional head candidates; and or;
3. Other positions that may create a conflict of interest.

Prohibited Concurrent Positions for the Board of Directors Concurrent Positions

Members of the Board of Directors are prohibited from holding concurrent positions as:

1. Members of the Board of Directors at State-Owned Enterprises, Regional-Owned Enterprises and Private-Owned Enterprises;
2. Members of the Board of Commissioners/Supervisory Board of State-Owned Enterprises;
3. Other structural and functional positions in central and/or regional government agencies/institutions;
4. Other positions in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations, political party administrators and/or legislative candidates/members and/or regional head/deputy regional head candidates; and or
5. Other positions that may give rise to a conflict of interest;
6. They are dismissed based on a physical GMS decision, a Minister's decision as a GMS, or a circular decision of all Shareholders.



In addition, members of the Board of Directors are prohibited from holding concurrent positions as members of the Board of Commissioners in other companies, unless as:

1. Members of the Board of Commissioners in a BUMN subsidiary/joint venture, provided they are only entitled to receive income as a member of the Board of Commissioners in 1 (one) or more subsidiary/joint venture, with a maximum of 30% (thirty percent) of the salary as the Member of the Board of Directors in the BUMN, while other/excess income is transferred to the income of the BUMN concerned;
2. Members of the Board of Commissioners in other companies to represent/fight for the interests of BUMN as long as they obtain permission from the Minister.

Former members of the BUMN Board of Directors can also become members of the Board of Commissioners/Supervisory Board of the BUMN concerned, after not having served as a member of a BUMN Board of Directors for at least 1 (one) year, except under certain conditions decided by the Minister to maintain the sustainability of the BUMN restructuring program, as long as there are no other statutory provisions that prohibit it.

Disclosure of Members of the Board of Directors and Members of the Board of Commissioners Share Ownership

The following shows the transparency of INALUM share ownership reported to the regulator:

Name	Position	Share Ownership in INALUM
Board of Commissioners		
Jhoni Ginting	President Commissioner/Independent Commissioner	Nihil
Martuani Sormin	Independent Commissioner	Nihil
Ahmad Erani Yustika	Commissioner	Nihil
Ilyas Asaad	Commissioner	Nihil
Board of Directors		
Danny Praditya	President Director	Nihil
Rainaldy Harahap	Director of Operations	Nihil
Benny Alexander FD. Wiwoho	Director of Human Capital	Nihil
Devi Pradnya Paramita	Director of Finance	Nihil
Melati Sarnita	Director of Business Development	Nihil

SUPPORTING ORGANS UNDER THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

To assist in the smooth running of its duties, the Board of Commissioners has appointed a Board of Commissioners Secretariat, with the costs borne by the Company. The Board of Commissioners Secretariat is led by the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, and is assisted by the Board of Commissioners Secretariat staff.

Work Guidelines for the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners

The Secretary to the Board of Commissioners' duties refers to the work guidelines contained in the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Board Manual, which were ratified in April 2020. The Board Manual regulates the following:

1. Secretary to the Board of Commissioners' Term of Office
2. Secretary to the Board of Commissioners' terms and criteria
3. Secretary to the Board of Commissioners' duties
4. Secretary to the Board of Commissioners' authority

Criteria

The Secretary to the Board of Commissioners/Supervisory Board of SOEs must fulfill the following requirements:

1. Understand the management, supervision and development systems in SOEs;
2. Have good integrity;
3. Understand the secretariat functions; and
4. Has the ability to communicate and coordinate well.

Term of Office

The Secretary to the Board of Commissioners comes from outside the Company. The term of office for the Secretary and the Board of Commissioners Secretariat Staff has been determined by the Board of Commissioners for a maximum of 3 (three) years, and they can be reappointed for a maximum of 2 (two) years, without prejudice to the right of the Board of Commissioners to dismiss them at any time.

Appointment and Dismissal of the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners

Appointment and Dismissal of the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners

1. The SOE Board of Commissioners/Supervisory Board must form a Board of Commissioners Secretariat/Supervisory Board led by a secretary to the Board of Commissioners/Supervisory Board and assisted by staff of the Board of Commissioners Secretariat/Supervisory Board;
2. The Secretary to the Board of Commissioners/Supervisory Board of the SOE and the staff of the Board of Commissioners Secretariat/Supervisory Board are appointed and dismissed by the SOE Board of Commissioners/Supervisory Board;
3. The Secretary to the SOE Board of Commissioners/Supervisory Board must come from outside the SOE concerned.

Secretary to the Board of Commissioners Profile



Wilma Darwin

Secretary to the Board of Commissioners

In office since September 21, 2023

Personal Data	: Indonesian citizen
Age	: 51 years old as of December 31, 2023
Domicile	: DKI Jakarta, Indonesia
Education History	: • Master's degree (S2) in Accounting, Universitas Indonesia (2008) • Bachelor's degree (S1) in Management, Universitas Andalas (1995)
Work Experience	: • Secretary to the Board of Commissioners/Dewas at PT Bukit Asam Tbk (April 2019–April 2024) • Secretary to the Board of Commissioners/Dewas at PT TIMAH Tbk (July 2016–July 2019) • Secretary to the Board of Commissioners/Dewas at PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero) (October 2013–July 2016) • Secretary to the Board of Commissioners/Dewas at PT Utama Karya (Persero) (September 2008–September 2013) • Management of Young State Enterprises, Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises (KBUMN) (June 9, 2020–present) • Head of Sub-Sector I Minority State-Owned Portfolio, KBUMN (January 09, 2019– June 8, 2020) • Acting Head of Mining, Strategic Industry and Media Sub-Sector Ia-1, KBUMN (October 20, 2016– July 6, 2017) • Head of Mining, Strategic Industry and Media Sub-Sector Ib-2, KBUMN (October 22, 2015–January 8, 2019) • Head of Strategic Industrial Business Sub-Sector IIIa, KBUMN (May 9, 2014– October 21, 2015) • Head of Services Business Sub-Division Ia2, KBUMN (September 19, 2013– May 8, 2014) • Head of Infrastructure and Logistics Business Subdivision IIb2, KBUMN (October 8, 2010– September 18, 2013) • Head of Governance and Risk Management Sub Division for Planning, Construction and Engineering Services Business II, KBUMN (May 21, 2008– October 7, 2010)



Based on Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-05/09/2023 dated September 21, 2023 concerning the Dismissal and Appointment of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners as well as Adjustment of the Honorarium and Facilities of the Board of Commissioners Secretarial Staff in PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium, the Board of Commissioners also appointed Ryan Alief Putra as Staff Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, to assist the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in carrying out its functions and duties.

Secretary to the Board of Commissioners Duties and Responsibilities

The Secretary to the Board of Commissioners is tasked with carrying out activities to assist the Board of Commissioners in carrying out the following duties:

1. Organizing meetings, including meeting material (briefing sheets) for the Board of Commissioners;
2. Preparing minutes of meetings of the Board of Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association;
3. Administering Board of Commissioners documents, including incoming letters, outgoing letters, minutes of meetings and other documents;
4. Preparing a draft Work Plan and Budget for the Board of Commissioners;
5. Preparing draft reports for the Board of Commissioners;
6. Carrying out other duties of the Board of Commissioners.

In addition to carrying out these duties, the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, as head of the Secretariat, carries out other duties including:

1. Ensuring the Board of Commissioners complies with statutory regulations and applies GCG principles;
2. Providing information required by the Board of Commissioners periodically and/or at any time if requested;
3. Coordinating Committee members, if necessary to facilitate the Board of Commissioners duties;
4. Acting as a liaison officer for the Board of Commissioners with other parties.

In the context of orderly GCG administration and implementation, the Board of Commissioners Secretariat is obliged to ensure that documents carrying out its activities are properly stored in the Company.

Remuneration Policy for Secretary to the Board of Commissioners

The Secretary to the Board of Commissioners is given an honorarium at the Company's expense, the amount of which is determined by the Board of Commissioners taking into account the Company's capabilities. In addition, the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners is given allowances and other facilities.

The honorarium policy for the Company's Secretary to the Board of Commissioners and staff has been stated in the Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-05/09/2023 dated September 21, 2023 concerning the Dismissal and Appointment of the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, as well as Adjustment of the Honorarium and Facilities of the Board of Commissioners Secretarial Staff in PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium, with the following details:

1. Secretary to the Board of Commissioners at 15% of the President Director's salary
2. Board of Commissioners Secretarial Staff at 5% of the President Director's salary

Implementation of Duties in 2023

During 2023, the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners carried out the following duties:

1. Prepared response letters for the Board of Commissioners regarding proposed corporate actions to be carried out by the Board of Directors.
2. Prepared minutes of internal meetings and joint meetings of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors with the meeting dynamics.
3. Prepared activities for the Board of Commissioners and Board of Commissioners Committees, including:
 - a. Meeting material for the Board of Commissioners and Board of Commissioners Committees;
 - b. Letters and reports from the Board of Commissioners to be submitted to the Board of Directors and the GMS as well as other administrative documentation;
 - c. Support for the Board of Commissioners and Board of Commissioners Committees official travel activities;
 - d. Support for training activities for the Board of Commissioners; and
 - e. Other matters.

Performance Evaluation and Assessment of the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners by the Board of Commissioners

Every year, the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners performance is assessed by the Board of Commissioners based on the core duties carried out by the Secretary. During 2023, the Board of Commissioners assesses that the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners had implemented the work program set at the beginning of the year well. The Secretary to the Board of Commissioners was also considered to have fulfilled all needs related to the Company's supervisory function.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

INALUM established an Audit Committee to assist in carrying out the supervisory and advisory functions. In this area, the Board of Commissioners required an Audit Committee whose duties include professional and independent reviews, and suggestions and recommendations for the interests of the Company.

Audit Committee Work Guidelines

The Company has prepared an Audit Committee Charter that was approved through Board of Commissioners Decree PC-03/05/2023 dated May 25, 2023 concerning the Dismissal and Appointment of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium Audit Committee Members, and included:

1. Audit Committee Members' Term of Office;
2. Audit Committee Members' Honorarium;
3. Audit Committee Members' duties and responsibilities.

Criteria

Audit Committee members must meet the following requirements:

1. Have good integrity and sufficient knowledge and work experience in the field of supervision/inspection;
2. Have no personal interests/relationships that could have a negative impact and conflict of interest on the Company;
3. Can communicate effectively;
4. Can provide sufficient time to complete the duties; and
5. Other requirements stipulated in the Audit Committee Charter, if necessary

Term of Office

The Audit Committee members' term of office for those who are not members of the Company's Board of Commissioners/Supervisory Board is a maximum of 3 (three) years, which can be extended once for a 2 (two) year term of office, without prejudice to the right of the Board of Commissioners/Supervisory Board to dismiss them at any time.

Duties and Responsibilities

1. Reviewing the financial information to be released by PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium to the public and/or related authorities, including financial reports, projections and other reports related to PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium's financial information.
2. Providing independent opinions in the event of differences of opinion between Management and Public Accountants regarding the services they provide.
3. Providing recommendations to the Board of Commissioners regarding the appointment of a Public Accountant based on independence, scope of assignment, and amount of fees.
4. Reviewing the audits by the Internal Control Unit (SPI) and supervising the follow-up actions by the Board of Directors regarding the SPI findings.
5. Reviewing the audits by external auditors, including the Financial Audit Agency (BPK), and supervising the follow-up actions by the Board of Directors regarding the external auditor's findings.
6. Assisting the Board of Commissioners to ensure the effectiveness of the internal control system and the effectiveness of carrying out the duties of external auditors and internal auditors.
7. Providing recommendations regarding improvements to the management control system and its implementation.
8. Reviewing complaints related to the accounting and financial reporting processes of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium.
9. Maintaining the confidentiality of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium documents, data and information.
10. Identifying and providing recommendations on matters that require the attention of the Board of Commissioners.
11. Making adjustments to the Audit Committee Charter.
12. Carrying out other assignments given by the Board of Commissioners.



Composition, Appointment and Dismissal of the Audit Committee

In 2023, there were changes to the Audit Committee composition based on the PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium Board of Commissioners Decree of No. PC-03/05/2023 dated May 25, 2023, concerning the Dismissal and Appointment of Members of the PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium Audit Committee. The INALUM Audit Committee composition as of December 31, 2023 was as follows.

Name	Position	Basis for Appointment	Term of Office	Period in Office
Martuani Sormin	Committee Chair	Following the term of office on the Board of Commissioners		
Ahmad Erani Yustika	Committee Member			
Hendi Subandi	Committee Member	Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-03/05/2023 dated May 25, 2023	May 25, 2023 - May 25, 2026	1 st
Dyan Garneta	Committee Member	Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-03/05/2023 dated May 25, 2023	May 25, 2023 - May 25, 2026	1 st

Audit Committee Profile



Martuani Sormin
Audit Committee Chair

The profile of the Audit Committee Chair, Martuani Sormin, can be seen in the Company Profile chapter in the Board of Commissioners profile section in this Annual Report.



Ahmad Erani Yustika
Audit Committee Member

The profile of Audit Committee Member, Ahmad Erani Yustika, can be seen in the Company Profile chapter in the Board of Commissioners profile section in this Annual Report.



Hendi Subandi

Audit Committee Member

In office from May 25, 2023 - May 25, 2026

Personal Data	: Indonesian citizen
Age	: 42 years old as of December 31, 2023
Domicile	: East Java, Indonesia
Education History	: • Doctorate (S3) in Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Airlangga (Ongoing from 2018-now) • Master's degree (S2) in Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Airlangga (2012) • Bachelor's degree (S1) in Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Brawijaya (2006)
Legal Basis of Appointment	: Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-03/05/2023 dated May 25, 2023
Certification Held	: • Indonesia Internal Audit Practitioner from The Institute of Internal Auditors (2023) • Chartered Accountant from the Indonesian Accountants Association (IAI) (2017) • State Register of Accountants (RNA 5599) from the Indonesian Ministry of Finance (2015)
Pengalaman Kerja	: • Research Expert Team, Analysis, Information and Policy Agency (BAIK) KADIN (2021–present) • Trainer, USAID-DevTech Systems.Inc (2021) • Freelance Auditor, KAP Moh Wildan & Adi Darmawan (2019–present) • Executive Director and Senior Researcher, Institute for Tax Reform & Public Policy (Instep) (2018) • Trainer, AusAID-Program AIPD-LPPM UB (2015) • Part-time Accounting and Taxation Teaching Staff, FEB UB (2012-present)
Affiliated Relationships	: Has no affiliated relationships with other members of the Audit Committee



Dyan Garneta

Member of the Audit Committee

In office from May 25, 2023 - May 25, 2026

Personal Data	: Indonesian citizen
Usia	: 42 years old as of December 31, 2023
Domisili	: DKI Jakarta, Indonesia
Riwayat Pendidikan	: • Master of Food Science (S2), Technology, and Nutrition, Dublin Institute of Technology under Erasmus Mundus Scholarship (2009) • Bachelor's degree (S1) in Food and Agricultural Products Technology, Universitas Gadjah Mada (2006)
Legal Basis of Appointment	: Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-03/05/2023 dated May 25, 2023
Certification Held	: • Indonesia Internal Audit Practitioner (IIAP) from the Institute of Internal Auditors Indonesia (2022) • Certification in Risk Management Assurance (CRMA) from the Institute of Internal Auditors (2022) • Certified Forensic Auditor (CFrA) from BNSP (2021) • Certified Internal Auditor (CIA) from the Institute of Internal Auditors (2020) • Certified Government Auditing Professional (CGAP) from the Institute of Internal Auditors (2018)
Work Experience	: • Intermediate Auditor, Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia (2021–present) • Junior Auditor, Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia (2014–2021) • First Auditor, Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia (2010–2014)
Affiliated Relationships	: Has no affiliated relationships with other members of the Audit Committee

Independence of the Audit Committee

1. Audit Committee members do not come from Public Accounting Firms that have provided audit and/or non-audit services to the Company in the last year.
2. Members of the Audit Committee are not people who have had the authority and responsibility to plan, lead or control the Company's activities within the last year before being appointed by the Board of Commissioners.
3. Members of the Audit Committee do not have any direct or indirect business relationships related to the Company's business activities, and members of the Audit Committee must not have blood or joint family relationships up to the third degree either in a straight or sideways line with members of the Board of Commissioners and/or members of the Board of Directors.

Competency Development

To improve skills and broaden understanding so that they can support the supervisory duties of the Board of Commissioners, INALUM facilitates the Audit Committee in participating in competency development programs that are tailored to the Company's business dynamics. The Audit Committee attended the following trainings, seminars or workshops in 2023.

No.	Name and Position	Name of Training/Workshop/Conference/Seminar	Date	Place	Type of Education	Organizer
1	Hendi Subandi (Member)	IIA Indonesia National Conference	August 30-31, 2023	Jakarta	Training	IIA
		BSE GRC Masterclass – Socialization of BUMN & BUMN Subsidiary Ratings	September 14, 2023	Jakarta	Training	KBUMN
2	Dyan Garneta P. S.	IIA Indonesia National Conference	August 30-31, 2023	Jakarta	Training	IIA
		BSE GRC Masterclass – Socialization of BUMN & BUMN Subsidiary Ratings	September 14, 2023	Jakarta	Training	KBUMN
		BSE GRC Masterclass – CG Methodology and Environmental and Social Management System	October 5, 2023	Jakarta	Training	KBUMN
		BSE GRC Masterclass – Joint Venture between SOE and Private Sector	October 19, 2023	Jakarta	Training	KBUMN
		BSE GRC Masterclass – GRC Integrated Information for Supervisory Board	October 25, 2023	Jakarta	Training	KBUMN

Frequency of Audit Committee Meetings and Attendance Level of Audit Committee Members at These Meetings

In 2023, the Audit Committee held 10 (ten) meetings with the attendance of each Audit Committee member as follows:

No.	Date	Meeting Agenda	Participants	Reasons for the Audit Committee's Absence from Meetings
1	May 17, 2023	• Audit follow-up • Discussion on financial and operational performance • Discussion on HC • Discussion on SER • Discussion on Risk Management • Discussion on strategic projects	• M. Munir • Widodo Setiadharmaji • Eko Wisnu Warsitosunu	-

No.	Date	Meeting Agenda	Participants	Reasons for the Audit Committee's Absence from Meetings
2	June 12, 2023	- Audit follow-up - Discussion on financial and operational performance - Discussion on HC - Discussion on SER - Discussion on Risk Management - Discussion on strategic projects - Follow up on suggestions from the Board of Commissioners	- Martuani Sormin - Hendi Subandi - Dyan Garneta	-
3	July 11, 2023	- Audit follow-up - Discussion on financial and operational performance - Discussion on HC - Discussion on SER - Discussion on Risk Management - Discussion on strategic projects - Follow up on suggestions from the Board of Commissioners	- Martuani Sormin - Hendi Subandi - Dyan Garneta	-
4	August 10, 2023	- Audit follow-up - Discussion on financial and operational performance - Discussion on HC - Discussion on SER - Discussion on Risk Management - Discussion on strategic projects - Follow up on suggestions from the Board of Commissioners	- Martuani Sormin - Hendi Subandi - Dyan Garneta	-
5	September 8, 2023	- Follow up on suggestions from the Board of Commissioners - Discussion on financial performance - Discussion on HC - Discussion on SER - Discussion on Risk Management - Discussion on strategic projects - Audit follow-up	- Martuani Sormin - Hendi Subandi - Dyan Garneta	-
6	October 11, 2023	- Follow up on suggestions from the Board of Commissioners - Discussion on financial performance - Discussion on HC - Discussion on SER	- Martuani Sormin - Hendi Subandi - Dyan Garneta	
7	October 12, 2023	- Discussion on Risk Management - Discussion on strategic projects - Audit follow-up - Discussion on updates to follow-up of MIND ID Holding's directives	- Martuani Sormin - Hendi Subandi - Dyan Garneta	
8	November 14, 2023	- Discussion on strategic projects - Audit follow-up - Discussion on operational finance - Discussion on updates to follow-up of Board of Commissioners' directives - Discussion on updates to follow-up of MIND ID Holding's directives	- Martuani Sormin - Hendi Subandi - Dyan Garneta	
9	November 15, 2023	- Internal Audit management performance up to October 2023 - Discussion on Risk Management - Discussion on SER and conservation of Lake Toba - Discussion on HC - Discussion on KPI progress updates up to October 2023 - Discussion on initial draft of 2024 RKAP	- Martuani Sormin - Hendi Subandi - Dyan Garneta	

No.	Date	Meeting Agenda	Participants	Reasons for the Audit Committee's Absence from Meetings
10	December 15, 2023	- Discussion on financial and operational performance - Audit follow-up - Discussion on strategic projects - Financial Performance of Subsidiaries	- Martuani Sormin - Hendi Subandi - Dyan Garneta	-

Audit Committee Meetings Attendance Recapitulation

Name and Position	Number of Meetings	Total Attendance	Percentage Attended
Martuani Sormin (Audit Committee Chair)	10	9	90%
Ahmad Erani Yustika (Member)*	9	7	78%
Widodo Setiadharmaji (Member)**	1	1	100%
Eko Wisnu Warsitosunu (Member)**	1	1	100%
Hendi Subandi (Member)**	9	9	100%
Dyan Garneta (Member)**	9	9	100%

*) Ahmad Erani Yustika served as a member of the Audit Committee since March 21, 2023.

**) Widodo Setiadharmaji and Eko Wisnu Warsitosunu ceased serving as members of the Audit Committee on May 25, 2023, and were replaced by Hendi Subandi and Dyan Garneta who were appointed on May 25, 2023.

Remuneration Policy for the Audit Committee

The remuneration for Audit Committee members who are not members of the Board of Commissioners is given in the form of an honorarium determined by the Board of Commissioners after taking into account the Company's financial capacity, and is 15% of the President Director's salary, as stated in Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-03/05/2023 dated May 25, 2023.

Implementation of Audit Committee Duties in 2023

During 2023, the Audit Committee carried out the following duties:

1. Held regular monthly meetings to discuss monthly performance evaluations by inviting related parties from the Company.
2. Provided suggestions and recommendations to the Board of Commissioners regarding the 2023 RKAP.
3. Provided suggestions and recommendations to the Board of Commissioners regarding the 2023 Company Annual Report.
4. Reviewed the Company's 2022 Audited Financial Report.
5. Reviewed the monthly reports on the Company's operational and financial performance.
6. Provided suggestions and recommendations to the Board of Commissioners regarding PKBL policies and procurement systems in the Company.
7. Reviewed the Company's investment plans and overall performance.
8. Assisted in the selection and appointment process of External Auditors.
9. Supervised the implementation of internal and external audits.
10. Reviewed the results of audits carried out by Internal and External Auditors.
11. Discussed and reconfirmed the results of the internal audit conducted by SPI.
12. Conducted discussions with External Auditors on accounting policies and information technology systems.

Performance Evaluation and Assessment of the Audit Committee by the Board of Commissioners

Every year, the Audit Committee performance is assessed by the Board of Commissioners based on the core tasks carried out by the Audit Committee. During 2023, the Board of Commissioners assesses that the Audit Committee had carried out its duties and functions well. This is reflected in the effectiveness of the meetings held every month meetings held, as well as the supervision of the management of the Company by the Board of Directors.

NOMINATION, REMUNERATION, RISK MONITORING AND GCG COMMITTEE (NRRMGCG)

To assist it in carrying out its supervisory and advisory duties, the Board of Commissioners requires an NRRMGCG Committee whose duties include professionally and independently conducting reviews, and providing suggestions and recommendations in the interests of the Company. This committee was established based on the Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-04/04/2021 dated April 28, 2021 concerning Changes in the Nomenclature of the Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee to become the INALUM Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee.

NRPRGCG Committee Work Guidelines

The Company has compiled a Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring, and GCG Committee Charter that was ratified through Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-04/05/2023 concerning the dismissal and appointment of members of the Nomination Committee, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring, and GCG of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium, and was approved on May 25, 2023.

The work charter regulates the following:

1. NRRMGCG Committee members' term of office;
2. NRRMGCG Committee members' honorarium;
3. NRRMGCG Committee members' duties and responsibilities.

NRPRGCG Committee Criteria

Members of the Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committees must meet the following requirements:

1. Have good integrity and sufficient knowledge and work experience in the field of supervision/inspection;
2. Do not have personal interests/links that can have a negative impact and/or a conflict of interest with the Company;
3. Can communicate effectively;
4. Can provide enough time to complete their duties; and
5. Have other requirements stipulated in the NRRMGCG Committee Charter, if needed.

Term of Office

The term of office for members of the Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee who are not members of the Board of Commissioners/Supervisory Board of the Company is a maximum of 3 (three) years, which can be extended once for a 2 (two) year term of office, without reducing the rights of the Board of Commissioners/Supervisory Board to dismiss them at any time.

Composition, Appointment, and Dismissal of the NRRMGCG Committee

In 2023, there were changes to the NRRMGCG Committee composition based on the PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-04/05/2023 dated May 25, 2023, concerning the Dismissal and Appointment of Members of the Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium. The INALUM NRRMGCG Committee composition as of December 31, 2023 was as follows.

Name	Position	Basis for Appointment	Term of Office	Period in Office
Ilyas Asaad	Committee Chair	Following term of office in the Board of Commissioners		
Jhoni Ginting	Committee Member			
Radhius Pandu Winata	Committee Member	Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-04/05/20230 dated May 25, 2023	May 25, 2023 - May 25, 2026	1 st

NRRMGCG Committee Profiles



Ilyas Asaad
Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee Chair

The profile of the Audit Committee Chair, Ilyas Asaad, can be seen in the Company Profile chapter in the Board of Commissioners profile section in this Annual Report.



Jhoni Ginting
Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee Member

The profile of Audit Committee Member Jhoni Ginting can be seen in the Company Profile chapter in the Board of Commissioners profile section in this Annual Report.



Radhius Pandu Winata

Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee Member

In office from May 25, 2023 - May 25, 2026

citizenship	: Indonesian citizen
Age	: 39 years old as of December 31, 2023
Domicile	: West Java, Indonesia
Education History	: • Doctorate (S3) Finance, Universitas Indonesia (Ongoing from 2018-present) • Master's degree (S2) in Financial Management, Universitas Negeri Jakarta (2013) • Diploma 4 (D4) Accounting, Politeknik Keuangan Negara STAN (2009) • Diploma 3 (D3) in Accounting, Politeknik Keuangan Negara STAN (2005)
Legal Basis of Appointment	: Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-04/05/2023 dated May 25, 2023
Certification Held	: • Certified Risk Professional from the Capital Market Certification Institute (2023) • Indonesia Internal Audit Practitioner from The Institute of Internal Auditors (2023) • Ecosystem Strategy for Financial Value Creation from TAP KAPITAL INDONESIA (2023) • Risk Management: GRC Implementation in the VUCA Era from TAP KAPITAL INDONESIA (2023) • Government Procurement Expert from the National Procurement Policy Agency (2017) • Certified Professional Talent Management (CPTM®) from Lutan Edukasi (2014) • International Certificate IV in Training and Assessment from Royal Melbourne Institute Technology, Australia (2013) • Certified Assessor Training (CAT®) from GML Consulting (2012)
Work Experience	: • Lecturer, Politeknik Keuangan Negara STAN, Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia (March 2010–present) • Head of Human Resources Development Subdivision, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (August 2015–September 2019) • Commitment Officer (PPK) - Salary & Benefits, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (May 2015–December 2017) • Acting Head of Human Resources Development Subdivision, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (May 2013–August 2015) • Human Resources Division Staff, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (April 2011–April 2013) • Planning and Development Division Staff, Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia (November 2005–March 2011)
Affiliated Relationships	: Has no affiliated relationships with other members of the Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee

Duties and Responsibilities

1. Conducting regular reviews of the Company's Talent Management System as well as monitoring and evaluating its application.
2. Evaluating the Talent Classification system and procedures carried out by the Board of Directors.
3. Validating and calibrating the talent selected by the Board of Directors for the Board of Commissioners, to produce a list of talent to be nominated by the Board of Commissioners to the Shareholders.
4. Evaluating prospective Company Representatives to be proposed as Members of subsidiary Board of Directors or Board of Commissioners, before being submitted to Shareholders.
5. Evaluating the proposed Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for individual members of the Board of Directors.
6. Preparing the proposed individual performance evaluation system for Members of the Board of Directors and/or Members of the Board of Commissioners.
7. Preparing development program proposals for members of the Board of Directors and/or members of the Board of Commissioners.
8. Evaluating remuneration policies for employees that require approval/response from the Board of Commissioners.

9. Evaluating the Board of Directors' proposals regarding the Company's organizational structure.
10. Reviewing the risk management activities carried out by the Board of Directors, if the Company does not have a risk monitoring function under the Board of Commissioners.
11. Supervising and evaluating the enterprise risk management strategies, methods, policies and systems in an effort to increase the Enterprise Risk Management activities effectiveness.
12. Monitoring potential risks faced by the Company.
13. Supervising, evaluating and monitoring the social, environmental and governance responsibility aspects.
14. Preparing the Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee Charter.
15. Assisting with the review of the risk management system prepared by the Board of Directors and providing input and recommendations regarding risk tolerance taken by the Company.

NRRMGCG Committee Authorities

When carrying out its duties, the Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee has the authority to:

1. Making recommendations to the Board of Commissioners for candidates to INALUM's Board of Directors (including Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Subsidiaries) and Top Talent BOD-1 in the HIPO & Promotable categories.
2. Accessing information on employees, funds, assets and other Company resources related to risk management & GCG in each subsidiary.
3. If needed, establishing ad-hoc teams, with the criteria and the assignment period adjusted to the needs and type of work.
4. Authority to obtain professional opinions from INALUM internal or third parties such as consultants or legal experts.
5. Obtaining information on employees, funds, assets and other Company resources related to risk management & GCG.

NRRMGCG Committee Independence

Members of the NRRMGCG Committee do not have any direct or indirect business relationships related to the Company's business activities, and members of the NRRMGCG Committee may not have blood or joint familial relationships up to the third degree either in a straight or sideways line with members of the Board of Commissioners and/or members of the Board of Directors.

Competency Development

To broaden their understanding and to improve the skills needed to support the Board of Commissioners supervisory function, INALUM provides facilities for the NRRMGCG Committee to participate in competency development programs tailored to the Company's business. The following shows the training, seminars or workshops attended by the NRRMGCG Committee in 2023.

No.	Name and Position	Name of Training/Workshop/Conference/Seminar	Date	Place	Type of Education	Organizer
1	Radhius Pandhu Winata (Member)	BSE GRC Masterclass – Socialization of BUMN & BUMN Subsidiary Ratings	September 7, 2023	Training	Jakarta	KBUMN
		BSE GRC Masterclass – Effective Management Risk	September 14, 2023	Training	Jakarta	KBUMN

Frequency of NRRMGCG Committee Meetings and Attendance Level of NRRMGCG Committee Members at The Meetings

In 2023, the NRRMGCG Committee held 12 (twelve) meetings with the attendance of each member of the NRRMGCG Committee as follows:

No.	Date	Meeting Agenda	Participants	Reasons for the NRRMGCG Committee's Absence from Meetings
1	January 20 & 24, 2023	Discussion on December 2022 Performance: • HC • Risk management • SER • Portfolio Management	• Ilyas Asaad • Nicolaus Teguh Budi Harjanto • Rizka Zamzani Ibrahim • Ida Arini	-
2	February 21, 2023	Discussion on January 2023 Performance: • HC • Risk management • SER • Portfolio Management	• Ilyas Asaad • Nicolaus Teguh Budi Harjanto • Surya Kurniawan Suhairi • Een Irawan Putra	-
3	March 15, 2023	Discussion on February 2023 Performance: • HC • Risk management • SER • Portfolio Management	• Ilyas Asaad • Nicolaus Teguh Budi Harjanto • Surya Kurniawan Suhairi • Een Irawan Putra	-
4	April 14, 2023	Discussion on March 2023 Performance: • HC • Risk management • SER	• Ilyas Asaad • Jhoni Ginting • Surya Kurniawan Suhairi • Een Irawan Putra	-
5	May 23, 2023	Discussion on April 2023 Performance: • HC • Risk management • SER	• Ilyas Asaad • Jhoni Ginting • Surya Kurniawan Suhairi • Een Irawan Putra	-
6	June 12, 2023	Discussion on May 2023 Performance: • HC • Risk management • SER	• Ilyas Asaad • Jhoni Ginting • Radhius Pandu Winata	-
7	July 11, 2023	Discussion on June 2023 Performance: • HC • Risk management • SER	• Ilyas Asaad • Jhoni Ginting • Radhius Pandu Winata	-
8	August 10, 2023	Discussion on July 2023 Performance: • HC • Risk management • SER • Update on the Company's KPI Realization	• Ilyas Asaad • Jhoni Ginting • Radhius Pandu Winata	-
9	September 8, 2023	Discussion on August 2023 Performance: • HC • Risk management • SER • Update on the Company's KPI Realization	• Ilyas Asaad • Jhoni Ginting • Radhius Pandu Winata	-
10	October 11, 2023	Discussion on September 2023 Performance: • HC • Risk management • SER • Conservation of Lake Toba • Update on the Company's KPI Realization	• Ilyas Asaad • Jhoni Ginting • Radhius Pandu Winata	-

No.	Date	Meeting Agenda	Participants	Reasons for the NRRMGCG Committee's Absence from Meetings
11	November 15, 2023	Discussion on October 2023 Performance: • HC • Risk management • SER • Conservation of Lake Toba • Update on the Company's KPI Realization	• Ilyas Asaad • Jhoni Ginting • Radhius Pandu Winata	-
12	December 14, 2023	Discussion on November 2023 Performance: • HC • Risk management • SER • Conservation of Lake Toba • Update on the Company's KPI Realization	• Ilyas Asaad • Jhoni Ginting • Radhius Pandu Winata	-

NRRMGCG Committee Meetings Attendance Recapitulation

Name and Position	Number of Meetings	Total Attendance	Percentage Attended
Ilyas Asaad (Committee Chair)	12	12	100%
Nicolaus Teguh Budi Harjanto (Committee Member)*	12	12	100%
Jhoni Ginting (Committee Member)**	9	9	100%
Rizka Zamzani Ibrahim (Committee Member)***	1	1	100%
Ida Arini (Committee Member)***	1	1	100%
Surya Kurniawan Suhairi (Committee Member)****	4	4	100%
Een Irawan Putra (Committee Member)**	4	4	100%
Radhius Pandu Winata (Committee Member)**	7	7	100%

*) Nicolaus Teguh Budi Harjanto served as member of the NRRMGCG Committee until March 21, 2023

**) Jhoni Ginting served as a member of the NRRMGCG Committee from March 21, 2023

***) Rizka Zamzani Ibrahim and Ida Arini served until January 26, 2023 having served for 5 years

****) Surya Kurniawan Suhairi and Een Irawan Putra ceased serving as members of the NRRMGCG Committee on May 25, 2023, and were replaced by Radhius Pandu Winata who was appointed on May 25, 2023.

NRRMGCG Committee Remuneration Policy

The remuneration for NRRMGCG Committee members who are not members of the Board of Commissioners is given in the form of an honorarium determined by the Board of Commissioners taking into account the Company's financial capacity, and is 15% of the President Director's salary, as stated in the Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-04/05/2023 dated May 25, 2023.

Implementation of the NRRMGCG Committee Duties in 2023

The nominations, remuneration, risk monitoring and GCG, and the results of risk monitoring evaluations and corporate governance implementation compiled by the Nomination,

Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee were reported to the Board of Commissioners and jointly discussed in their Internal Meetings held 1 (one) time every month. There were 12 (twelve) Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee Reports in 2023.

NRRMGCG Committee Performance Evaluation and Assessment by the Board of Commissioners

The NRRMGCG Committee performance is assessed annually by the Board of Commissioners, and is based on the core tasks that are the responsibility of the NRRMGCG Committee. For 2023, the Board of Commissioners concluded that the NRRMGCG Committee carried out its duties and functions optimally. This is reflected in the effectiveness of the meetings held every month, as well as the supervision of the management of the Company by the Board of Directors.

SUPPORTING ORGANS UNDER THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CORPORATE SECRETARY

The Corporate Secretary is the Company's governance organ under the Board of Directors whose role is to act as a liaison to bridge the interests of the Company with Shareholders and other Stakeholders through publication of the Company's activities. The Corporate Secretary also ensures the Company's compliance with statutory regulations, in line with the Minister of SOEs Regulation No. PER- PER-2/MBU/03/2023 concerning Guidelines for Significant Governance and Corporate Activities in SOEs.

Corporate Secretary Profile



Mahyaruddin AR

Corporate Secretary
In office since April 5, 2019

Citizenship	: Indonesian Citizen
Age	: 41 years old as of December 31, 2023
Domicile	: North Sumatra, Indonesia
Education History	: Bachelor's degree in Law, Universitas Sumatera Utara (2004)
Legal Basis of Appointment	: President Director's Decree No. 01 dated April 1, 2019
Work Experience	: Head of INALUM Legal Section (2017–2019)

Corporate Secretary Duties and Responsibilities

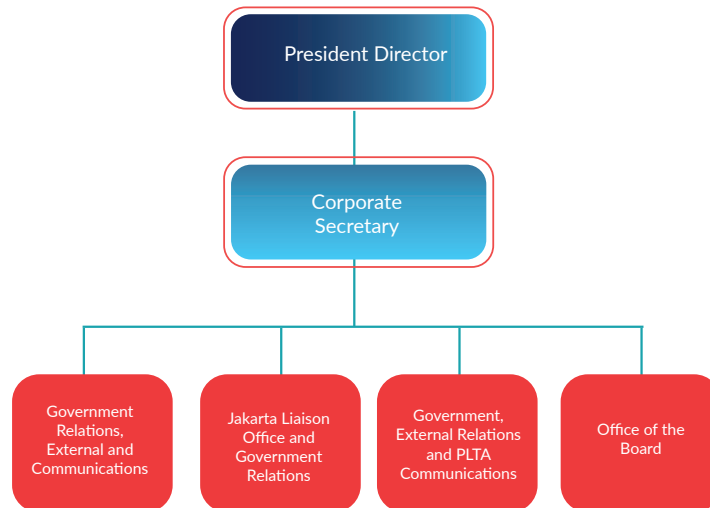
The Corporate Secretary's duties and responsibilities as determined by the Company, include:

1. Managing Company activities involving the Board of Directors that include but are not limited to managing activities schedules and agenda, preparing meeting material for the Company, managing the administration of the Minutes of Meeting including the coordination function with related parties.
2. Managing the coordination and communication with stakeholders to always maintain and improve the Company's good image in the eyes of stakeholders.
3. Managing the flow of Company information through various information channels provided by the Company.
4. Managing general and administrative needs to support the Board of Directors' daily activities including the fulfillment of Directors' honorariums, benefits, and facilities.
5. Reporting all functions' work to the President Director.



Corporate Secretary Organizational Structure

Based on the Board of Directors Decree No. SK-002/DIRUT/2023 dated May 31, 2023, the Corporate Secretary is below the President Director and has the following structure:



Competency Development

To increase their competency and enrich their knowledge of industrial developments, INALUM provides the Corporate Secretary with competency development programs tailored to the Company's business developments. The training, seminars or workshops attended by the Corporate Secretary in 2023 were as follows.

No.	Name of Training/Workshop/Conference/Seminar	Date	Place	Type of Education	Organizer
1	MIND ID Academy: AKHLAK	February 13, 2023	Virtual	Training	MIND ID
2	Working in Safety Environment	March 13, 2023	Virtual	Training	MIND ID
3	Synergy Lunch MIND ID Group Government Relations and Corporate Communication Function	May 30, 2023	Jakarta	Conference	MIND ID
4	Project Management Body of Knowledge	June 14-15, 2023	Kuala Tanjung	Training	INALUM
5	Realignment of the Company's Long Term Plan	July 3-5, 2023	Bali	Workshop	MIND ID
6	Security Awareness (Fundamental) - Working Remotely	July 16, 2023	Virtual	Training	MIND ID
7	Mental Development and Experience of Pancasila Values	August 08-14, 2023	Cijantung, KOPASSUS	Training	INALUM
8	HARMONY: Building a Conducive Work Environment	August 29, 2023	Virtual	Training	MIND ID
9	1 on 1 Meeting Discussion on the 2024 MIND ID Group Government Relations and Corporate Communications Function Work Program	September 4, 2023	Virtual	Workshop	MIND ID
10	Basic Safety	September 26, 2023	Virtual	Training	MIND ID
11	MIND ID GRC SERIES #3 - Trends and Integration of MIND ID ESG Obligations in Governance and Risk Management	November 23, 2023	Virtual	Training	MIND ID
12	FGD "Carbon Footprint in the Aluminium Industry"	November 17, 2023	Kuala Tanjung	Workshop	INALUM
13	Design Thinking	November 16-17, 2023	Kuala Tanjung	Training	INALUM

No.	Name of Training/Workshop/Conference/Seminar	Date	Place	Type of Education	Organizer
14	Opening Session Inalum Culture and Learning Fest 2023	December 11, 2023	Kuala Tanjung	INALUM	INALUM

Implementation of Duties in 2023

The Corporate Secretary plays an important role in maintaining an effective relationship between the Company and the stakeholders. In their capacity as a Liaison Officer, the Corporate Secretary is responsible for ensuring the latest Company information is conveyed appropriately to shareholders, the mass media, and the general public. This includes providing accurate and transparent quarterly and annual reports, thus providing a clear picture of the Company's performance and strategic direction. The Corporate Secretary plays an important role in maintaining a positive relationship with shareholders.

Providing information to shareholders on the Company's financial performance, growth projections, and long-term strategies. In addition, they are also involved in organizing the annual meeting of shareholders, as well as quickly and precisely responding to questions and requests for information from shareholders. By fulfilling these functions, the Corporate Secretary plays an important role in maintaining the Company's reputation and credibility in the eyes of stakeholders.

The Corporate Secretary supports all efforts to achieve optimal performance of its duties including management of meetings, maintaining relations with the Government, the mass media, and relations with the communities around the Company.

To disseminate information, develop its image, maintain relationships with the media, meet legal requirements, and to increase its online visibility, the following press releases were published in 2023:

No	Date	Headline
1	January 9, 2023	Peak of INALUM's 47th Anniversary Celebrations
2	January 18, 2023	Commemorating OHS Month, PT INALUM (Persero) Social Services includes Health Counseling and Free Medicine
3	January 25, 2023	Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) Residents of Tampahan District Receive Homestay Facilities Assistance from PT INALUM (Persero)
4	January 26, 2023	MSME Bazaar for Indonesia Expanding the MSME market access at the Indonesian MSME center
5	January 30, 2023	INALUM follows the BUMN Goes to Campus event
6	February 16, 2023	INALUM Contributes to Fight Stunting in the Batu Bara Regency
7	March 4, 2023	INALUM and the Ministry of BUMN participate in a healthy walk with BUMN
8	March 10, 2023	INALUM again receives the ASI Certificate
9	March 18, 2023	The 25th Anniversary of the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises (KBUMN) in Nias, with a healthy walk
10	March 21, 2023	Transformation of the Mining Industry Holding: Mind ID focuses on strategic holding, INALUM focuses on downstream mining
11	April 10, 2023	Proud, INALUM exhibits MSME products at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Bazaar
12	April 10, 2023	INALUM Holds Ramadhan Safari in Tangerang City
13	April 17, 2023	Preparing to enter the domestic aluminium market, INALUM subsidiaries prepare for production and marketing
14	April 20, 2023	INALUM assists 125 travelers with free 2023 BUMN Mudik
15	May 30, 2023	INALUM and Ruang Guru collaborate to improve the quality of teachers
16	June 5, 2023	CSR Program INALUM Mangrove Ecotourism Pantai History Wins Energy and Basic Materials Awards from B-Universe



No	Date	Headline
17	June 6, 2023	Celebrating World Environment Day, this is INALUM's achievements throughout 2022 and INALUM's 2023 vision
18	June 9, 2023	Supporting the Eradication of Terrorism, INALUM provides recovery assistance for survivors
19	June 14, 2023	The Ministry of Industry is inaugurated into the Association of the Indonesian Aluminium Industry Association
20	June 16, 2023	Achieving a Positive Performance in 2022, INALUM is Focusing on Product Development
21	July 19, 2023	INALUM consistently encourages the economic growth of North Sumatra Lumbung Village through the BABE LUCU Program
22	July 19, 2023	Through the development of mangroves and MSMEs, INALUM continues to push the tourism industry in the Batu Bara coastal area
23	July 20, 2023	Through the Kehati program, INALUM is committed to protecting the environment in Toba and Batu Bara
24	July 25, 2023	National Children's Day 2023, INALUM Conducts Socialization on Stunting Handling in Operational Areas
25	July 29, 2023	INALUM Celebrates National River Day 2023 by Cleaning the Deli River
26	July 29, 2023	Caring for the cleanliness of the Deli River Medan, Erick Thohir Activates Millennials and the Community through the BUMN Environmental Movement
27	August 16, 2023	Celebrating the 78th Independence Day of the Republic of Indonesia, INALUM Organizes Blood Donations
28	August 22, 2023	This is how INALUM celebrated the 78th Independence Day Anniversary of the Republic of Indonesia
29	September 5, 2023	To help smooth traffic in Tebing Tinggi City, INALUM assists the Tebing Tinggi Transportation Agency
30	September 15, 2023	INALUM conducts expert OHS training for youth living around the Company
31	September 16, 2023	Deputy Minister of BUMN Kartika Wirjoatmodjo Visits SGAR Alumina in Mempawah: downstreaming the National Aluminium Industry is almost complete
32	October 2, 2023	INALUM and Kodim 022/Asahan Mangrove Planting Collaboration on the Batu Bara Coast with the Cinta Mangrove Farmers Group
33	October 10, 2023	INALUM and EGA Complete Pot Furnaces Upgrading: Ready to be reproduced towards doubling capacity production
34	December 14, 2023	INALUM 2023 Cup Officially held
35	December 21, 2023	Proud, the INALUM hydropower receives the KLHK Gold Proper 2023

INTERNAL AUDIT

Internal audit is an independent and objective assurance activity for operations, risk management, control and corporate governance processes. To carry out this responsibility, INALUM established an Internal Audit division in accordance with statutory regulations and International Professional Practices Framework (IPPF) standards.

Head of Internal Audit Department Profile



Judi Julistrijo

Acting Head of Internal Audit Department

In office since 01 August 2023 until present

Citizenship	: Indonesian Citizen
Age	: 53 years old as of December 31, 2023
Domicile	: North Sumatra, Indonesia
Educational background	: Bachelor's degree in Accounting, Fakultas Ekonomi Bisnis, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman (2006)
Work Experience	: • Bayudi Watu & Partners Public Accountant Firm, Jakarta as a Junior Auditor, 1995-1996; • Hanadi S Public Accounting Firm, West Java Representative in Bandung, as a Tax Consultant, 1997 - 1999; • Deputy for the Central BPKP Acceptance, as CPNS, 1999 - 2000; • Representative of BPKP Papua Province, as an Expert Auditor team member, 2000-2003; • Representative of BPKP Papua Province, as the First Expert Auditor, 2003 - 2007; • Representative of BPKP Papua Province, as a Junior Auditor team leader, 2008 - 2011; • BPKP Supervision Education and Training Center in Ciawi, 2011 - 2013; • BPKP Representative of Banten Province, as a Junior Auditor team leader, 2013 - 2017; • PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Persero) as Audit Manager, 2017 - 2019; • PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Persero) as Vice President Audit, 2020-2021; • PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Persero) as Senior Advisor Consulting and Quality Assurance, June 2021 - May 2023; • PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Persero) as Vice President Consulting and Quality Assurance, May - July 2023; • PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Persero) as Acting Head of the Internal Audit Department, August 1, 2023 - present.
Concurrent Positions	: Does not hold concurrent positions

Internal Audit Charter

As a form of applying the Republic of Indonesia Minister of SOEs Regulation No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023 concerning Governance Guidelines and Corporate Activities in SOEs and in accordance with International Professional Practices Framework (IPPF) standards, the Internal Audit Department has an Internal Audit Charter (Internal Audit Charter) signed by the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners. This charter is a formal document that defines the objectives, authorities, responsibilities, position and scope and function of internal audit. With the vision of internal audit being an independent and reliable strategic business partner for the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners and professional management, internal audit provides assurance and consulting services aimed to adding value, improving operations and helping the Company to achieve its goals through a systematic approach to evaluating and improving effectiveness of risk management, control, and corporate governance.

The existence of this Internal Audit Charter provides provisions regarding the position, authority, roles and responsibilities of the Internal Audit function to carry out its activities as mandated by the Directors and Commissioners, as well as a statement of conformity with generally accepted standards and regulations, and to always improve the capabilities of Internal Audit personnel.

Independence

The Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners provides full support to the internal audit function to carry out its duties and functions without any intervention from any party, objectively, impartially, and avoiding the possibility of conflicts of interest.

Duties and Responsibilities

The Internal Audit Department plays an important role in providing independent and objective assurance and consultation, with the aim of providing added value and improving the Company's operations. The Internal Audit function contributes to achieving the Company goals by evaluating and improving the effectiveness of the governance, internal control and risk management processes.

The Internal Audit Division continues to innovate based on the needs of the mining industry, and by adopting the latest methodology and technology to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the audit process. The Internal Audit Division roles and responsibilities are based on the Internal Audit Charter, as follows:

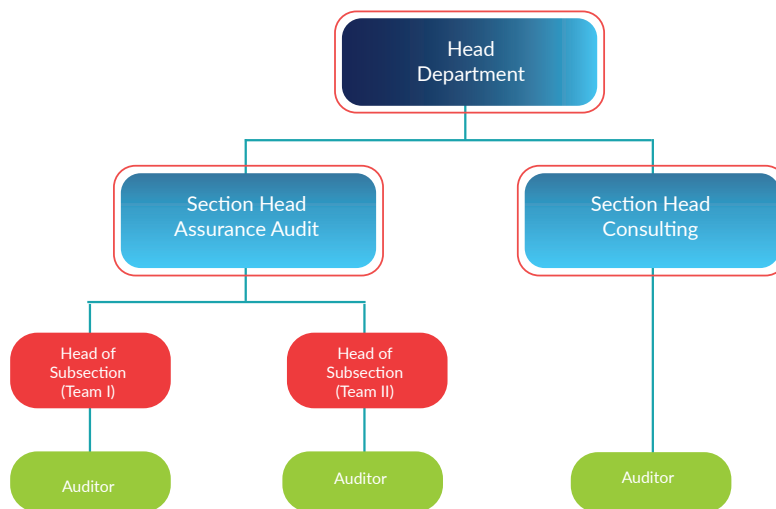
1. Preparing a risk-based Annual Audit Work Program (PKAT) that is communicated to the President Director and Audit Committee, and approved by the President Director and the Commissioner in charge of the Audit Committee. The PKAT at least contains the targets to be achieved, a HC plan, facilities and infrastructure and information technology to be used, the number of days required, audit work program, measurable targets (input, process, output, and outcome), budget allocation/estimation assignment, and approval of the President Director and Board of Commissioners.
2. Carrying out approved PKAT and special audits (on-call) requested by the President Director and the Commissioner.
3. Testing and evaluating the effectiveness of the governance implementation, risk management, and internal control in accordance with the Company's laws and regulations.
4. Conducting audits and assessments of the economic, efficiency and effectiveness in all fields, including finance, accounting, operations, human capital, marketing information technology, and other fields.
5. Conducting a compliance audit of laws and regulations.
6. Conducting ICOFR Testing (Internal Control Over Financial Reporting)
7. Providing opinions on the implementation of the Company's GRC.
8. Coordinating all audit activities to provide adequate guarantees that all operational processes are appropriate for achieving the Company's goals.
9. Providing suggestions for improvements to ensure the adequacy, and to increase the efficiency of governance, risk management and control, and objective information about the activities audited at all management levels.
10. Conducting development of internal audit leadership and professionalism in accordance with the skills required by referring to the applicable audit standards.
11. Aligning the long -term internal audit training and development program with the Company's business plan.
12. Preparing Audit Results Reports and submitting them to the President Director, Commissioners and Auditees for fast corrective action.
13. Monitoring, analyzing and reporting the follow-up actions on audit results to the President Director and the Commissioner.
14. Conducting periodic preparation and assessment of internal audit charters and conveying it to the President Director and the Board of Commissioners.
15. Coordinating with the Audit Committee and External Auditors.
16. Providing consulting services to assist clients in achieving their goals based on requests from the clients, or at the initiation of Internal Audit. Consultation can be given if Internal Audit personnel assigned have sufficient and relevant competencies and experiences.
17. Developing charters, technical guidelines, work instructions related to assurance activities, consulting, audit quality assurance, and internal audit development programs.
18. Coordinating with the risk management function in terms of sharing data as follows:
 - a. Internal Audit provides a limited audit results documentation on the Audit Working Paper (KKA) and the audit report in the context of improving risk management governance, unless there are other considerations from the Head of the Internal Audit Department.

- b. Risk management provides Company risk profile data and department risk lists needed for planning and implementing internal audits.
 - c. Carrying out the coordination function with the parent internal audit that includes but is not limited to annual audit planning, quality assurance, monitoring of external audit results follow-up and development programs. As well as the function of coaching by the parent internal audit to determine the strategic implementation of internal audits, formulate audit quality methodologies and control, and to monitor the internal audits.
19. Carrying out monitoring and measurement of internal audit performance and reporting it regularly.
 20. Synergizing and collaborating with the subsidiaries' internal audit in terms of:
 - a. Preparation of guidelines related to the internal audit function in the subsidiaries.
 - b. Implementation of internal audits in subsidiaries.
 21. Coordinating the needs of the auditor's HC to support the audit implementation in accordance with the PKAT.

Party Who Appoints and Dismisses the Head of Internal Audit

The position of Head of Internal Audit is appointed and dismissed by the President Director after obtaining approval from the Board of Commissioners.

Internal Audit Organizational Structure and Number of Employees



Certification as an Internal Audit Professional

To support internal audit's effectiveness, the Company's internal auditors follow a systematic and tiered auditor competency development program, which involves internal auditors participating in a certification program. The following shows the SPI staff who participated in the certification program during 2023, and the list of certification programs Internal Audit participated in as of December 31, 2023.

List of Internal Audit Personnel with Certification

No.	Nama	Jabatan	Sertifikasi yang dimiliki
1	Judi Julistrijo	Acting Head of IIA Department	Certified Forensic Auditor (CFrA)
			Chartered Accountant (CA)
			Certified Risk Management Professional (CRMP)
			ISO 37001 : Certified Anti Bribery Management System Lead Auditor
			Certified Internal Audit Executive (CIAE)
2	Alvi S. R Nasution	Head of SIA Section	Brevet C
			Certified Forensic Auditor (CFrA)
3	Maria Fransiska Sitepu	SIA Section Staff	Qualified Internal Auditor (QIA)
			Brevet A/B
4	Tengku Amrizal Azwin	SIA Section Staff	Qualified Internal Auditor (QIA)
			Certified Risk Management Officer (CRMO)
			Brevet A/B
			Brevet C
5	Julham	SIA Section Staff	Qualified Internal Auditor (QIA)
			Occupational Safety and Health Incident Investigation Officer
			Lean six sigma yellow belt
			Brevet A/B
6	Ari Sutoro	SCQ Section Staff	Brevet C
			Qualified Internal Auditor (QIA)
			ISO 37001: Certified Anti Bribery Management System Lead Auditor
			ISO 27001: Information Security Management System
			Brevet A/B

Implementation of Duties in 2023

The Internal Audit Department functions covered assurance, consulting, and coordination services, and continued the sustainable quality assurance and development programs. During 2023, the Internal Audit Department carried out the following activities:

Assurance Field

No	Audit Activity
1	Audit of Human Capital (HC) management and Welfare INALUM
2	Revue of Pot Cut Out INALUM Problems
3	Audit of INALUM Security Management System
4	Revue (Continued) of Pot Cut Out INALUM Problems
5	Revue of the Plan for Fixed Assets Write-Off of INALUM Busbar System No.2
6	Audit for INALUM Asset Management
7	Audit for INALUM Strategic Project Management

No	Audit Activity
9	Periodic Internal Self Assessment (PSA) Quality Assurance and Improvement Program (QAIP) of the Internal Audit Department in 2023
10	Audit of Governance, Risk and Control (GRC) in the Finance Directorate
11	Joint Audit for INALUM Procurement of Goods and Services and Sales
12	Audit for INALUM Water Resources Management

Consulting and QAIP

Realization of Consulting activities in 2023:

No	Consulting Topic
Trainer	
1	Move Forward Workshop
2	Socialization of the BPK RI Audit in 2023
3	Socialization of the Preparation for the BPK RI Audit in Semester II 2023
Facilitator	
1	Amendment to Pot Project Upgrading Project Contract Extension
2	North Sumatra BPKP review of the amendment to the Pot Project Upgrading Project Contract Extension
Advisor	
1	Settlement of Alumina Trafigura Payment Difference
2	PT Bronto Soemodipuro Indonesia Contract Cancellation Fines
3	Alumina Purchase Contract Through Mind ID Trading (MIT)
4	Water Resources Management Services Work by PJT-I on Dam Stairs
5	Study on the Segment II Railroad Compensation
6	Imposition of Sanctions for Road Paving Work by PT Oliv Indah Pratama
7	Review and Paragraphs of the Draft Contract by the User Work Unit
8	BFS Site Investigation Job Payment
9	Request for Changes in Payment Terms for ACC Reil Purchase Work in the Reduction Building
10	Payment for Pot Lining Work to TTP for Contract with Waskita
11	Preparation of Pot Upgrading Contract Amendments Related to Extension of Time
12	Pot Upgrading Project Bills by SAMI and Import Fines by Customs
13	Providing Shophouse Assistance for the F1H2O Event
14	Settlement of Alumina Payment to Trafigura
15	Consultation regarding contract Paragraphs with PME
16	Water Resources Management Services (PJPSDA) jobs in 2023
17	Amendment to the Client Engineer Pot Upgrading Project Contract
18	Procurement of Anode Rod Repair Work
19	Termination of contract for Purchasing Sparepart for Buss AG
20	Plan to Purchase 3,000 MT Ingots to Meet Production and Sales Targets
21	Amendment to the Client Engineer Pot Upgrading Project Contract (Continued)



No	Consulting Topic
22	Execution of the Remaining PJPSDA Budget for 2016-2020
23	Dredging of Tangga Reservoir
24	Settlement of Transferred Rights & Obligations Due to Split-off Impact
25	HATCH Contract Amendment & Outstanding Payment
26	Gas Burner System And Auxiliaries Work Fines For Anode Baking ABF A1 & B1
27	Justification of Direct Appointment for PR Procurement of Main Raw Materials
28	Planned Direct Appointment to Sinergi ID related to IT Work
29	Tree Planting & Maintenance Program for 400 Ha of Lake Toba DTA by Inhutani
30	Accounting Policy – Change of Cost to Equity Method in Financial Reports
31	Request for Bill Payment Before Work Performance by Sinergi ID
32	Preparation of AVR Governor Unit 1 & 2 SGP HPS (Item Engineering Fee)
33	Tolling Primary Billet 6 Inch IAA
34	Plan to Provide Shareholder/SHL Loans to Sinergi ID
35	PAR & EQ Insurance Policy Offer Value for the 2024 Period

Internal Audit issued Work Instruction No. SCQ-WI27-001/0 dated November 01, 2023 concerning Quality Assurance & Improvement Program (QAIP) Work Instructions – (Quality Assurance & Improvement Program).

Where, this Work Instruction became a reference for Internal Audit in carrying out the Periodic Internal Self Assessment (PSA) Quality Assurance and Improvement Program (QAIP) activities through report No. LAP – IIA – 008/2023 dated November 30, 2023. The evaluation results showed a general opinion of General Conform, with a score achievement level of 89.40%.

Policy and Frequency of Internal Audit Meetings with the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners and/or Audit Committee in 2023

Internal Audit holds meetings, especially those related to policy, to evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control, risk management activities, and GCG implementation. These meetings help assess the performance of the internal control system, risk management and GCG implementation, and are used to provide recommendations for necessary improvements.

In 2023, Internal Audit held 32 meetings with the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners and Audit Committee. The agenda and meeting attendance level were as follows:

No.	Date	Meeting Agenda
1	January 16, 2023	Meeting with the Audit Committee
2	January 17, 2023	Presentation of PT INALUM HC & Welfare Management Audit Report Draft Report to the Board of Directors and related Departments
3	February 08, 2023	Executive Management Meeting
4	February 13-14, 2023	Coordination Meeting with the Audit Committee and MIND ID Group Internal Audit

No.	Date	Meeting Agenda
5	March 08, 2023	Executive Management Meeting
6	April 13, 2023	Executive Management Meeting
7	April 14, 2023	Meeting with the Audit Committee
8	May 08, 2023	Executive Management Meeting
9	May 17, 2023	Meeting with the Audit Committee
10	May 25, 2023	Joint Meeting of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors
11	May 31, 2023	Introduction of the Inalum Committee (post split off)
12	June 12, 2023	Meeting with the Audit Committee
13	June 12, 2023	Presentation of PT INALUM Strategic Project Audit Planning
14	June 17, 2023	Executive Management Meeting
15	June 21, 2023	Joint Meeting of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors
16	July 10, 2023	Executive Management Meeting
17	July 11, 2023	Meeting with the Audit Committee
18	July 14, 2023	Joint Meeting of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors
19	July 27, 2023	QII 2023 Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Meeting
20	August 09, 2023	Executive Management Meeting
21	August 21, 2023	Joint Meeting of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors
22	September 09, 2023	Executive Management Meeting
23	September 21, 2023	Joint Meeting of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors
24	October 04, 2023	Meeting with the Audit Committee regarding Discussion of Audit Reports & Consultation Reports Results
25	October 09, 2023	Executive Management Meeting
26	October 11-12, 2023	Meeting with the Audit Committee
27	October 21, 2023	Joint Meeting of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors
28	November 10, 2023	Executive Management Meeting
29	November 14, 2023	Audit Committee Performance Meeting October Session I
30	November 24, 2023	Joint Meeting of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors
31	December 12, 2023	Executive Management Meeting
32	December 29, 2023	Joint Meeting of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

EXTERNAL AUDIT

Appointment of a Public Accounting Firm

The appointment of the Public Accounting Firm (KAP) Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis and Partners (PwC Indonesia) as the External Auditor to examine the Financial Reports of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium for Fiscal Year 2023 was determined at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGMS) on June 16, 2023 with reference to the applicable provisions. The process of appointing the Public Accounting Firm Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis & Rekan (a member firm of the PricewaterhouseCoopers network) as an external auditor was carried out through a "Tender" mechanism.

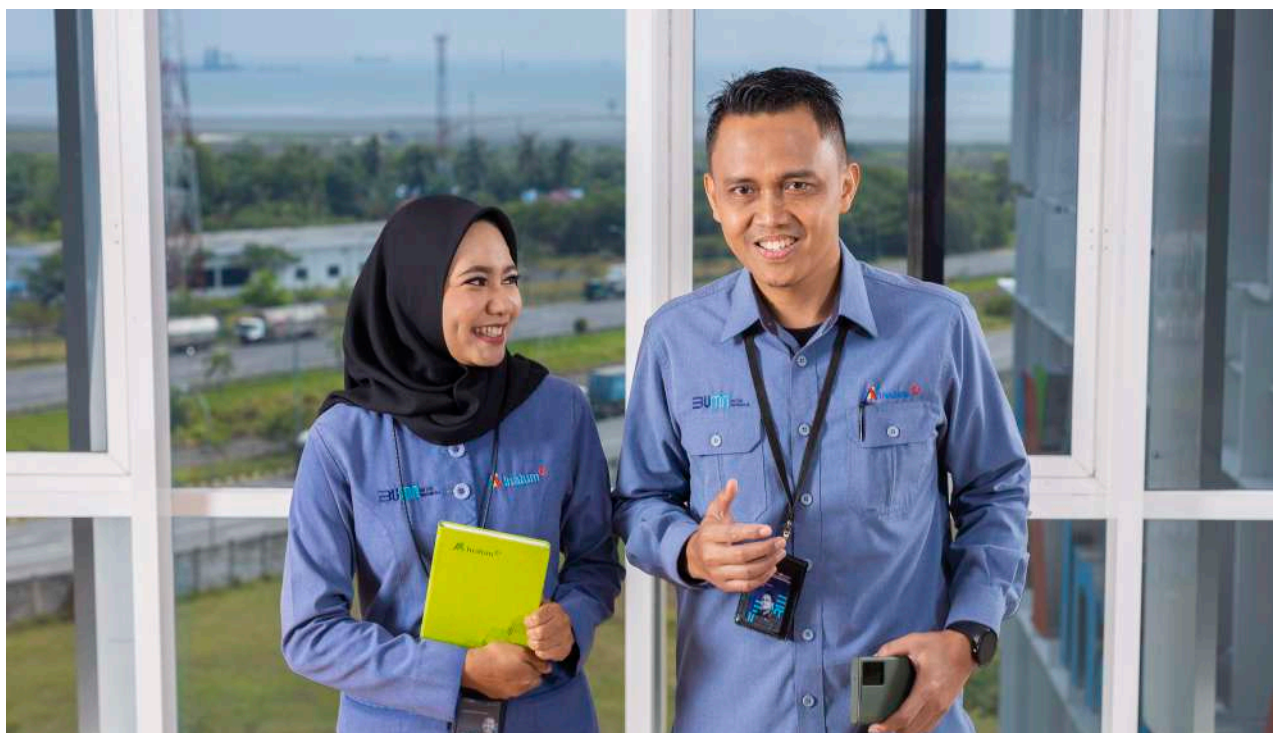
Number of Periods the Public Accounting Firms and Public Accountants Conducted Audits of the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

The following lists the public accounting firms and public accountants who provided audit services over the last 3 (three) years:

Fiscal Year Audit	Name of Public Accounting Firm	Name of Public Accountant	Fee (including tax)
2023	Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis dan Rekan (PwC Indonesia)	Daniel Kohar, S.E., CPA	Rp3.758.000.000
2022	Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis dan Rekan (PwC Indonesia)	Drs. Irhoan Tanudiredja, CPA	Rp4.288.075.000
2021	Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis dan Rekan (PwC Indonesia)	Drs. M. Jusuf Wibisana, M.Ec., CPA	Rp4.273.500.000

Other Services Provided by the Accountants other than the Annual Financial Report Audit Services

In 2023, there were no other services provided by KAP apart from the Financial Report audit services.



INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM



FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LEGISLATION

INALUM is committed to improving compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and to ensuring the availability of accurate, complete and precise Financial Reports and Management Reports. The Company also strives to optimize efficiency and effectiveness in all its operational activities, and to achieve this goal, INALUM has implemented an effective Internal Control System to safeguard the Company's investments and assets.

The Company's Internal Control System refers to the 2017 COSO (Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission) internal control system framework. This system includes financial control, operational aspects, and compliance with statutory regulations. In this area, the Company applies internal control principles including components for the control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information-communication, and monitoring

processes in all lines within the Company. As a result, INALUM, through the Internal Audit Department, has applied the COSO internal control system framework through the Board of Directors' Decree No. SK-032/DIR/2017 concerning INALUM Internal Control System Guidelines.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM EVALUATION RESULTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

The Internal Control System consists of policies and procedures to manage and control risks properly, and how to eliminate these risks. Referring to the three lines model concept, the Internal Control System management is a series of risk and compliance control actions implemented at various functional levels. At the first level (first line), all business owners carry out internal controls and are evaluated by the risk monitoring function at the second level (second line). The Internal Audit function at the third level (third line) then carries out evaluations through assurance activities to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the



Internal Control System designed and implemented by the first level and evaluated by the second level.

With regard to the adequacy of the internal control, the Company implemented and evaluated the overall Internal Control System in accordance with the control principles in 2023. A report was submitted to the Board of Directors and relevant follow-up actions were taken to reduce risks as optimally as possible. To confirm the Company's commitment to transparency and accountability in risk management, this report was also forwarded to the Board of Commissioners through the Audit Committee.

In line with the above, in the 2024 Annual Audit Work Program (PKAT), the Internal Audit Department will evaluate the Internal Control System (SPI) at the Company level, in collaboration with competent Government Agencies.

STATEMENT BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND/OR BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ON THE ADEQUACY OF THE INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

The Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners have evaluated the effectiveness of the Internal Control System. Overall, the Internal Control System at INALUM is effective and adequate in managing the risks faced by the Company so they remain within tolerance limits (risk appetite). An effective and adequate Internal Control System was reflected in the operations being carried out effectively and efficiently, the submission of accurate and reliable financial reports, and the safeguarding of Company assets, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. All of these are expected to support the Company in achieving its stated goals and improve the Company's performance in a sustainable manner.

RISK MANAGEMENT

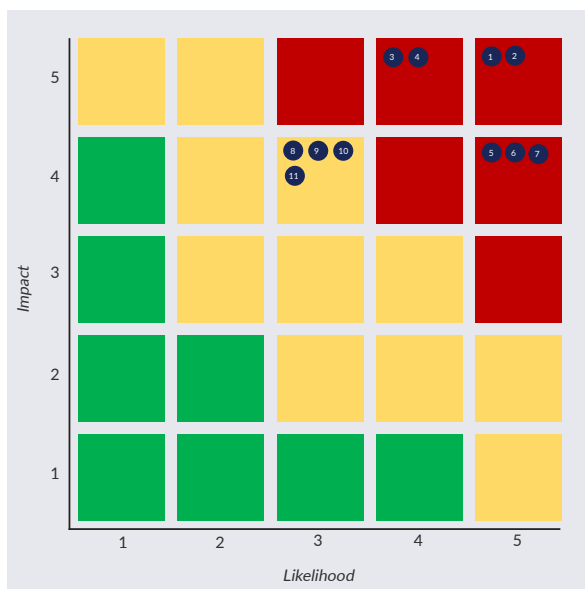
Risk is a crucial matter that can have a lasting negative impact and disrupt the stability and smooth performance of the Company. For this reason, the Company has to manage risk effectively. To do so, INALUM has instigated Risk Management Policies and Guidelines that refer ISO 31000:2018 as a guideline for the Company and subsidiaries to manage risks, and to standardize and synergize risk management practices to optimize the ability to identify, analyze, evaluate and respond to risks and take advantage of opportunities that exist to achieve the Company's targets.

Furthermore, to identify and mitigate risks to achieve the Company's targets and objectives, INALUM established a Risk Management Department Team (TMRD). Also, INALUM uses the SIMRI application system (Risk Management Information System) to make it easier for Risk Owners to manage risks.

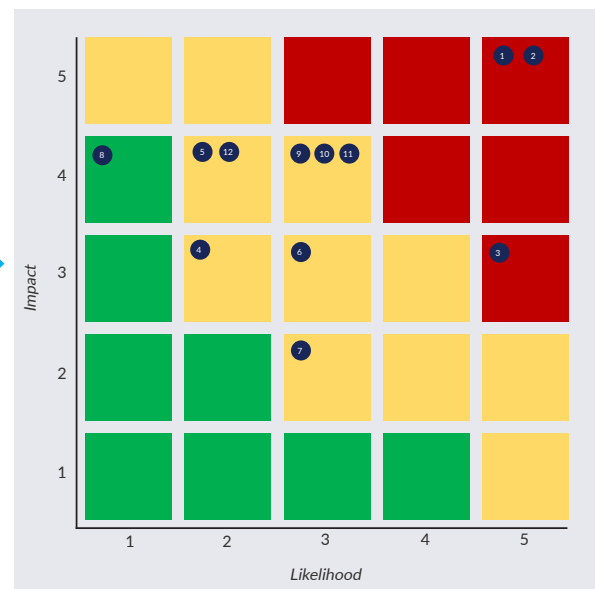
In 2023, a Risk Maturity Index assessment for risk management practices for fiscal year 2022 was carried out by MIND ID Group entities with a result of 3.46 out of 5.00 (Defined).

2023 RISK PROFILE AND MITIGATION

The following shows the Company's risk profile and the mitigation INALUM carried out in 2023.



Top Risk Map as at January 1, 2023



Top Risk Map as at December 31, 2023

2023 Risk Profile and Mitigation

No.	Types of Risk	Description	Mitigation
1	Strategic Risk	Investment in subsidiaries is not yet optimal	- Accelerate the formation of a P2MO organization under the Business Development Directorate. - Make adjustments to subsidiary governance regulations according to policies (KP). - Monitor projects using the Portfolio, Program & Project Management Office (P2MO) application. - Monitor Subsidiary Performance every month.



No.	Types of Risk	Description	Mitigation
			CPC - Update Project Management Consultant (PMC) Procurement Documents - Carry out litigation/non-litigation efforts for the HPL of project land. - Procure contractors for Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC). - Fulfill the number and competency of HC based on the CPC project Owner Engineer ideal needs.
2	Project Risk	Development projects have stalled	Pot Upgrading - Increase the use of the existing Induction Furnace to increase production of cathode assemblies (8 bh/day to 12 bh/day). - Accelerate repairs to the SAMI Induction Furnace. - Add labor for busbar welding, 6 additional welders. - Start a cold start test of individual pots. Optimization Pot - Fabricate busbars for 5 pot bypass in an effort to accelerate construction/modification of busbar ring cathodes. - Accelerate lining work. - Accelerate validation of design pot tests.
3	Legal, Reputation & Compliance Risk	TUN Dispute over INALUM Land	- Provide assistance through legal consultants. - Collaborate with land experts. - Get support from KBUMN and related Ministries.
4	Legal, Reputation & Compliance Risk	Payment of Water Resources Management Services Fees (BJPSDA) and Water Resources Management Services Program (PJPSDA)	- Accelerate the JPSDA Agreement Signing for 2023-2025. - Accelerate the PJPSDA preparation and ratification for 2023. - Record the progress of PJPSDA by PJT1 and INALUM. - Prepare SKDIR for BJPSDA/PJPSDA.
5	Operational Risk	Production failure due to PIO under RKAP and Pot Upgrading Delay	- Optimize the Existing PIO (Potline 1 and 3). - Optimize PIO Pot Upgrading (Potline 2). - Perform product substitution & sales price analysis (importation). - Remelting Busbar Ex. Potline-2, Al Spec-out, Metal scrap, Metal ball. - Complete the availability of key equipment to be used jointly between Upgrade Pots, Existing Pots, Optimization Pots.
6	Operational Risk	Disruption of the production process due to operating parameter anomalies	- Conduct a Maintenance Plan Audit. - Add a Portable Compressor. - Arrange compressed air path settings (upper 0.5/lower 0.1). - Check for leaks in the compressed air distribution pipe. - Optimize the cooling pot.
7	Operational Risk	Availability of key equipment is disrupted	- Accelerate the procurement of spare parts. - Carry out repairs and renewal of key equipment.
8	Financial Risk	Limited funding for carrying out the Company's strategic projects	- Carry out ranking, prepare terms notes with consultants, offer MTN to Holding members. - Update PM and WI MTN and other funding. - Issue and complete all Company policies as the key Governance tools in accordance with Policies

No.	Types of Risk	Description	Mitigation
9	Strategic Risk	<i>The Company's growth stories are not attractive to investors</i>	• Realign the RJPP. • Provide consultant assistance for the pre-IPO process and preparation of the Prospectus draft. • Prepare a Gate Review and FID Project by MIND ID as a strategic function. • Prepare alternative funding other than IPO (bonds, bank loans) if necessary.
10	Strategic Risk	Reduction in INALUM's Market Share and Competitiveness due to the presence of New Competitors in the Domestic Aluminium Industry	• Expand the export market for the medium and long term, both directly and through Mind ID Trading (MIT). • Take advantage of INALUM's competitive advantage by using environmentally friendly energy sources in the form of green aluminium/low carbon aluminium certification. • Increase customer loyalty and satisfaction by maintaining consistent product quality, conducting direct selling and Just in Time Delivery. • Provide competitive aluminium product prices through price flexibility in the form of premium discounts to domestic buyers.
11	Legal, Reputation & Compliance Risk	The Basic Surface Water Price (HDAP) Surface Water Tax (PAP) in PERGUBSU is still Rp300 per kWh	• Prepare letter of relief for the tax bill that is still at a rate of Rp300 per kWh. • Conduct joint discussions with other related parties to settle the HDAP value and tax receivables, currently being mediated by Jamdatun. • Send an objection letter to the Provincial Government regarding the issuance of the PAP Regional Tax Assessment Letter (SKPD) for the tax period > August 2022 (if the relief letter is not granted). • Prepare executive reviews, judicial reviews and litigation (if necessary).
12	Operational Risk	Availability of Key Raw Materials below Safety Stock	• Procure materials quickly during emergencies with registered vendors (if necessary). • Monitor the collaboration with MIT. • Increase green block production to increase stock.

REVIEW OF THE RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS

The effectiveness of the risk management was evaluated by measuring the maturity level by an independent party and Internal Audit. The risk management maturity level consists of 5 categories, including:

Optimized	Score $4.5 < x \leq 5$ Risk management is a competitive advantage
Managed	Score $3.5 < x \leq 4.5$ Measurable, manageable risks apply throughout the company
Defined	Score $2.5 < x \leq 3.5$ Policies, processes and standards are defined and institutionalized
Repeatable	Score $1.5 < x \leq 2.5$ Processes are already developed and repeatable, depending on HC continuity
Initial	Score $1 < x \leq 1.5$ Dependent on key personnel initiatives, institutional capabilities are lacking

To assess the Company's risk management maturity level, INALUM carried out an assessment of the Risk Maturity Index for fiscal year 2022, which was carried out by cross-entity assessors in the MIND ID Group, and scored 3.46 on a scale of 5.00 (Category: defined).

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND/OR BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OR AUDIT COMMITTEE REGARDING THE ADEQUACY OF THE RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners are jointly committed to implementing risk management in all Company aspects as stated in the MIND ID Group Risk Management Charter. The Board of Directors regularly reviews and evaluates the Company's risk management system adequacy. After their review, the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners concluded that INALUM's risk management system was running well but there was still a need to improve the risk management practices through the risk management sub-committee program in 2023 (24 work programs, 45 action plans), which was one of the Board of Directors KPIs in 2023.

FUTURE RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION OR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

To strengthen risk management, several programs have been prepared including

1. Implementing a Key Performance Indicator (KPI) program to strengthen MIND ID Group Risk Management, including 11 work programs and 25 action plans.
2. Establishing a team to implement the Risk Maturity Assessment (RMA) in 2024.
3. Preparing the MIND ID Group's risk strategy in accordance with the technical guidelines related to the risk management process and in line with the directives of shareholders and the PERMEN KBUMN.
4. Developing and implementing internal control (IC) guidelines and procedures.
5. Developing guidelines and procedures related to integrated project risk management.
6. Conducting a Gap analysis and adjusting the Risk Management information system specifications in the MIND ID Group based on PER-2/MBU/03/2023 and its technical instructions.
7. Developing and implementing Stress Testing procedures.
8. Developing a Contingency Plan (CP).
9. Preparing a development plan for implementing Predictive Analysis.
10. Carrying out training/upskilling, Risk Management certification/re-certification programs and carrying out alignment of integrated risk management work programs in the MIND ID Group in accordance with KBUMN directions.

IMPORTANT CASES

During 2023, the Company faced the following important cases:

No.	Case/Lawsuit	Case/Lawsuit Settlement Status	Influence on the Company
1	Surface Water Tax Appeal	- INALUM has appealed against the decision to reject the Provincial BPPRD concerning INALUM's objection to the SKPD PAP for the period January 2021 to December 2021, by post to the Tax Court on October 25, 2022. - As an agreement has been reached between INALUM and the Provincial Government regarding the PAP for the period January 2021 to December 2021, INALUM sent a statement of withdrawal of the appeal for the tax period January 2021 to December 2021 to the Tax Court on March 1, 2023.	Potential financial loss to the Company.
2	Customs Disputes in 2022	- Based on the findings of the customs audit of INALUM, the Director General of Customs and Excise issued a Letter of Redetermination of Tariffs and/or Customs Value No.135/WBC.02/2022 dated August 5, 2022, with an value of Rp3,535,215,000 while INALUM does not agree. - The Panel of Tax Judges decided on the dispute on August 21, 2023, with a decision granting part of the Appellant's appeal, and stating that the import duty and tax bill for imports was nil.	Potential financial loss to the Company.

LEGAL ISSUES FACED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

During 2023, there were no legal issues faced by the incumbent Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors.

LEGAL ISSUES FACED BY SUBSIDIARIES

- During the 2023 period, there were no legal cases that had a material impact on the Subsidiaries (PT Sinergi Mitra Lestari Indonesia, PT Indonesia Aluminium Alloy, and PT Industri Baterai Indonesia).
- During the 2023 period, there was a legal case that had a material impact on the Subsidiary (PT Borneo Alumina Indonesia).

Principal Case/Lawsuit	Case/Lawsuit Settlement Status	Influence on the Company
Cassation Application against Pontianak High Court Decision, case Number: 69/PDT/2022/PT PTK (continues to date)	Waiting for the Supreme Court's decision on the cassation petition	The SGAR Project's Alumina Plant land has not yet been fully certified

ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

The Company is fully committed to fulfilling all responsibilities and complying with applicable legal provisions, including Laws and Regulations, Financial Services Authority Regulations, and other relevant regulations. As of December 31, 2023, there were no administrative sanctions imposed on the Company and its Subsidiary Entities (PT Sinergi Mitra Lestari Indonesia, PT Indonesia Aluminium Alloy, PT Industri Baterai Indonesia, and PT Borneo Alumina Indonesia).

ACCESS TO COMPANY INFORMATION AND DATA

As a form of transparency, INALUM provides easy access to information for the public, government and stakeholders regarding the Company's activities and performance. To do so, the Company uses a variety of ways as channels for disclosing information, including:

1. General Meeting of Shareholders

The General Meeting of Shareholders is INALUM's means of communication with shareholders to convey information about the Company and enable Shareholders to participate in decision-making that requires shareholder approval. In 2023, the Company held 1 (one) GMS, namely the Annual GMS for Fiscal Year 2022 on June 12, 2023.

2. Meetings with Investors and Analysts

These meetings are a means of exchanging information regarding industrial and Company developments with investors/analysts, especially related to the Company's business and financial performance. These meetings can be held individually or in groups, either face to face, by telephone or by conference call.

3. Financial Reports

The Company's published financial reports include annual, semi-annual, first quarter and ninth month financial reports. These financial reports are published on the Company's website and the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) website. For annual and semi-annual financial reports, the Company also publishes these financial reports through national daily newspapers, where they are presented in accordance with applicable regulations.

4. Annual Report

The annual report is prepared as a form of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners accountability for managing and supervising issuers or public companies within 1 (one) GMS fiscal year. The annual report is submitted to shareholders, regulators, mass organizations, mass media and the public. The annual report is published on the Company's website and the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) website.

5. Website

INALUM's website, www.inalum.id, contains the latest information about the Company, including all matters relating to the Company, both in terms of management, company profile, corporate governance, and the products produced. The Company's website presents information in two languages, Indonesian and English, and complies with the regulations related to public company websites, namely POJK Number 8/POJK.04/2015 concerning Issuer or Public Company Websites.

6. Email

The Company provides access for shareholders, investors and the public to communicate via the Company's official email, corsec@inalum.id.

7. Social Media

The Company provides information and communication facilities to external parties through the Company's social media, including:

Facebook	: PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium
Instagram	: @Inalum
X	: @INALUM_Official
YouTube	: INALUMOfficial

CODE OF ETHICS

To create a dignified Company that upholds the Company's values, and INALUM People who comply and behave ethically, a commitment by all employees and management is required, which is stated in the Company's Code of Conduct. The Company's Code of Conduct is in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations and best practices through the application of GCG principles.

CODE OF ETHICS PRINCIPLES

Business Conduct, including the Company's relationship with:

1. Employees
2. Customers
3. Suppliers
4. Creditors
5. Work Partners
6. Competitors
7. Regulators
8. Communities
9. Community and Professional Organizations
10. Media
11. MIND ID and MIND ID Group Members

Work Behavior, including:

1. Compliance with laws
2. Ethical Behavior towards fellow Company Personnel
3. Conflicts of Interest
4. Giving and Receiving (Gratification)
5. Recognition and Respect for Human Rights
6. Intellectual Property Rights
7. Fair Employment Opportunities
8. Confidentiality of Data and Information
9. Supervision and Use of Company Assets
10. Financial Reports
11. Unfair Payments
12. Occupational Health and Safety and the Environment
13. Use of Social Media
14. Political Activities

CORRELATION BETWEEN CODE OF ETHICS AND CORPORATE CULTURE OR COMPANY VALUES

For achieving the Company's vision and mission, all INALUM business activities are based on ethical values that do not only prioritize economic goals. In this regard, the Company's Code of Conduct is a very important factor in carrying out stable and sustainable Company business activities. Where the application of these guidelines is reflected in the attitudes and behavior of all INALUM Personnel outside and inside the Company.

DISCLOSURE THAT THE CODE OF ETHICS APPLIES TO ALL LEVELS OF THE ORGANIZATION SOCIALIZATION AND DISSEMINATION OF THE CODE OF ETHICS

INALUM's Code of Conduct is a guideline with a scope covering the Company's business relationships with stakeholders, the Company's internal working relationships, and the application of GCG principles through internalization. This Code of Conduct applies to all levels of the organization and is a policy and standard of behavior that is required for all INALUM personnel.

SANCTIONS FOR EACH TYPE OF VIOLATION REGULATED IN THE CODE OF ETHICS (NORMATIVE)

If there are INALUM personnel who are proven to have violated the Code of Conduct, the Company will provide sanctions in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations. The following shows the level of penalties and sanctions that apply in the Company:

1. Warning Letter
2. Ordinary Warning Letter
3. Final Warning Letter

NUMBER OF CODE OF ETHICS VIOLATIONS AND SANCTIONS IMPOSED IN THE LAST FISCAL YEAR

All violations by INALUM personnel that are proven will be followed up by the Human Capital team who will issue sanctions according to the type/level of violation.

Details of the sanctions imposed for enforcement of the Code of Conduct as of December 31, 2023 were as follows:

Violation Category	Types of Sanction	Number of Violations in 2023
Light	Warning Letter	0 (zero/nil)
Medium	Ordinary Warning Letter	9 (nine)
Heavy	Final Warning Letter	2 (two)



STATE OFFICIALS' WEALTH REPORT (LHKPN)

The Company always applies the principles of Good Corporate Governance, including its commitment to prevent corrupt practices, which is realized through the submission of State Officials' Wealth Reports (LHKPN). LHKPN is a Government program to create a clean Government. Therefore, the Company complies with the existing regulations by regulating the management of LHKPN within INALUM.

LEGAL BASIS FOR SUBMITTING LHKPN

INALUM has a policy regarding the reporting of State Officials' Wealth Reports (LHKPN) based on President Director Regulation No. PER-004/DIRUT/2024 concerning the Obligation to Submit State Officials' Wealth Reports within INALUM where this policy regulates the Company's employees who are required to report their assets, the delivery procedures, LHKPN management and administrator work units, as well as sanctions that can be imposed on employees who do not carry out their reporting obligations.

OFFICIALS REQUIRED TO SUBMIT LHKPN

Based on the Company's LHKPN Policy, the following officials are required to submit LHKPN:

1. Commissioners;
2. Directors or Officials at the level of Head of Directorate;
3. Directors and Commissioners of Subsidiaries affiliated and consolidated with the Company; Mandatory Reporting Status does not apply if the Directors and Commissioners of the relevant Subsidiary come from another Company/Agency that requires LHKPN reporting and are registered as Mandatory LHKPN Reporters at the originating Company/Agency;
4. Officials 1 (one) level below the Board of Directors at the level of Group Head/Division/Department Head or equivalent.

LHKPN MANAGEMENT UNIT

INALUM LHKPN Management Unit structure is as follows:

1. Department/Section in charge of HC;
2. Department/Section in charge of Compliance.

PROVISIONS FOR SUBMITTING LHKPN

The provisions for submitting the LHKPN are regulated in the President Director Regulation No. PER-004/DIRUT/2024 concerning the Obligation to Submit State Officials' Wealth Reports within PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium where the submission of this LHKPN has the following provisions:

1. Mandatory LHKPN Reporters must submit LHKPN when:
 - a. They are first appointed as a Company Officer;
 - b. They end their term of office or retire as a Company Officer;
 - c. They are reappointed as a Company Officer after the end of the term of office or retirement; or
 - d. They are still in office.

TRANSPARENCY OF THE NUMBER OF MANDATORY LHKPN REPORTS IN 2023

The number of officials who were required to submit LHKPN at INALUM as of December 31, 2023 is listed below:

Officials	Number of Mandatory Reports	Have Reported	
		Total	%
BOD-1 and above	43	43	100,00%

ANTI-CORRUPTION AND GRATIFICATION POLICY

PROGRAMS AND PROCEDURES IMPLEMENTED TO OVERCOME CORRUPTION PRACTICES, KICKBACKS, FRAUD, BRIBERY AND/OR GRATIFICATION

INALUM is committed to implementing business practices that are clean and free from the potential for corruption and bribery, and is also active in supporting efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption in the Company. This policy is regulated in the gratification control policy as stated in the Board of Directors' Decree No. SK-012/DIR/2019 and Board of Directors' Decree No. SK-024/DIR/2020 concerning Anti-Bribery Management System Guidelines (SMAP).

The main objective of these policies is to prevent material losses in the form of commercial profits and immaterial losses in the form of reputation that could disrupt the Company's sustainability. In addition, the development of this anti-corruption policy is also in line with efforts to increase compliance with laws and regulations and support Government programs to prevent acts of corruption in Indonesia.

INALUM is also committed not to accept or ask for gratuities. In this regard, the Company has issued a Statement of Commitment to Implement Gratification Control that contains the basic principles in PT INALUM, namely a statement that the Company will always implement and carry out the function of gratification control, prepare a budget for gratification control, provide human resources to implement gratification control, and cooperate with KPK to keep the reporter's data confidential.

GRATIFICATION CLASSIFICATION

Basically gratification is a gift of money, goods, rebates (discounts), commissions, interest-free loans, travel tickets, lodging facilities, tourist trips, free medical treatment and other facilities. Forms of Gratification take the form of receipts both at home and overseas, and can be made via electronic means or without using electronic means. In detail, the Company groups gratification into 3 (three) categories, where this classification determines the handling/management of the gratification, and includes:

1. Gratification that is considered a bribe
2. Gratification that is considered related to official duties
3. Gratification that is not considered a bribe, and is not related to official duties

GRATIFICATION UTILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

The Company has instigated policies on the use and management of gratification. The management of gratification at INALUM is carried out by the INALUM Gratification Control Unit (UPG) as part of the Good Corporate Governance (GCG) function.

INALUM UPG has the following duties:

1. Prepares provisions and work tools related to Gratification control, starting from receiving the gratification report to sending a KPK Decree to the recipient regarding the ownership status of the gratification object;
2. Receives and carries out follow-up on gratification reports in accordance with applicable regulations;
3. Receives gratification objects to store or deliver after deciding if it belongs to the Company or KPK;
4. Makes the best use of gratification objects belonging to the Company for the interests of the Company;
5. Socializes, monitors and evaluates Company policies regarding gratification;
6. Follows up on reports of alleged gratification practices through the Whistleblowing System report;
7. Maintains all documents related to the gratification handling process;
8. Coordinates and evaluates together with KPK the implementation of the Company's gratification control;
9. Reports all results of gratification handling to the President Director every 6 (six) months

REPORTING AND SANCTIONS

All INALUM personnel or other parties who are not directly involved but are aware of gratification violations involving INALUM management and employees can report receipt of gratification through the reporting media provided by the Company as follows:

- Reporting on receipt or rejection of gratification can be submitted to INALUM UPG via the reporting form or the Internal GCG System. Employees are required to submit their gratification reports to INALUM UPG no later than 7 (seven) working days after the gratification occurs. External stakeholders can report gratification events related to INALUM employees via the Whistleblowing System channel.

- Violations of the Company's gratification control policy are subject to sanctions in accordance with applicable regulations, and failure to submit gratification reports is taken into consideration and the evaluation of the level of employee compliance.

ANTI-CORRUPTION AND GRATIFICATION TRAINING FOR EMPLOYEES

The Company consistently organizes training related to Anti-Corruption and Gratification Control socialization as a form of the Company's commitment to Anti-Corruption Culture and Gratification Control. Up until December 31, 2023, INALUM organized a series of training related to socialization of Anti-Corruption and Gratification Control within the Company, which included:

Time	Training Activities
Onboarding for new employees	Socialization is carried out in the induction training program for every new employee in 2023
April and December 2023	The Company issued warnings regarding a prohibition on accepting gratification during religious holidays and New Year
January – December 2023	Anti-gratification, bribery and Whistleblowing System (WBS) campaign through banners distributed at every function
January – December 2023	Submission of explanations of gratification, whistleblowing on the Company's website
December 22, 2023	FGD Internalization of GCG Implementation, including material on gratification, fraud and SMAP.

ANTI-CORRUPTION AND GRATIFICATION SOCIALIZATION

As a form of its strong commitment to the Anti-Corruption and Gratification Culture, the Company continuously carries out Anti-Corruption and Gratification Control socialization. This is aimed at increasing awareness in INALUM employees so they can understand and apply this culture. During 2023, the Company conducted socialization for all employees, providers (vendors), customers (buyers) and partner banks.

The Company routinely implements a program to internalize GCG principles that includes material on gratification control, anti-bribery and anti-corruption. This is routinely carried out to strengthen the understanding and commitment of all employees to the values of integrity, and uses social media, internal websites and direct meetings.

The socialization carried out by the Company to external stakeholders throughout 2023 included:

1. To Customers (Customers/Buyers) on July 26, 2023, which was held online, apart from socializing the application of GCG principles, where the Company's anti-bribery enforcement is also conveyed through ISO 37001 SMAP certification.
2. To Partner Banks on November 29, 2023, where this agenda also served as a reminder or appeal to partner banks regarding controlling gratification within the Company as well as implementing anti-bribery enforcement. The socialization to Partner Banks was carried out offline by the INALUM Kuala Tanjung Office.
3. To partners (vendors) on December 8, 2023, as a refreshment program to socialize GCG implementation, and ISO 37001 Anti-Bribery Management System (SMAP). This agenda was carried out online in collaboration with the procurement team.
4. Letters of appeal prohibiting the giving and/or offering of gratification to INALUM personnel and their families, addressed to all partners and partner banks ahead of religious holidays and New Year celebrations were routinely delivered.

REPORTING GRATIFICATION RECEIPT MECHANISM

In accordance with the gratification control policy in the Board of Directors' Decree No, SK-012/DIR/2019 concerning Gratification Control, all employees are required to submit their gratification reports to INALUM UPG, whether it is an acceptance or rejection, no later than 7 (seven) working days after the gratification is received/rejected. Employees can report gratification via a reporting form or through the internal GCG system. Then, INALUM UPG will determine the reports to be forwarded to KPK. In INALUM UPG, all gratification reports received are submitted regularly 6 (six) months to the President Director.

GRATIFICATION RECEIPT REPORT FOR 2023

During 2023, there were 2 (two) reports of acceptance or rejection of gratification received within the Company. The reported receipt of gratification included food parcels from third parties, for these gifts INALUM UPG decided to donate the food parcels to orphanages around the Kuala Tanjung office area.

ANTI-FRAUD POLICY

ANTI-FRAUD POLICY INSTIGATED IN THE COMPANY

The Company continues to maintain its commitment to implementing best business practices that emphasize ethical values, and upholds the mandate in accordance with each position, function and role in its business operations. The Company's efforts are realized through the Good Corporate Governance Implementation Policy. Where this policy also reflects INALUM's commitment to implementing SNI ISO 37001:2016 Anti-Bribery Management System based on the 4 No's principle, namely:

1. No Bribery (avoiding/rejecting all forms of bribery and extortion).
2. No Kickback (avoiding/refusing to ask for commissions, tokens of gratitude both in the form of money and in other forms).
3. No Gift (avoiding/refusing to accept/give gifts or gratification that are contrary to applicable rules and regulations).
4. No Luxurious Hospitality (avoiding/refusing excessive welcomes and entertainment).

In addition to implementing the Anti-Bribery Management System (SMAP), INALUM also established a Whistleblowing System (WBS) team, which was determined through the Operating Committee Regulation No. PER-008/DIRPEL/2021 with the WBS team composition as follows:

1. Head of Legal, Internal Control and Compliance Department.
2. Head of the Human Capital Services Department.
3. Head of Internal Audit Department.
4. Head of Risk Management Department.
5. Good Corporate Governance Section Manager.

The WBS team's duties are as follows:

1. To receive written violation reports from the whistleblowers submitted via WBS media.
2. To carry out analysis and evaluation to provide suggestions or follow-up on cases according to the results of the review to be submitted to the President Director.

For gratification control, the Company has established good corporate governance (GCG) guidelines in 2020 with the aim of:

1. Maximizing Company value through applying GCG principles so that the Company has better competitive capabilities.
2. Encouraging Company management to work in a professional, efficient and effective manner as well as to empower functions and increase the Company's independence.
3. Encouraging decision making and follow-up actions by Company Organs based on sound business values, good faith, the principle of mutual benefit based on appropriate moral and social values and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

IMPLEMENTATION AND CERTIFICATION OF SNI ISO 37001:2016 ANTI-BRIBERY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

In 2016, the Government issued Presidential Instruction No. 10 of 2016 concerning Actions to Prevent and Eradicate Corruption, which contained Prevention Strategies related to the Governance of State-Owned and Private Enterprises, with one of the programs being the preparation of SNI ISO 37001:2016. This Presidential Instruction was further strengthened by Presidential Regulation No. 54 of 2018 concerning the National Strategy for Preventing Corruption.

Following up on the Presidential Instruction, the Company started implementing an Anti-Bribery Management System and prepared the stages of the certification process as a form of the Company's seriousness in instilling an anti-bribery culture and other acts of corruption.

With the establishment of Anti-Bribery Management System Guidelines (SMAP) that refer to the Indonesian National Standards (SNI) ISO 37001:2016 concerning ABMS, the Internal Audit Department has prepared technical guidelines for investigative audits that were stipulated in the Board of Directors Regulation No. PER-002/DIR/2020 dated August 03, 2020.

In an effort to maintain its ISO 37001:2016 certification regarding the Anti-Bribery Management System (SMAP), the Company established an Anti-Bribery Communication Forum (FKAP) led by the Head of the Legal and Compliance Department with the Secretary to the Head of the Compliance Section. The Internal Audit Department takes the role as a SMAP auditor, with 2 (two) personnel who have been certified as ISO 37001:2016 Senior Lead Auditor and Lead Auditor. The policy and its implementation are reviewed every year through an internal audit process to identify areas that need attention and improvement, so that the practice of the Anti-Bribery Management System at INALUM will become even better to reach the international standards for SMAP.

INSIDER TRADING PREVENTION POLICY

INALUM is not a public company so there are no shares traded on the stock exchange so the Company does not have an insider trading policy.

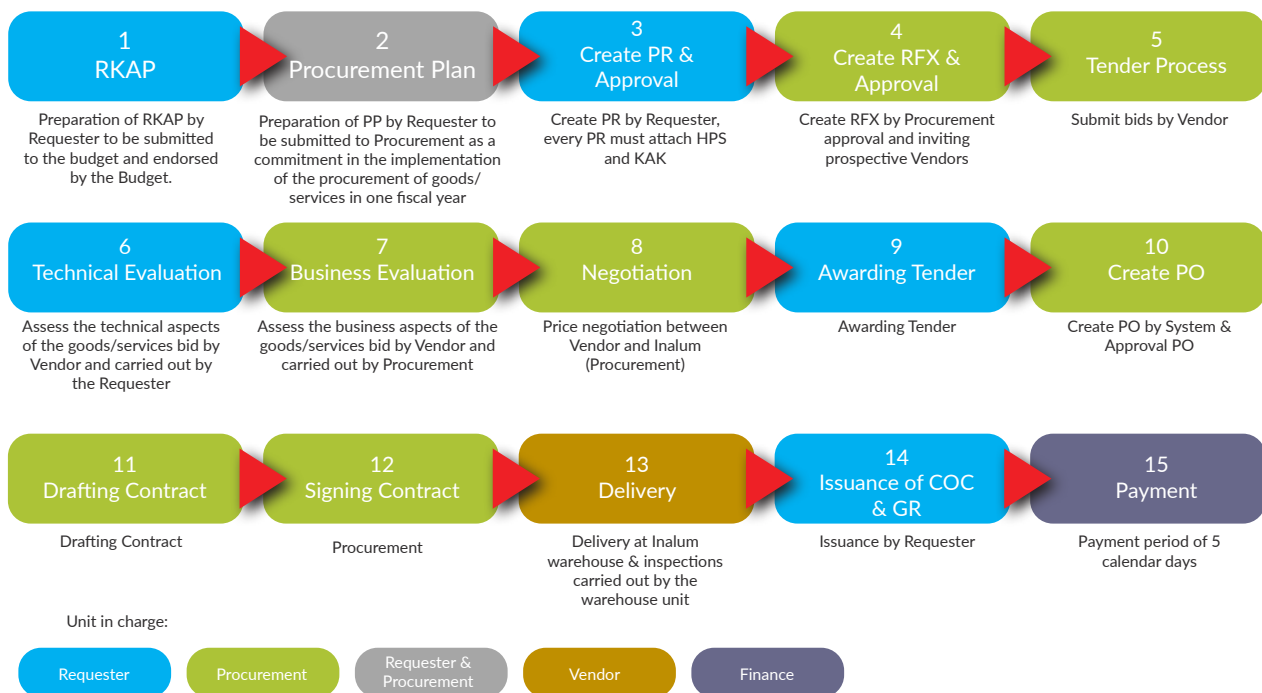


GOODS AND SERVICES PROCUREMENT POLICY

POLICIES AND GUIDELINES FOR PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES

1. Regulation No. PER-013/DIRKU/2022 concerning Procurement of Goods and Services in PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium.
2. Director of Business Development Regulation No. PER-002/DIRPU/2023 concerning the Authority of Officials to Procure Goods and Services for PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium

PROCUREMENT PROCEDURES



PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN/JENIS PROGRAM DI 2023

1. Socialized OHS Implementation and OHS Golden Rules at INALUM to Providers
2. Socialized INALUM Procurement System to Providers (VMS Eprocure-Mind, Refreshment SMAP & ICMESH, Policy Regulations at INALUM)
3. Socialized Safe Work Permit System (SIKA) Application to Providers
4. Utilized Technology for Effective Procurement Process:
 - a. Digitized Procurement Document Irregularities
 - b. Monitored Procurement Assurance Using Excel Macros
 - c. Created a Dashboard for the Entire Procurement of Goods and Services Process
5. Implemented Agreement, PO and LOI templates, especially related to:
 - a. Clauses related to OHS and Environmental Policies such as:
 - To not carry out procurement processes from countries in conflict (responsible supply chain)
 - To not employ child labor in any service work contracts
 - To not carry out gender discrimination in any work carried out in the Company. Clauses related to the prohibition on giving gifts/commissions/fraud/gratifications/bribery
6. Completed the procurement process for significant work such as:
 - a. Main Raw Material Supply Contracts
 - b. Umbrella Contract for Bearings and Lubricant
 - c. Consultancy for Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) Smelter Project
 - d. Consultant for Power Solution & Stability for 2nd Aluminium Smelter Project in Kuala Tanjung
 - e. IPP Proper Assessment Companion Consultation Services
 - f. HSD to Natural Gas Fuel Conversion Program Services

WHISTLEBLOWING SYSTEM

INALUM always upholds its commitment to supporting Good Corporate Governance implementation. One of the efforts made is to provide a system that regulates procedures for complaints and disclosure of violations using a Whistleblowing System (WBS).

In this case, the violation categories the Company follows is violations in the form of fraud, corruption, abuse of official authority, legal violations and other violations that are detrimental to the Company and its stakeholders

COMPANY WBS STRUCTURE AND MECHANISM

The Whistleblowing System is managed by the Company's internal team who manage, process, follow up on reporting or disclosure of violations including fraud, corruption, abuse of authority, unlawful behavior, unethical acts by prioritizing confidentiality and independence. This system also aims to optimize the participation of INALUM personnel and the Company's business partners in uncovering violations within the Company, and is regulated in Company Regulation No. PER-008/DIRPEL/2021 concerning the Whistleblowing System.

The Company has appointed a Whistleblowing Team as the manager for handling the whistleblowing system reports, which consists of personnel from the Governance function, Human Capital function, Risk Management function and Internal Audit function. The Whistleblowing Team's duties include managing, analyzing and evaluating incoming reports and providing proposals/recommendations for case closure or follow-up. When carrying out its duties, the Whistleblowing Team has the right to summon reporters and related parties to request/examine documents required in the process of analyzing and evaluating incoming reports. Reports on the violations, which are reported quarterly to the President Director.

WBS SOCIALIZATION

In 2023, the Company carried out the following socialization to INALUM stakeholders and personnel:

1. Offline socialization to Partner Banks on November 29, 2023 at the INALUM Kuala Tanjung Office in collaboration with the Finance function.

2. Online socialization to customers (customers/buyers) on July 26, 2023, and to partners (vendors) on December 8, 2023 in collaboration with the Commercial and Procurement functions.
3. Broadcast videos and banners delivered to all functions. Whistleblowing material is also given to new employees of the Company. The internalization of whistleblowing was also included in the FGD agenda on GCG implementation, where the BPKP Representative of North Sumatra was invited as a resource person.

This socialization aims to provide an in-depth understanding of the Whistleblowing System managed by INALUM, and is also aimed at encouraging all INALUM personnel to play an active role in reporting any attempts or suspected deviant actions.

MECHANISM FOR SUBMITTING VIOLATION REPORTS

1. Reporting violations are addressed to the Whistleblowing Team and submitted in writing via the following whistleblowing media:
 - a. E-mail: wbs@inalum.id;
 - b. or a letter addressed to: INALUM Whistleblowing Team at: PT INALUM Head Office, P.O.BOX 1 Kuala Tanjung, Sei Suka District, Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra Province;
 - c. or via short message to the cellular telephone number specified by the Company: (Mobile No. (WhatsApp Message Only): +62-813-5454-3100).
2. So that reporting violations can be followed up with an investigation, the reporter can provide information concerning their personal data, or without (anonymously); and must provide evidence, information or clear indications of the reported violation so that it can be traced and/or followed up. The contents of the report include:
 - Problem reported by the parties involved, location of the incident, time of the incident, chronology of the incident and information regarding whether the violation has been reported to other parties and has occurred before.



PROTECTION FOR WHISTLEBLOWERS

The Company is obliged to keep the identity of the reporter and the contents of the report confidential. In addition, the Company also guarantees protection for whistleblowers from all forms of threats, intimidation or unpleasant actions from any party as long as the reporter maintains the confidentiality of the reported case. Also, the Company can reward whistleblowers for reported violations that can be proven and save the Company's assets and finances.

COMPLAINT HANDLING

The Whistleblowing Team is responsible for receiving, investigating and handling complaints submitted by whistleblowers through the channels provided by the Company. In the process, the Company will guarantee the security and confidentiality of the reporter's information. Every report received will be followed up seriously and handled objectively to ensure fairness and compliance with the Company's ethical norms. The deadline for handling violation reports is their completion within a maximum of 30 (thirty) working days.

PARTY MANAGING COMPLAINTS

The INALUM Whistleblowing System is managed by a Company internal team consisting of the Governance, Human Capital, Risk Management and Internal Audit functions.

NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS INCOMING AND PROCESSED IN 2023

During 2023, the Company received 4 (four) reports of alleged violations committed by employees. These reports were followed up in accordance with the provisions set by the Company.

	2023
Number of complaints received	4
Number of complaints processed	4
Composition of incoming and processed complaints	4

SANCTIONS/FOLLOW-UP FOR COMPLAINTS THAT HAVE COMPLETED PROCESSING IN THE FISCAL YEAR

Every reported party proven to have committed a violation was sanctioned in accordance with the provisions set by the Company.

IMPLEMENTATION OF 8 (EIGHT) GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF INDONESIAN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE GUIDELINES (PUGKI) 2021

No.	Description	Apply/Explain	Description of Implementation
1 Roles and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners			
1.1 Roles and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors			
Recommendation 1			
1.1.1	To achieve sustainable value creation, the Board of Directors carries out its leadership role and seeks to achieve the following governance outcomes: a. competitive and focused on long-term performance; b. ethical and responsible in conducting business; c. contribute positively to society and the environment; and d. ability to survive and grow (corporate resilience)	Applied	It is in accordance with what is stated in: 1. INALUM Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter dated April 2020. 2. INALUM Corporate Governance Guidelines dated March 2020. 3. INALUM Company Code of Conduct (CoC) dated March 2020.
Recommendation 2			
1.1.2	The Board of Directors must ensure that the corporation's mission, vision, goals, objectives, strategies and annual and medium-term plans are consistent with long-term goals, by effectively utilizing innovations and technology.	Applied	Application is contained in: 1. Board of Directors Regulation No. PER-001/DIR/2021 concerning INALUM Company Long Term Plans dated June 9, 2021. 2. Regulation No. PER-011/DIRPEL/2021 concerning Preparation, Implementation and Control of the INALUM Company Budget dated June 9, 2021.
Recommendation 3 & 4			
1.1.3	The Board of Directors ensures that the corporation implements an appropriate and effective risk management and internal control system that is aligned with the vision, mission, goals, objectives and strategies of the corporation and complies with applicable laws and standards.	Applied	Application is contained in: 1. INALUM Corporate Governance Guidelines dated March 2020. 2. Board of Directors' Regulation Number PER-010/DIRPEL/2021 concerning INALUM Policies and Guidelines dated April 30, 2021. 3. Internal Audit Charter dated March 8, 2024.
1.1.4	The Board of Directors ensures the integrity of the corporation's accounting and financial reporting systems and the timely and accurate disclosure of all material information concerning the corporation.	Applied	Application is contained in: 1. INALUM Board of Commissioners and Directors Charter dated April 2020. 2. Board of Directors' Decree No. SK-006/DIR/2019 concerning INALUM Accounting Policy Guidelines dated February 27, 2019.
Recommendation 5			
1.1.5	The Board of Directors ensures that sustainability reporting has been prepared accordingly.	Applied	The Board of Directors has ensured that sustainability reporting is in accordance with: 1. INALUM Board of Commissioners and Directors Charter dated April 2020. 2. Company Regulation Number PER-005/DIRUT/2023 concerning Implementation of INALUM SER dated November 15, 2023. 3. Director of Human Capital Decree No. SK-002/DIRHC/2024 concerning the Team for Preparing INALUM's Annual Report, Sustainability and SER Report.

No.	Description	Apply/Explain	Description of Implementation
Recommendation 6			
1.1.6	The Board of Directors establishes a framework for corporate information technology (IT) governance that aligns with corporate business needs and priorities, drives business opportunities and performance, strengthens risk management, and supports corporate goals and strategies.	Applied	It has been stated in: 1. INALUM Corporate Governance Guidelines dated March 2020. 2. SK-045/DIR/2015 concerning INALUM Information Technology Governance Policy dated December 23, 2015.
Recommendation 7, 8 & 9			
1.1.7	For corporations that carry out business activities based on Sharia principles, the Board of Directors needs to ensure adequate authority and availability of supporting tools so that the Sharia Supervisory Board can carry out its role effectively.	Not Yet Applied	Not relevant to the Company.
1.1.8	The Board of Directors Charter is periodically reviewed. The Charter includes, among other things, the division of the role of individual Directors can be regulated in the Board of Directors Charter or by a resolution of the Board of Directors.	Applied	A periodic review of the Board of Directors' Charter is carried out regularly.
1.1.9	The Board of Directors has a policy regarding the resignation of members of the Board of Directors if involved in financial crimes and proven wrongdoing.	Applied	Contained in the Company's Articles of Association and the INALUM's Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter (Board Manual) dated April 2020
1.2	Performance Appraisal – Board of Directors and Members		
Recommendation 1			
1.2.1	The Board of Commissioners conducts an annual formal evaluation objectively and independently to determine the effectiveness of the Board of Directors and each individual director.	Applied	The Board of Commissioners evaluates the effectiveness of the Board of Directors and individual Directors as stated in: 1. INALUM Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter dated April 2020. 2. Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-04/05/2025 concerning the Dismissal and Appointment of Members of the INALUM Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee dated May 25, 2023.
Recommendation 2			
1.2.2	The Board of Commissioners, with the consideration of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, is responsible for determining performance evaluation criteria and assessing the performance of the President Director and other members of the Board of Directors.	Applied	The NRRMGCG Committee proposed a system for evaluating the individual performance of members of the Board of Directors as stated in the Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-04/05/2025 concerning the Dismissal and Appointment of Members of the INALUM Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee dated May 25, 2023.
1.3	Roles and Responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners		
Recommendation 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6			
1.3.1	The Board of Commissioners reviews the corporate strategy at least annually and approves the corporate mission, vision and strategy formulated by the Board of Directors. The Board of Commissioners also reviews, provides advice and approves business plans and long-term financial plans and corporate short-term financial plans. The Board of Commissioners provides advice and monitors the Directors on the management of its implementation. The Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners are involved in decisions that are very important for the corporation, regulated in the articles of association of the corporation.	Applied	Contained in: 1. Company Articles of Association. 2. INALUM Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter dated April 2020. 3. Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-04/05/2025 concerning the Dismissal and Appointment of Members of the INALUM Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee dated May 25, 2023.

No.	Description	Apply/Explain	Description of Implementation
1.3.2	Types of decisions that require the approval of the Board of Commissioners must be disclosed in the annual report	Applied	Contained in: 1. Company Articles of Association. 2. INALUM Threshold Determination as stated in the MIND ID Director of Portfolio and Business Development, letter No. 490/E.DIRPPU/2023.
1.3.3	Taking into account the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Commissioners proposes to, and to be decided by, the GMS the appointment and/or dismissal of members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners. In proposing the above, the Board of Commissioners pays attention to diversity, non-discriminatory elements and provides equal opportunities regardless of ethnicity, religion, race, class and gender. The Board of Commissioners ensures that the process of nominating and selecting members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners is formal and transparent.	Applied	Contained in: 1. Company Articles of Association. 2. INALUM Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter dated April 2020. 3. Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-04/05/2025 concerning the Dismissal and Appointment of Members of the INALUM Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee dated May 25, 2023.
1.3.4	The Board of Commissioners or the Committee that carries out the nomination function formulates a succession policy in the process of nominating members of the Board of Directors. Every year the Board of Commissioners reviews the report on the implementation of the development and succession plans submitted by the President Director.	Applied	The Board of Commissioners has provided feedback to the INALUM Board of Directors regarding the proposed nominated talent, and an evaluation has been carried out on the list.
1.3.5	Board of Commissioners a). submit to the GMS, which may be preceded by a recommendation from the Committee that carries out the remuneration function, the amount of remuneration for members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners in line with sustainable corporate development and the long-term interests of the corporation and shareholders; b). periodically reviewing the remuneration system for the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners.	Applied	Contained in: 1. Company Articles of Association. 2. INALUM Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter dated April 2020. 3. Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-04/05/2025 concerning the Dismissal and Appointment of Members of the INALUM Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee dated May 25, 2023.
1.3.6	The Board of Commissioners oversees the effectiveness of corporate governance policies and their implementation and proposes changes if necessary.	Applied	Contained in the INALUM Corporate Governance Guidelines dated April 2020.
Recommendation 7			
1.3.7	The Board of Commissioners monitors and directs corporations to implement appropriate and effective risk management and internal control systems that are aligned with corporate goals, objectives and strategies and comply with applicable laws and regulations, codes of conduct and standards.	Applied	Contained in: 1. Company Articles of Association. 2. INALUM Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter dated April 2020. 3. Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-04/05/2025 concerning Dismissal and Appointment of Members of the INALUM Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee dated May 25, 2023, and No. PC-03/05/2023 concerning Dismissal and Appointment of Members- Member of the INALUM Audit Committee.



No.	Description	Apply/Explain	Description of Implementation
Recommendation 8			
1.3.8	The Board of Commissioners supervises and directs the integrity of the corporate accounting and financial reporting system, as well as the independence of the internal and external audit functions.	Applied	Contained in: 1. Company Articles of Association. 2. INALUM Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter dated April 2020. 3. Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-03/05/2023 concerning Dismissal and Appointment of INALUM Audit Committee Members.
Recommendation 9,10,11 & 12			
1.3.9	The Board of Commissioners monitors, reviews and approves the annual report and corporate sustainability report and ensures their integrity, as well as oversees the corporate disclosure and communication process.	Applied	Contained in: 1. Company Articles of Association. 2. INALUM Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter dated April 2020. 3. Board of Commissioners Decree of No. PC- 04/05/2025 concerning Dismissal and Appointment of Members of the INALUM Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee dated May 25, 2023, and No PC-03/05/2023 concerning Dismissal and Appointment of INALUM Audit Committee Members.
1.3.10	The Board of Commissioners charter is periodically reviewed.	Applied	The Board of Commissioners periodically reviews the Board of Commissioners Charter.
1.3.11	The Board of Commissioners has a policy regarding the resignation of members of the Board of Commissioners if they are involved in financial crimes and are proven to have made a mistake.	Applied	Contained in the Articles of Association, and the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter dated March 2020.
1.3.12	Independent commissioners are expected to be able to contribute to honest, objective, active and constructive discussions at the meetings of the Board of Commissioners.	Applied	
Recommendation 13			
1.3.13	The President Commissioner acts as the coordinator of the Board of Commissioners and ensures its effectiveness. The President Commissioner promotes a culture of openness and constructive dialogue that allows a variety of views to be expressed, including coordinating the setting of appropriate board meeting agendas and ensuring sufficient time is available to discuss all agenda items. In addition, there should also be an opportunity for the Board of Commissioners to meet with the Board of Directors and senior management.	Applied	Contained in the Articles of Association, and the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter dated March 2020.
Guide			
1.3.13.1	Details of the President Commissioner duties are disclosed in the annual report and on the corporate website.	Applied	Contained in the Articles of Association and the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter dated March 2020, and published on the INALUM website (https:// www.inalum.id/id).
1.3.13.2	The President Commissioner coordinates the distribution of supervisory roles among members of the Board of Commissioners, chairs meetings of the Board of Commissioners and represents the Board of Commissioners in matters with parties outside the Board of Commissioners.	Applied	Contained in the Articles of Association and the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter dated March 2020.

No.	Description	Apply/Explain	Description of Implementation
1.3.13.3	Previous President Directors and members of the Board of Directors who are elected as members of the Board of Commissioners cannot be immediately appointed as President Commissioner. There needs to be a cooling off period of 2 (two) years before being reappointed as President Commissioner. If the Board of Commissioners decides that the former President Directors/members of the Board of Directors needs to become President Commissioner, then the Board of Commissioners provides reasons and explanations in the Annual Report.	Applied	Contained in the Articles of Association and the INALUM Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter dated March 2020.
1.4 Committee Formation			
Recommendation 1			
1.4.1	The corporations has committees under the Board of Commissioners consisting of at least: Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Risk Management Monitoring Committee.	Applied	Contained in the Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-04/05/2025 concerning Dismissal and Appointment of Members of the INALUM Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee dated May 25, 2023, and No PC-03/05/2023 concerning Dismissal and Appointment of INALUM Audit Committee Members.
Recommendation 2			
1.4.2	The Board of Commissioners ensures that all members of the Audit Committee are independent and the majority of other committees formed by the Board of Commissioners are independent parties, and all committee members are competent, committed and have sufficient authority to carry out their roles effectively and independently.	Applied	Contained in the INALUM Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter dated March 2020, and stated in the Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-04/05/2025 concerning the Dismissal and Appointment of Members of the INALUM Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee dated May 25 2023, and No. PC- 03/05/2023 concerning Dismissal and Appointment of INALUM Audit Committee Members.
Recommendation 3			
1.4.3	To ensure monitoring of the implementation of the duties of the Audit Committee is carried out objectively and independently, the President Commissioner may not become the chairman of the Audit Committee, except in extraordinary circumstances which must be explained in the annual report.	Applied	Contained in the INALUM Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter dated March 2020, and stated in the Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-04/05/2025 concerning the Dismissal and Appointment of the INALUM Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee Members dated May 25, 2023, and No. PC- 03/05/2023 concerning Dismissal and Appointment of INALUM Audit Committee Members.
1.5 Performance Appraisal - Board of Commissioners and Members			
Recommendation 1			
1.5.1	The Board of Commissioners conducts an annual formal objective evaluation to determine the effectiveness of the Board, its committees and each individual commissioner.	Applied	Contained in the INALUM Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter dated March 2020, and stated in the Board of Commissioners Decree No.PC-04/05/2025 concerning the Dismissal and Appointment of the INALUM Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee Members dated May 25, 2023.



No.	Description	Apply/Explain	Description of Implementation
1.6	Conflict of Interest		
Recommendation 1			
1.6.1	Members of the Board of Directors who have concurrent positions outside the corporation must obtain approval from the Board of Commissioners. A Commissioner notifies the Board of Commissioners and the chairman of the committee carrying out the nomination function, before accepting a new appointment as a director or commissioner of a publicly listed corporation, other directorships or other positions with significant time commitments.	Applied	Contained in the Articles of Association and INALUM Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter dated March 2020.
Recommendation 2			
1.6.2	The Board of Commissioners monitors and manages potential conflicts of interest for management, members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners and shareholders, including misuse of corporate assets and misuse in related party transactions. Commissioners who have conflicts of interest do not participate in monitoring and making decisions on potential conflicts of interest involving the Commissioners or affiliates of the Commissioners concerned.	Applied	Contained in the Articles of Association and INALUM Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter dated March 2020.
1.7	Competency Improvement of Members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners		
Recommendation 1			
1.7.1	The Board of Commissioners ensures that members of the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners understand their roles and responsibilities, characteristics and operations of the corporation, relevant laws and regulations and other applicable standards and obligations. The Board of Directors through the corporate secretary supports all members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners in updating and refreshing their skills and knowledge necessary to carry out their roles on the Board.	Applied	Contained in the INALUM Board of Commissioners & Board of Directors Charter dated March 2020.
2	Composition and Remuneration of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners		
2.1	Composition of the Board of Directors		
Recommendation 1 & 2			
2.1.1	In determining candidates for directors, the Board of Commissioners through the Nomination and Remuneration Committee does not only rely on recommendations from the Board of Commissioners, management or majority shareholders. The Board of Commissioners through the Nomination and Remuneration Committee can use independent sources to determine qualified candidates.	Not Yet Applied	
2.1.2	The Board of Commissioners ensures that the criteria for selecting members of the Board of Directors include at least the knowledge, skills and expertise needed to properly fulfill the role of the Board of Directors and takes into account the fulfillment of the diversity of the Board of Directors.	Applied	Contained in the Board of Commissioners' response letter including the Board of Commissioners' directives.

No.	Description	Apply/Explain	Description of Implementation
Recommendation 3			
2.1.3	The corporate policy regarding diversity among the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners is disclosed in the Annual Report.	Applied	
Recommendation 4			
2.1.4.	The Board of Commissioners ensures that the policies and procedures for the selection and nomination of Commissioners are clear and transparent so as to produce the desired composition of the Board. The Board of Commissioners uses independent sources to determine qualified candidates.	Not Yet Applied	
Recommendation 5 & 6			
2.1.5.	The Board of Commissioners/Committee that performs the nomination function establishes nomination procedures and criteria that are consistent with the Board of Commissioners' expertise matrix that has been approved by the Board of Commissioners and ensures that the candidate profile meets the requirements set out in the expertise matrix and nomination criteria.	Applied	Reflected in the Board of Commissioners' approval letter regarding the appointment of a candidate for Director of Communications for Subsidiaries.
2.1.6.	The composition of the Board of Commissioners must be formed in such a way that its members as a group reflect the diversity in terms of abilities, skills, knowledge, experience, age, cultural background and gender needed to properly fulfill the role of the Board of Commissioners.	Applied	The Board of Commissioners, division of duties has been determined to reflect the competence and expertise of each Commissioner.
Guide			
2.1.6.1.	At least one Commissioner has previous experience in the key sector in which the corporation operates	Not Yet Applied	
2.1.6.2.	Determining the number of members of the Board of Commissioners takes into account the condition of the corporation.	Applied	Determined by the Ministry of BUMN.
Recommendation 7			
2.1.7.	To enable the Board of Commissioners to provide independent advice and supervision to the Board of Directors and for roles where there is a potential conflict of interest, the Board of Commissioners consists of a sufficient number of Independent Commissioners, with a limited term of office and disclosure of the term of membership of the Board of Commissioners and their independence, from a corporate point of view.	Applied	Reflected in the Appointment of the Board of Commissioners Decree, and the provisions in the BUMN Ministerial Regulations.
Recommendation 8			
2.1.8.	To facilitate the effective functioning of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners and to increase investor and stakeholder confidence, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee ensures that there is a formal, rigorous and transparent process for the appointment and appointment of members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners	Applied	The Board of Commissioners always asks for recommendations from the NR Committee and the NRPRGCG Committee when carrying out a comprehensive evaluation of prospective Dirkom members, especially in Subsidiaries.



No.	Description	Apply/Explain	Description of Implementation
2.2	Remuneration for the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners		
Recommendation 1			
2.2.1.	The remuneration policy for members of the Board of Directors consists of a remuneration structure that is oriented towards sustainable corporate development and encourages the achievement of long-term goals. The Board of Directors' remuneration must be proposed, through the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, by the Board of Commissioners to be decided by the GMS. The amount of remuneration proposed to the GMS is determined by considering the role of each member of the Board of Directors and the economic situation and corporate performance.	Not Yet Applied	
Guide			
2.2.1.1.	Remuneration policies must be reasonable and fair, both in structure and amount, and are determined in the context of corporate values, internal reward structures, and encourage competition while remaining sensitive to stakeholder expectations and community norms.	Applied	
2.2.1.2.	The corporation has a performance-based remuneration policy for Board of Directors members in line with the achievement of the corporation's long-term interests, such as the following performance measures: share ownership options, deferred bonuses, provisions for the return of part or all of the bonuses/incentives that have been paid (clawback).	Applied	
2.2.1.3.	The Board of Directors does not receive other facilities apart from the facilities already provided at the corporation's General Meeting of Shareholders.	Applied	
Recommendation 2			
2.2.2.	The remuneration policy for members of the Board of Commissioners consists of a remuneration structure that is oriented towards sustainable corporate development and encourages the achievement of long-term goals. The amount of remuneration proposed by the Board of Commissioners to the GMS is determined by considering the role of each member of the Board of Commissioners and the economic situation and corporate performance. Besides that, his position as President Commissioner and chairman as well as his membership in committees must also be considered.	Applied	
Recommendation 3			
2.2.3.	To ensure that the remuneration package is determined based on the achievements, qualifications and competencies of the directors and commissioners with due regard to corporate operating performance, individual performance and market conditions, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee ensures that there are fair and transparent procedures for establishing remuneration policies for members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners.	Applied	

No.	Description	Apply/Explain	Description of Implementation
3.	Working Relations between the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners		
3.1	Nature of Employment Relations		
Recommendation 1, 2 & 3			
3.1.1	There is open discussion between the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners and between members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners. However, it is still important to maintain the confidentiality of information so that confidential information does not leak.	Applied	Contained in the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter dated March 2020.
3.1.2	In accordance with their respective duties and roles, the Board of Directors collaborates with the Board of Commissioners in formulating the corporate mission, vision and strategy and regularly discusses their implementation.	Applied	
3.1.3	The Corporate Secretary has an important role in supporting the effectiveness of the working relationship between the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners, encouraging the implementation of good corporate governance practices, including effective communication with shareholders and other stakeholders.	Applied	
3.2	Access to information on the Board of Commissioners		
Recommendation 1			
3.2.1	The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that the Board of Commissioners has access to accurate, relevant and timely information. The Board of Commissioners itself ensures that it is properly informed. The Board of Directors provides information to the Board of Commissioners regularly, without delay and in a comprehensive manner on all matters relevant to the corporation. The Board of Commissioners may at any time request the Board of Directors to provide additional information.	Applied	Contained in the Articles of Association and the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter dated March 2020.
3.3	Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners for the Impact of Ownership Structures on Corporations		
Recommendation 1			
3.3.1	The impact of the ownership structure on the corporation. The Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners consider their responsibilities in the context of the shareholding structure and relationships between corporate shareholders which may impact the management and operations of the corporation.	Applied	Contained in the Articles of Association and the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter dated March 2020.



No.	Description	Apply/Explain	Description of Implementation
4.	Ethical and responsible behavior		
4.1.1	This statement is stated in		
Recommendation 1 & 2			
4.1.1	This statement is set forth in the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics which must clearly state the corporate expectation that each member of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners and employees will: - Act in the best interests of the corporation; - Act honestly and with a high standard of integrity; - Be independent and act on full information, in good faith, with due diligence and prudence. - Comply with laws and regulations that apply to corporations and their operations; - Avoiding actions that violate laws and regulations or unethical actions based on corporate ethics guidelines; - Not involved or participating in any activities that will cause a conflict of interest with the best interests of the corporation or which will have a negative impact on the reputation of the corporation; - Do not take advantage of property or information owned by the corporation, ownership of other assets or its customers for personal gain or which causes harm to the corporation and its customers. - Does not take advantage of his position or opportunities generated by his position for personal gain. - Avoiding the act of asking for or receiving from third parties payments, gratuities or other benefits for oneself or for other people that creates a conflict of interest/provides benefits to third parties in violation of laws and regulations. - Respect differences of opinion and the rights of each member of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners and employees. - Ensuring full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in reports and documents submitted by the corporation to regulators and in other public communications.	Applied	It is in accordance with what is stated in: - INALUM Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter dated April 2020. - INALUM Corporate Governance Guidelines dated March 2020. - INALUM Company Code of Conduct (CoC) dated March 2020.
4.1.2	The Board of Directors establishes policies and practices on anti-money laundering and financing of terrorism, anti-bribery, anti-corruption, anti-fraud, political involvement with reference to national or international standards regarding anti-money laundering, anti-bribery, anti-corruption, anti-fraud or other related standards.	Applied	It is in accordance with what is stated in: - INALUM Corporate Governance Guidelines dated March 2020. - INALUM Company Code of Conduct (CoC) dated March 2020. - SK-024-/DIR/2020 concerning INALUM Anti-Bribery Management System Guidelines dated July 6, 2020. - SK-012/DIR/2019 concerning INALUM Gratification Control dated April 9, 2019.

No.	Description	Apply/Explain	Description of Implementation
4.2	Organizational Values and Culture		
Recommendation 1			
4.2.1	Corporations articulate, grow and express corporate culture and values	Applied	Contained in the March 2020 INALUM Governance Guidelines and March 2020 INALUM Company Code of Conduct.
4.3	Communication and Enforcement of Code of Ethics, Values and Culture		
Recommendation 1			
4.3.1	The corporate code of conduct and ethics are communicated effectively to the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners and all employees, integrated into corporate strategy and operations including the risk management system and remuneration structure, and enforced.	Applied	INALUM Company Code of Conduct dated March 2020.
5.	Risk Management, Internal Control and Compliance		
5.1	Internal Control and Compliance		
Recommendation 1			
5.1.1	The Board of Directors conducts periodic reviews of the design accuracy and operational effectiveness of the governance system, risk management, internal control and corporate compliance and reports the implementation and results of the review to shareholders through the annual corporate report.	Applied	The Board of Directors regularly reviews the Company's regulations as stated in PER-001/DIRUT/2023, and President Director Circular Letter No. SE-005/DIRUT/2023 concerning Integration of the Implementation of INALUM's Governance, Risk Management and Compliance dated October 31, 2023.
5.2	Risk Management		
Recommendation 1			
5.2.1.	Strategy and risk are one unit, disclosed in a transparent manner, included in the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners, as well as in discussions at the meetings of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors.	Applied	Contained in the INALUM Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors of Charter dated March 2020.
Recommendation 2			
5.2.2.	The Risk Management Monitoring Committee assists the implementation of the duties of the Board of Commissioners by creating a transparent, focused and independent mechanism for oversight of corporate risk management.	Applied	Contained in the INALUM Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors of Charter dated March 2020, and Company Regulation No. PER-010/DIRPEL/2021 concerning Guidelines for Implementing INALUM Risk Management dated April 30, 2021, and the Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-04/05/2025 concerning Dismissal and Appointment of INALUM Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee Members dated May 25, 2023.
5.3.	Integration of Governance, Risk Management and Compliance		
Recommendation 1			
5.3.1	The Board of Directors builds an integrated governance, risk management and compliance (GRC) system, by handling various uncertainties in an integrated manner and with high integrity, to ensure that the corporation can achieve its goals.	Applied	President Director Circular No. SE-005/DIRUT/2023 concerning Integration of INALUM Governance, Risk Management and Compliance Implementation dated October 31, 2023.



No.	Description	Apply/Explain	Description of Implementation
Guide			
5.3.1.1	The Board of Directors ensures coordination and increased capability between the main GRC systems including governance systems, strategic management, performance management, risk management, compliance management and internal audit systems so that the corporation remains on the right track in achieving its goals.	Applied	President Director Circular No. SE-005/DIRUT/2023 concerning Integration of INALUM Governance, Risk Management and Compliance Implementation dated October 31, 2023.
Recommendation 2			
5.3.2	The Board of Directors ensures that the division in charge of the compliance function does not concurrently carry out functions that have the potential to cause a conflict of interest.	Applied	The compliance function does not concurrently carry out other functions that have the potential to give rise to conflicts of interest as stated in the President Director's decision letter No. SK-002/DIRUT/2023 concerning Changes to INALUM's Organizational Structure dated May 31, 2023, and INALUM's Corporate Governance Guidelines dated March 2020.
5.4. Internal Audit			
Recommendation 1			
5.4.1	The Board of Commissioners through the Audit Committee monitors and ensures that the internal audit function assists corporations in achieving their goals by bringing an objective and disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, internal control and corporate governance.	Applied	Contained in the INALUM Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter dated March 2020, and Company Regulation No. PER-010/DIRPEL/2021 concerning Guidelines for Implementing INALUM Risk Management dated April 30, 2021, and Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC-04/05/2025 concerning Dismissal and Appointment of INALUM Nomination, Remuneration, Risk Monitoring and GCG Committee Members dated May 25, 2023.
6. Disclosure and Transparency			
6.1 Disclosure Policy			
Recommendation 1 & 2			
6.1.1	The corporation has disclosure and transparency policies and procedures that ensure the disclosure of material information and safeguard sensitive information and corporate secrets	Applied	The corporation has safeguarded sensitive information. This has been outlined in the INALUM Company Code of Conduct dated March 2020 (Board Manual), and Company Regulations. The Company has a Company information control system and procedure based on Board of Directors' Decree No. SK-033/DIR/2015 dated November 2, 2015 concerning INALUM Company Information Management.
6.1.2	Shareholders' right to obtain regularly and timely material relevant information about the corporation must be fulfilled.	Applied	Contained in the Company's Articles of Association and the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter dated March 2020 (Board Manual).
6.2 Financial and Sustainability Reports			
Recommendation 1			
6.2.1	The corporation discloses systems and procedures to ensure that interim financial reports that are not materially audited or reviewed by external auditors are accurate, complete, and provide investors with the right information to make the right investment decisions.	Applied	The Company Complies with PSAK Provisions.

No.	Description	Apply/Explain	Description of Implementation
Recommendation 2			
6.2.2	The Audit Committee ensures the quality of financial report audits carried out by external auditors. This activity includes recommending the appointment, reappointment and, if necessary, the termination and remuneration of the external auditor.	Applied	Contained in the INALUM Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors of Charter dated March 2020 (Board Manual), and the Board of Commissioners Decree No. PC- 03/05/2023 concerning the Dismissal and Appointment of INALUM Audit Committee Members.
Recommendation 3			
6.2.3	Sustainability reports must be prepared and disclosed accurately and in accordance with national or international sustainability reporting frameworks.	Applied	The Company has prepared the disclosure of its sustainability report by forming a work team as stated in the Director of Human Capital Decree No. SK-002/DIRHC/2024 concerning the Team for Preparing INALUM's Annual Report, Sustainability and SER Report dated January 2, 2024.
Recommendation 4			
6.2.4	The Company has issued a Sustainability Report which is an integral part of the Annual Report. The Company's Sustainability Report has presented the Company's sustainability performance which includes economic, social, environmental and governance aspects, which are presented in a 3-year comparison, so that it is expected to help shareholders and stakeholders understand the strategic goals of the corporation and its progress in creating sustainable value.	Applied	The sustainability report has been published on the Company's website (https://www.inalum.id).
6.3	Information Dissemination		
Recommendation 1			
6.3.1	Information dissemination channels should provide users with equitable, timely and relatively inexpensive access to relevant information.	Applied	Company information has been disseminated via the website, emails and applications/software integrated in the INALUM portal.
Recommendation 2 & 3			
6.3.2	The corporation ensures that an annual statement on the application of the General Guidelines for Corporate Governance in Indonesia, including an explanation of the application of each Recommendation and Guide is available on the website for a minimum period of five years.	Applied	The General Guidelines for Indonesian Corporate Governance were only implemented by the Company in 2023.
6.3.3	For corporations listed on the capital market in jurisdictions other than the jurisdiction of origin, the applicable laws and regulations on corporate governance must be clearly disclosed. In the case of cross listing, the criteria and procedures for cross listing, criteria and procedures for recognizing the listing requirements for the primary listing must be transparent and documented.	N/A	INALUM is not a public company.

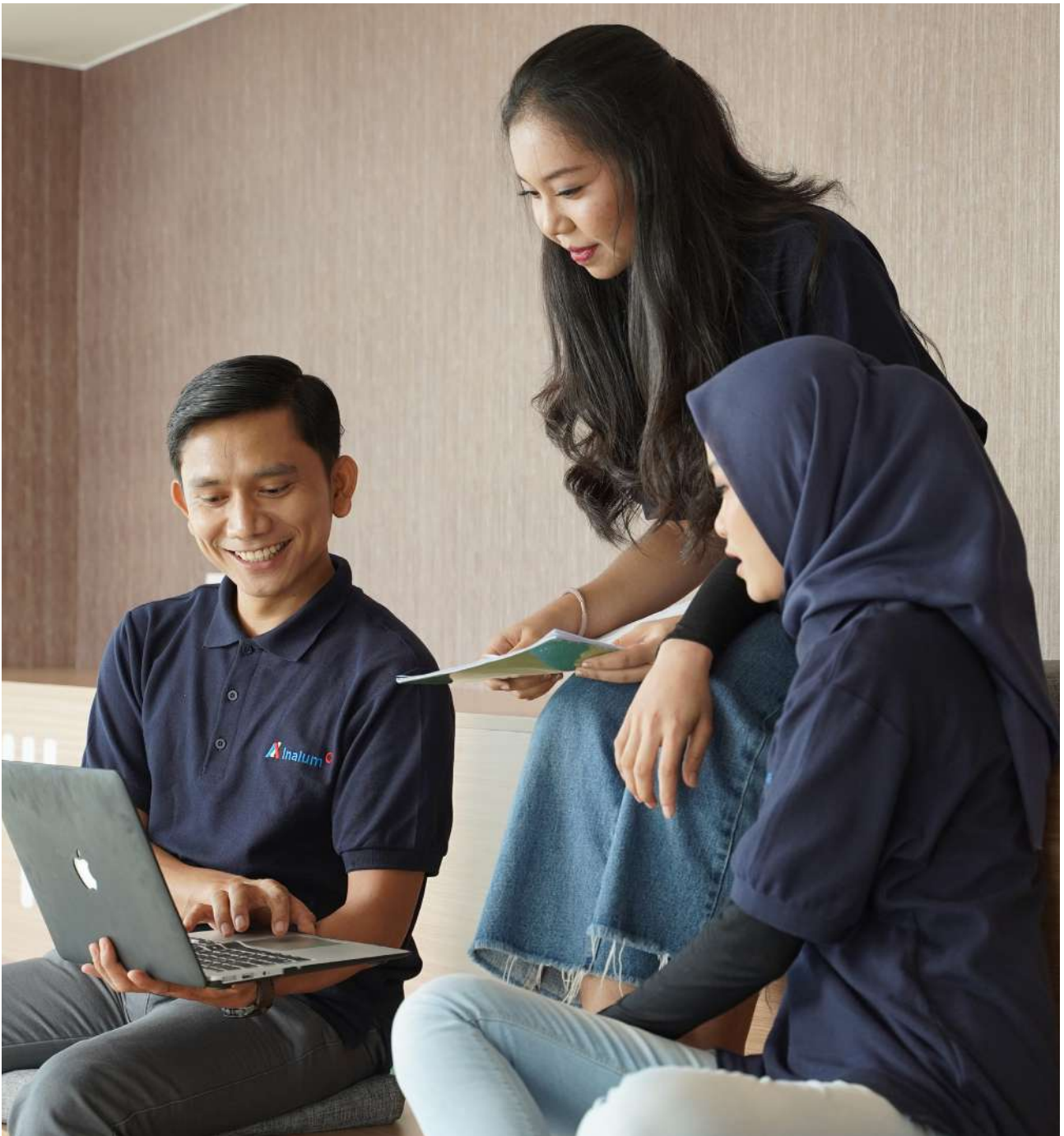


No.	Description	Apply/Explain	Description of Implementation
7. Protection of the Shareholders Rights			
Recommendation 1			
7.1.1	The corporation has a communication policy that facilitates and encourages shareholder or investor participation	Applied	The Company has a communication policy to Shareholders in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Strategic Guidelines for Implementing Policies regarding: Building Relationships with Stakeholders Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Guide ("MONEV") of Subsidiaries and Affiliates of MIND ID Members.
Recommendation 2			
7.1.2	Corporations that are parent entities ensure that their corporate governance policies apply to subsidiaries and entities under common control in which the corporate investment is significant.	Applied	Contained in the Company's Articles of Association and Company Regulation No. PER-005/DIRPEL/2021 concerning INALUM Subsidiary Governance Guidelines.
Recommendation 3			
7.1.3	The corporation has rules and procedures governing acquisitions, acquisitions and extraordinary transactions such as mergers and sale of substantial corporate assets to ensure transactions occur in a transparent and under reasonable conditions and protect the rights of all shareholders according to class.	Applied	Contained in the Company's Articles of Association and Company Regulation No. PER-005/DIRPEL/2021 concerning INALUM Subsidiary Governance Guidelines.
Guide			
7.1.3.1	The corporation clearly discloses these rules and procedures so that investors understand their rights and the right to obtain compensation.	Applied	Contained in the Company's Articles of Association and Company Regulation No. PER-005/DIRPEL/2021 concerning INALUM Subsidiary Governance Guidelines.
7.1.3.2	Tactics that prevent takeover (anti-take-over devices) must not be used to protect management and the Board of Commissioners from accountability.	-	
7.2 Fair Treatment of Shareholders			
Recommendation 1			
7.2.1	The corporation has rules and procedures that ensure a. all shareholders of the same series in one class of shares must be treated equally, b. Disclosure of said rules and procedures as well as disclosure of capital structure and arrangements that allow certain shareholders to gain influence or control that is disproportionate to their share ownership.	N/A	INALUM is not a public company.
Recommendation 2			
7.2.2	The corporation has rules and procedures that ensure related party transactions are approved and executed in such a way as to ensure that conflicts of interest are properly managed, and protect the interests of the corporation and shareholders.	N/A	INALUM is not a public company.

No.	Description	Apply/Explain	Description of Implementation
Recommendation 3			
7.2.3	The corporation has and discloses policies to prevent insider trading. The corporation has clear rules regarding any trading in corporate shares carried out by directors, commissioners and insiders to ensure that no one can benefit directly or indirectly from information that is not/not yet available in the market.	N/A	INALUM is not a public company.
7.3 General Meeting of Shareholders			
Recommendation 1			
7.3.1	The corporation calls for the GMS with the agenda and materials for the GMS as completely and as early as possible (no later than 28 days before the GMS) to provide sufficient time and material for shareholders to properly study the meeting agenda. Meeting invitations and all GMS information are disclosed through electronic means such as through the corporate website	N/A	INALUM is not a public company. The provisions for calling a GMS as contained in INALUM's Articles of Association are no later than 15 days from the date of the request to hold a GMS.
Recommendation 2			
7.3.2	The corporation has and discloses rules and procedures that facilitate shareholders in participating and voting effectively at GMS.	Applied	Contained in the Company's Articles of Association.
Recommendation 3			
7.3.3	Shareholders participate effectively in determining the appointment of members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners	Applied	Contained in the Minister of SOEs Regulation No. PER-02/MBU/03/2023, the Company Articles of Association, Strategic Guidelines for Implementing Policies regarding Guidelines for Determining the Remuneration of Directors and Commissioners for subsidiaries and subsidiaries of subsidiaries, in the INALUM Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter (Board Manual).
Recommendation 4			
7.3.4	The corporation ensures the transparency and accountability of the external auditor at the GMS.	Applied	
Recommendation 5			
7.3.5	Submission of voting results and a complete summary of the minutes of the GMS will be announced to the public on the following working day.	N/A	INALUM is not a public company.



No.	Description	Apply/Explain	Description of Implementation
8.	Other Stakeholders		
8.1	Key Stakeholder Engagement		
Recommendation 1			
8.1.1	The corporation through the Corporate Secretary carries out regular, transparent and effective communication with key stakeholders and involves them to understand their hopes and complaints as well as the impact of the corporation on them.	Applied	Contained in the INALUM Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter (Board Manual) and Corporate Governance Guidelines.
8.2	Sustainability Commitment in Business Models		
Recommendation 2			
8.2.1	The Board of Commissioners together with the Board of Directors are responsible, accountable and transparent for sustainability governance, including setting corporate sustainability strategies, priorities and targets. The Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners incorporate sustainability considerations when carrying out their roles, including among others developing and implementing corporate strategies, business plans, key action plans and risk management.	Applied	Contained in the INALUM Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter (Board Manual) and Corporate Governance Guidelines.
8.3	Protection of Stakeholders		
Recommendation 3			
8.3.1	The Board of Directors ensures and discloses that corporate operations reflect the application of high standards of ethics, social and environmental responsibility throughout the corporation and ensures that appropriate policies and procedures are implemented to respect and comply with the rights of stakeholders.	Applied	Contained in the Corporate Governance Guidelines and in Company Regulation No. PER-005/DIRUT/2023 concerning the Implementation of INALUM SER dated November 15, 2023.
Recommendation 2			
8.3.2	The Board of Directors encourages employees to work for the long term interests of the corporation and prioritizes sustainability.	Applied	Contained in the Company's collective labor agreement.



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INALUM is committed to implementing Social and Environmental Responsibility in an appropriate, effective and sustainable manner as an embodiment of the Company's long-term mission and strategy.

SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY





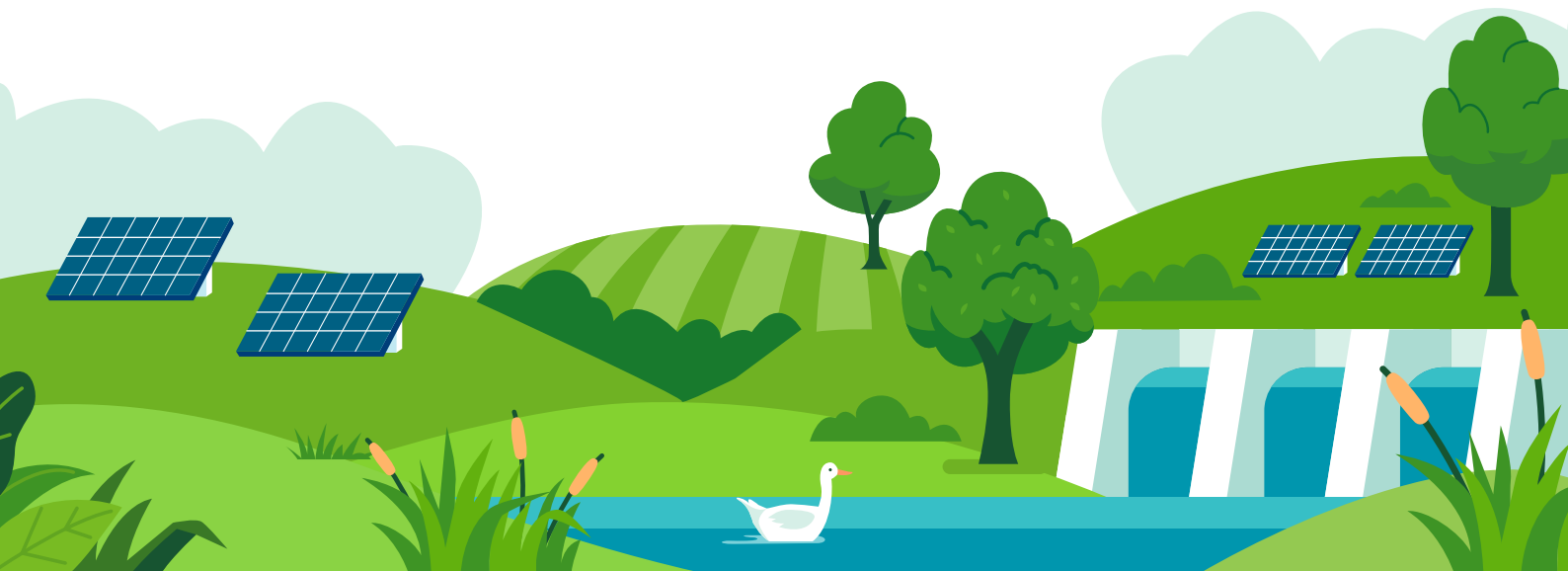
SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Social and Environmental Responsibility Program (SER) is tangible proof of the Company's commitment to adding value for all stakeholders, is based on the principles of good corporate governance, optimizes the benefits of the economy, social and environment, and forms part of Inalum's business approach to achieving sustainability and business continuity.

In line with the Company's mission to become a leading global company based on eco-friendly aluminum, INALUM is strongly committed to environmental preservation, and has adopted a proactive approach to mitigating and minimizing any negative impact it has and carries out responsible and sustainable operations. This proves the Company's unwavering dedication to building a sustainable future. By applying good corporate governance principles, the Company ensures the sustainability and positive impact of INALUM's operational activities, as well as its contribution to the welfare of the local and wider communities.

INALUM is committed to sustainable development through its Social and Environmental Responsibility (SER) program. INALUM also continues to help support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) that maintain the ongoing economic welfare of the communities, the sustainability of social life in the communities, the quality of the environment, and development that guarantees justice and governance to maintain the quality of life from one generation to the next. The concrete steps taken by the Company to support the SDGs through the SER program activities are by optimizing all the resources it owns.

Information about the INALUM Social and Environmental Responsibility Program (SER) in 2023 was comprehensively disclosed in the Social and Environmental Responsibility Report book in 2023. INALUM has also published a sustainability report for the fiscal year 2023, which is an inseparable part of this annual report, and is presented based on applicable standards.





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The Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Indonesia (SAK), which include Statements of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) and interpretations of Financial Accounting Standards (ISAK), as issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board-Indonesian Accountants Association (DSAK-IAI), as well as applicable regulations.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



**PT INDONESIA ASAHAN ALUMINIUM
DAN ENTITAS ANAK/*AND SUBSIDIARIES***

**LAPORAN KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN/
*CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***

**31 DESEMBER 2023/
*31 DECEMBER 2023***

**SURAT PERNYATAAN DIREKSI TENTANG/
DIRECTORS' STATEMENT REGARDING**

**TANGGUNG JAWAB ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN PADA TANGGAL
DAN UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2023**

**THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT
AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2023**

**PT INDONESIA ASAHAN ALUMINIUM
DAN ENTITAS ANAK/AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Atas nama Direksi, kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

On behalf of the Board of Directors, we, the undersigned:

Nama : Danny Praditya
Alamat Kantor : Kuala Tanjung, Kecamatan Sei Suka, 21257, Kabupaten Batu Bara, Sumatera Utara
Jabatan : Direktur Utama

Name : Danny Praditya
Office address : Kuala Tanjung, Kecamatan Sei Suka, 21257, Kabupaten Batu Bara, Sumatera Utara
Position : President Director

Nama : Devi Pradnya Paramita
Alamat Kantor : Kuala Tanjung, Kecamatan Sei Suka, 21257, Kabupaten Batu Bara, Sumatera Utara
Jabatan : Direktur Keuangan

Name : Devi Pradnya Paramita
Office address : Kuala Tanjung, Kecamatan Sei Suka, 21257, Kabupaten Batu Bara, Sumatera Utara
Position : Finance Director

menyatakan bahwa:

declare that:

1. Direksi bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian laporan keuangan konsolidasian PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium dan entitas anaknya ("Grup");
2. Laporan keuangan konsolidasian Grup telah disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia;
3. a. Semua informasi dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian Grup telah dimuat secara lengkap dan akurat;
b. Laporan keuangan konsolidasian Grup tidak mengandung informasi atau fakta material yang tidak benar dan tidak menghilangkan informasi atau fakta material; dan
4. Direksi bertanggung jawab atas pengendalian internal Grup.

1. The Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium and subsidiaries (the "Group");
2. The Group's consolidated financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards;
3. a. All information disclosed in the Group's consolidated financial statements are complete and accurate;
b. The Group's consolidated financial statements do not contain false material information or facts, nor do they omit material information or facts; and
4. The Directors are responsible for the Group's internal control.

Demikian pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya.

This statement is confirmed to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Kuala Tanjung,
8 April 2024

Atas nama dan mewakili Direksi/For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Danny Praditya
Direktur Utama/President Director

Devi Pradnya Paramita
Direktur Keuangan/Finance Director

PT INDONESIA ASAHAN ALUMINIUM

Kantor Pusat : P.O.Box 01 Kuala Tanjung – 21657, Kec. Sei Suka, Kab. Batu Bara, Sumatera Utara, T: 0622 31311, F: 0622 31001, E: corsec@inalum.id
Kantor PLTA : P.O.Box 01 Porsea – 22388, Kec. Pintu Pohan Meranti, Kab. Tobo, Sumatera Utara, T: 0622 31331, E: corsec@inalum.id
Kantor Perwakilan Jakarta : P.O.Box 6917 Jakarta – 12190, Gd. Energy Lt.16 Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav 52 – 53, T: 021 27517566, E: corsec@inalum.id
Kantor Penghubung Medan : P.O.Box 1200 Medan - 20152, Jl. R.A Kartini No. 21, T: 061 4556946, E: corsec@inalum.id



**LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN
KEPADA PARA PEMEGANG SAHAM**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF**

PT INDONESIA ASAHAN ALUMINIUM

Opini

Kami telah mengaudit laporan keuangan konsolidasian PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium dan entitas anaknya ("Grup"), yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian tanggal 31 Desember 2023, serta laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian, laporan perubahan ekuitas konsolidasian dan laporan arus kas konsolidasian untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, serta catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian, termasuk informasi kebijakan akuntansi material.

Menurut opini kami, laporan keuangan konsolidasian terlampir menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan konsolidasian Grup tanggal 31 Desember 2023, serta kinerja keuangan konsolidasian dan arus kas konsolidasiannya untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

Basis opini

Kami melaksanakan audit kami berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia. Tanggung jawab kami menurut standar tersebut diuraikan lebih lanjut dalam paragraf "Tanggung jawab auditor terhadap audit atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian" pada laporan kami. Kami independen terhadap Grup berdasarkan ketentuan etika yang relevan dalam audit kami atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian di Indonesia, dan kami telah memenuhi tanggung jawab etika lainnya berdasarkan ketentuan tersebut. Kami yakin bahwa bukti audit yang telah kami peroleh adalah cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan suatu basis bagi opini audit kami.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements" paragraph of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Indonesia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Kantor Akuntan Publik Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis & Rekan

WTC 3, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 29-31, Jakarta 12920 – Indonesia

T: +62 (21) 5099 2901 / 3119 2901, F: +62 (21) 5290 5555 / 5290 5050, www.pwc.com/id



Informasi lain

Opini kami atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian tidak mencakup informasi lain, dan oleh karena itu, kami tidak menyatakan bentuk keyakinan apapun atas informasi lain tersebut.

Sehubungan dengan audit kami atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian, tanggung jawab kami adalah untuk membaca informasi lain dan, dalam melaksanakannya, mempertimbangkan apakah informasi lain mengandung ketidakkonsistensian material dengan laporan keuangan konsolidasian atau pemahaman yang kami peroleh selama audit, atau mengandung kesalahan penyajian material. Jika, berdasarkan pekerjaan yang telah kami laksanakan, kami menyimpulkan bahwa terdapat suatu kesalahan penyajian material dalam informasi lain tersebut, kami diharuskan untuk melaporkan fakta tersebut. Kami tidak melaporkan apapun terkait hal tersebut.

Tanggung jawab manajemen dan pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian

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

Dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian, manajemen bertanggung jawab untuk menilai kemampuan Grup dalam mempertahankan kelangsungan usahanya, mengungkapkan, sesuai dengan kondisinya, hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan kelangsungan usaha, dan menggunakan basis akuntansi kelangsungan usaha, kecuali manajemen memiliki intensi untuk melikuidasi Grup atau menghentikan operasi, atau tidak memiliki alternatif yang realistis selain melaksanakannya.

Pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola bertanggung jawab untuk mengawasi proses pelaporan keuangan Grup.

Other information

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.



Tanggung jawab auditor terhadap audit atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian

Tujuan kami adalah untuk memperoleh keyakinan memadai tentang apakah laporan keuangan konsolidasian secara keseluruhan bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan, dan untuk menerbitkan laporan auditor yang mencakup opini kami. Keyakinan memadai merupakan suatu tingkat keyakinan tinggi, namun bukan merupakan suatu jaminan bahwa audit yang dilaksanakan berdasarkan Standar Audit akan selalu mendeteksi kesalahan penyajian material ketika hal tersebut ada. Kesalahan penyajian dapat disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan dan dianggap material jika, baik secara individual maupun secara agregat, dapat diekspektasikan secara wajar akan memengaruhi keputusan ekonomi yang diambil oleh pengguna berdasarkan laporan keuangan konsolidasian tersebut.

Sebagai bagian dari suatu audit berdasarkan Standar Audit, kami menerapkan pertimbangan profesional dan mempertahankan skeptisisme profesional selama audit. Kami juga:

- Mengidentifikasi dan menilai risiko kesalahan penyajian material dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan, mendesain dan melaksanakan prosedur audit yang responsif terhadap risiko tersebut, serta memperoleh bukti audit yang cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan basis bagi opini kami. Risiko tidak terdeteksinya kesalahan penyajian material yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan lebih tinggi dari yang disebabkan oleh kesalahan, karena kecurangan dapat melibatkan kolusi, pemalsuan, penghilangan secara sengaja, pernyataan salah, atau pengabaian pengendalian internal.
- Memperoleh suatu pemahaman tentang pengendalian internal yang relevan dengan audit untuk mendesain prosedur audit yang tepat sesuai dengan kondisinya, tetapi bukan untuk tujuan menyatakan opini atas keefektifitasan pengendalian internal Grup.
- Mengevaluasi ketepatan kebijakan akuntansi yang digunakan serta kewajaran estimasi akuntansi dan pengungkapan terkait yang dibuat oleh manajemen.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- *Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.*
- *Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Group's internal control.*
- *Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.*



- Menyimpulkan ketepatan penggunaan basis akuntansi kelangsungan usaha oleh manajemen dan, berdasarkan bukti audit yang diperoleh, apakah terdapat suatu ketidakpastian material yang terkait dengan peristiwa atau kondisi yang dapat menyebabkan keraguan signifikan atas kemampuan Grup untuk mempertahankan kelangsungan usahanya. Ketika kami menyimpulkan bahwa terdapat suatu ketidakpastian material, kami diharuskan untuk menarik perhatian dalam laporan auditor kami ke pengungkapan terkait dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian atau, jika pengungkapan tersebut tidak memadai, harus menentukan apakah perlu untuk memodifikasi opini kami. Kesimpulan kami didasarkan pada bukti audit yang diperoleh hingga tanggal laporan auditor kami. Namun, peristiwa atau kondisi masa depan dapat menyebabkan Grup tidak dapat mempertahankan kelangsungan usaha.
- Mengevaluasi penyajian, struktur, dan isi laporan keuangan konsolidasian secara keseluruhan, termasuk pengungkapannya, dan apakah laporan keuangan konsolidasian mencerminkan transaksi dan peristiwa yang mendasarinya dengan suatu cara yang mencapai penyajian wajar.
- Memperoleh bukti audit yang cukup dan tepat terkait informasi keuangan entitas atau aktivitas bisnis dalam Grup untuk menyatakan opini atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian. Kami bertanggung jawab atas arahan, supervisi dan pelaksanaan audit grup. Kami tetap bertanggung jawab sepenuhnya atas opini audit kami.
- *Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.*
- *Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.*
- *Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.*

Kami mengomunikasikan kepada pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola mengenai, antara lain, ruang lingkup dan saat yang direncanakan atas audit serta temuan audit signifikan, termasuk setiap defisiensi signifikan dalam pengendalian internal yang teridentifikasi oleh kami selama audit.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

JAKARTA,
8 April 2024

Daniel Kohar

Daniel Kohar, S.E., CPA

Izin Akuntan Publik/Public Accountant License No. AP.1130



Indonesian Public Accountant
00603/2.1025/AU.1/04/1130-2/1/IV/2024

**PT INDONESIA ASAHAN ALUMINIUM
DAN ENTITAS ANAK/AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Lampiran 1/1 Schedule

**LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN
31 DESEMBER 2023**
(Dinyatakan dalam Dolar AS)

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF
FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023**
(Expressed in US Dollars)

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	1 Januari/ January 2022*)	
ASET					ASSETS
ASET LANCAR					CURRENT ASSETS
Kas dan setara kas	6	649.448.557	1.534.359.036	1.152.022.356	Cash and cash equivalents
Deposito berjangka	7	-	681.001.716	1.699.563.459	Time deposits
Piutang usaha	8	45.932.902	470.276.588	513.030.906	Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain					Other receivables
- Pihak ketiga		1.703.199	66.904.647	42.093.770	Third parties -
- Pihak berelasi	33a	3.004.005	1.827.983	1.969.725	Related parties -
Persediaan	9	166.315.078	1.060.345.750	804.345.925	Inventories
Pajak dibayar dimuka					Prepaid taxes
- Pajak penghasilan badan	15a	13.370.694	14.006.738	3.072.745	Corporate income taxes -
- Pajak lainnya	15a	4.677.562	58.212.892	68.774.196	Other taxes -
Piutang pajak lainnya	16	1.974.494	2.021.486	2.228.607	Other tax receivables
Aset keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	10	-	194.153.391	23.963.137	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Piutang derivatif		-	1.995.296	-	Derivative receivables
Aset yang dimiliki untuk dijual		-	32.413.197	-	Assets held for sale
Aset lancar lainnya	11	10.233.868	176.425.720	62.320.765	Other current assets
Jumlah aset lancar		896.660.359	4.293.944.440	4.373.385.591	Total current assets
ASET TIDAK LANCAR					NON-CURRENT ASSETS
Piutang usaha	8	-	14.834.403	29.252.225	Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain					Other receivables
- Pihak ketiga		-	202.276	99.797	Third parties -
- Pihak berelasi	33a	-	2.070.943	1.537.809	Related parties -
Persediaan	9	-	44.167.758	46.294.344	Inventories
Aset keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	10	-	7.233.488	6.835.588	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Investasi pada PT Freeport Indonesia ("PTFI")	12	-	5.597.668.108	5.373.157.404	Investment in PT Freeport Indonesia ("PTFI")
Investasi pada entitas asosiasi	13a	3.069.517	697.939.673	605.659.682	Investment in associates
Investasi pada entitas ventura bersama	13b	-	414.410.845	362.634.312	Investment in joint ventures
Aset eksplorasi dan evaluasi		-	33.130.697	41.638.587	Exploration and evaluation assets
Properti investasi		-	102.402.072	116.424.136	Investment properties
Aset tetap	14	1.512.612.237	2.608.878.902	2.742.715.187	Fixed assets
Properti pertambangan		-	250.167.694	212.809.237	Mining properties
Pajak dibayar di muka					Prepaid taxes
- Pajak penghasilan badan	15a	13.933.653	26.549.043	12.825.986	Corporate income taxes -
- Pajak lainnya	15a	7.341.259	118.144.873	72.256.220	Other taxes -
Aset pajak tangguhan	15d	9.505.492	118.582.989	131.144.439	Deferred tax assets
Piutang pajak lainnya	16	16.827.632	17.974.064	19.815.684	Other tax receivables
Aset derivatif	13a	-	36.224.588	33.281.870	Derivative assets
Piutang derivatif		-	6.849.342	-	Derivative receivables
Aset tidak lancar lainnya	11	68.887.726	186.727.736	180.531.502	Other non-current assets
Jumlah aset tidak lancar		1.632.177.516	10.284.159.494	9.988.914.009	Total non-current assets
JUMLAH ASET		2.528.837.875	14.578.103.934	14.362.299.600	TOTAL ASSETS

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

**PT INDONESIA ASAHAN ALUMINIUM
DAN ENTITAS ANAK/AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Lampiran 1/2 Schedule

**LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN**

31 DESEMBER 2023

(Dinyatakan dalam Dolar AS)

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF
FINANCIAL POSITION**

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

(Expressed in US Dollars)

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	1 Januari/ January 2022*)	
LIABILITAS					LIABILITIES
LIABILITAS JANGKA PENDEK					CURRENT LIABILITIES
Utang usaha	17	16.434.086	287.264.955	279.795.150	Trade payables
Akrual	18	409.060.180	492.509.440	291.518.817	Accruals
Liabilitas imbalan kerja jangka pendek	19	32.253.403	173.317.653	157.267.573	Short-term employee benefit liabilities
Liabilitas <i>supplier financing</i>		-	14.288.030	71.189.151	Supplier financing liabilities
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	20	-	828.492.658	693.712.383	Short-term bank borrowings
Utang pajak					Taxes payable
- Pajak penghasilan badan	15b	-	70.523.616	146.297.008	Corporate income taxes -
- Pajak lainnya	15b	4.190.476	58.097.387	48.703.763	Other taxes -
Liabilitas jangka panjang yang jatuh tempo dalam satu tahun					Current maturities of non-current liabilities
- Pinjaman bank	21	-	57.011.887	80.899.853	Bank borrowings -
- Liabilitas sewa		2.134.071	46.177.738	37.518.186	Lease liabilities -
- Utang obligasi	22	-	309.932.490	65.870.068	Bonds payable -
- Provisi		-	91.846.227	22.297.498	Provisions -
Utang derivatif		-	40.676.499	6.633.962	Derivative payables
Liabilitas terkait dengan aset yang dimiliki untuk dijual		-	340.156	-	Liabilities associated with assets held for sale
Liabilitas jangka pendek lainnya	24	5.825.477	193.474.859	195.945.686	Other current liabilities
Jumlah liabilitas jangka pendek		469.897.693	2.663.953.595	2.097.649.098	Total current liabilities
LIABILITAS JANGKA PANJANG					NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES
Liabilitas jangka panjang setelah dikurangi bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam satu tahun					Non-current liabilities, net of current maturities
- Pinjaman bank	21	-	923.838.726	790.450.697	Bank borrowings -
- Liabilitas sewa		487.989	56.341.301	52.827.949	Lease liabilities -
- Utang obligasi	22	-	3.402.743.119	4.826.169.949	Bonds payable -
- Provisi		-	163.745.534	138.788.072	Provisions -
Kewajiban imbalan pascakerja	23	5.037.749	343.260.250	327.576.004	Post-employment benefit obligations
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan	15d	-	13.671.731	7.179.620	Deferred tax liabilities
Utang derivatif		-	-	95.382	Derivative payables
Liabilitas jangka panjang lainnya	24	34.928.053	2.318.098	7.827.179	Other non-current liabilities
Jumlah liabilitas jangka panjang		40.453.791	4.905.918.759	6.150.914.852	Total non-current liabilities
JUMLAH LIABILITAS		510.351.484	7.569.872.354	8.248.563.950	TOTAL LIABILITIES
EKUITAS					EQUITY
Modal saham	25	1.294.189.446	4.902.116.419	4.902.116.419	Share capital
Tambahan modal disetor	25	(34.886.776)	(1.285.965.656)	(1.285.965.656)	Additional paid-in capital
Saldo laba					Retained earnings
- Dicadangkan		52.662.136	690.252.811	690.252.811	Appropriated -
- Belum dicadangkan		664.214.064	1.717.672.837	667.102.062	Unappropriated -
(Beban)/penghasilan komprehensif lain		(1.764.575)	12.046.806	9.162.064	Other comprehensive (loss)/income
Selisih penjabaran laporan keuangan entitas anak		18.377.133	(554.526.420)	(329.687.770)	Currency differences from translation of the subsidiaries' financial statements
Jumlah ekuitas yang diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk		1.992.791.428	5.481.596.797	4.652.979.930	Total equity attributable to owner of the parent entity
Kepentingan nonpengendali	38	25.694.963	1.526.634.783	1.460.755.720	Non-controlling interests
JUMLAH EKUITAS		2.018.486.391	7.008.231.580	6.113.735.650	TOTAL EQUITY
JUMLAH LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS		2.528.837.875	14.578.103.934	14.362.299.600	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

**PT INDONESIA ASAHAN ALUMINIUM
DAN ENTITAS ANAK/AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Lampiran 2/1 Schedule

**LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN
KOMPREHENSIF LAIN KONSOLIDASIAN
UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2023
(Dinyatakan dalam Dolar AS)**

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in US Dollars)**

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	
Pendapatan	26	544.847.702	570.523.502	Revenue
Beban pokok pendapatan	27	(461.608.222)	(477.012.171)	Cost of revenue
Laba kotor		<u>83.239.480</u>	<u>93.511.331</u>	Gross profit
Beban umum dan administrasi	28	(67.158.853)	(55.900.131)	General and administrative expenses
Beban penjualan dan pemasaran		(5.201.449)	(4.500.841)	Selling and marketing expenses
Laba usaha		<u>10.879.178</u>	<u>33.110.359</u>	Operating profit
Penghasilan keuangan	29	71.918.478	5.898.431	Finance income
Biaya keuangan	30	(369.152)	(490.482)	Finance costs
Pendapatan/(biaya) lain-lain, bersih	31	8.956.139	(1.166.353)	Other income/(expense), net
Laba sebelum pajak penghasilan		<u>91.384.643</u>	<u>37.351.955</u>	Profit before income tax
Beban pajak penghasilan	15c	(33.932.963)	(31.547.774)	Income tax expense
Laba tahun berjalan dari operasi yang dilanjutkan		<u>57.451.680</u>	<u>5.804.181</u>	Profit for the year from continuing operations
Laba dari operasi yang dihentikan		418.378.247	1.506.888.375	Profit from discontinued operations
Laba tahun berjalan		<u>475.829.927</u>	<u>1.512.692.556</u>	Profit for the year

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

**PT INDONESIA ASAHAAN ALUMINIUM
DAN ENTITAS ANAK/AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Lampiran 2/2 Schedule

**LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN
KOMPREHENSIF LAIN KONSOLIDASIAN
UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2023
(Dinyatakan dalam Dolar AS)**

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in US Dollars)**

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	
Laba tahun berjalan	<u>475.829.927</u>	<u>1.512.692.556</u>	Profit for the year
(Rugi)/laba komprehensif lain			Other comprehensive (loss)/income
Pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi:			<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>
Pengukuran kembali kewajiban imbangan pascakerja	(28.627)	397.100	<i>Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations</i>
Pos yang akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi:			<i>Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>
Selisih penjabaran laporan keuangan entitas anak	<u>(4.552.320)</u>	<u>12.622.518</u>	<i>Currency difference from translation of the subsidiaries'</i>
(Rugi)/laba komprehensif dari operasi yang dilanjutkan	<u>(4.580.947)</u>	<u>13.019.618</u>	Comprehensive (loss)/income for the year from continuing operation
Rugi komprehensif dari operasi yang dihentikan	<u>(40.642.858)</u>	<u>(344.771.419)</u>	Comprehensive loss for the year from discontinued operation
Jumlah penghasilan komprehensif tahun berjalan	<u>430.606.122</u>	<u>1.180.940.755</u>	Total comprehensive income for the year
Laba tahun berjalan yang diatribusikan kepada:			Profit for the year attributable to:
Pemilik entitas induk	404.780.174	1.096.072.490	<i>Owner of the parent entity</i>
Kepentingan nonpengendali	<u>71.049.753</u>	<u>416.620.066</u>	<i>Non-controlling interests</i>
	<u>475.829.927</u>	<u>1.512.692.556</u>	
Penghasilan komprehensif tahun berjalan yang yang diatribusikan kepada:			Comprehensive income for the year attributable to:
Pemilik entitas induk	370.740.899	889.137.343	<i>Owner of the parent entity</i>
Kepentingan nonpengendali	<u>59.865.223</u>	<u>291.803.412</u>	<i>Non-controlling interests</i>
	<u>430.606.122</u>	<u>1.180.940.755</u>	

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

**PT INDONESIA ASAHAN ALUMINIUM
DAN ENTITAS ANAK/AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Lampiran 3/1 Schedule

**LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS KONSOLIDASIAN
UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2023
(Dinyatakan dalam Dolar AS)**

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in US Dollars)**

Distribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk/Attributable to owner of the parent entity														
Catatan/ Notes	Modal saham/ Share capital	Tambahan modal disetor/ Additional paid-in capital	Selisih penjabaran laporan keuangan entitas anak/ Currency differences from translation of the subsidiaries financial statements	Penghasilan komprehensif lain/Other comprehensive income	Saldo laba dicadangkan/ Appropriated retained earnings	Saldo laba belum dicadangkan/ Unappropriated retained earnings	Jumlah/ Total	Kepentingan nonpengendali/ Non- controlling interests	Jumlah ekuitas/ Total equity					
	4.902.116.419	(1.285.965.656)	(329.687.770)	9.162.064	690.252.811	687.102.062	4.652.979.930	1.460.755.720	6.113.735.650	Balance as at 1 January 2022*				
Dividen	-	-	-	-	-	(60.520.476)	(60.520.476)	(225.924.349)	(286.444.825)	Dividends				
Laba tahun berjalan	-	-	-	-	-	1.096.072.490	1.096.072.490	416.620.066	1.512.692.556	Profit for the year				
Penghasilan/(rug) komprehensif lain: Perubahan nilai wajar dari aset keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	-	-	-	517.988	-	-	517.988	(605.810)	(87.822)	Other comprehensive income/(loss): Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Bagian laba komprehensif lain dari PTFI, entitas asosiasi dan ventura bersama	-	-	-	-	-	36.014.659	36.014.659	(62.605)	35.952.054	Share of other comprehensive income from PTFI, associates and joint ventures				
Selisih penjabaran laporan keuangan entitas grup	-	-	(224.838.650)	-	-	-	(224.838.650)	(114.412.108)	(339.250.758)	Currency differences from translation of the subsidiaries' financial statements				
Pengukuran kembali kewajiban imbalan pascakerja, setelah pajak	-	-	-	-	-	(20.995.898)	(20.995.898)	(11.010.490)	(32.006.388)	Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations, net of tax				
Penghasilan komprehensif lain	-	-	-	2.366.754	-	-	2.366.754	1.274.359	3.641.113	Other comprehensive income				
Saldo pada 31 Desember 2022	4.902.116.419	(1.285.965.656)	(554.526.420)	12.046.806	690.252.811	1.717.672.837	6.481.596.797	1.526.634.783	7.008.231.580	Balance as at 31 December 2022				

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

Catatan atas laporan keuangan Konsolidasian merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

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

PT INDONESIA ASAHAN ALUMINIUM
DAN ENTITAS ANAK/AND SUBSIDIARIES

Lampiran 3/2 Schedule

LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS KONSOLIDASIAN
UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2023
(Dinyatakan dalam Dolar AS)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in US Dollars)

		Distribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk/Attributable to owner of the parent entity						
		Selisih penjabaran laporan keuangan anak/entitas anak/Currency differences from translation of the subsidiaries' financial statements						
Catatan/ Notes	Modal saham/ Share capital	Tambah modal disetor/ Additional paid-in capital	Penghasilan komprehensif lain/Other comprehensive income	Saldo laba dicadangkan/ Appropriated retained earnings	Saldo laba belum dicadangkan/ Unappropriated retained earnings	Jumlah/ Total	Kepentingan nonpengendali/ Non-controlling interests	Jumlah ekuitas/ Total equity
Saldo pada 1 Januari 2023	4.902.116.419	(1.285.965.656)	12.046.806	690.252.811	1.717.672.837	5.481.596.797	1.526.634.783	7.008.231.580
Dividen	-	-	-	-	(76.206.186)	(1.180.667.135)	-	(1.180.667.135)
Restrukturisasi antar entitas sependelegasi	-	(1.104.457.949)	-	-	(4.015.112)	1.100.442.837	-	1.100.442.837
Laba tahun berjalan	-	1.104.457.949	-	-	404.780.174	404.780.174	71.049.753	475.829.927
Pengembalian modal saham	(3.607.926.973)	1.251.078.880	3.842.863	(637.590.675)	(1.378.014.649)	(3.779.321.970)	(1.560.805.043)	(5.340.127.013)
Penghasilan/(rugi) komprehensif lain:								
Selisih penjabaran laporan keuangan entitas grup	-	-	-	-	-	(16.385.031)	(4.633.252)	(21.018.283)
Pengukuran kembali kewajiban imbalan pascakerja, setelah pajak	-	-	(14.086.327)	-	-	(14.086.327)	(6.511.190)	(20.597.517)
Penghasilan komprehensif lain	-	-	(3.567.917)	-	-	(3.567.917)	(40.088)	(3.608.005)
Saldo pada 31 Desember 2023	1.294.189.446	(34.886.776)	(1.764.575)	52.662.136	664.214.064	1.992.791.428	25.694.963	2.018.486.391

Other comprehensive income/(loss):
Currency differences from translation of the subsidiaries' financial statements
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations, net of tax
Other comprehensive income

Catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

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

**PT INDONESIA ASAHAN ALUMINIUM
DAN ENTITAS ANAK/AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Lampiran 4/1 Schedule

**LAPORAN ARUS KAS KONSOLIDASIAN
UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2023**
(Dinyatakan dalam Dolar AS)

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF
CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2023**
(Expressed in US Dollars)

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI			CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan dari pelanggan	550.666.207	691.181.004	<i>Receipts from customers</i>
Penerimaan dari pendapatan bunga	149.398.724	9.702.866	<i>Receipts from interest income</i>
Penerimaan dari restitusi pajak	8.837.107	8.197.032	<i>Receipts from tax restitution</i>
Pembayaran kepada pemasok dan karyawan	(519.674.709)	(502.885.231)	<i>Payments to suppliers and employees</i>
Pembayaran bunga	(581.536)	(619.070)	<i>Payment of interest</i>
Pembayaran pajak	(45.769.813)	(85.514.336)	<i>Payment of taxes</i>
Arus kas dari aktivitas operasi - operasi yang dilanjutkan	<u>142.875.980</u>	<u>120.062.265</u>	<i>Cash flows from operating activities - continued operations</i>
Arus kas dari aktivitas operasi - operasi yang dihentikan	<u>183.561.534</u>	<u>840.975.594</u>	<i>Cash flows from operating activities - discontinued operations</i>
Arus kas bersih yang diperoleh dari aktivitas operasi	<u>326.437.514</u>	<u>961.037.859</u>	<i>Net cash provided from operating activities</i>
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI			CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan kas atas restrukturisasi antar entitas sepengendali	325.013.001	-	<i>Cash receipts from restructuring of entities under common control</i>
Penambahan investasi di PT IBI	(2.467.105)	(4.096.262)	<i>Addition of investment in PT IBI</i>
Pembelian obligasi MTN Timah	-	(32.886.243)	<i>Purchase of MTN Timah bonds</i>
Pembelian aset tetap	<u>(183.970.715)</u>	<u>(70.748.806)</u>	<i>Purchase of fixed assets</i>
Arus kas dari aktivitas investasi - operasi yang dilanjutkan	<u>138.575.181</u>	<u>(107.731.311)</u>	<i>Cash flows from investing activities - continued operations</i>
Arus kas dari aktivitas investasi - operasi yang dihentikan	<u>(59.351.383)</u>	<u>972.248.224</u>	<i>Cash flows from investing activities - discontinued operations</i>
Arus kas bersih yang diperoleh dari aktivitas investasi	<u>79.223.798</u>	<u>864.516.913</u>	<i>Net cash received from investing activities</i>

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

**PT INDONESIA ASAHAN ALUMINIUM
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Lampiran 4/2 Schedule

**LAPORAN ARUS KAS KONSOLIDASIAN
UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
31 DESEMBER 2023**

(Dinyatakan dalam Dolar AS)

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF
CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2023**

(Expressed in US Dollars)

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN			CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES
Pembayaran liabilitas sewa	<u>(5.618.632)</u>	<u>(5.018.569)</u>	<i>Repayment of lease liabilities</i>
Arus kas dari aktivitas pendanaan - operasi yang dilanjutkan	<u>(5.618.632)</u>	<u>(5.018.569)</u>	<i>Cash flows from financing activities - continued operations</i>
Arus kas dari aktivitas pendanaan - operasi yang dihentikan	<u>(35.097.331)</u>	<u>(1.380.085.930)</u>	<i>Cash flows from financing activities - discontinued operations</i>
Arus kas bersih yang digunakan untuk aktivitas pendanaan	<u>(40.715.963)</u>	<u>(1.385.104.499)</u>	<i>Net cash used in financing activities</i>
KENAIKAN/(PENURUNAN) BERSIH KAS DAN SETARA KAS	<u>364.945.349</u>	<u>440.450.273</u>	<i>NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</i>
KAS DAN SETARA KAS PADA AWAL TAHUN	<u>1.534.359.036</u>	<u>1.152.022.356</u>	<i>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR</i>
Pengaruh keuntungan perubahan kurs valuta asing atas kas dan setara kas	2.809.240	(58.113.593)	<i>Effect of foreign exchange gain on cash and cash equivalents</i>
Dampak restrukturisasi antar entitas sepengendali	<u>(1.252.665.068)</u>	<u>-</u>	<i>Effect of restructuring of entities under common control</i>
KAS DAN SETARA KAS PADA AKHIR TAHUN	<u>649.448.557</u>	<u>1.534.359.036</u>	<i>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR</i>
Lihat Catatan 37 untuk informasi transaksi non-kas Grup.			<i>Refer to Note 37 for the Group's non-cash information.</i>

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

**PT INDONESIA ASAHAN ALUMINIUM
DAN ENTITAS ANAK/AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Lampiran 5/1 Schedule

**CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN
31 DESEMBER 2023**

(Dinyatakan dalam Dolar AS, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023**

(Expressed in US Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

1. UMUM

Pendirian Perusahaan dan informasi umum

PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium ("Perusahaan") didirikan pada 6 Januari 1976 merupakan perusahaan patungan antara Pemerintah Republik Indonesia ("Pemerintah Indonesia") dengan Nippon Asahan Aluminium Co., Ltd. sebagai tindak lanjut pelaksanaan Perjanjian Induk yang ditandatangani pada tanggal 7 Juli 1975 antara Pemerintah Indonesia dengan konsorsium 12 (dua belas) investor Jepang. Akta pendirian Perusahaan dibuat oleh Notaris Juliaan Nimrod Siregar Gelar Mangaradja Namora, S.H., No. 2 tanggal 6 Januari 1976 dan disahkan oleh Menteri Kehakiman berdasarkan Surat Keputusan No. Y.A.5/12/20 tanggal 10 Januari 1976 dan telah diumumkan dalam Tambahan Berita Negara No. 4 tanggal 13 Januari 1976.

Perusahaan mulai beroperasi komersial pada tahun 1983.

Pada tanggal 19 Desember 2013, berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Pengalihan Saham No. 86 oleh Notaris Aryanti Artisari, S.H., M.Kn., Nippon Asahan Aluminium Co., Ltd. mengalihkan kepemilikan saham kepada Pemerintah Indonesia. Perubahan Anggaran Dasar yang berisi tentang perubahan pemegang saham dimana Pemerintah Indonesia sebagai pemegang saham tunggal Perusahaan mendapatkan persetujuan dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. AHU-AH.01.10-56092 tanggal 24 Desember 2013.

Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan telah mengalami beberapa kali perubahan. Pada tahun 2017, perubahan yang dilakukan adalah mengenai perubahan modal saham Perusahaan, yang telah mendapat persetujuan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia berdasarkan Surat Keputusan No. AHU-0024869.AH.01.02. Tahun 2017 tanggal 27 November 2017, dimana sejak November 2017, Perusahaan menjadi *Holding Industri Pertambangan*.

Pada bulan Desember 2022, Pemerintah Indonesia telah menerbitkan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 45 Tahun 2022 tentang Pengurangan Penyertaan Modal Negara Republik Indonesia pada Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium dan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 46 Tahun 2022 tentang Penyertaan Modal Negara Republik Indonesia untuk Pendirian Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) di bidang pertambangan. Selanjutnya, Menteri Keuangan juga telah menerbitkan Keputusan No. 516/KMK.06/2022 tentang Penetapan Nilai Penyertaan Modal Negara Republik Indonesia untuk Pendirian Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) di Bidang Pertambangan.

1. GENERAL

The Company's establishment and general information

PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (the "Company") was established on 6 January 1976 as a joint venture between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia (the "GoI") and Nippon Asahan Aluminium Co., Ltd. as a follow-up to a Master Agreement between the GoI and a consortium of 12 (twelve) Japanese investing companies signed on 7 July 1975. The Company's deed of establishment No. 2 dated 6 January 1976 was notarised by Notary Juliaan Nimrod Siregar Gelar Mangaradja Namora, S.H., and was approved by the Minister of Justice in its Decision Letter No. Y.A.5/12/20 dated 10 January 1976 and was published in State Gazette No. 4 dated 13 January 1976.

The Company commenced its commercial operations in 1983.

On 19 December 2013, based on Notarial Deed of Transfer of Shares No. 86 of Notary Aryanti Artisari, S.H., M.Kn., Nippon Asahan Aluminium Co., Ltd. transferred its shares to the GoI. The amendment of the Articles of Association to reflect the change in shareholders where the GoI became the sole owner of the Company was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in Decision Letter No. AHU-AH.01.10-56092 dated 24 December 2013.

The Company's Articles of Association have been amended several times. In 2017, the amendment was regarding changes in the Company's share capital, which was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in Decision Letter No. AHU-0024869.AH.01.02. Year 2017 dated 27 November 2017, whereby since November 2017, the Company became Holding Industri Pertambangan (Mining Industry Holding Company).

In December 2022, the Government of Indonesia issued Government Regulation No. 45 Year 2022 regarding the Reduction of the Government of Republic of Indonesia's Equity Participation in PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Persero) and Government Regulation No. 46 Year 2022 regarding the Government of Republic of Indonesia's Equity Participation in the Establishment of a State-owned Enterprise in the mining sector. Further, the Minister of Finance issued the Decree No. 516/KMK.06/2022 regarding the Value Determination of the Government of Republic of Indonesia's Equity Participation in the Establishment of a State-owned Enterprise in the Mining Sector.

**PT INDONESIA ASAHAN ALUMINIUM
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Lampiran 5/2 Schedule

**CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
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(Expressed in US Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

**Pendirian Perusahaan dan informasi umum
(lanjutan)**

Berdasarkan peraturan-peraturan tersebut, Pemerintah Republik Indonesia mendirikan PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) ("PT MII") sebagai perusahaan *holding* di bidang pertambangan ("*Holding* Pertambangan") menggantikan peran PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Persero) sebagai *Holding* Industri Pertambangan.

Perubahan Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan yang terakhir adalah sehubungan dengan peralihan saham dan telah mendapat persetujuan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia berdasarkan Surat Keputusan No. AHU-0073509.AH.01.11. Tahun 2023 tanggal 13 April 2023. Sejak 21 Maret 2023, Perusahaan tidak menjadi pemegang saham mayoritas PT Aneka Tambang, Tbk ("Antam"), PT Bukit Asam Tbk ("Bukit Asam"), PT Timah Tbk ("Timah"), PT Freeport Indonesia ("PTFI"), PT Indonesia Papua Metal and Mineral ("IPMM"), MIND ID Trading Pte. Ltd. ("MIT"), dan PT Vale Indonesia Tbk ("PTVI").

Sejak 21 Maret 2023, PT MII adalah entitas induk langsung dan entitas induk terakhir yang mempunyai pengendalian langsung terhadap Perusahaan.

Berdasarkan Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan, maksud dan tujuan Perusahaan adalah melakukan usaha di bidang industri aluminium terpadu, bidang pertambangan dan bidang industri. Kegiatan utama Perusahaan adalah melakukan usaha di bidang produksi dan pengolahan alumina, pabrik kalsinasi kokas dan turunannya, pabrik peleburan aluminium dan turunannya, membangun usaha di bidang pertambangan mineral dan batubara mulai dari hulu sampai hilir termasuk perdagangan, pemasaran, pengangkutan dan distribusi hasil produksi dan jasa, jasa konstruksi, konsultasi manajemen dan pembangkitan tenaga listrik, melakukan usaha di bidang jasa meliputi pengelolaan limbah, *trading house*, pergudangan, real estat dan pelayanan kesehatan.

Kantor Perusahaan dan pabrik peleburan aluminium terletak di Kuala Tanjung, Kabupaten Batu Bara, Sumatera Utara. Pembangkit listrik terletak di Paritohan, Kabupaten Toba Samosir, Sumatera Utara. Perusahaan juga memiliki kantor perwakilan di Jakarta.

1. GENERAL (continued)

The Company's establishment and general information (continued)

Based on these regulations, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia established PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) ("PT MII") which designated as a holding company in the mining sector ("*Mining Holding*") and replace the Company's role as the Mining Industry Holding Company.

The latest amendment to the Company's Articles of Association is in relation to the share transfer and has been approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia based on Decree No. AHU-0073509.AH.01.11. Year 2023 dated 13 April 2023. Since 21 March 2023, the Company is no longer the majority shareholder of PT Aneka Tambang, Tbk ("Antam"), PT Bukit Asam Tbk ("Bukit Asam"), PT Timah Tbk ("Timah"), PT Freeport Indonesia ("PTFI"), PT Indonesia Papua Metal and Mineral ("IPMM"), MIND ID Trading Pte. Ltd. ("MIT"), and PT Vale Indonesia Tbk ("PTVI").

Since 21 March 2023, PT MII is the direct parent entity and the ultimate parent entity that has direct control over the Company.

Based on its Articles of Association, the Company's plans and purposes involve conducting business in integrated aluminium industry, mining and industrial sectors. The main business activities of the Company are conducting business in alumina production and processing, calcination plant of coke and its derivatives, aluminium smelting plant and its derivatives, developing mineral and coal mining business from upstream to downstream including trading, marketing, transportation and distribution of products and services, construction services, company management services and power plants, waste treatment services, trading house, warehouse, real estate and health services.

The Company's office and its aluminium smelting plant are located in Kuala Tanjung, Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra. The power plant is located in Paritohan, Toba Samosir Regency, North Sumatra. The Company also has a representative office in Jakarta.

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Lampiran 5/3 Schedule

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

**Pendirian Perusahaan dan informasi umum
(lanjutan)**

Susunan Dewan Komisaris dan Dewan Direksi Perusahaan adalah sebagai berikut:

	<u>31 Desember/December 2023</u>
Dewan Komisaris	
Komisaris Utama	Jhoni Ginting
Komisaris	Martuani Sormin
Komisaris	Ahmad Erani Yustika
Komisaris	Ilyas Asaad
Komisaris	-
Komisaris	-
Dewan Direksi	
Direktur Utama	Danny Praditya
Direktur	Rainaldy Harahap
Direktur	Benny Alexander Fd. Wiwoho
Direktur	Devi Pradnya Paramita
Direktur	Melati Sarnita

Susunan Komite Audit Perusahaan adalah sebagai berikut:

	<u>31 Desember/December 2023</u>
Ketua	Martuani Sormin
Anggota	Ahmad Erani Yustika
Anggota	Hendi Subandi
Anggota	Dyan Garneta
Anggota	-

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023, struktur Grup adalah sebagai berikut:

	<u>Tahun beroperasi komersial/ Commencement of commercial operations</u>	<u>Persentase kepemilikan efektif/Effective percentage of ownership</u>	<u>Jumlah aset (sebelum eliminasi konsolidasi)/ Total assets (before consolidation elimination)</u>
Entitas anak melalui kepemilikan langsung/ Directly-owned subsidiaries			
PT Borneo Alumina Indonesia ("BAI") ^{a)}	-	60,00%	697.387.474
PT Indonesia Aluminium Alloy ("IAA")	2023	99,99%	20.846.487

Catatan:

a) Dalam tahap pengembangan.

1. GENERAL (continued)

**The Company's establishment and general
information (continued)**

The composition of the Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors are as follows:

	<u>31 Desember/December 2022</u>
Board of Commissioners	
President Commissioner	Doni Monardo
Commissioner	Martuani Sormin
Commissioner	Muhammad Munir
Commissioner	Ilyas Asaad
Commissioner	Ridwan Djamaluddin
Commissioner	Nicolaus Teguh Budi Harjanto
Board of Directors	
President Director	Hendi Prio Santoso
Director	Danny Praditya
Director	Dilo Seno Widagdo
Director	Devi Pradnya Paramita
Director	Dany Amrul Ichdan

The composition of the Company's Audit Committee is as follows:

	<u>31 Desember/December 2022</u>
Chairman	Muhammad Munir
Member	Ridwan Djamaluddin
Member	Martuani Sormin
Member	Widodo Setiadharmaji
Member	Eko Wisnu Warsitosunu

As at 31 December 2023, the Group's structure was as follows:

Notes:

a) In the development stage.

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Lampiran 5/4 Schedule

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

**Pendirian Perusahaan dan informasi umum
(lanjutan)**

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022, struktur Grup adalah sebagai berikut:

1. GENERAL (continued)

**The Company's establishment and general
information (continued)**

As at 31 December 2022, the Group's structure was as follows:

	Tahun beroperasi komersial/ Commencement of commercial operations	Persentase kepemilikan efektif/Effective percentage of ownership	Jumlah aset (sebelum eliminasi konsolidasi)/ Total assets (before consolidation elimination)
Melalui kepemilikan langsung/ Directly- owned subsidiaries			
Pertambangan/Mining			
Antam	1968	65,00%	2.140.572.373
Bukit Asam	1938	65,93%	2.883.428.072
Timah	1976	65,00%	830.651.325
IPMM	2009	100,00%	3.037.986.523
Penyedia jasa, perdagangan dan industri/Service providers, traders and industries			
PT Nasional Hijau Lestari	2019	100,00%	1.232.280
PT Borneo Alumina Indonesia ("BAI") a)	-	100,00%	190.956.964
MIND ID Trading Pte. Ltd. (dahulu/formerly Indometal Corporation Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.)	2019	100,00%	566.055.813
PT Indonesia Aluminium Alloy ("IAA")	-	99,99%	18.202.021

Catatan:

a) Dalam tahap pengembangan.

Notes:

a) In the development stage.

2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI MATERIAL

Manajemen Grup bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian yang selesai disusun dan diotorisasi oleh Dewan Direksi untuk diterbitkan pada tanggal 8 April 2024.

a. Dasar penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian Grup disusun berdasarkan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian disusun berdasarkan konsep harga perolehan kecuali untuk aset keuangan yang dinilai pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lainnya, hak atas tanah dalam aset tetap, properti investasi dan aset derivatif serta menggunakan dasar akrual kecuali untuk laporan arus kas konsolidasian.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION

Management of the Group is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that were completed and authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on 8 April 2024.

a. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, land rights under fixed assets, investment properties and derivative assets and using the accrual basis except for the consolidated statement of cash flows.

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Lampiran 5/5 Schedule

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**2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

a. Dasar penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian (lanjutan)

Laporan arus kas konsolidasian disusun dengan menggunakan metode langsung dengan mengelompokkan arus kas ke dalam aktivitas operasi, investasi dan pendanaan.

Kecuali dinyatakan lain dibawah ini, kebijakan akuntansi telah diterapkan secara konsisten dengan laporan keuangan tahunan untuk tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2023 yang telah sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia. Untuk tujuan penyusunan laporan arus kas konsolidasian, kas dan setara kas mencakup kas, kan di bank, dan deposito dengan jangka waktu tiga bulan atau kurang.

Kebijakan akuntansi yang digunakan dalam proses penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini telah diterapkan secara konsisten, kecuali jika dinyatakan lain.

Untuk memberikan pemahaman yang lebih baik atas kinerja keuangan Grup, karena sifat dan jumlahnya yang signifikan, beberapa item pendapatan dan beban telah disajikan secara terpisah.

Penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia mengharuskan penggunaan estimasi dan asumsi. Hal tersebut juga mengharuskan manajemen untuk membuat pertimbangan dalam proses penerapan kebijakan akuntansi Grup. Area yang kompleks atau memerlukan tingkat pertimbangan yang lebih tinggi atau area dimana asumsi dan estimasi dapat berdampak signifikan terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian diungkapkan di Catatan 3.

**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES
INFORMATION (continued)**

a. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

The consolidated statement of cash flows is prepared based on the direct method by classifying cash flows on the basis of operating, investing, and financing activities.

Except as described below, the accounting policies applied are consistent with those of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, which conform to Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards. For the purpose of the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in banks, and time deposits with a maturity of three months or less.

The accounting policies adopted in preparing the consolidated financial statements have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

In order to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the Group, due to the significance of their nature or amount, several items of income or expense have been presented separately.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

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**2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**b. Perubahan pada Pernyataan Standar
Akuntansi Keuangan ("PSAK") dan
Interpretasi Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi
Keuangan ("ISAK")**

Implementasi dari standar-standar, amendemen dan penyesuaian tahunan yang dimulai pada atau setelah tanggal 1 Januari 2023 dibawah ini tidak menghasilkan perubahan kebijakan akuntansi Grup dan tidak memiliki dampak material terhadap jumlah yang dilaporkan di periode berjalan atau sebelumnya:

- Amendemen PSAK 1 "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan" tentang kewajiban diklasifikasikan sebagai lancar atau tidak lancar;
- Amendemen PSAK 1 "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan" tentang pengungkapan kebijakan akuntansi;
- Amendemen PSAK 16 "Aset Tetap" tentang hasil sebelum penggunaan yang diintensikan;
- Amendemen PSAK 25 "Kebijakan Akuntansi, Perubahan Estimasi Akuntansi dan Kesalahan" tentang definisi estimasi akuntansi;
- Amendemen PSAK 46 "Pajak Penghasilan" tentang pajak tangguhan terkait aset dan liabilitas yang timbul dari transaksi tunggal;
- Amendemen PSAK 46. "Pajak Penghasilan: Reformasi Pajak Internasional - Ketentuan Model Pilar Dua".

Standar baru, amendemen dan interpretasi yang telah diterbitkan, namun berlaku efektif untuk tahun buku yang dimulai pada atau setelah 1 Januari 2024, tapi penerapan dini diperkenankan, adalah sebagai berikut:

- Amendemen PSAK 73 "Sewa" tentang liabilitas sewa pada transaksi jual dan sewa-balik;
- Amendemen PSAK 1 "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan" tentang liabilitas jangka panjang dengan kovenan;
- Amendemen PSAK 2 "Laporan Arus Kas" dan PSAK 60 "Instrumen Keuangan – Pengungkapan" tentang pengaturan pembiayaan pemasok.

**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING
INFORMATION (continued)**

**b. Changes to the Statements of Financial
Accounting Standards ("SFAS") and
Interpretations of Financial Accounting
Standards ("IFAS")**

The implementation of the following new standards, amendments and annual improvements which are effective from 1 January 2023 did not result in changes to the Group's accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for current or prior financial periods:

- The amendments to SFAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" about the classification of liabilities as current or non-current;
- The amendments to SFAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" about disclosure of accounting policies;
- The amendments to SFAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" about proceeds before intended use;
- The amendments to SFAS 25 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" about definition of accounting estimates;
- The amendments to SFAS 46 "Income Tax" about deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction;
- The amendments to SFAS 46, "Income Taxes - International Tax Reform: Pillar Two Model Rules".

New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but only effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2024, but early adoption is permitted, are as follows:

- The amendments to SFAS 73 "Leases" about lease liability in a sale and leaseback;
- The amendments to SFAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" about non-current liabilities with covenants;
- Amendment to SFAS 2 "Cash Flow Statements" and SFAS 60 "Financial Instruments - Disclosures" about supplier finance arrangements.

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**2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
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b. Perubahan pada Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan ("PSAK") dan Interpretasi Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan ("ISAK") (lanjutan)

Standar baru, amendemen dan interpretasi yang telah diterbitkan, namun berlaku efektif untuk tahun buku yang dimulai pada atau setelah 1 Januari 2025, tapi penerapan dini diperkenankan, adalah sebagai berikut:

- PSAK 74 "Kontak Asuransi";
- Amendemen PSAK 74 "Kontrak Asuransi" tentang penerapan awal PSAK 74 dan PSAK 71 - informasi komparatif;
- Amendemen PSAK 10 "Pengaruh Perubahan Kurs Valuta Asing" tentang kekurangan ketertukaran.

Mulai dari 1 Januari 2024, referensi terhadap masing-masing PSAK dan ISAK akan diubah sesuai dengan penerbitan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Institut Akuntan Indonesia.

Pada tanggal laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini, Grup sedang mempelajari dampak yang mungkin timbul dari penerapan standar baru, amendemen dan interpretasi pada laporan keuangan konsolidasian Grup.

c. Prinsip atas akuntansi konsolidasi dan ekuitas

i. Entitas anak

i.1 Konsolidasi

Entitas anak adalah seluruh entitas (termasuk entitas terstruktur) dimana Grup memiliki pengendalian. Grup mengendalikan entitas lain ketika Grup terekspos atas, atau memiliki hak untuk, pengembalian yang bervariasi dari keterlibatannya dengan entitas dan memiliki kemampuan untuk mempengaruhi pengembalian tersebut melalui kekuasaannya atas entitas tersebut. Entitas anak dikonsolidasikan secara penuh sejak tanggal dimana pengendalian dialihkan kepada Grup. Entitas anak tidak dikonsolidasikan lagi sejak tanggal dimana Grup kehilangan pengendalian.

**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES
INFORMATION (continued)**

b. Changes to the Statements of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") and Interpretations of Financial Accounting Standards ("IFAS") (continued)

New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but only effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2025, but early adoption is permitted, are as follows:

- SFAS 74 "Insurance Contracts";
- The amendments to SFAS 74 "Insurance Contracts" about initial application of SFAS 74 and SFAS 71 - comparative information;
- The amendments to SFAS 10 "The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" about lack of exchangeability.

Beginning 1 January 2024, references to the individual SFAS and IFAS will be changed as published by the Financial Accounting Standards Board of Indonesian Institute of Accountants.

As at the date of these consolidated financial statements, the Group is evaluating the potential impact of these new standards, amendments and interpretations on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

c. Principles of consolidation and equity accounting

i. Subsidiaries

i.1 Consolidation

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date on which that control ceases.

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c. Prinsip atas akuntansi konsolidasi dan ekuitas (lanjutan)

i. Entitas anak (lanjutan)

i.1 Konsolidasi (lanjutan)

Saldo, transaksi, penghasilan, dan beban intra kelompok usaha dieliminasi. Keuntungan dan kerugian hasil dari transaksi intra kelompok usaha yang diakui dalam aset juga dieliminasi. Kebijakan akuntansi entitas anak telah diubah seperlunya untuk memastikan konsistensi penerapan kebijakan oleh Grup.

Grup menerapkan metode akuisisi untuk mencatat kombinasi bisnis. Imbalan yang dialihkan untuk akuisisi suatu entitas anak adalah sebesar nilai wajar aset yang dialihkan, liabilitas yang diakui terhadap pemilik pihak yang diakuisisi sebelumnya dan kepemilikan ekuitas yang diterbitkan oleh Grup. Imbalan yang dialihkan termasuk nilai wajar aset atau liabilitas yang timbul dari kesepakatan imbalan kontinjensi. Aset teridentifikasi yang diperoleh dan liabilitas serta liabilitas kontinjensi yang diambil alih dalam suatu kombinasi bisnis diukur pada awalnya sebesar nilai wajar pada tanggal akuisisi.

Grup mengakui kepentingan nonpengendali pada pihak yang diakuisisi sebesar nilai wajar atau sebesar bagian proporsional kepentingan nonpengendali atas aset neto pihak yang diakuisisi. Kepentingan nonpengendali disajikan di ekuitas dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian, terpisah dari ekuitas pemilik entitas induk.

**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES
INFORMATION (continued)**

c. Principles of consolidation and equity accounting (continued)

i. Subsidiaries (continued)

i.1 Consolidation (continued)

Intragroup balances, transactions, income and expenses are eliminated. Profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets are also eliminated. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been amended where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets. Non-controlling interest is reported as equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separate from the equity of the parent's entity.

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**2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

c. Prinsip atas akuntansi konsolidasi dan ekuitas (lanjutan)

i. Entitas anak (lanjutan)

i.1 Konsolidasi (lanjutan)

Selisih lebih imbalan yang dialihkan, jumlah setiap kepentingan nonpengendali pada pihak diakuisisi dan nilai wajar pada tanggal akuisisi kepemilikan ekuitas sebelumnya dimiliki oleh pihak pengakuisisi pada pihak diakuisisi atas nilai wajar aset neto teridentifikasi yang diperoleh dicatat sebagai goodwill. Jika jumlah tersebut lebih rendah dari nilai wajar aset neto teridentifikasi atas bisnis yang diakuisisi dalam kasus pembelian dengan diskon, selisihnya diakui pada laba rugi.

Imbalan kontinjensi yang masih harus dialihkan oleh Grup diakui sebesar nilai wajar pada tanggal akuisisi. Perubahan selanjutnya atas nilai wajar imbalan kontinjensi yang diakui sebagai aset atau liabilitas dan dicatat sesuai dengan PSAK 71 "Instrumen Keuangan" dalam laba rugi. Imbalan kontinjensi yang diklasifikasikan sebagai ekuitas tidak diukur kembali dan penyelesaian selanjutnya diperhitungkan dalam ekuitas.

Biaya yang terkait dengan akuisisi dibebankan pada saat terjadinya.

Grup memperlakukan transaksi dengan kepentingan nonpengendali yang tidak mengakibatkan hilangnya kontrol sebagai transaksi dengan pemilik ekuitas Grup. Perubahan dalam kepemilikan menghasilkan penyesuaian antara nilai tercatat dari kepentingan pengendali dan nonpengendali untuk mencerminkan kepentingan relatifnya di entitas anak. Selisih antara jumlah penyesuaian untuk kepentingan nonpengendali dan imbalan yang dibayarkan atau diterima diakui dalam cadangan terpisah dalam ekuitas yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik Grup.

**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES
INFORMATION (continued)**

c. Principles of consolidation and equity accounting (continued)

i. Subsidiaries (continued)

i.1 Consolidation (continued)

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is recognised at fair value as at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or a liability are recognised in accordance with SFAS 71 "Financial Instruments" in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The Group treats transactions with noncontrolling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised in a separate reserve within equity attributable to owners of the Group.

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**2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

c. Prinsip atas akuntansi konsolidasi dan ekuitas (lanjutan)

i. Entitas anak (lanjutan)

i.2 Akuisisi

Jika kombinasi bisnis diperoleh secara bertahap, Grup akan mengukur kepentingan ekuitas yang sebelumnya dimiliki oleh pihak yang diakuisisi sebesar nilai wajar pada tanggal akuisisi dan mengakui keuntungan atau kerugian yang dihasilkan, jika ada, dalam laba rugi. Imbalan kontinjensi yang masih harus dialihkan oleh Grup diakui sebesar nilai wajar pada tanggal akuisisi. Perubahan selanjutnya atas nilai wajar imbalan kontinjensi yang diakui sebagai aset atau liabilitas dan dicatat dalam laba rugi. Imbalan kontinjensi yang diklasifikasikan sebagai ekuitas tidak diukur kembali dan penyelesaian selanjutnya diperhitungkan dalam ekuitas.

Selisih lebih antara imbalan yang dialihkan, jumlah setiap kepentingan nonpengendali dalam pihak yang diakuisisi, dan nilai wajar pada tanggal akuisisi dari kepemilikan ekuitas yang sebelumnya dimiliki oleh pihak pengakuisisi pada pihak yang diakuisisi, dibandingkan dengan nilai wajar bagian Grup atas aset bersih teridentifikasi yang diakuisisi, dicatat sebagai goodwill. Jika jumlah tersebut lebih kecil dari nilai wajar atas aset bersih teridentifikasi entitas anak yang diakuisisi dan pengukuran atas seluruh jumlah tersebut telah ditelaah, dalam hal pembelian dengan diskon, selisih tersebut diakui secara langsung dalam laba rugi.

ii. Entitas asosiasi

Entitas asosiasi adalah seluruh entitas dimana Grup memiliki pengaruh signifikan namun bukan pengendalian, biasanya melalui kepemilikan hak suara antara 20% dan 50%. Investasi pada entitas asosiasi dicatat dengan metode ekuitas (lihat poin (iv) di bawah), setelah pada awalnya diakui pada nilai perolehan (termasuk biaya transaksi).

**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES
INFORMATION (continued)**

c. Principles of consolidation and equity accounting (continued)

i. Subsidiaries (continued)

i.2 Acquisition

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the Group will remeasure its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at its fair value at the acquisition date and recognise the resulting gain or loss, if any, in profit or loss. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is recognized at its fair value as at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed an asset or liability are recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for in equity

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary acquired, and the measurement of all amounts has been reviewed, in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss.

ii. Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method (see point (iv) below), after initially being recognised at cost (including transaction costs).

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2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI MATERIAL (lanjutan)

c. Prinsip atas akuntansi konsolidasi dan ekuitas (lanjutan)

iii. Pengaturan bersama

Berdasarkan PSAK 66 Pengaturan Bersama, investasi dalam pengaturan bersama diklasifikasikan sebagai operasi bersama atau ventura bersama. Klasifikasi tersebut bergantung pada hak dan kewajiban kontraktual masing-masing investor, bukan pada struktur hukum pengaturan bersama.

iv. Metode ekuitas

Sesuai metode ekuitas, investasi pada awalnya dicatat pada biaya perolehan dan selanjutnya disesuaikan untuk mengakui bagian investor atas laba rugi pasca akuisisi dari *investee* pada laba rugi, dan bagiannya atas pergerakan penghasilan komprehensif lain dari *investee* pada penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Jika bagian Grup atas kerugian entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama sama dengan atau melebihi kepentingannya pada entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama, termasuk piutang tanpa agunan, Grup menghentikan pengakuan bagian kerugiannya, kecuali Grup memiliki kewajiban konstruktif atau hukum atau melakukan pembayaran atas nama entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama.

Keuntungan yang belum terealisasi atas transaksi antara Grup dengan entitas asosiasi dan ventura bersama dieliminasi sebesar kepentingan Grup dalam entitas-entitas tersebut. Kerugian yang belum direalisasi juga dieliminasi kecuali transaksi tersebut memberikan bukti adanya penurunan nilai atas aset yang dialihkan. Kebijakan akuntansi entitas asosiasi dan ventura bersama telah diubah jika diperlukan untuk memastikan konsistensi dengan kebijakan yang diterapkan oleh Grup.

Dividen yang diterima dan yang akan diterima dari entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama diakui sebagai pengurang dari nilai tercatat investasi.

Pada setiap tanggal pelaporan, Grup menentukan apakah terdapat bukti objektif bahwa telah terjadi penurunan nilai atas investasi pada entitas asosiasi dan ventura bersama. Jika demikian, maka nilai tercatat dari investasi yang dicatat dengan akuntansi ekuitas diuji untuk penurunan nilai sesuai dengan kebijakan yang dijelaskan pada Catatan 2o.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

c. Principles of consolidation and equity accounting (continued)

iii. Joint arrangements

Under PSAK 66 Joint Arrangements investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement.

iv. Equity method

Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the investor's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit or loss, and its share of movements in other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income.

When the Group's share of losses in an associate or joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the associate or joint venture, including any unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint ventures.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates and joint ventures have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Dividends received or receivable from associates or joint ventures are recognised as reductions in the carrying amounts of the investments.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associates and joint ventures are impaired. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the equity accounting investments is tested for impairment in accordance with the policy described in Note 2o.

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c. Prinsip atas akuntansi konsolidasi dan ekuitas (lanjutan)

iv. Metode ekuitas (lanjutan)

Penerapan metode ekuitas untuk entitas asosiasi dan ventura bersama yang memiliki mata uang fungsional yang berbeda dengan mata uang pelaporan Grup adalah sebagai berikut:

- (i) Saldo investasi pada entitas asosiasi dan ventura bersama dijabarkan ke dalam Rupiah menggunakan kurs penutup pada tanggal pelaporan;
- (ii) Bagian Grup atas laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dari entitas asosiasi dan ventura bersama dijabarkan ke dalam Rupiah menggunakan kurs rata-rata pada tahun berjalan, kecuali jika kurs berfluktuasi secara signifikan. Dalam kasus ini, kurs yang digunakan Grup adalah kurs pada tanggal transaksi; dan
- (iii) Semua hasil dari selisih kurs diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain sebagai "selisih penjabaran laporan keuangan entitas anak". Jumlah kumulatif dari selisih kurs karena penjabaran laporan keuangan ini direklasifikasi ke laba rugi pada saat terjadinya pelepasan atau pelepasan sebagian kepentingan Grup di entitas asosiasi dan ventura bersama.

Goodwill dan penyesuaian nilai wajar yang timbul dari perolehan kepentingan pada entitas asosiasi yang memiliki mata uang fungsional yang berbeda dengan mata uang pelaporan Grup diperlakukan sebagai aset dan liabilitas entitas asosiasi tersebut dan dijabarkan menggunakan kurs penutup pada tanggal pelaporan.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

c. Principles of consolidation and equity accounting (continued)

iv. Equity method (continued)

The application of the equity method for associates and joint ventures that have a functional currency which is different from the Group's reporting currency is as follows:

- (i) *Investments in associates and joint ventures are translated into Rupiah at the closing exchange rates at the reporting date;*
- (ii) *The Group's share of profits or losses and other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures are translated into Rupiah at average exchange rates during the year, except when the exchange rates fluctuate significantly. In this case, the Group uses the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions; and*
- (iii) *All resulting currency translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income within "currency differences from translation of the subsidiaries' financial statements". These differences in foreign currency translation are reclassified to profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of the Group's interest in associates and joint ventures.*

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of interests in associates that have a functional currency which is different from the Group's reporting currency are treated as assets and liabilities of the associates and translated at the closing rates at the reporting date.

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**2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING
INFORMATION (continued)**

d. Penjabaran mata uang asing

d. Foreign currency translation

(a) Mata uang fungsional dan penyajian

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Item-item yang disertakan dalam laporan keuangan setiap entitas anggota Grup diukur menggunakan mata uang yang sesuai dengan lingkungan ekonomi utama di mana entitas beroperasi ("mata uang fungsional").

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency").

Grup memilih untuk menyajikan laporan keuangan konsolidasian dalam Dolar AS.

The Group chooses to present the consolidated financial statements in US Dollars.

(b) Transaksi dan saldo

(b) Transactions and balances

Transaksi dalam mata uang asing dijabarkan ke dalam mata uang fungsional dengan menggunakan kurs yang berlaku pada tanggal transaksi. Pada setiap tanggal pelaporan, aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing dijabarkan ke dalam mata uang fungsional menggunakan kurs penutup. Keuntungan dan kerugian selisih kurs yang timbul dari penyelesaian transaksi dalam mata uang asing dan dari penjabaran aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing diakui di dalam laporan laba rugi.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the closing exchange rate. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Kurs Dolar Amerika Serikat (Dolar AS atau AS\$) terhadap Rupiah berdasarkan kurs tengah yang diterbitkan oleh Bank Indonesia pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 adalah Rp15.416 (2022: Rp15.731).

The United States Dollar (US Dollars or US\$) exchange rate to Rupiah based on the middle rate published by Bank Indonesia as at 31 December 2023 is Rp15,416 (2022: Rp15,731).

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**2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
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**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING
INFORMATION (continued)**

d. Penjabaran mata uang asing (lanjutan)

d. Foreign currency translation (continued)

- (c) Penjabaran laporan keuangan entitas anggota Grup

- (c) Translation of Group entities' financial statements

Hasil usaha operasi dan posisi keuangan dari seluruh entitas dalam Grup yang memiliki mata uang fungsional yang berbeda dengan mata uang penyajian Grup, ditranslasikan dalam mata uang penyajian Grup sebagai berikut:

The results of the operations and the financial position of all entities within the Group that have functional currency different from the Group's presentation currencies are translated into the Group's presentation currency as follows:

- (i) Aset dan liabilitas dijabarkan menggunakan kurs penutup pada tanggal pelaporan;
- (ii) Penghasilan dan beban dijabarkan menggunakan kurs rata-rata pada tahun berjalan, kecuali jika kurs berfluktuasi secara signifikan. Dalam kasus ini, penghasilan dan beban dijabarkan menggunakan kurs pada tanggal transaksi; dan
- (iii) Seluruh selisih kurs yang timbul diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain.

- (i) Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing exchange rates at the reporting date;
- (ii) Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates during the year, except when the exchange rates fluctuate significantly. In this case, income and expenses are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions; and
- (iii) All of the resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

e. Transaksi dengan pihak berelasi

e. Transactions with related parties

Grup telah melakukan transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi sebagaimana didefinisikan pada PSAK 7 "Pengungkapan Pihak-pihak Berelasi".

The Group has entered into transactions with related parties as defined in SFAS 7 "Related Party Disclosures".

Saldo dan transaksi yang signifikan antara Grup dengan pihak berelasi diungkapkan dalam catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian yang relevan.

Significant transactions and balances of the Group with the related parties are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES
INFORMATION (continued)**

f. Pendapatan dan beban

f. Revenue and expenses

Pengakuan pendapatan harus memenuhi 5 langkah penilaian:

- a) Identifikasi kontrak dengan pelanggan.
- b) Identifikasi kewajiban pelaksanaan dalam kontrak. Kewajiban pelaksanaan adalah janji dalam kontrak untuk mentransfer barang atau jasa yang berbeda kepada pelanggan.
- c) Tentukan harga transaksi. Harga transaksi adalah jumlah imbalan yang diharapkan menjadi hak entitas sebagai imbalan untuk mentransfer barang atau jasa yang dijanjikan kepada pelanggan. Jika pertimbangan yang dijanjikan dalam kontrak mencakup jumlah variabel, Grup memperkirakan jumlah imbalan yang diharapkan berhak sebagai imbalan atas pengalihan barang atau jasa yang dijanjikan kepada pelanggan dikurangi perkiraan jumlah jaminan tingkat layanan yang akan dibayarkan selama masa kontrak.
- d) Alokasikan harga transaksi untuk setiap kewajiban pelaksanaan atas dasar harga jual berdiri sendiri relatif dari setiap barang atau jasa berbeda yang dijanjikan dalam kontrak. Jika hal ini tidak dapat diamati secara langsung, harga jual berdiri sendiri relatif diestimasi berdasarkan biaya ekspektasian ditambah margin.
- e) Mengakui pendapatan ketika kewajiban pelaksanaan dipenuhi dengan mentransfer barang atau jasa yang dijanjikan kepada pelanggan (yaitu ketika pelanggan memperoleh kendali atas barang atau jasa tersebut).

Revenue recognition must fulfill five steps of assessment:

- a) *Identify contract(s) with a customer.*
- b) *Identify the performance obligations in the contract. Performance obligations are promises in a contract to transfer to a customer goods or services that are distinct.*
- c) *Determine the transaction price. Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer. If the consideration promised in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to a customer less the estimated amount of service level guarantee which will be paid during the contract period.*
- d) *Allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation based on the relative stand-alone selling prices of each distinct good or service promised in the contract. If these are not directly observable, the relative stand-alone selling price is estimated based on expected cost plus margin.*
- e) *Recognise revenue when the performance obligation is satisfied by transferring the promised goods or services to a customer (which is when the customer obtains control of those goods or services).*

Pendapatan dari penjualan produk

Revenue from sale of products

Pendapatan Grup terutama berasal dari penjualan produk dimana pendapatan diukur pada nilai wajar pembayaran yang diterima, tidak termasuk diskon, rabat dan Pajak Pertambahan Nilai ("PPN").

The Group's revenue mainly represents the sale of products in which revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates and Value Added Tax ("VAT").

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**2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

f. Pendapatan dan beban (lanjutan)

Pendapatan dari penjualan produk (lanjutan)

Pendapatan dari penjualan produk diakui pada saat kewajiban pelaksanaan dipenuhi Grup pada waktu tertentu, yaitu saat pengendalian atas produk telah beralih kepada pelanggan.

Perjanjian penjualan tertentu diakui menggunakan harga penjualan sementara pada saat tanggal pengiriman. Harga final ditentukan berdasarkan harga acuan seperti *London Metal Exchange* ("LME"). Penjualan jenis ini mengandung instrumen derivatif melekat yang berhubungan erat dan tidak dicatat secara terpisah dari kontrak utama penjualan. Pada tanggal pelaporan, harga penjualan sementara disesuaikan dengan harga estimasi terbaik dengan melakukan penyesuaian atas penjualan.

Pendapatan dari jasa

Pendapatan dari jasa diakui pada saat pelanggan menerima dan mengkonsumsi manfaat dari jasa-jasa tersebut.

Beban

Beban diakui pada saat terjadinya.

g. Kas dan setara kas dan deposito berjangka

Kas dan setara kas termasuk kas, bank dan investasi likuid jangka pendek lainnya dengan jatuh tempo dalam waktu tiga bulan atau kurang sejak penempatan dan tidak digunakan sebagai jaminan atau tidak dibatasi penggunaannya.

**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES
INFORMATION (continued)**

f. Revenue and expenses (continued)

Revenue from sale of products (continued)

Revenue from the sale of products is recognised when the performance obligation is satisfied by the Group at the point in time when the control of products has been transferred to the customer.

Certain sale agreements provide for the provisional pricing of sales at the time of shipment. The final pricing is based on the price benchmark i.e. *London Metal Exchange* ("LME") price. This provisional sale contains an embedded derivative closely related to and not recorded separately from the host sales contract. At the reporting date, the provisionally priced sales are adjusted to the best estimated price with the adjustments recorded in sales.

Revenue from services

Revenue from services is recognised when the customer has received and consumed benefit from the services.

Expenses

Expenses are recognised as incurred.

g. Cash and cash equivalents and time deposits

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less since placement and which are not used as collateral or are not restricted.

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**2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**g. Kas dan setara kas dan deposito
berjangka (lanjutan)**

Deposito berjangka yang jatuh temponya lebih dari tiga bulan sejak penempatan disajikan terpisah sebagai akun deposito berjangka di laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

Bank dan deposito berjangka yang dibatasi penggunaannya disajikan pada akun "kas yang dibatasi penggunaannya" dan disajikan sebagai bagian aset lainnya dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

h. Piutang usaha dan piutang lain-lain

Piutang usaha merupakan jumlah yang terutang dari pelanggan atas penjualan barang atau jasa dalam kegiatan usaha normal. Jika piutang diperkirakan dapat ditagih dalam waktu satu tahun atau kurang (atau dalam siklus operasi normal jika lebih panjang), piutang diklasifikasikan sebagai aset lancar. Jika tidak, piutang disajikan sebagai aset tidak lancar.

Piutang usaha dan piutang lain-lain pada awalnya diakui sebesar imbalan yang tidak bersyarat, kecuali jika piutang tersebut mengandung komponen pendanaan yang signifikan pada saat diakui pada nilai wajar. Selanjutnya diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif, dikurangi penyisihan kerugian.

Lihat Catatan 2m untuk kebijakan akuntansi terkait penurunan nilai atas piutang.

**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING
INFORMATION (continued)**

**g. Cash and cash equivalents and time
deposits (continued)**

Time deposits with maturities more than three months from placement date are presented separately as the time deposits account in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Cash in banks and time deposits that are restricted as to use are presented as "restricted cash" and presented as part of other assets in the consolidated statement of financial position.

h. Trade receivables and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods and sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing components when they are recognised at fair value. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

Refer to Note 2m for the accounting policies related to impairment of receivables.

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**2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

i. Persediaan

Persediaan barang jadi diukur berdasarkan biaya atau nilai realisasi bersih, mana yang lebih rendah. Biaya ditentukan dengan menggunakan metode rata-rata tertimbang. Harga perolehan barang jadi dan barang dalam proses terdiri dari biaya bahan baku, tenaga kerja serta alokasi biaya *overhead* langsung maupun tidak langsung baik yang bersifat tetap maupun variabel. Nilai realisasi neto adalah estimasi harga jual dalam kegiatan usaha biasa setelah dikurangi dengan estimasi biaya penyelesaian dan estimasi biaya yang timbul untuk penjualan. Bagian lancar persediaan ditentukan dari ekspektasi jumlah yang akan diproses dalam 12 bulan. Persediaan yang tidak diharapkan akan diproses dalam 12 bulan diklasifikasikan sebagai tidak lancar.

Suku cadang dan bahan pendukung lainnya dinilai berdasarkan harga perolehan yang ditentukan dengan metode rata-rata bergerak setelah dikurangi dengan penyisihan atas persediaan usang.

Penyisihan atas persediaan usang ditentukan berdasarkan estimasi penggunaan masing-masing jenis persediaan pada masa mendatang.

j. Beban dibayar di muka

Beban dibayar dimuka diamortisasi sesuai masa manfaat dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus.

k. Aset keuangan

(i) Klasifikasi

Grup mengklasifikasikan aset keuangannya dalam kategori pengukuran berikut:

- aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar (baik melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain, atau melalui laba rugi), dan
- aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi

**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES
INFORMATION (continued)**

i. Inventories

The finished goods inventory is measured at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress products comprises materials, labour and an appropriate proportion of directly attributable fixed and variable overheads. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and estimated cost necessary to make the sale. The current portion of inventories is determined based on the expected amounts to be processed within the next 12 months. Inventories not expected to be processed within the next 12 months are classified as non-current.

Spare parts and other consumable supplies are valued at cost, determined on a moving average basis, less provision for obsolete items.

Provision for obsolete inventory is determined on the basis of estimated future usage of individual inventory items.

j. Prepaid expenses

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

k. Financial assets

(i) Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- *those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and*
- *those to be measured at amortised cost.*

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MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

k. Aset keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Klasifikasi tersebut tergantung pada model bisnis entitas untuk mengelola aset keuangan dan persyaratan kontraktual arus kas.

Untuk aset yang diukur pada nilai wajar, keuntungan dan kerugian akan dicatat dalam laporan laba rugi atau penghasilan komprehensif lain. Untuk investasi pada instrumen utang, hal ini akan bergantung pada model bisnis dimana investasi tersebut diadakan. Untuk investasi pada instrumen ekuitas yang tidak dimiliki untuk diperdagangkan, hal ini akan tergantung pada apakah Grup telah melakukan pemilihan tak terbatalan pada saat pengakuan awal untuk mencatat investasi ekuitas pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Grup mereklasifikasi investasi utang jika dan hanya jika model bisnis untuk mengelola aset tersebut berubah.

(ii) Pengukuran

Pada pengakuan awal, Grup mengukur aset keuangan pada nilai wajarnya ditambah, dalam hal aset keuangan tidak diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi, biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung dengan perolehan aset keuangan. Biaya transaksi dari aset keuangan yang dicatat pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi dibebankan pada laporan laba rugi.

Aset keuangan dengan derivatif melekat dipertimbangkan secara keseluruhan saat menentukan apakah arus kasnya hanya merupakan pembayaran pokok dan bunga.

Pengukuran selanjutnya instrumen utang bergantung pada model bisnis Grup dalam mengelola aset dan karakteristik arus kas dari aset tersebut. Ada tiga kategori pengukuran yang Grup mengklasifikasikan instrumen utangnya:

**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES
INFORMATION (continued)**

k. Financial assets (continued)

(i) Classification (continued)

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Group classifies its debt instruments:

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MATERIAL (lanjutan)

k. Aset keuangan (lanjutan)

(ii) Pengukuran (lanjutan)

Instrumen utang

- Biaya perolehan diamortisasi
Aset yang dimiliki untuk mengumpulkan arus kas kontraktual dimana arus kas tersebut hanya mewakili pembayaran pokok dan bunga diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi. Keuntungan atau kerugian dari investasi utang yang selanjutnya diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dan bukan merupakan bagian dari hubungan lindung nilai, diakui dalam laporan laba rugi pada saat aset tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya atau penurunan nilainya. Pendapatan bunga dari aset keuangan tersebut dimasukkan ke dalam pendapatan keuangan dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.
- Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain (FVOCI)
Aset yang dimiliki untuk mendapatkan arus kas kontraktual dan untuk menjual aset keuangan, di mana arus kas aset tersebut hanya atas pembayaran pokok dan bunga, diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain. Perubahan nilai tercatat dilakukan melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain, kecuali untuk pengakuan keuntungan atau kerugian penurunan nilai, pendapatan bunga dan keuntungan dan kerugian selisih kurs yang diakui dalam laba rugi. Ketika aset keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya, keuntungan atau kerugian kumulatif yang sebelumnya diakui di penghasilan komprehensif lain direklasifikasi dari ekuitas ke laba rugi dan diakui dalam keuntungan/(kerugian) lain-lain. Pendapatan bunga dari aset keuangan tersebut dimasukkan ke dalam pendapatan keuangan dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif. Keuntungan dan kerugian selisih kurs disajikan dalam keuntungan dan kerugian lain-lain dan beban penurunan nilai pada beban lain-lain.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES
INFORMATION (continued)

k. Financial assets (continued)

(ii) Measurement (continued)

Debt instrument

- Amortised cost
Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains and losses and impairment expenses in other expenses.

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k. Aset keuangan (lanjutan)

(ii) Pengukuran (lanjutan)

Instrumen utang (lanjutan)

- Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi
Aset yang tidak memenuhi kriteria untuk biaya perolehan diamortisasi atau nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi. Keuntungan atau kerugian dari investasi utang yang selanjutnya diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi dan bukan merupakan bagian dari hubungan lindung nilai, diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan disajikan bersih dalam laporan laba rugi di dalam keuntungan/(kerugian) lainnya. dalam periode kemunculannya.

Instrumen ekuitas

Grup selanjutnya mengukur semua investasi ekuitas pada nilai wajar. Jika manajemen Grup telah memilih untuk menyajikan keuntungan dan kerugian nilai wajar atas investasi ekuitas dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain, tidak ada reklasifikasi keuntungan dan kerugian nilai wajar ke laba rugi setelah penghentian pengakuan investasi tersebut. Dividen dari investasi semacam itu tetap diakui dalam laba rugi sebagai pendapatan lainnya. Ketika hak Grup untuk menerima pembayaran ditetapkan.

Perubahan nilai wajar aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi diakui dalam keuntungan/(kerugian) lain-lain dalam laporan laba rugi sebagaimana berlaku. Kerugian penurunan nilai (dan pemulihan kerugian penurunan nilai) atas investasi ekuitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain tidak dilaporkan secara terpisah dari perubahan nilai wajar lainnya.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES
INFORMATION (continued)

k. Financial assets (continued)

(ii) Measurement (continued)

Debt instruments (continued)

- Fair value through profit or loss
Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit or loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other gains/(losses) in the statement of profit or loss as applicable. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

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**2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

k. Aset keuangan (lanjutan)

(iii) Pengakuan dan penghentian pengakuan

Pembelian dan penjualan aset keuangan yang lazim diakui pada tanggal perdagangan, yaitu tanggal dimana Grup berkomitmen untuk membeli atau menjual aset tersebut. Aset keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya ketika hak untuk menerima arus kas yang berasal dari aset keuangan tersebut telah berakhir atau telah ditransfer dan Grup telah mentransfer secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat kepemilikan.

I. Instrumen keuangan disalinghapus

Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan disalinghapuskan dan jumlah netonya dilaporkan pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian ketika terdapat hak yang berkekuatan hukum untuk melakukan saling hapus atas jumlah yang telah diakui tersebut dan adanya niat untuk menyelesaikan secara neto, atau untuk merealisasikan aset dan menyelesaikan liabilitas secara bersamaan.

Hak saling hapus tidak kontingen atas peristiwa di masa depan dan dapat dipaksakan secara hukum dalam situasi bisnis yang normal dan dalam peristiwa gagal bayar, atau peristiwa kepailitan atau kebangkrutan Grup atau pihak lawan.

**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING
INFORMATION (continued)**

k. Financial assets (continued)

(iii) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date, being the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

I. Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is either an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The right of offset is not contingent on future events and may be enforced by law in the normal course of business and in the event of default, or in the event of bankruptcy or bankruptcy of the Group or counterparty.

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**2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING
INFORMATION (continued)**

m. Penurunan nilai dari aset keuangan

Grup menerapkan pendekatan yang disederhanakan untuk mengukur Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian ("KKE") yang menggunakan cadangan KKE seumur hidup berdasarkan basis forward-looking untuk seluruh saldo piutang usaha dan kontrak aset tanpa komponen pendanaan yang signifikan. Selain untuk piutang usaha dan kontrak aset tanpa komponen pendanaan yang signifikan, Grup menerapkan pendekatan umum untuk mengukur KKE.

Grup menilai dengan basis *forward-looking* kerugian kredit ekspektasian terkait dengan instrumen utangnya yang dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dan nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain. Metodologi penurunan nilai yang diterapkan tergantung pada apakah telah terjadi peningkatan risiko kredit yang signifikan. Catatan 36d merinci bagaimana grup menentukan apakah telah terjadi peningkatan risiko kredit yang signifikan.

n. Aset tetap

Aset tetap, kecuali hak atas tanah, dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan dan rugi penurunan nilai, jika ada. Biaya historis termasuk biaya yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung pada saat akuisisi aset. Apabila terdapat kewajiban untuk membongkar dan memindahkan aset tetap maka beban yang terkait akan ditambahkan ke biaya perolehan aset tetap yang bersangkutan dan kewajiban atas biaya terkait tersebut diakui.

m. Impairment of financial assets

The Group applies the "simplified approach" to measure the Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance on a forward-looking basis for all trade receivables and contract assets without significant financing component. Other than trade receivables and contract assets without significant financing component, the Group applies general model to ensure ECL.

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 36d details how the group determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

n. Fixed assets

Fixed assets, except land rights, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. In the case of mandatory dismantling and asset removals the related costs are added to the cost of the relevant assets and provisions are recognised to cover the costs.

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2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI	2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES
MATERIAL (lanjutan)	INFORMATION (continued)

n. Aset tetap (lanjutan)

Biaya-biaya setelah pengakuan awal aset diakui sebagai bagian dari nilai tercatat aset atau sebagai aset yang terpisah, sebagaimana mestinya, hanya apabila kemungkinan besar Grup akan mendapatkan manfaat ekonomis masa depan berkenaan dengan aset tersebut dan biaya perolehan aset dapat diukur dengan handal. Nilai tercatat komponen yang diganti dihapuskan. Biaya perbaikan dan pemeliharaan dibebankan ke dalam laporan laba-rugi dalam periode di mana biaya-biaya tersebut terjadi.

Grup menganalisis fakta dan keadaan untuk masing-masing jenis hak atas tanah dalam menentukan akuntansi untuk masing-masing hak atas tanah tersebut sehingga dapat merepresentasikan dengan tepat suatu kejadian atau transaksi ekonomis yang mendasarinya. Jika hak atas tanah tersebut tidak mengalihkan pengendalian atas aset pendasar kepada Grup, melainkan mengalihkan hak untuk menggunakan aset pendasar, Grup menerapkan perlakuan akuntansi atas transaksi tersebut sebagai sewa berdasarkan PSAK 73, "Sewa". Jika hak atas tanah secara substansi menyerupai pembelian tanah, maka Grup menerapkan PSAK 16, "Aset Tetap" yaitu hak atas tanah diakui sebesar harga perolehan dan tidak disusutkan.

Tanah tidak disusutkan, kecuali untuk tanah tertentu di mana Grup telah menentukan bahwa tanah tersebut memiliki umur ekonomis yang terbatas karena digunakan untuk operasi utama Grup yang terletak di daerah terpencil. Tanah tersebut disusutkan menggunakan metode garis lurus sesuai perkiraan panjang jadwal operasi utama Grup di lokasi tanah tersebut

Biaya legal awal untuk mendapatkan hak legal diakui sebagai bagian biaya akuisisi tanah.

n. Fixed assets (continued)

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amounts of replaced parts are derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The Group analyses the facts and circumstances for each type of land rights in determining the accounting for each of these land rights so that it can accurately represent the underlying economic event or transaction. If the land rights do not transfer control of the underlying assets to the Group, but give the rights to use the underlying assets, the Group applies the accounting treatment of these transactions as leases under SFAS 73, "Leases". If the land rights are substantially similar to land purchases, the Group applies SFAS 16, "Property, Plant and Equipment" under which land rights are recognised at cost and not depreciated.

Land is not depreciated, except for certain land where the Group has determined that the land has limited economic lives because the land is used for the Group's main operation located in remote area. Such land is depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated operation period of the Group where the land is located.

Initial legal costs incurred to obtain legal rights are recognised as part of the acquisition cost of the land.

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2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI	2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES
MATERIAL (lanjutan)	INFORMATION (continued)

n. Aset tetap (lanjutan)

Penyusutan aset tetap disusutkan berdasarkan metode garis lurus dengan umur manfaat yang dinyatakan sebagai berikut:

	<u>Tahun/ Years</u>
Struktur, bangunan, prasarana dan <i>river channel</i>	25 sampai/to 30 dan/and 50 ^{*)}
Pabrik, mesin dan peralatan pertambangan	25 sampai/to 30 dan/and 50 ^{*)}
Peralatan kantor, rumah sakit, perumahan dan alat-alat perabot	5 sampai/to 30 dan/and 50 ^{*)}
Alat transportasi	5

^{*)} Umur aset tetap 50 tahun hanya untuk aset tetap yang ada di Perusahaan.

Keuntungan atau kerugian atas pelepasan aset tetap diakui dalam laporan laba rugi.

Nilai sisa aset, masa manfaat dan metode penyusutan ditelaah dan jika perlu disesuaikan, pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan.

Akumulasi biaya konstruksi bangunan dan fasilitas pabrik serta pemasangan mesin dikapitalisasi sebagai aset dalam penyelesaian. Biaya-biaya tersebut akan direklasifikasi ke akun aset tetap pada saat proses konstruksi atau pemasangan selesai. Penyusutan mulai dibebankan pada saat aset tersebut siap untuk digunakan sesuai dengan tujuan yang diinginkan manajemen.

Biaya bunga dan biaya pinjaman lainnya, seperti biaya diskonto pinjaman baik yang secara langsung atau tidak langsung digunakan untuk pendanaan konstruksi aset kualifikasian, dikapitalisasi hingga aset tersebut selesai dikonstruksi. Untuk biaya pinjaman yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung pada aset kualifikasian, jumlah yang dikapitalisasi ditentukan dari biaya pinjaman aktual yang terjadi selama periode berjalan, dikurangi penghasilan yang diperoleh dari investasi sementara atas dana hasil pinjaman tersebut.

n. Fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation of fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method with useful life as follows:

<i>Structure, buildings, improvements and river channel</i>
<i>Plant, machinery and mining equipment</i>
<i>Office, hospital, housing equipment and furniture and fixture</i>
<i>Transportation equipment</i>

^{*)} *Useful life of fixed assets of 50 years only for fixed assets in the Company.*

Gains or losses on disposals of fixed assets are recognised in profit or loss.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

The accumulated costs of the construction of the buildings and plant and the installation of machinery are capitalised as construction-in-progress. These costs will be reclassified to fixed asset accounts when the construction or installation is complete. Depreciation is charged from the date the assets are ready for use in the manner intended by management.

Interest and other borrowing costs, such as discount fees on loans either directly or indirectly used in financing the construction of a qualifying asset, are capitalised up to the date when construction is complete. For borrowings that are directly attributable to a qualifying asset, the amount to be capitalised is determined as the actual borrowing cost incurred during the period, less any income earned on the temporary investment of such borrowings.

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**2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

n. Aset tetap (lanjutan)

Untuk pinjaman yang tidak dapat diatribusikan secara langsung pada suatu aset kualifikasian, jumlah yang dikapitalisasi ditentukan dengan mengalikan tingkat kapitalisasi terhadap jumlah yang dikeluarkan untuk memperoleh aset kualifikasian. Tingkat kapitalisasi dihitung berdasarkan rata-rata tertimbang biaya pinjaman yang dibagi dengan jumlah pinjaman yang tersedia selama periode berjalan, selain pinjaman yang secara spesifik diambil untuk tujuan memperoleh suatu aset kualifikasian.

Nilai tercatat aset segera diturunkan sebesar jumlah yang dapat dipulihkan jika nilai tercatat aset lebih besar dari estimasi jumlah yang dapat dipulihkan (Catatan 2o).

o. Penurunan nilai dari aset non-keuangan

Aset yang memiliki masa manfaat yang tidak terbatas - misalnya *goodwill* atau aset takberwujud yang tidak siap untuk digunakan - tidak diamortisasi namun diuji penurunan nilainya setiap tahun, atau lebih sering apabila terdapat peristiwa atau perubahan pada kondisi yang mengindikasikan kemungkinan penurunan nilai. Aset yang tidak diamortisasi diuji ketika terdapat indikasi bahwa nilai tercatatnya mungkin tidak dapat dipulihkan. Penurunan nilai diakui jika nilai tercatat aset melebihi jumlah terpulihkan. Jumlah terpulihkan adalah yang lebih tinggi antara nilai wajar aset dikurangi biaya untuk menjual dan nilai pakai aset. Dalam menentukan penurunan nilai, aset dikelompokkan pada tingkat yang paling rendah dimana terdapat arus kas masuk yang dapat diidentifikasi, yang sebagian besar tidak tergantung pada arus masuk kas dari aset lain atau kelompok aset (unit penghasil kas). Aset non-keuangan selain *goodwill* yang mengalami penurunan nilai diuji setiap tanggal pelaporan untuk menentukan apakah terdapat kemungkinan pemulihan penurunan nilai.

Pemulihan rugi penurunan nilai, untuk aset selain *goodwill*, diakui jika, dan hanya jika, terdapat perubahan estimasi yang digunakan dalam menentukan jumlah terpulihkan aset sejak pengujian penurunan nilai terakhir kali. Pembalikan rugi penurunan nilai tersebut diakui segera dalam laba rugi, kecuali aset yang disajikan pada jumlah revaluasi sesuai dengan PSAK lain. Rugi penurunan nilai yang diakui atas *goodwill* tidak dibalik.

**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES
INFORMATION (continued)**

n. Fixed assets (continued)

For borrowings that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset, the amount to be capitalised is determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the amount expended on the qualifying assets. The capitalisation rate is the weighted average of the total borrowing costs applicable to the total borrowings outstanding for the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset.

An asset's carrying value is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying value is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (Note 2o).

o. Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life - for example, *goodwill* or intangible assets not ready for use - are not subject to amortisation but tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Assets that are not subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and VIU. For purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows, which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (cash generating units). Non-financial assets other than *goodwill* that suffer impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Reversal of impairment losses for assets other than *goodwill* would be recognised if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment test was carried out. Reversal of impairment losses will be immediately recognised in profit or loss, except for assets measured using the revaluation model as required by other SFAS. Impairment losses relating to *goodwill* are not reversed.

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**2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

p. Operasi yang dihentikan

Operasi yang dihentikan adalah komponen Grup yang telah dilepaskan atau diklasifikasikan sebagai dimiliki untuk dijual dan mewakili lini usaha atau area geografis operasi utama yang terpisah, dan merupakan bagian dari suatu rencana tunggal terkoordinasi untuk melepaskan lini usaha atau area operasi. Hasil dari operasi yang dihentikan disajikan secara terpisah dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lainnya.

Jika entitas anak, entitas asosiasi, atau ventura bersama merupakan operasi yang dihentikan, setiap jumlah yang diakui sehubungan dengan entitas anak, entitas asosiasi, atau ventura bersama tersebut dalam laporan laba rugi disajikan sebagai bagian dari item tunggal untuk operasi yang dihentikan di bawah beban pajak. Laporan laba rugi periode sebelumnya disajikan kembali dengan cara yang sama.

q. Utang usaha

Utang usaha adalah kewajiban membayar barang atau jasa yang telah diterima dalam kegiatan usaha biasa dari pemasok. Utang usaha diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas jangka pendek jika pembayarannya jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun atau kurang. Jika tidak, utang tersebut disajikan sebagai liabilitas jangka panjang.

Utang usaha pada awalnya diakui pada nilai wajar dan kemudian diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES
INFORMATION (continued)**

p. Discontinued operations

Discontinued operations are components of the Group that have been disposed of or are classified as held for sale and that represent separate major lines of business or geographical area of operations, and are part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

If the subsidiaries, associates or joint venture is a discontinued operation, any amounts recognised in respect of the subsidiaries, associate or joint venture in the statement of profit or loss are presented as part of the single line item for discontinued operations below the tax expense line. The prior year's statement of profit or loss is restated and presented in the same way.

q. Trade payables

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

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

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2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
MATERIAL (lanjutan)

r. Pinjaman

Pada saat pengakuan awal, pinjaman diakui sebesar nilai wajar, dikurangi dengan biaya-biaya transaksi yang terjadi. Selanjutnya, pinjaman diukur sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode bunga efektif.

Biaya yang dibayar untuk memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman diakui sebagai biaya transaksi pinjaman sepanjang besar kemungkinan sebagian atau seluruh fasilitas akan ditarik. Dalam hal ini, biaya memperoleh pinjaman ditangguhkan sampai penarikan pinjaman terjadi. Sepanjang tidak terdapat bukti bahwa besar kemungkinan sebagian atau seluruh fasilitas akan ditarik, biaya memperoleh pinjaman dikapitalisasi sebagai pembayaran di muka untuk jasa likuiditas dan di amortisasi selama periode fasilitas yang terkait.

Pinjaman akan dihentikan pengakuannya dari laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian ketika kewajiban yang tertulis pada kontrak dibatalkan, atau sudah tidak berlaku. Selisih antara nilai tercatat dari liabilitas keuangan yang sudah berakhir atau dialihkan ke pihak lain, dan imbalan yang dibayarkan, termasuk aset non kas yang dialihkan atau liabilitas yang ditanggung, diakui dalam laba rugi sebagai pendapatan lain-lain atau biaya keuangan.

Ketika liabilitas keuangan dinegosiasikan kembali dan entitas mengeluarkan instrumen ekuitas kepada kreditor untuk menyelesaikan seluruh atau sebagian liabilitas (*debt for equity swap*), keuntungan atau kerugian diakui dalam laporan laba rugi yang dicatat sebagai selisih antara jumlah tercatat dari liabilitas keuangan.

Pinjaman diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas jangka pendek kecuali Grup memiliki hak tanpa syarat untuk menunda pembayaran liabilitas selama paling tidak 12 bulan setelah tanggal pelaporan.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES
INFORMATION (continued)

r. Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest.

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

Borrowings are removed from the consolidated statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

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2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI MATERIAL (lanjutan)	2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

r. Pinjaman (lanjutan)

Biaya pinjaman

Biaya pinjaman umum dan spesifik yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung dengan perolehan, pembangunan atau produksi suatu aset kualifikasi dikapitalisasi selama periode waktu yang diperlukan untuk menyelesaikan dan mempersiapkan aset tersebut untuk digunakan atau dijual sesuai tujuannya. Aset yang memenuhi syarat adalah aset yang memerlukan jangka waktu yang lama agar siap digunakan atau dijual sesuai tujuannya. Pendapatan investasi yang diperoleh dari investasi sementara pada pinjaman tertentu, menunggu pengeluarannya atas aset yang memenuhi syarat, dikurangkan dari biaya pinjaman yang memenuhi syarat untuk dikapitalisasi. Biaya pinjaman lainnya dibebankan pada periode terjadinya.

s. Sewa

Grup sebagai penyewa

Pada permulaan kontrak, Grup menilai apakah kontrak merupakan, atau mengandung, sewa. Suatu kontrak merupakan atau mengandung sewa jika kontrak tersebut memberikan hak untuk mengendalikan penggunaan aset identifikasi selama suatu jangka waktu untuk dipertukarkan dengan imbalan.

Untuk menilai apakah kontrak memberikan hak untuk mengendalikan penggunaan aset identifikasi, Grup akan menilai apakah:

- Grup memiliki hak untuk mendapatkan secara substansial seluruh manfaat ekonomis dari penggunaan aset identifikasi; dan
- Grup memiliki hak untuk mengarahkan penggunaan aset identifikasi.

r. Borrowings (continued)

Borrowings cost

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings, pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

s. Leases

Group as lessee

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

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group will assess whether:

- The Group has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- The Group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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**2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

s. Sewa (lanjutan)

Grup sebagai penyewa (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal permulaan sewa, dimana Grup berperan sebagai *lessee*, Grup mengakui aset hak-guna dan liabilitas sewa. Aset hak-guna pada saat di awal, diukur pada biaya perolehan, dimana meliputi:

- jumlah pengukuran awal liabilitas sewa;
- pembayaran sewa yang dilakukan pada atau sebelum tanggal permulaan, dikurangi dengan insentif sewa;
- biaya langsung awal yang dikeluarkan; dan
- estimasi biaya yang akan dikeluarkan untuk membongkar dan memindahkan aset pendasar atau untuk merestorasi aset pendasar ke kondisi yang disyaratkan oleh syarat dan ketentuan sewa.

Untuk kontrak yang mengandung komponen sewa dan tambahan satu atau lebih komponen sewa atau non-sewa, Grup tidak memisahkan komponen non-sewa dari komponen sewa berdasarkan kelas aset pendasar.

Jika sewa mengalihkan kepemilikan aset pendasar kepada Grup pada akhir masa sewa atau jika biaya perolehan aset hak-guna merefleksikan Grup akan mengeksekusi opsi beli, maka Grup menyusutkan aset hak-guna dari tanggal permulaan hingga akhir umur manfaat aset pendasar. Jika tidak, maka Grup menyusutkan aset hak-guna dari tanggal permulaan hingga tanggal yang lebih awal antara akhir umur manfaat aset hak-guna atau akhir masa sewa.

**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES
INFORMATION (continued)**

s. Leases (continued)

Group as lessee (continued)

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group as a lessee recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises:

- *the initial amount of the lease liability;*
- *lease payment made at the commencement date, less any lease incentive;*
- *initial direct cost incurred; and*
- *an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.*

For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group does not separate non-lease components from lease components on lease by class of underlying assets.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

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**2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

s. Sewa (lanjutan)

Aset dan liabilitas yang timbul dari perjanjian sewa pada awalnya diukur pada nilai kini pembayaran sewa yang belum dibayar pada tanggal permulaan, didiskontokan dengan menggunakan suku bunga implisit dalam sewa atau, jika suku bunga tersebut tidak dapat ditentukan, maka menggunakan suku bunga pinjaman inkremental. Pada umumnya, Grup menggunakan suku bunga pinjaman inkremental sebagai tingkat diskonto.

Pembayaran sewa yang termasuk dalam pengukuran liabilitas sewa meliputi pembayaran berikut ini, jika ada:

- pembayaran tetap, termasuk pembayaran tetap secara substansi dikurangi dengan piutang insentif sewa;
- pembayaran sewa variabel yang bergantung pada indeks atau suku bunga pada tanggal permulaan;
- jumlah yang diperkirakan akan dibayarkan oleh penyewa dengan jaminan nilai residual;
- harga eksekusi opsi beli jika Grup cukup pasti untuk mengeksekusi opsi tersebut; dan
- penalti karena penghentian awal sewa kecuali jika Grup cukup pasti untuk tidak menghentikan lebih awal.

Pembayaran sewa dialokasikan menjadi bagian pokok dan biaya keuangan. Biaya keuangan dibebankan pada laba rugi selama periode sewa sehingga menghasilkan tingkat suku bunga periodik yang konstan atas saldo liabilitas untuk setiap periode.

Grup menyajikan aset hak-guna sebagai bagian dari "Aset tetap" di dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES
INFORMATION (continued)**

s. Leases (continued)

Assets and liabilities arising from lease arrangements are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, using incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following, if any:

- *fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments less any lease incentive receivable;*
- *variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;*
- *amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;*
- *the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise; and*
- *penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.*

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

The Group presents right-of-use assets as part of "Fixed assets" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

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2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI	2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES
MATERIAL (lanjutan)	INFORMATION (continued)
s. Sewa (lanjutan)	s. Leases (continued)
<u>Modifikasi sewa</u>	<u>Lease modification</u>
Grup mencatat modifikasi sewa sebagai sewa terpisah jika:	The Group account for a lease modification as a separate lease if both:
- modifikasi meningkatkan ruang lingkup sewa dengan menambahkan hak untuk menggunakan satu aset pendasar atau lebih; dan - imbalan sewa meningkat sebesar jumlah yang setara dengan harga tersendiri untuk peningkatan dalam ruang lingkup dan penyesuaian yang tepat pada harga tersendiri tersebut untuk merefleksikan kondisi kontrak tertentu.	- the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and - the consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with the standalone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.
<u>Sewa jangka pendek dan sewa yang aset pendasarnya bernilai rendah</u>	<u>Short-term leases and low-value leases</u>
Grup memutuskan untuk tidak mengakui aset hak-guna dan liabilitas sewa untuk sewa jangka pendek yang memiliki masa sewa 12 bulan atau kurang dan sewa yang aset pendasarnya bernilai rendah. Grup mengakui pembayaran sewa atas sewa tersebut sebagai beban dengan dasar garis lurus selama masa sewa.	The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and low-value leases. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
t. Imbalan kerja	t. Employee benefits
i. Kewajiban jangka pendek	i. Short-term obligations
Liabilitas untuk imbalan kerja jangka pendek diakui ketika pekerja memberikan jasa terkait dan diukur berdasarkan jumlah yang diperkirakan akan dibayar ketika liabilitas diselesaikan. Liabilitas tersebut akan dibayarkan dalam waktu 12 bulan sejak akhir periode pelaporan sehingga disajikan sebagai liabilitas imbalan karyawan jangka pendek pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.	Liabilities for short-term employee benefits are recognised when the employees render the related services and measured at the amounts expected to be paid to settle the liabilities. The liabilities are expected to be paid within 12 months from the end of the reporting period and therefore, presented as short-term employee benefit liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

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MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

AKUNTANSI

**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING
INFORMATION (continued)**

POLICIES

t. Imbalan kerja (lanjutan)

t. Employee benefits (continued)

ii. Kewajiban pensiun

ii. Pension obligations

Grup memiliki berbagai program pensiun sesuai dengan undang-undang dan peraturan ketenagakerjaan yang berlaku dan kebijakan Grup. Grup memiliki program imbalan pasti dan iuran pasti. Program pensiun imbalan pasti adalah program pensiun yang menentukan jumlah imbalan pensiun yang akan diberikan, biasanya berdasarkan pada satu faktor atau lebih seperti usia, masa kerja atau kompensasi. Program pensiun iuran pasti adalah sebuah program pensiun dimana Grup akan membayar iuran tetap kepada sebuah entitas yang terpisah dan tidak memiliki kewajiban hukum atau konstruktif untuk membayar kontribusi lebih lanjut apabila dana pensiun tersebut tidak memiliki aset yang memadai untuk membayar seluruh imbalan karyawan yang berhubungan dengan pelayanan yang diberikan oleh karyawan pada periode kini dan sebelumnya.

Kewajiban program pensiun imbalan pasti yang diakui di laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian adalah nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian dikurangi nilai wajar aset program. Kewajiban imbalan pasti dihitung setiap tahun oleh aktuaris independen dengan menggunakan metode projected unit credit. Nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti ditentukan dengan mendiskontokan estimasi arus kas keluar di masa depan dengan menggunakan tingkat bunga obligasi pemerintah (dengan pertimbangan saat ini tidak terdapat pasar aktif untuk obligasi korporat berkualitas tinggi) dalam mata uang yang sama dengan mata uang imbalan yang akan dibayarkan dan waktu jatuh temponya kurang lebih sama dengan kewajiban yang bersangkutan.

The Group has various pension schemes in accordance with prevailing labour related laws and regulations and the Group's policy. The Group has both defined benefit and defined contribution plans. A defined pension benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit to be provided, usually as a function of one or more factors, such as age, years of service or compensation. A defined pension contribution plan is a pension plan where the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The liability recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the consolidated statement of financial position date, less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using the interest rates of government bonds (considering that currently there is no deep market for high quality corporate bonds) that are denominated in the currency in which the benefit will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability.

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2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI MATERIAL (lanjutan)	2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

t. Imbalan kerja (lanjutan)

ii. Kewajiban pensiun (lanjutan)

Biaya bunga bersih dihitung dengan menerapkan tingkat diskonto terhadap saldo bersih kewajiban imbalan pasti dan nilai wajar aset program. Biaya ini termasuk dalam beban imbalan kerja dalam laba rugi.

Keuntungan dan kerugian atas pengukuran kembali yang timbul dari penyesuaian dan perubahan dalam asumsi-asumsi aktuarial langsung dibebankan atau dikreditkan pada pendapatan komprehensif lainnya pada saat terjadinya. Keuntungan dan kerugian ini termasuk di dalam laba ditahan pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

Perubahan nilai kini atas kewajiban imbalan pasti yang timbul dari amendemen program atau pembatasan langsung diakui dalam laba rugi sebagai biaya jasa lalu.

Biaya jasa lalu diakui secara langsung di laba rugi.

Oleh karena Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja No. 11 Tahun 2020 mengharuskan entitas membayar jumlah minimum tertentu kepada para pekerja yang telah memasuki usia pensiun yang ditentukan berdasarkan masa kerja, Grup rentan terhadap kemungkinan untuk membayar kekurangan apabila iuran kumulatif program pensiun dan hasil pengembaliannya kurang dari jumlah minimum tertentu tersebut. Sebagai akibatnya, jika imbalan pensiun sesuai Undang-Undang No. 11 Tahun 2020 lebih besar dari program pensiun iuran pasti dan manfaat pasti yang ada, selisih tersebut harus diakui oleh Grup sebagai bagian dari liabilitas imbalan pensiun.

t. Employee benefits (continued)

ii. Pension obligations (continued)

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefits expense in profit or loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. They are included in retained earnings in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service costs.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Since the Job Creation Law No. 11 of 2020 requires an entity to pay to a worker entering into pension age a certain minimum amount based on the worker's length of service, the Group is exposed to the possibility of having to make further payments to reach that certain amount in particular when the cumulative contributions to the pension plans and the return thereon are less than that minimum amount. Consequently, if the pension benefits based on Law No. 11 of 2020 are higher than those based on existing defined contribution and benefit pension plans of the Group, the difference shall be recognised by the Group as part of the overall pension benefits obligation.

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**2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

t. Imbalan kerja (lanjutan)

ii. Kewajiban pensiun (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 4 April 2022, Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan ("DSAK-IAI") menerbitkan siaran pers mengenai 'Mengatribusikan manfaat untuk masa kerja (PSAK 24)' sebagai tanggapan terhadap *International Financial Accounting Standard Interpretation Committee Agenda Decision: International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 19 Employee Benefit – Attributing Benefit to periods of service ("IFRIC AD")* yang diterbitkan di bulan Mei 2021. DSAK-IAI menilai bahwa skema manfaat pensiun yang diperkenalkan dalam UU Cipta Kerja memiliki karakteristik yang serupa dengan pola fakta yang dibahas dalam IFRIC AD.

Manajemen telah menilai dampak siaran pers DSAK-IAI ini dan menyimpulkan bahwa dampak perubahan pola fakta tidak signifikan terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian Grup pada periode kini atau sebelumnya dan oleh karena itu dampak perubahan secara keseluruhan telah dibukukan pada laporan laba rugi tahun berjalan.

iii. Imbalan kesehatan pascakerja

Grup menyediakan imbalan kesehatan pascakerja untuk pensiunan. Hak atas imbalan ini pada umumnya diberikan apabila karyawan bekerja sampai usia pensiun dan memenuhi masa kerja minimum tertentu. Perkiraan biaya imbalan ini dicatat sebagai akrual sepanjang masa kerja karyawan, dengan menggunakan metode yang sama dengan metode yang digunakan dalam perhitungan program pensiun imbalan pasti.

**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES
INFORMATION (continued)**

t. Employee benefits (continued)

ii. Pension obligations (continued)

On 4 April 2022, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("DSAK-IAI") published a press release regarding 'Attributing benefit to periods of service (PSAK 24)' in response to the *International Financial Accounting Standards Interpretation Committee Agenda Decision: International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 19 Employee Benefit – Attributing Benefit to periods of service ("IFRIC AD")* published in May 2021. DSAK-IAI assessed that the pension benefit scheme introduced in the Job Creation Law has similar characteristics with the fact patterns discussed in the IFRIC AD.

Management has assessed the impact of this DSAK-IAI press release and concluded that the impact of changes in the fact pattern are not significant to the Group's consolidated financial statements in the current or prior periods and has therefore accounted for the impact entirely in current year profit or loss.

iii. Post-employment medical benefits

The Group provides post-employment medical benefits to their retirees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and satisfying a certain minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment, using methodology similar for defined benefit pension plans.

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MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

t. Imbalan kerja (lanjutan)

iv. Imbalan pascakerja lainnya

Grup juga memberikan imbalan pascakerja lainnya kepada semua karyawan tetapnya. Kewajiban imbalan pascakerja lainnya dicatat berdasarkan perhitungan aktuarial dengan menggunakan metode *projected unit credit* yang dilakukan oleh aktuaris independen.

Imbalan yang diberikan adalah imbalan pasti yang berkaitan dengan kematian, cacat tetap, masa persiapan pensiun dan imbalan pensiun yang tergantung dari lamanya masa kerja. Grup mengakui timbulnya biaya pada saat Grup menerima manfaat ekonomis dari jasa yang diberikan karyawan.

v. Pesangon pemutusan kontrak kerja

Pesangon pemutusan kontrak kerja terutang ketika Grup memberhentikan hubungan kerja sebelum usia pensiun normal atau ketika seorang pekerja menerima penawaran mengundurkan diri secara sukarela dengan kompensasi imbalan pesangon. Pesangon pemutusan kontrak kerja diakui saat yang mana yang lebih cepat antara ketika Grup sudah tidak dapat menarik penawaran atas pesangon pemutusan kontrak kerja dan ketika Grup mengakui biaya restrukturisasi terkait.

Semua imbalan yang membutuhkan adanya pelayanan kerja di masa mendatang bukan merupakan pesangon pemutusan kontrak kerja. Pada situasi di mana suatu penawaran diajukan agar karyawan sukarela mengundurkan diri, pesangon pemutusan kontrak kerja diukur berdasarkan jumlah karyawan yang diharapkan menerima penawaran tersebut. Imbalan yang jatuh tempo lebih dari 12 bulan setelah tanggal pelaporan didiskontokan ke nilai masa kini.

**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES
INFORMATION (continued)**

t. Employee benefits (continued)

iv. Other post-employment benefits

The Group also provides other postemployment benefits for all of its permanent employees. The liability in respect of other post-employment benefits is recorded based on actuarial calculations using the projected unit credit method by independent actuaries.

This benefit scheme is a defined benefit arrangement providing for death, permanent disability, retirement preparation period and retirement benefits depending on the periods of completed service. The Group recognises the expense for the benefits when the Group receives the economic benefits arising from services provided by its employees.

v. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. A liability for a termination benefit will be recognised at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the Group recognises any related restructuring costs.

Any benefit that requires future service is not a termination benefit. In case an offer is made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the reporting date are discounted to their present value.

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**2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

u. Provisi

Provisi diakui ketika Grup memiliki kewajiban hukum atau konstruktif masa kini sebagai akibat peristiwa masa lalu; terdapat kemungkinan penyelesaian kewajiban tersebut memerlukan keluarnya sumber daya; dan jumlah kewajiban tersebut dapat diukur secara andal. Provisi tidak diakui untuk kerugian operasi masa depan.

Ketika terdapat beberapa kewajiban yang serupa, kemungkinan penyelesaian mengakibatkan arus keluar ditentukan dengan mempertimbangkan kelas kewajiban secara keseluruhan. Provisi diakui walaupun kemungkinan adanya arus keluar sehubungan dengan pos manapun yang termasuk dalam kelas kewajiban yang sama mungkin kecil.

v. Perpajakan

Beban pajak terdiri dari pajak kini dan pajak tangguhan. Pajak diakui dalam laporan laba rugi, kecuali jika pajak tersebut terkait dengan transaksi atau kejadian yang diakui di penghasilan komprehensif lain atau langsung diakui ke ekuitas.

Beban pajak kini dihitung berdasarkan peraturan perpajakan yang berlaku pada tanggal pelaporan keuangan, di negara di mana Perusahaan dan entitas anak beroperasi dan menghasilkan pendapatan kena pajak. Manajemen secara periodik mengevaluasi posisi yang dilaporkan di Surat Pemberitahuan Tahunan (SPT) sehubungan dengan situasi di mana aturan pajak yang berlaku membutuhkan interpretasi. Jika perlu, manajemen menentukan provisi berdasarkan jumlah yang diharapkan akan dibayar kepada otoritas pajak.

Pajak penghasilan tangguhan diakui sepenuhnya, dengan menggunakan metode *balance sheet liability* untuk semua perbedaan temporer antara dasar pengenaan pajak atas aset dan liabilitas dengan nilai tercatatnya pada laporan keuangan konsolidasian. Namun, liabilitas pajak penghasilan tangguhan tidak diakui jika berasal dari pengakuan awal *goodwill*. Pajak penghasilan tangguhan juga tidak diperhitungkan jika pajak penghasilan tangguhan tersebut timbul dari pengakuan awal aset atau pengakuan awal liabilitas dalam transaksi yang bukan kombinasi bisnis yang pada saat transaksi tidak mempengaruhi laba akuntansi maupun laba/rugi kena pajak.

**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES
INFORMATION (continued)**

u. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

v. Taxation

The tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

The current income tax is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates the positions taken in Annual Tax Returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation. Management establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is fully recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

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**2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

v. Perpajakan (lanjutan)

Pajak penghasilan tangguhan ditentukan dengan menggunakan tarif pajak yang telah berlaku atau secara substantif telah berlaku pada akhir periode pelaporan dan diharapkan diterapkan ketika aset pajak penghasilan tangguhan direalisasi atau liabilitas pajak penghasilan tangguhan diselesaikan.

Aset pajak penghasilan tangguhan diakui hanya jika besar kemungkinan jumlah penghasilan kena pajak di masa depan akan memadai untuk dikompensasi dengan perbedaan temporer yang masih dapat dimanfaatkan.

Liabilitas pajak tangguhan tidak diakui untuk perbedaan temporer antara nilai tercatat dan dasar pengenaan pajak dari investasi pada operasi asing ketika perusahaan bisa mengontrol periode pengembalian dari perbedaan temporer dan ada kemungkinan bahwa perbedaan itu tidak akan dibalik di masa depan yang dapat diperkirakan.

Aset dan liabilitas pajak penghasilan 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 penghasilan tangguhan dikenakan oleh otoritas perpajakan yang sama, baik atas entitas kena pajak yang sama ataupun berbeda dan adanya niat untuk melakukan penyelesaian saldo-saldo tersebut secara neto atau untuk merealisasikan dan menyelesaikan liabilitas secara bersamaan.

w. Modal saham

Saham biasa diklasifikasikan sebagai ekuitas. Biaya tambahan yang secara langsung dapat diatribusikan kepada penerbitan saham biasa atau opsi disajikan pada ekuitas sebagai pengurang penerimaan, setelah dikurangi pajak.

**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES
INFORMATION (continued)**

v. Taxation (continued)

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted as at the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax bases of investments in foreign operations when the company can control the period for which the temporary differences will be recovered and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income 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 income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entities, or on different taxable entities where there is either an intention to settle the balances on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

w. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

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2. INFORMASI KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI MATERIAL (lanjutan)

x. Distribusi dividen

Distribusi dividen kepada pemilik Perusahaan diakui sebagai liabilitas dalam laporan keuangan Grup pada periode dimana dividen telah disetujui oleh pemegang saham entitas dalam Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

x. Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholder is recognised as a liability in the Group's financial statements in the period where the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholder in the General Meeting of Shareholders.

3. ESTIMASI, ASUMSI DAN PENILAIAN AKUNTANSI PENTING

Penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia mengharuskan manajemen untuk membuat estimasi, asumsi dan penilaian yang mempengaruhi jumlah aset dan liabilitas yang dilaporkan dan pengungkapan aset dan liabilitas kontinjensi pada tanggal laporan keuangan konsolidasian, serta jumlah pendapatan dan beban selama periode pelaporan.

Estimasi, asumsi dan penilaian tersebut dievaluasi secara terus menerus dan berdasarkan pengalaman historis dan faktor-faktor lainnya, termasuk harapan peristiwa di masa mendatang yang memungkinkan.

Grup telah mengidentifikasi kebijakan akuntansi yang signifikan berikut dimana dibutuhkan pertimbangan, estimasi dan asumsi signifikan yang dibuat dan di mana hasil aktual dapat berbeda dari estimasi tersebut berdasarkan asumsi dan kondisi yang berbeda dan dapat mempengaruhi secara material hasil keuangan atau posisi keuangan yang dilaporkan dalam periode mendatang.

3.1 Estimasi dan asumsi akuntansi yang penting

(a) Estimasi umur manfaat atas aset tetap

Grup melakukan penelaahan umur manfaat aset tetap secara berkala berdasarkan kondisi teknis, perkembangan teknologi di masa depan dan perilaku pasar. Hasil operasi di masa depan dapat dipengaruhi secara material oleh perubahan-perubahan dalam estimasi yang diakibatkan oleh perubahan faktor-faktor yang disebutkan di atas.

(b) Penurunan nilai atas aset non-keuangan

Grup melakukan tes penurunan nilai setiap tahun untuk *goodwill*. Aset non-keuangan lainnya ditelaah untuk penurunan nilai apabila terdapat kejadian atau perubahan keadaan yang mengindikasikan bahwa jumlah tercatat aset melebihi nilai yang dapat diperoleh kembali. Nilai yang dapat diperoleh kembali suatu aset atau unit penghasil kas ditentukan berdasarkan yang lebih tinggi antara harga jual bersih dan nilai pakai, yang dihitung berdasarkan asumsi dan estimasi manajemen.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period.

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

The Group has identified the following critical accounting policies under which significant judgements, estimates and assumptions are made and where actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions and may materially affect financial results or the financial position reported in future periods.

3.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

(a) Estimated useful lives of fixed assets

The Group periodically reviews the estimated useful lives of fixed assets based on technical specification, future technological developments and market behaviour. Future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates brought about by changes in the factors mentioned above.

(b) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group tests whether goodwill has suffered any impairment on an annual basis. Other non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash generating unit is determined based on the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, calculated on the basis of management's assumptions and estimates.

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**3. ESTIMASI, ASUMSI DAN PENILAIAN
AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)**

3.1 Estimasi dan asumsi akuntansi yang penting (lanjutan)

- (b) Penurunan nilai atas aset non-keuangan (lanjutan)

Perubahan asumsi penting, termasuk ekspektasi kapasitas produksi dan volume penjualan, harga jual komoditas logam (dengan mempertimbangkan harga saat ini dan masa lalu, tren harga dan faktor-faktor terkait), sumber daya dan cadangan mineral, biaya operasi, biaya penutupan dan rehabilitasi serta belanja modal di masa depan, dapat mempengaruhi nilai yang dapat diperoleh kembali secara material.

- (c) Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai piutang usaha

Grup menggunakan matriks provisi untuk menghitung kerugian kredit ekspektasian piutang usaha. Tingkat provisi adalah berdasarkan hari jatuh tempo atas kelompok segmen pelanggan yang mempunyai karakteristik risiko kredit yang serupa (misalnya berdasarkan geografi, tipe produk, tipe dan/atau peringkat pelanggan, dan nilai pertanggungan dari *letters of credit* dan bentuk lain).

Matriks provisi pada mulanya didasarkan pada tingkat gagal bayar historis Grup yang diobservasi. Grup akan memperbaharui matriks untuk menyesuaikan pengalaman kerugian kredit historis dengan informasi *forward-looking*. Sebagai contoh, jika perkiraan atas kondisi ekonomi diperkirakan memburuk selama periode/tahun depan, yang dapat menyebabkan meningkatnya jumlah gagal bayar, tingkat gagal bayar historis disesuaikan. Pada setiap tanggal pelaporan, tingkat gagal bayar historis diperbaharui dan perubahan estimasi *forward-looking* dianalisis.

Penilaian atas korelasi antara tingkat gagal bayar historis yang diobservasi, perkiraan atas kondisi ekonomi dan kerugian kredit ekspektasian merupakan estimasi yang signifikan. Jumlah kerugian kredit ekspektasian paling dipengaruhi oleh perubahan keadaan dan perkiraan kondisi ekonomi. Pengalaman kerugian kredit historis Grup dan perkiraan kondisi ekonomi juga mungkin tidak menggambarkan gagal bayar aktual pelanggan di masa yang akan datang.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

3.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions (continued)

- (b) *Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)*

Changing the key assumptions, including the expected production capacity and sales volume, metal commodity selling prices (considering current and historical prices, price trends and related factors), mineral resources and reserves, operating costs, closure and rehabilitation costs and future capital expenditures, could materially affect the recoverable amount.

- (c) *Allowance for impairment losses on trade receivables*

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar credit risk characteristics (e.g., by geography, product type, customer type and/or rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions are expected to deteriorate over the next period or year, which can lead to an increased number of defaults, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

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

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**3. ESTIMASI, ASUMSI DAN PENILAIAN
AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)**

**3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES,
ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)**

**3.1 Estimasi dan asumsi akuntansi yang
penting (lanjutan)**

**3.1 Critical accounting estimates and
assumptions (continued)**

(d) Nilai realisasi bersih persediaan

(d) Net realisable value of inventories

Nilai realisasi bersih merupakan jumlah bersih yang diharapkan oleh entitas terealisasi dari penjualan persediaan pada bisnis normal. Nilai wajar merefleksikan harga di mana transaksi untuk menjual persediaan yang sama di pasar utama (atau paling menguntungkan) untuk persediaan yang terletak di partisipan pasar pada tanggal pengukuran. Estimasi nilai realisasi bersih berdasarkan bukti yang paling andal yang tersedia pada saat estimasi dibuat, pada jumlah persediaan yang diharapkan untuk terealisasi. Estimasi ini mempertimbangkan fluktuasi harga atau biaya secara langsung terkait dengan peristiwa yang terjadi setelah akhir periode dimana peristiwa tersebut menyatakan kondisi yang terjadi pada akhir tahun.

Net realisable value refers to the net amount that an entity expects to realise from the sale of inventory in the ordinary course of business. Fair value reflects the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the same inventory in the principal (or most advantageous) market for that inventory would take place between market participants at the measurement date. Estimates of net realisable value are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made, of the amount the inventories are expected to realise. These estimates take into consideration fluctuations of price or cost directly relating to events occurring after the end of the period to the extent that such events confirm conditions existing at the end of the year.

(e) Kewajiban imbalan pascakerja

(e) Post-employment benefit obligations

Nilai kini liabilitas pensiun tergantung pada sejumlah faktor yang ditentukan berdasarkan basis dari aktuarial dengan menggunakan sejumlah asumsi. Asumsi yang digunakan dalam menentukan beban/(pendapatan) neto untuk pensiun termasuk tingkat diskonto, kenaikan gaji di masa depan, perubahan remunerasi masa depan, tingkat pengurangan karyawan, kenaikan biaya kesehatan, tingkat harapan hidup dan periode sisa yang diharapkan dari masa aktif karyawan. Setiap perubahan dalam asumsi-asumsi ini akan berdampak pada nilai tercatat atas liabilitas pensiun.

The present value of the pension obligation depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost/(income) for pensions include the discount rate, future salary increase, future remuneration changes, employee attrition rates, future medical cost increase, life expectancy and the expected remaining periods of service of employees. Any changes in these assumptions will have an impact on the carrying amount of the pension obligation.

Asumsi kunci liabilitas pensiun lainnya sebagian ditentukan berdasarkan kondisi pasar saat ini. Informasi tambahan diungkapkan pada Catatan 23.

Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based in part on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 23.

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**3. ESTIMASI, ASUMSI DAN PENILAIAN
AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)**

3.2 Pertimbangan

(a) Ketidakpastian eksposur perpajakan

Grup beroperasi di bawah peraturan perpajakan di berbagai wilayah/yurisdiksi di mana Grup beroperasi. Selain itu, Grup juga dikenakan beberapa pajak daerah. Pertimbangan yang signifikan diperlukan untuk menentukan provisi pajak penghasilan dan pajak daerah.

Apabila terdapat perbedaan perhitungan pajak antara keputusan final dengan jumlah yang telah dicatat, perbedaan tersebut akan berdampak pada pajak penghasilan dan pajak tangguhan dalam tahun dimana penentuan pajak tersebut dibuat.

**3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES,
ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)**

3.2 Judgements

(a) Uncertain tax exposure

The Group is subject to taxes in numerous areas/jurisdictions in which the Group operates. On the other hand, several regional taxes are also applicable for the Group. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income tax and regional taxes.

Where the final outcome of these matters is different from the amounts initially recorded, such differences will have an impact on the income tax and deferred income tax provision in the year in which this determination is made.

**4. RESTRUKTURISASI ANTAR ENTITAS
SEPENGENDALI**

Di bulan Desember 2022, Pemerintah Indonesia menerbitkan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 45 Tahun 2022 tentang Pengurangan Penyertaan Modal Negara Republik Indonesia pada PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium dan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 46 Tahun 2022 tentang Penyertaan Modal Negara Republik Indonesia untuk Pendirian Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) di Bidang Pertambangan. Selanjutnya, Menteri Keuangan menerbitkan Keputusan No. 516/KMK.06/2022 tentang Penetapan Nilai Penyertaan Modal Negara Republik Indonesia untuk Pendirian Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) di Bidang Pertambangan.

Sesuai dengan peraturan-peraturan diatas, Pemerintah Indonesia, sebagai pemegang saham utama Perusahaan, melakukan pengurangan penyertaan modal Perusahaan sejumlah Rp48.747 miliar setara dengan AS\$3.607.926.973 dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

- a) 65% senilai Rp16.902.338 juta setara dengan AS\$1.251.005.699 di Antam,
- b) 65% senilai Rp6.241.547 juta setara dengan AS\$461.960.414 di Timah,
- c) 65,02% senilai Rp18.347.366 juta setara dengan AS\$1.357.957.648 di Bukit Asam, dan
- d) 9,36% saham senilai Rp7.255.450 juta setara dengan AS\$537.003.212 milik Pemerintah Indonesia pada PTFI.

**4. RESTRUCTURING OF ENTITIES UNDER
COMMON CONTROL**

In December 2022, the GoI issued Government Regulation No. 45 Year 2022 regarding the Reduction of the Government of Republic of Indonesia's Equity Participation in PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium and Government Regulation No. 46 Year 2022 regarding the Government of Republic of Indonesia's Equity Participation in the Establishment of a State-owned Enterprise in the Mining Sector. Further, the Minister of Finance issued Decree No. 516/KMK.06/2022 regarding the Value Determination of the Government of Republic of Indonesia's Equity Participation in the Establishment of a State-owned Enterprise in the Mining Sector.

In accordance with the regulations above, the Indonesian Government, as the main shareholder of the Company, reduced the Company's capital participation in the amount of Rp48,747 billion, equivalent to US\$3,607,926,973 with the following details:

- a) 65% of Antam amounting to Rp16,902,338 equivalent to US\$1,251,005,699 million,
- b) 65% of Timah amounting to Rp6,241,547 million equivalent to US\$461,960,414,
- c) 65.02% of Bukit Asam amounting to Rp18,347,366 million equivalent to US\$1,357,957,648, and
- d) 9.36% of shares owned by the GoI in PTFI amounting to Rp7,255,450 million equivalent US\$537,003,212.

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**4. RESTRUKTURISASI ANTAR ENTITAS
SEPENGENDALI (lanjutan)**

Berdasarkan peraturan-peraturan tersebut, Pemerintah Indonesia mendirikan PT MII sebagai perusahaan *holding* di bidang pertambangan dengan memperhatikan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Efektif pada tanggal 21 Maret 2023, sesuai dengan perjanjian induk pengalihan aset dan kewajiban antara Perusahaan dan PT MII dan amendemennya tertanggal 15 Juni 2023, para pihak menyetujui untuk melakukan pengalihan atas aset dan liabilitas dengan kurs transaksi Rp15.438 per 1 Dolar AS masing-masing senilai Rp104.285 miliar setara dengan AS\$6.755.059.953 dan Rp80.879 miliar setara dengan AS\$5.238.969.479. Selisih antara nilai aset dan liabilitas yang dialihkan sebesar Rp23.405 miliar atau setara dengan AS\$1.516.090.474 dikonversi menjadi piutang Perusahaan dari PT MII yang dikenakan bunga sebesar 5,5% per tahun. Aset yang dialihkan kepada PT MII utamanya adalah sisa kepemilikan saham di PTFI, kepemilikan saham di PTVI, dan aset lainnya sehubungan dengan peran *holding* pertambangan. Liabilitas yang dialihkan kepada PT MII utamanya adalah utang obligasi dan pinjaman bank Perusahaan serta liabilitas lainnya sehubungan dengan peran *holding* pertambangan.

Pada tanggal 30 November 2023, PT MII melakukan pelunasan utangnya kepada Perusahaan dengan kurs transaksi Rp15.384 per 1 Dolar AS dengan membayar tunai sebesar Rp5.000 miliar atau setara dengan AS\$325.013.001, dengan mendeklarasikan dividen Perusahaan sebesar Rp1.172 miliar atau setara dengan AS\$76.209.186, dengan mencatat tambahan modal disetor pada ekuitas Perusahaan sebesar Rp17.051 miliar atau setara dengan AS\$1.104.457.949 dan dengan salinghapus hutang piutang *tantiem* sebesar Rp182 miliar atau setara dengan AS\$11.855.227. Atas pelunasan tersebut, terdapat selisih kurs yang dicatat pada laba rugi Perusahaan sebesar AS\$4.015.112. PT MII juga melakukan pembayaran atas bunga dari piutang yang timbul dari selisih pengalihan aset dan liabilitas dari 21 Maret 2023 hingga 30 November 2023 sebesar AS\$56.314.161

Perusahaan melakukan dekonsolidasi terhadap aset dan liabilitas atas bisnis dan entitas anggota *holding* yang kepemilikannya dialihkan ke PT MII sejak 21 Maret 2023 dan menerapkan prinsip akuntansi untuk reorganisasi modal dan restrukturisasi antar entitas sepengendali dimana selisih dari salinghapus aset dan liabilitas tidak dicatat pada laporan laba rugi tetapi dicatat langsung pada ekuitas, dalam hal ini pada "tambahan modal disetor".

**4. RESTRUCTURING OF ENTITIES UNDER
COMMON CONTROL (continued)**

Based on these regulations, the GoI established PT MII that is designated as a holding company in the mining sector, in accordance with applicable regulations.

Effective on 21 March 2023, in accordance with the master agreement for transfer of asset and liabilities between the Company and PT MII and its amendment dated 15 June 2023, the parties have agreed to transfer assets and liabilities with exchange rate of Rp15,438 per 1 US Dollar. The value of the assets and liabilities transferred were Rp104,285 billion equivalent to US\$6,755,059,953 and Rp80,879 billion equivalent to AS\$5,238,969,479, respectively. The difference between the transferred assets and liabilities values, which is Rp23,405 billion or equivalent to US\$1,516,090,474 is converted into the Company's receivables from PT MII and subject to an interest rate of 5.5% per annum. The assets transferred to PT MII primarily include the remaining shares ownership in PTFI, shares ownership in PTVI, and other assets related to the mining holding role. The liabilities transferred to PT MII primarily include the Company's bond payable and bank borrowings, as well as other liabilities related to the mining holding role.

On 30 November 2023, PT MII settled the paybles to Company with exchange rate of Rp15,384 per 1 US Dollar by paying with cash Rp5,000 billion or equivalent to US\$325,013,001, with the Company's dividend declared Rp1,172 billion or equivalent to US\$76,209,186, by additional paid in capital Rp17,051 billion or equivalent to US\$1,104,457,949 and with offsetting *tantiem* receivable and payable Rp182 billion or equivalent to US\$11,855,227. For the settlement, the Company recorded foreign exchange effect in the profit or loss amounting to US\$4,015,112. PT MII also paid the interest from the receivable arising from the differences of transfer assets and liabilities for the period starting from 21 March 2023 until 30 November 2023 amounted to US\$56,314,161.

The Company has deconsolidated the assets and liabilities of the business and subsidiaries whose ownership has been transferred to PT MII since 21 March 2023. The Company applied accounting principles for capital reorganisation and restructuring of entities under common control, i.e. the difference from offsetting of assets and liabilities is not recorded in the profit or loss but directly in equity, in this case in the "additional paid-in capital".

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**4. RESTRUKTURISASI ANTAR ENTITAS
SEPENGENDALI (lanjutan)**

Kinerja dan arus kas dari bisnis dan entitas yang kepemilikannya dialihkan ke PT MII pada tanggal 21 Maret 2023 disajikan sebagai operasi yang dihentikan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dan laporan arus kas konsolidasian untuk tahun yang berakhir pada 31 Desember 2023. Angka komparatif tahun 2022 untuk laporan laba rugi dan laporan arus kas konsolidasian disajikan kembali untuk mencerminkan operasi yang dihentikan.

**4. RESTRUCTURING OF ENTITIES UNDER
COMMON CONTROL (continued)**

The performance and cash flows from the business and entities whose ownership has been transferred to PT MII on 21 March 2023, are presented as discontinued operations in the consolidated profit or loss and other comprehensive income, as well as in the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2023. Comparative figures for 2022 in the consolidated profit or loss and the consolidated statement of cash flows are restated to reflect the discontinued operations.

5. PENJABARAN DAN PENYAJIAN KEMBALI

Perubahan mata uang penyajian

Di tahun 2023, Perusahaan mengubah mata uang penyajian laporan keuangan konsolidasian Grup dari Rupiah menjadi Dolar AS dikarenakan pertimbangan sebagai berikut:

- Produk Perusahaan, aluminium, adalah komoditas metal dimana Dolar AS merupakan mata uang yang paling mempengaruhi harga jual aluminium;
- Arus kas yang berasal dari aktivitas Perusahaan terutama dalam mata uang AS Dolar;
- Pengeluaran utama Perusahaan dalam mata uang AS Dolar.
- Setelah restrukturisasi MIND ID grup, entitas anak dengan mata uang fungsional Rupiah tidak lagi dominan dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian Perusahaan di tahun 2023.

Ketika Grup mengubah mata uang penyajiannya dari Rupiah ke Dolar AS, seluruh aset dan liabilitas dari entitas anak yang tidak memiliki mata uang fungsional Dolar AS dijabarkan ke dalam mata uang penyajian yang baru (Dolar AS) pada awal periode komparatif, menggunakan kurs pembukaan dan dijabarkan kembali pada kurs penutup. Item-item dalam laporan kinerja dijabarkan menggunakan kurs aktual atau kurs rata-rata yang mencerminkan kurs aktual. Laba ditahan dinyatakan dalam Dolar AS seolah-olah Dolar AS selalu menjadi mata uang penyajian.

5. TRANSLATION AND RESTATEMENT

Change in presentation currency

During 2023, the Company changed its presentation currency of Groups's consolidated financial statements from Indonesian Rupiah to US Dollars due to the following considerations:

- *The Company's product, aluminium, is a metal commodity in which the US Dollar has the most influence on the selling price of aluminium;*
- *Cash flows arising from the Company's activities are primarily denominated in US Dollars;*
- *The Company's major expenditures is denominated in US Dollars.*
- *After the restructuring of MIND ID group, subsidiaries with Indonesian Rupiah as their functional currency are no longer dominant in the Company's consolidated financial statements in 2023.*

When the Group changes its presentation currency from Indonesian Rupiah to US Dollar, all assets and liabilities of subsidiaries that do not have US Dollar as their functional currency are translated into the new presentation currency (US Dollar) at the beginning of the comparative period, using the opening exchange rate and retranslated at the closing rate. Items in the performance statements are translated using the actual exchange rate or the average rate that approximates the actual exchange rate. Retained earnings are expressed in US Dollars as if US Dollars have always been the presentation currency.

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5. PENJABARAN DAN PENYAJIAN KEMBALI (lanjutan)

Perubahan mata uang penyajian (lanjutan)

Penyajian kembali laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 1 Januari 2022 sebagai berikut:

5. TRANSLATION AND RESTATEMENT (continued)

Change in presentation currency (continued)

The restated consolidated statements of financial position as at 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2022 are as follows:

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	31 Desember/ December 2022 dalam jutaan Rupiah/ in millions Rupiah	31 Desember/ December 2022 dalam Dolar AS/ in US Dollars	1 Januari/ January 2022 dalam jutaan Rupiah/ in millions Rupiah	1 Januari/ January 2022 dalam Dolar AS/ in US Dollars	
ASET					ASSETS
ASET LANCAR					CURRENT ASSETS
Kas dan setara kas	24.137.002	1.534.359.036	16.438.207	1.152.022.356	Cash and cash equivalents
Deposito berjangka	10.712.838	681.001.716	24.251.071	1.699.563.459	Time deposits
Piutang usaha	7.397.921	470.276.588	7.320.438	513.030.906	Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain					Other receivables
- Pihak ketiga	1.052.477	66.904.647	600.636	42.093.770	Third parties -
- Pihak berelasi	28.756	1.827.983	28.106	1.969.725	Related parties -
Persediaan	16.680.299	1.060.345.750	11.477.212	804.345.925	Inventories
Pajak dibayar dimuka					Prepaid taxes
- Pajak penghasilan badan	220.340	14.006.738	43.845	3.072.745	Corporate income taxes -
- Pajak lainnya	915.747	58.212.892	981.339	68.774.196	Other taxes -
Piutang pajak lainnya	31.800	2.021.486	31.800	2.228.607	Other tax receivables
Aset keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	3.054.227	194.153.391	341.930	23.963.137	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Piutang derivatif	31.388	1.995.296	-	-	Derivative receivables
Aset yang dimiliki untuk dijual	509.892	32.413.197	-	-	Assets held for sale
Aset lancar lainnya	<u>2.775.353</u>	<u>176.425.720</u>	<u>889.255</u>	<u>62.320.765</u>	Other current assets
Jumlah aset lancar	<u>67.548.040</u>	<u>4.293.944.440</u>	<u>62.403.839</u>	<u>4.373.385.591</u>	Total current assets
ASET TIDAK LANCAR					NON-CURRENT ASSETS
Piutang usaha	233.360	14.834.403	417.400	29.252.225	Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain					Other receivables
- Pihak ketiga	3.182	202.276	1.424	99.797	Third parties -
- Pihak berelasi	32.578	2.070.943	21.943	1.537.809	Related parties -
Persediaan	694.803	44.167.758	660.574	46.294.344	Inventories
Aset keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	113.790	7.233.488	97.537	6.835.588	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Investasi pada PT Freeport Indonesia ("PTFI")	88.056.917	5.597.668.108	76.669.583	5.373.157.404	Investment in PT Freeport Indonesia ("PTFI")
Investasi pada entitas asosiasi	10.979.289	697.939.673	8.642.158	605.659.682	Investment in associates
Investasi pada entitas ventura bersama	6.519.097	414.410.845	5.174.429	362.634.312	Investment in joint ventures
Aset eksplorasi dan evaluasi	521.179	33.130.697	594.141	41.638.587	Exploration and evaluation assets
Properti investasi	1.610.887	102.402.072	1.661.256	116.424.136	Investment properties
Aset Tetap	41.040.274	2.608.878.902	39.135.803	2.742.715.187	Fixed assets
Properti pertambangan	3.935.388	250.167.694	3.036.575	212.809.237	Mining properties
Pajak dibayar di muka					Prepaid taxes
- Pajak penghasilan badan	417.643	26.549.043	183.014	12.825.986	Corporate income taxes -
- Pajak lainnya	1.858.537	118.144.873	1.031.024	72.256.220	Other taxes -
Aset pajak tangguhan	1.865.429	118.582.989	1.871.300	131.144.439	Deferred tax assets
Piutang pajak lainnya	282.750	17.974.064	282.750	19.815.684	Other tax receivables
Aset derivatif	569.849	36.224.588	474.899	33.281.870	Derivative assets
Piutang derivatif	107.747	6.849.342	-	-	Derivative receivables
Aset tidak lancar lainnya	<u>2.937.414</u>	<u>186.727.736</u>	<u>2.576.004</u>	<u>180.531.502</u>	Other non-current assets
Jumlah aset tidak lancar	<u>161.780.113</u>	<u>10.284.159.494</u>	<u>142.531.814</u>	<u>9.988.914.009</u>	Total non-current assets
JUMLAH ASET	<u>229.328.153</u>	<u>14.578.103.934</u>	<u>204.935.653</u>	<u>14.362.299.600</u>	TOTAL ASSETS

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5. PENJABARAN DAN PENYAJIAN KEMBALI (lanjutan)

Perubahan mata uang penyajian (lanjutan)

Penyajian kembali laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 1 Januari 2022 sebagai berikut:

**LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
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5. TRANSLATION AND RESTATEMENT (continued)

Change in presentation currency (continued)

The restated consolidated statements of financial position as at 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2022 are as follows:

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
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	31 Desember/ December 2022 dalam jutaan Rupiah/ in millions Rupiah	31 Desember/ December 2022 dalam Dolar AS/ in US Dollars	1 Januari/ January 2022 dalam jutaan Rupiah/ in millions Rupiah	1 Januari/ January 2022 dalam Dolar AS/ in US Dollars	
LIABILITAS					LIABILITIES
LIABILITAS JANGKA PENDEK					CURRENT LIABILITIES
Utang usaha	4.518.965	287.264.955	3.992.397	279.795.150	Trade payables
Akrual	7.747.666	492.509.440	4.159.682	291.518.817	Accruals
Liabilitas imbalan kerja					Short-term employee
jangka pendek	2.726.460	173.317.653	2.244.051	157.267.573	benefit liabilities
Liabilitas <i>supplier financing</i>	224.765	14.288.030	1.015.798	71.189.151	Supplier financing liabilities
Pinjaman bank jangka					
pendek	13.033.018	828.492.658	9.898.582	693.712.383	Short-term bank borrowings
Utang pajak					Taxes payable
- Pajak penghasilan badan	1.109.407	70.523.616	2.087.512	146.297.008	Corporate income taxes -
- Pajak lainnya	913.930	58.097.387	694.954	48.703.763	Other taxes -
Liabilitas jangka Panjang					
yang jatuh tempo					Current maturities of
dalam satu tahun					non-current liabilities
- Pinjaman bank	896.854	57.011.887	1.154.360	80.899.853	Bank borrowings -
- Liabilitas sewa	726.422	46.177.738	535.347	37.518.186	Lease liabilities -
- Utang obligasi	4.875.548	309.932.490	939.900	65.870.068	Bonds payable -
- Provisi	1.444.833	91.846.227	318.163	22.297.498	Provisions -
Utang derivatif	639.882	40.676.499	94.660	6.633.962	Derivative payables
Liabilitas terkait dengan aset					Liabilities associated with
yang dimiliki untuk dijual	5.351	340.156	-	-	assets held for sale
Liabilitas jangka					
pendek lainnya	3.043.553	193.474.859	2.795.949	195.945.686	Other current liabilities
Jumlah liabilitas					
jangka pendek	41.906.654	2.663.953.595	29.931.355	2.097.649.098	Total current liabilities
LIABILITAS JANGKA PANJANG					NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES
Liabilitas jangka Panjang					
setelah dikurangi					Non-current liabilities, net of
bagian yang jatuh					Current maturities
tempo dalam satu tahun					Bank borrowings -
- Pinjaman bank	14.532.907	923.838.726	11.278.941	790.450.697	Lease liabilities -
- Liabilitas sewa	886.305	56.341.301	753.802	52.827.949	Bonds payable -
- Utang obligasi	53.528.552	3.402.743.119	68.864.619	4.826.169.949	Provisions -
- Provisi	2.575.881	163.745.534	1.980.367	138.788.072	Post-employment
Kewajiban imbalan					benefit obligations
pascakerja	5.399.827	343.260.250	4.674.182	327.576.004	Deferred tax liabilities
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan	215.070	13.671.731	102.446	7.179.620	Derivative payables
Utang derivatif	-	-	1.361	95.382	
Liabilitas jangka					
panjang lainnya	36.466	2.318.098	111.686	7.827.179	Other non-current liabilities
Jumlah liabilitas					
jangka panjang	77.175.008	4.905.918.759	87.767.404	6.150.914.852	Total non-current liabilities
JUMLAH LIABILITAS	119.081.662	7.569.872.354	117.698.759	8.248.563.950	TOTAL LIABILITIES

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5. PENJABARAN DAN PENYAJIAN KEMBALI (lanjutan)

Perubahan mata uang penyajian (lanjutan)

Penyajian kembali laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 1 Januari 2022 sebagai berikut:

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5. TRANSLATION AND RESTATEMENT (continued)

Change in presentation currency (continued)

The restated consolidated statements of financial position as at 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2022 are as follows:

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
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	31 Desember/ December 2022 dalam jutaan Rupiah/ in millions Rupiah	31 Desember/ December 2022 dalam Dolar AS/ in US Dollars	1 Januari/ January 2022 dalam jutaan Rupiah/ in millions Rupiah	1 Januari/ January 2022 dalam Dolar AS/ in US Dollars	
EKUITAS					EQUITY
Modal saham	54.177.941	4.902.116.419	54.177.941	4.902.116.419	Share capital
Tambahan modal disetor	(17.344.313)	(1.285.965.656)	(17.344.313)	(1.285.965.656)	Additional paid-in capital
Saldo laba					Retained earnings
- Dicadangkan	9.642.635	690.252.811	9.642.635	690.252.811	Appropriated -
- Belum dicadangkan	25.910.553	1.717.672.837	10.287.515	667.102.062	Unappropriated -
Penghasilan komprehensif lain	175.166	12.046.806	132.267	9.162.064	Other comprehensive income
Selisih penjabaran laporan keuangan entitas anak	14.760.817	(554.526.420)	10.401.574	(329.687.770)	Currency differences from translation of the subsidiaries' financial statements
Jumlah ekuitas yang diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk	87.322.799	5.481.596.797	67.297.619	4.652.979.930	Total equity attributable to owner of the parent entity
Kepentingan nonpengendali	22.923.692	1.526.634.783	19.939.275	1.460.755.720	Non-controlling interests
JUMLAH EKUITAS	110.246.491	7.008.231.580	87.236.894	6.113.735.650	TOTAL EQUITY
JUMLAH LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS	229.328.153	14.578.103.934	204.935.653	14.362.299.600	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

Perubahan mata uang penyajian dan penyajian kembali untuk operasi yang dihentikan

Grup menyajikan kembali laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian dan laporan arus kas konsolidasian untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 yang sebelumnya disajikan dalam Rupiah ke dalam Dolar AS.

Change in presentation currency and restatement for discontinued operations

The Group restated the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2022, which was previously presented in Indonesian Rupiah, into US Dollars.

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5. PENJABARAN DAN PENYAJIAN KEMBALI
(lanjutan)

5. TRANSLATION AND RESTATEMENT (continued)

Perubahan mata uang penyajian dan penyajian kembali untuk operasi yang dihentikan (lanjutan)

Change in presentation currency and restatement for discontinued operations (continued)

Sesuai dengan PSAK No. 58 "Aset Tidak Lancar yang Dikuasai untuk Dijual dan Operasi yang Dihentikan", Grup menyajikan kembali laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian dan laporan arus kas konsolidasian sehubungan dengan pelepasan kepemilikan Perusahaan di Antam, PTBA, Timah, IPMM, MIT, PTFI dan PTVI, serta pengalihan kepemilikan peran *holding* pertambangan dari Perusahaan kepada PT MII (lihat Catatan 4).

In accordance with PSAK No. 58 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations," the Group restated the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, as well as the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year 2022, in relation to the divestment of the Company's ownership in Antam, PTBA, Timah, IPMM, MIT, PTFI, and PTVI, as well as the transfer of mining holding role from the Company to PT MII (refer to Note 4).

Laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian Grup untuk tahun yang berakhir pada 31 Desember 2022 yang disajikan kembali dalam Dolar AS dan setelah memperhitungkan dampak dari operasi yang dihentikan adalah sebagai berikut:

The consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2022, restated in US Dollars and after considering the impact of discontinued operations, is as follows:

	2022				
	Dalam jutaan Rupiah/in millions Rupiah	Dalam Dolar AS/in US Dollars	Operasi yang dihentikan/ discontinued operations	Operasi yang dilanjutkan/ continued operations	
Pendapatan	126.937.570	8.535.913.523	7.965.390.021	570.523.502	Revenue
Beban pokok pendapatan	(94.499.855)	(6.354.640.239)	(5.877.628.068)	(477.012.171)	Cost of Revenue
Laba kotor	32.437.715	2.181.273.284	2.087.761.953	93.511.331	Gross profit
Beban umum dan administrasi	(8.626.613)	(580.096.362)	(524.196.231)	(55.900.131)	General and administrative expense
Beban penjualan dan pemasaran	(2.217.383)	(149.107.861)	(144.607.020)	(4.500.841)	Selling and marketing expenses
Laba Usaha	21.593.719	1.452.069.061	1.418.958.702	33.110.359	Operating profit
Penghasilan keuangan	875.248	58.856.029	52.957.598	5.898.431	Finance income
Biaya keuangan	(6.419.033)	(431.647.704)	(431.157.222)	(490.482)	Finance costs
Bagian laba neto dari PTFI	9.065.339	609.598.480	609.598.480	-	Share in net profit from PTFI
Bagian laba neto dari entitas asosiasi	1.508.677	101.450.945	101.450.945	-	Share in net profit from associates
Bagian laba neto dari entitas ventura bersama	829.063	55.750.319	55.750.319	-	Share in net profit from joint ventures
Pendapatan/(biaya) lain-lain, bersih	720.149	48.426.400	49.592.753	(1.166.353)	Other income/(expenses), net
Laba sebelum pajak penghasilan	28.173.162	1.894.503.530	1.857.151.575	37.351.955	Profit before income tax
Beban pajak penghasilan	(5.677.911)	(381.810.974)	(350.263.200)	(31.547.774)	Income tax expense
Laba tahun berjalan	22.495.251	1.512.692.556	1.506.888.375	5.804.181	Profit for the year
(Rugi)/laba komprehensif	4.774.067	(331.751.801)	(344.771.419)	13.019.618	Comprehensive (loss)/income
Jumlah penghasilan komprehensif tahun berjalan	27.269.318	1.180.940.755	1.162.116.956	18.823.799	Total comprehensive income or the year

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5. PENJABARAN DAN PENYAJIAN KEMBALI 5. TRANSLATION AND RESTATEMENT (continued)
(lanjutan)

Perubahan mata uang penyajian dan penyajian kembali untuk operasi yang dihentikan (lanjutan)

Change in presentation currency and restatement for discontinued operations (continued)

	2022				
	Dalam jutaan Rupiah/in millions Rupiah	Dalam Dolar AS\$/in US Dollars	Operasi yang dihentikan/ discontinued operations	Operasi yang dilanjutkan/ continued operations	
Arus kas operasi	14.291.594	961.037.859	840.975.594	120.062.265	Operating cash flows
Arus kas investasi	12.856.231	864.516.913	972.248.224	(107.731.311)	Investing cash flows
Arus kas pendanaan	(20.597.889)	(1.385.104.499)	(1.380.085.930)	(5.018.569)	Financing cash flows
Kenaikan bersih kas dan setara kas	6.549.936	440.450.273	433.137.888	7.312.385	Cash and cash equivalents

6. KAS DAN SETARA KAS

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	1 Januari/ January 2022*)	
Kas	8.377	310.981	141.497	Cash on hand
Bank				Cash in banks
Pihak berelasi				Related parties
Dolar AS	76.275.589	399.627.105	257.679.024	US Dollar
Rupiah	29.190.698	258.439.387	232.495.199	Rupiah
Dolar Australia	-	1.457.377	7.499	Australian Dollar
Pound Sterling Inggris	-	1.589	4.345	British Pound Sterling
Yen Jepang	-	-	70	Japanese Yen
	105.466.287	659.525.458	490.186.137	
Pihak ketiga				Third parties
Dolar AS	679	22.512.554	10.142.967	US Dollar
Rupiah	12.471	20.467.802	39.030.766	Rupiah
Dolar Singapura	-	1.202.466	11.003	Singapore Dollar
Pound Sterling Inggris	-	834.594	291.050	British Pound Sterling
Yen Jepang	-	18.054	17.381	Japanese Yen
	13.150	45.035.470	49.493.167	
Jumlah kas di bank	105.479.437	704.560.928	539.679.304	Total cash in banks

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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6. KAS DAN SETARA KAS (lanjutan)

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	1 Januari/ January 2022*)	
Deposito jangka pendek				Short-term time deposits
Pihak berelasi				Related parties
Rupiah	280.244.551	410.079.143	186.822.412	Rupiah
Dolar AS	<u>261.716.192</u>	<u>361.173.669</u>	<u>212.726.820</u>	US Dollar
	<u>541.960.743</u>	<u>771.252.812</u>	<u>399.549.232</u>	
Pihak ketiga				Third parties
Rupiah	-	55.734.283	169.773.635	Rupiah
Dolar AS	<u>2.000.000</u>	<u>2.500.032</u>	<u>42.878.688</u>	US Dollar
	<u>2.000.000</u>	<u>58.234.315</u>	<u>212.652.323</u>	
Jumlah deposito jangka pendek	<u>543.960.743</u>	<u>829.487.127</u>	<u>612.201.555</u>	Total short-term time deposits
Jumlah kas dan setara kas	<u>649.448.557</u>	<u>1.534.359.036</u>	<u>1.152.022.356</u>	Total cash and cash equivalents

Eksposur maksimum terhadap risiko kredit pada akhir tahun pelaporan adalah senilai jumlah tercatat dari kas di bank dan deposito jangka pendek sebagaimana yang dijabarkan di atas.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting year is the carrying amount of cash in banks and the short-term time deposits mentioned above.

Lihat Catatan 33 untuk rincian saldo dengan pihak berelasi.

Refer to Note 33 for details of balances with related parties.

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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7. DEPOSITO BERJANGKA

7. TIME DEPOSITS

	<u>31 Desember/ December 2023</u>	<u>31 Desember/ December 2022*)</u>	<u>1 Januari/ January 2022*)</u>	
Pihak berelasi				Related parties
Rupiah	-	493.087.661	912.536.758	Rupiah
Dolar AS	-	51.465.260	787.026.701	US Dollar
	-	544.552.921	1.699.563.459	
Pihak ketiga				Third parties
Rupiah	-	136.448.795	-	Rupiah
Jumlah deposito berjangka	<u>-</u>	<u>681.001.716</u>	<u>1.699.563.459</u>	Total time deposits

Eksposur maksimum terhadap risiko kredit pada akhir tahun pelaporan adalah senilai jumlah tercatat dari deposito berjangka sebagaimana dijabarkan di atas.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting year is the carrying amount of the time deposits stated above.

Lihat Catatan 33 untuk rincian saldo dengan pihak berelasi.

Refer to Note 33 for details of balances with related parties.

8. PIUTANG USAHA

8. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	<u>31 Desember/ December 2023</u>	<u>31 Desember/ December 2022*)</u>	<u>1 Januari/ January 2022*)</u>	
Pihak ketiga	51.553.137	411.301.825	467.068.960	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	2.674.249	120.898.544	133.636.765	Related parties
	54.227.386	532.200.369	600.705.725	
Dikurangi: Provisi penurunan nilai	(8.294.484)	(47.089.378)	(58.422.594)	Less: Provision for impairment
Jumlah piutang usaha	<u>45.932.902</u>	<u>485.110.991</u>	<u>542.283.131</u>	Total trade receivables
Bagian lancar	45.932.902	470.276.588	513.030.906	Current portion
Bagian tidak lancar	-	14.834.403	29.252.225	Non-current portion

Umur piutang usaha (berdasarkan tanggal penagihan) adalah sebagai berikut:

Ageing of trade receivable (based on invoice date) is as follows:

	<u>31 Desember/ December 2023</u>	<u>31 Desember/ December 2022*)</u>	<u>1 Januari/ January 2022*)</u>	
Lancar	44.164.290	292.071.706	396.991.520	Current
Jatuh tempo:				Overdue:
1 sampai 30 hari	1.759.840	146.210.286	95.959.142	1 to 30 days
31 sampai 90 hari	8.772	35.535.312	31.940.150	31 to 90 days
Lebih dari 90 hari	8.294.484	58.383.065	75.814.913	Over 90 days
Jumlah	<u>54.227.386</u>	<u>532.200.369</u>	<u>600.705.725</u>	Total

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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8. PIUTANG USAHA (lanjutan)

Mutasi provisi penurunan nilai piutang usaha adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/ December 2023
Saldo awal	47.089.378
Penambahan	4.050.298
Pemulihan	(1.281.527)
Dekonsolidasi	(40.567.098)
Selisih kurs karena penjabaran laporan keuangan	(996.567)
Saldo akhir	<u>8.294.484</u>

Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa provisi penurunan nilai piutang tersebut cukup untuk menutupi kerugian dari tidak tertagihnya piutang usaha.

Lihat Catatan 33 untuk rincian saldo dengan pihak berelasi.

8. TRADE RECEIVABLES (continued)

The movements of provision for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	
	58.422.594	Beginning balance
	5.784.345	Addition
	(14.132.943)	Recovery
	-	Deconsolidation
	(2.984.618)	Differences from translation of financial statements
Ending balance	<u>47.089.378</u>	

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

Refer to Note 33 for details of balances with related parties.

9. PERSEDIAAN

9. INVENTORIES

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	1 Januari/ January 2022*)
Persediaan barang jadi			
Aluminium	22.467.094	59.578.094	78.848.132
Batubara		264.429.788	74.762.982
Emas dan perak	-	123.153.773	148.339.757
Logam timah	-	80.752.844	93.971.827
Bijih nikel	-	57.113.724	20.626.953
Feronikel	-	53.404.615	291.751
Tembaga	-	29.520.373	12.847.571
Alumina	-	11.473.524	6.636.835
Tin chemical	-	1.356.939	7.670.334
Lainnya	-	4.010.363	3.444.045
	<u>22.467.094</u>	<u>684.794.037</u>	<u>447.440.187</u>
Barang dalam proses	68.740.771	199.141.186	189.264.769
Suku cadang dan bahan pendukung lainnya	36.869.757	111.469.328	117.924.031
Barang dalam perjalanan	1.187.994	72.440.150	61.583.712
Bahan baku	<u>44.094.854</u>	<u>72.116.140</u>	<u>77.470.600</u>
Jumlah persediaan	173.360.470	1.139.960.841	893.683.299
Provisi penurunan nilai persediaan	<u>(7.045.392)</u>	<u>(35.447.333)</u>	<u>(43.043.030)</u>
Jumlah persediaan, neto	<u>166.315.078</u>	<u>1.104.513.508</u>	<u>850.640.269</u>
Bagian lancar	166.315.078	1.060.345.750	804.345.925
Bagian tidak lancar	-	44.167.758	46.294.344

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

Finished goods inventories
Aluminium
Coal
Gold and silver
Tin metal
Nickel ore
Feronickel
Copper
Alumina
Tin chemical
Others

Work-in-progress products
Spare parts and other consumable supplies
Goods-in-transit
Raw materials

Total inventories

Provision for impairment of inventories

Total inventories, net

Current portion
Non-current portion

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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9. PERSEDIAAN (lanjutan)

Mutasi provisi penurunan nilai persediaan adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/ December 2023
Saldo awal	35.447.333
Penambahan	2.468.759
Pemulihan	(1.633.615)
Dekonsolidasi	(28.468.756)
Selisih kurs karena penjabaran laporan keuangan	(768.329)
Saldo akhir	7.045.392

Berdasarkan hasil penelaahan pada tanggal pelaporan, manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa provisi tersebut cukup untuk menutupi kerugian dari persediaan usang atau penurunan nilai.

9. INVENTORIES (continued)

Movements of provision for impairment of inventories are as follows:

	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	
Saldo awal	43.043.030	Beginning balance
Penambahan	6.742.317	Additions
Pemulihan	(6.967.587)	Recoveries
Dekonsolidasi	-	Deconsolidation
Selisih kurs karena penjabaran laporan keuangan	(7.370.427)	Differences from translation of financial statements
Saldo akhir	35.447.333	Ending balance

Based on a review at the reporting date, management believes that the above provision is adequate to cover any losses from obsolescence or impairment of inventories.

10. ASET KEUANGAN PADA NILAI WAJAR MELALUI PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)
Pihak berelasi	-	186.451.720
Pihak ketiga	-	14.935.159
Jumlah	-	201.386.879
Bagian lancar	-	194.153.391
Bagian tidak lancar	-	7.233.488

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022, aset keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain dari pihak ketiga merupakan sukuk wakalah Medco Power Indonesia. Lihat Catatan 33 untuk rincian saldo aset keuangan dari pihak berelasi yang dicatat pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Di bawah ini adalah mutasi aset keuangan Grup yang dicatat pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lainnya:

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)
Saldo awal	201.386.879	30.798.725
Penambahan	44.867.477	182.586.040
Pelepasan	(209.120.436)	-
Pemindahan	(12.842.993)	-
Selisih kurs	(548.701)	(11.910.064)
Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi dari aset keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	542.593	(87.822)
Dekonsolidasi	(24.284.819)	-
Saldo akhir	-	201.386.879

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

10. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	1 Januari/ January 2022*)	
Pihak berelasi	30.798.725	Related parties
Pihak ketiga	-	Third parties
Jumlah	30.798.725	Total
Bagian lancar	23.963.137	Current portion
Bagian tidak lancar	6.835.588	Non-current portion

As at 31 December 2022, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income from third parties represent Medco Power Indonesia's wakalah sukuk. Refer to Note 33 for details of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income from related parties.

Below is the movements of the Group's financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	
Saldo awal	30.798.725	Beginning balance
Penambahan	182.586.040	Additions
Pelepasan	-	Disposals
Pemindahan	-	Transfer
Selisih kurs	(11.910.064)	Foreign exchange differences
Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi dari aset keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	(87.822)	Unrealised gain/(loss) from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Dekonsolidasi	-	Deconsolidation
Saldo akhir	201.386.879	Ending balance

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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**10. ASET KEUANGAN PADA NILAI WAJAR
MELALUI PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN
(lanjutan)**

Nilai wajar aset keuangan yang dinilai pada nilai wajar melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain berdasarkan harga penawaran yang berlaku dalam pasar yang aktif (hierarki nilai wajar tingkat 1), kecuali untuk investasi pada 1,78% saham PT Pertamina Bina Medika ("IHC") berdasarkan hierarki nilai wajar tingkat 2, menggunakan pendekatan data pasar.

**10. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE
THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(continued)**

The fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is based on the current bid price in active markets (level 1 fair value hierarchy), except for the investment in 1.78% shares of PT Pertamina Bina Medika ("IHC"), which was based on level 2 fair value hierarchy, using the market data approach.

11. ASET LANCAR DAN TIDAK LANCAR LAINNYA

11. OTHER CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT ASSETS

	<u>31 Desember/ December 2023</u>	<u>31 Desember/ December 2022*)</u>	<u>1 Januari/ January 2022*)</u>	
Biaya dibayar di muka dan uang muka	38.250.454	109.823.914	98.470.460	Prepaid expenses and advance payments
Investasi utang	32.405.716	17.390.439	700.820	Investment in debt securities
Jaminan investasi	2.485.849	-	25.849.744	Deposits for investments
Jaminan pelaksanaan Kas yang dibatasi penggunaannya	-	120.376.962	19.887.798	Security deposits
Real estat	-	45.009.598	39.980.797	Restricted cash
Aset program pensiun	-	13.172.335	10.676.431	Real estate
Goodwill	-	13.165.342	15.981.358	Pension plan assets
Lainnya	-	10.832.941	11.942.883	Goodwill
	5.979.575	33.381.925	19.361.976	Others
Jumlah aset lancar dan tidak lancar lainnya	<u>79.121.594</u>	<u>363.153.456</u>	<u>242.852.267</u>	Total other current and non-current assets
Bagian lancar	10.233.868	176.425.720	62.320.765	Current portion
Bagian tidak lancar	68.887.726	186.727.736	180.531.502	Non-current portion

Uang muka terutama merupakan pembayaran kepada pemasok untuk uang muka proyek dan pembelian barang dan jasa.

Advance payments mainly represent down payments to suppliers for advance related to projects and purchases of goods and services.

Jaminan pelaksanaan merupakan setoran uang muka kepada pihak ketiga untuk penjualan dan pengiriman komoditas di masa mendatang melalui kontrak forward.

Security deposits mainly represent advance payments to third parties for sale or delivery of commodities in the future through forward contracts.

Investasi utang merupakan investasi pada obligasi swasta atau pemerintah dan instrumen utang lainnya.

Investments in debt mainly represent investments in private or government bonds and other debt instruments.

Kas yang dibatasi penggunaannya terutama merupakan jaminan reklamasi dan pascatambang dalam bentuk deposito berjangka yang ditempatkan Grup pada bank-bank milik negara sehubungan dengan aktivitas penambangan yang dilakukan Grup di berbagai lokasi di Indonesia.

Restricted cash mainly represents mine reclamation and mine closure guarantees in the form of time deposits placed by the Group at state-owned banks in relation with the Group's mining activities in various locations in Indonesia.

Lihat Catatan 33 untuk rincian saldo dengan pihak berelasi.

Refer to Note 33 for details of balances with related parties.

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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12. INVESTASI PADA PTFI

12. INVESTMENT IN PTFI

	<u>31 Desember/ December 2023</u>	<u>31 Desember/ December 2022*)</u>	
Metode ekuitas	-	1.723.112.621	<i>Equity method</i>
Dicatat tidak menggunakan metode ekuitas	-	3.874.555.487	<i>Not accounted for under equity method</i>
Jumlah investasi pada PTFI	<u>-</u>	<u>5.597.668.108</u>	Total investment in PTFI
Saldo awal	5.597.668.108	5.373.155.404	<i>Beginning balance</i>
Penambahan	49.920.287	189.250.000	<i>Addition</i>
Dikreditkan/(dibebankan) ke laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain :			<i>Credited/(charged) to profit or loss and other comprehensive income :</i>
- Bagian laba netto	272.528.225	612.274.853	<i>Share in net profit -</i>
- Bagian penghasilan komprehensif lain	-	1.475.510	<i>Share in other - comprehensive income</i>
- Amortisasi kenaikan nilai wajar	(575.693)	(2.660.281)	<i>Amortisation of - fair value uplift</i>
Dividen	(9.696.118)	(575.827.378)	<i>Dividends</i>
Dekonsolidasi	<u>(5.909.844.809)</u>	<u>-</u>	<i>Deconsolidation</i>
Saldo akhir	<u>-</u>	<u>5.597.668.108</u>	Ending balance

Pada tanggal 21 Desember 2018, Perusahaan melakukan serangkaian transaksi yang merupakan satu kesatuan sebagai bagian dari divestasi saham PTFI. Perusahaan membeli 100% saham PT Indocopper Investama ("PTII") dari FCX dan International Support LLC ("International Support") untuk jumlah imbalan sebesar AS\$350.000.000 untuk mendapatkan 9,36% saham PTFI yang dimiliki oleh PTII. PTII telah berganti nama menjadi IPMM. Untuk laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini, nama PTII dan IPMM dirujuk secara bergantian.

Grup juga melakukan penyertaan modal kepada PTFI secara total sebesar AS\$3,5 miliar dan menominasikan PTFI untuk membeli 100% saham PT Rio Tinto Indonesia ("PTRTI") di tahun 2018.

On 21 December 2018, the Company entered into a series of transactions as one package as part of the PTFI share divestment. The Company acquired 100% of PT Indocopper Investama's ("PTII") shares from FCX and International Support LLC ("International Support") for a total consideration of US\$350,000,000 to acquire 9.36% of PTFI shares owned by PTII. PTII changed its name to IPMM. In these consolidated financial statements, PTII and IPMM are referred to interchangeably.

The Group also subscribed for PTFI shares in aggregate amounting to US\$3.5 billion and nominated PTFI to purchase 100% of the shares of PT Rio Tinto Indonesia ("PTRTI") in 2018.

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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12. INVESTASI PADA PTFI (lanjutan)

PTFI bergerak di bidang eksplorasi, tambang dan pengolahan bijih tembaga, emas dan perak di Papua. PTFI dan PTRTI telah menandatangani Perjanjian Partisipasi dimana antara lain, PTRTI memiliki hak pembagian hasil produksi dan kewajiban pembiayaan sebesar 40% Hak Partisipasi di KK PTFI. Hak dan hasil produksi adalah sebesar 40% di atas "metal strip" sampai dengan batasan volume produksi dan penjualan tertentu dan setelahnya 40% atas semua produksi.

Grup menominasikan PTFI sebagai Pembeli untuk mengakuisisi 100% saham PTRTI dari Penjual Saham PTRTI sedangkan Perusahaan dan IPMM masing-masing mendapatkan 20,60% dan 19,40% saham baru yang diterbitkan oleh PTFI atau 40% saham secara keseluruhan. Sesuai dengan kesepakatan antara Grup dan FCX, semua hak dan kewajiban PTRTI yang ada dalam Perjanjian Partisipasi telah direplikasi ke dalam Perjanjian Pemegang Saham yang ditandatangani pada saat penyelesaian akuisisi PTII dan Pengambilan Saham PTFI ("Transaksi"). Setelah Transaksi ini, Grup memiliki kepemilikan saham secara legal di PTFI sebesar 51,24% yang terdiri dari kepemilikan sebelumnya yang dimiliki langsung oleh Perusahaan dan melalui IPMM masing-masing sebesar 9,36% atau dimiliki oleh Grup sebesar 18,72% yang telah terdilusi menjadi masing-masing 5,62% atau 11,24% secara keseluruhan dan tambahan saham baru yang dimiliki oleh Grup sebesar 40% yang terdiri dari kepemilikan Perusahaan secara langsung 20,60% dan melalui IPMM sebesar 19,40%.

Sebagai akibat replikasi dari Perjanjian Partisipasi, Grup harus melakukan kontribusi belanja modal perluasan kepada PTFI sampai dengan periode awal selesai. Untuk periode 1 Januari sampai dengan 21 Maret 2023, Grup telah melakukan kontribusi belanja modal perluasan kepada PTFI sebesar AS\$49.920.287 (2022: AS\$189.250.000).

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Pemegang Saham antara Grup, PTFI dan FCX, pendistribusian dividen PTFI sebelum Periode Awal berakhir dialokasikan berdasarkan persentase kepemilikan legal Pemegang Saham PTFI sebelum Transaksi. Hal ini menghasilkan kepemilikan ekonomis yang diakui oleh Grup untuk tujuan akuntansi metode ekuitas adalah 18,72%. Penyertaan modal dalam bentuk kepemilikan 40% saham di PTFI yang dimiliki oleh Grup dicatat tidak menggunakan metode ekuitas sampai dengan Periode Awal berakhir.

12. INVESTMENT IN PTFI (continued)

PTFI is engaged in the exploration, mining and processing of copper, gold and silver ore in Papua. PTFI and PTRTI have signed a Participating Agreement, in which PTRTI has the right to a share of production and funding obligation of a 40% Participating Interest in the CoW of PTFI. The right and return of production are 40% above "metal strip" until a certain production volume and sales threshold and after that 40% for all production.

The Group nominated PTFI as the Purchaser of 100% of PTRTI's shares from the PTRTI Share Seller while the Company and IPMM will have 20.60% and 19.40% of PTFI's new shares, respectively, that were issued by PTFI or 40% shares in total. As agreed between the Group and FCX, all of the rights and obligations of PTRTI in the Participating Agreement have been replicated to the Shareholders Agreement that was signed at the completion of the PTII acquisition and PTFI Share Subscription (the "Transaction"). After the Transaction, the Group has 51.24% legal ownership in PTFI which consists of prior ownership directly owned by the Company and through IPMM each amounting to 9.36% or owned by the Group amounting to 18.72%, which was then diluted into 5.62% each or 11.24% in total, and additional new shares owned by the Group amounting to 40% which consist of 20.60% directly owned by the Company and 19.40% through IPMM.

As a result of the replication of the Participating Agreement, the Group must contribute for the expansion of capital expenditures to PTFI until the initial period ended. For the period from 1 January 2023 to 21 March 2023, the Group paid capital expenditure contribution for expansion to PTFI amounting to US\$49,920,287 (2022: US\$189,250,000).

Under the Shareholders Agreement between the Group, PTFI and FCX, the dividend distribution of PTFI before the Initial Period ends is allocated based on the percentage of ownership of the legal shareholders of PTFI before the Transaction. This results in the Group's economic ownership for equity method of accounting purposes being recognised at 18.72%. The new share subscription in the form of 40% PTFI share ownership owned by the Group is not accounted for under the equity method until the Initial Period ends.

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12. INVESTASI PADA PTFI (lanjutan)

Pada 1 Januari 2023, setelah Periode Awal berakhir, kepemilikan ekonomis yang diakui oleh Grup untuk tujuan akuntansi metode ekuitas naik dari 18,72% menjadi 51,24%.

Untuk periode 1 Januari sampai dengan 21 Maret 2023 dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022, dividen yang dibagikan oleh PTFI kepada Grup, masing-masing, sebesar AS\$9.696.118 dan AS\$575.827.378.

12. INVESTMENT IN PTFI (continued)

As at 1 Januari 2023, after the Initial Period ended, Group's economic ownership for equity method of accounting purposes increased from 18.72% to 51.24%.

For the period from 1 January to 21 March 2023 and for the year ended 31 December 2022, dividends distributed by PTFI to the Group were US\$9,696,118 and US\$575,827,378, respectively.

13. INVESTASI

a. Investasi pada entitas asosiasi

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	1 Januari/ January 2022*)
PT Industri Baterai Indonesia ("IBI")	3.069.517	4.603.712	1.957.319
PTVI	-	531.164.897	497.966.711
PT Weda Bay Nickel ("WBN")	-	109.767.466	41.125.867
PT Nusa Halmahera Minerals ("NHM")	-	31.471.744	45.521.760
PT Peralife Insurance	-	12.512.428	11.166.995
Entitas asosiasi lainnya	-	8.419.426	7.921.030

Jumlah investasi pada entitas asosiasi	<u>3.069.517</u>	<u>697.939.673</u>	<u>605.659.682</u>

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)
Saldo awal	961.922.573	888.621.767
Penambahan investasi	-	8.751.597
Bagian laba neto	48.452.118	108.316.657
Laba/(rugi) komprehensif lain	342.514	(195.279)
Pembagian dividen	-	(14.852.532)
Dekonsolidasi	(987.992.420)	-
Selisih kurs karena penjabaran laporan keuangan	<u>(19.655.268)</u>	<u>(28.719.637)</u>
Saldo akhir	<u>3.069.517</u>	<u>961.922.573</u>

Akumulasi amortisasi aset berdasarkan nilai wajar

Saldo awal	(233.329.731)	(249.168.197)
Penambahan	-	(6.865.712)
Dekonsolidasi	243.693.401	-
Selisih kurs karena penjabaran laporan keuangan	<u>(10.363.670)</u>	<u>22.704.178</u>
Saldo akhir	<u>-</u>	<u>(233.329.731)</u>

Akumulasi penurunan nilai investasi

	<u>-</u>	<u>(30.653.169)</u>

Nilai investasi tercatat	<u>3.069.517</u>	<u>697.939.673</u>

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

13. INVESTMENTS

a. Investment in associates

PT Industri
Baterai Indonesia ("IBI")
PTVI
PT Weda Bay Nickel
("WBN")
PT Nusa Halmahera
Minerals ("NHM")
PT Peralife Insurance
Other associates

**Total investment
in associates**

Beginning balance
Addition of investments
Share in net profit
Other comprehensive
income/(loss)
Dividend distributions
Deconsolidation
Differences from translation
of financial statements

Ending balance

**Accumulated asset amortisation
based on fair value**

Beginning balance
Additions
Deconsolidation
Differences from translation
of financial statements

Ending balance

**Accumulated impairment
of investments**

Carrying amount of investments

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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13. INVESTASI (lanjutan)

a. Investasi pada entitas asosiasi (lanjutan)

Jumlah hak ekonomis Grup dari laba bersih entitas asosiasi (setelah dikurangi amortisasi kenaikan nilai wajar) untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah masing-masing sebesar AS\$48.452.118 dan AS\$108.316.657.

Sifat investasi pada entitas asosiasi tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 sebagai berikut:

IBI adalah Perusahaan yang bergerak di ekosistem *Battery Electric Vehicle* (BEV) dan *Electric Vehicle* (EV). Pabrik IBI berlokasi di Karawang, Jawa Barat. Persentase kepentingan yang dimiliki sebesar 25%.

PTVI bergerak di bidang eksplorasi dan penambangan, pengolahan, penyimpanan, pengangkutan dan pemasaran nikel beserta produk mineral terkait lainnya. Pabrik PTVI berlokasi di Sorowako, Sulawesi Selatan. Persentase kepentingan yang dimiliki sebesar 20%.

Entitas asosiasi lainnya terdiri dari investasi Grup pada NHM, WBN, PT Peralife Insurance (dahulu PT Asuransi Jiwa Tugu Mandiri), BTM, PT Koba Tin, Timah Nigeria Limited, PT Tabalong Prima Resources, PT Mitra Hasrat Bersama, PT Menara Antam Sejahtera, PT Antamloka Halimun Energi, PT Antam Niterra Haltim, PT Nikel Halmahera Timur, PT Meratus Jaya Iron & Steel, PT Pelsart Tambang Kencana, PT Sumbawa Timur Mining dan PT Industri Baterai Indonesia.

Pembelian saham PTVI

Pada tanggal 19 Juni 2020, Perusahaan menandatangani Perjanjian Jual Beli Saham ("SPA") dengan Vale Canada Limited ("VCL") dan Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd. ("SMM") untuk penjualan 20% saham di PTVI kepada Perusahaan. Penjualan dan pengalihan 20% kepemilikan saham PTVI masing-masing terdiri dari 14,9% dan 5,1% kepemilikan saham VCL dan SMM. Syarat dan kondisi dalam SPA telah dipenuhi pada tanggal 7 Oktober 2020, dan pada tanggal tersebut, transaksi ini telah memenuhi kewajiban divestasi PTVI berdasarkan Amandemen Kontrak Kerja tanggal 17 Oktober 2014 ("Amandemen KK 2014") yang ditandatangani oleh PTVI dan Pemerintah. Atas transaksi tersebut di atas, Perusahaan membayar AS\$371,6 juta kepada VCL dan SMM.

13. INVESTMENTS (continued)

a. Investment in associates (continued)

The economic interest of the Group in the net profit of associates (after deduction of amortisation of fair value uplift) for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 is amounting to US\$48,452,118 and US\$108,316,657, respectively.

The nature of investments in associates as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

IBI is a Company operating in the Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV) and Electric Vehicle (EV) ecosystem. The IBI factory is located in Karawang, West Java. The percentage of interest owned is 25%.

PTVI engages in exploration and mining, processing, storage, transportation and marketing of nickel and associated mineral products. PTVI's plant is located in Sorowako, South Sulawesi. The percentage of interest held is 20%.

Other associates consist of the Group's investment in NHM, WBN, PT Peralife Insurance (formerly PT Asuransi Jiwa Tugu Mandiri), BTM, PT Koba Tin, Timah Nigeria Limited, PT Tabalong Prima Resources, PT Mitra Hasrat Bersama, PT Menara Antam Sejahtera, PT Antamloka Halimun Energi, PT Antam Niterra Haltim, PT Nikel Halmahera Timur, PT Meratus Jaya Iron & Steel, PT Pelsart Tambang Kencana, PT Sumbawa Timur Mining and PT Industri Baterai Indonesia.

Share purchase of PTVI

On 19 June 2020, the Company signed a Share Purchase Agreement ("SPA") with Vale Canada Limited ("VCL") and Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd. ("SMM") for the sale of 20% shares in PTVI by VCL and SMM to the Company. The sale and transfer of the 20% share ownership in PTVI represents 14.9% and 5.1% share ownership of VCL and SMM, respectively. The conditions precedent in the SPA were satisfied on 7 October 2020, and on such date, this transaction has satisfied PTVI's divestment obligations under the Contract of Work Amendment dated 17 October 2014 ("2014 CoW Amendment") signed by PTVI and the Gov. For this transaction, the Company paid US\$371.6 million to VCL and SMM.

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13. INVESTASI (lanjutan)

a. Investasi pada entitas asosiasi (lanjutan)

Pembelian saham PTVI (lanjutan)

Sebagai bagian dari transaksi perolehan saham PTVI yang dijelaskan di atas, Perusahaan, VCL dan SMM menandatangani *Investors Rights Agreement* ("IRA") pada tanggal 7 Oktober 2020, yang mengatur hak dari masing-masing pemegang saham PTVI. Berdasarkan IRA, Perusahaan diberikan opsi beli saham oleh VCL dan SMM untuk memperoleh tambahan 5% saham PTVI. Opsi beli saham dapat dieksekusi oleh Perusahaan kapan saja sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2022 hingga tanggal yang jatuh lebih awal antara (i) 28 Desember 2025 atau (ii) konversi dari KK menjadi Izin Usaha Pertambangan Khusus ("IUPK"), pada harga per lembar saham sama dengan 3% diskon dari harga rata-rata tertimbang volume per saham biasa atas modal saham ditempatkan PTVI, berdasarkan harga penutupan dan volume dari seluruh saham biasa yang diperdagangkan dalam BEI, pada setiap Hari Kerja Jakarta selama 90 hari yang berakhir pada hari kerja sebelum tanggal Pengumuman Opsi Beli dianggap telah diberikan kepada Penjual Opsi Beli.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022, nilai wajar dari opsi beli saham di atas adalah sebesar AS\$36.224.588 (2021: AS\$33.281.870) dan disajikan sebagai aset derivatif pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian. Perubahan nilai wajar dari opsi beli diakui sebagai bagian dari penghasilan lain-lain, bersih pada laba rugi.

Pengukuran nilai wajar opsi beli saham didasarkan kepada input signifikan yang dapat diobservasi dalam pasar dan oleh karena itu merupakan pengukuran nilai wajar tingkat 1 dari tingkatan hierarki nilai wajar. Asumsi utama yang digunakan adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/ December 2022*)
Volatilitas	41,09%
Tingkat dividen	7,05%

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

13. INVESTMENTS (continued)

a. Investment in associates (continued)

Share purchase of PTVI (continued)

As part of the PTVI share acquisition transaction explained above, the Company, VCL and SMM signed the *Investors Rights Agreement* ("IRA") on 7 October 2020, which sets out their respective rights as the shareholders of PTVI. Based on the IRA, the Company is granted a call option by VCL and SMM to acquire an additional 5% of the shares of PTVI. The share call option can be exercised by the Company at any time commencing from 1 January 2022 until the earlier of (i) 28 December 2025 or (ii) the conversion of the CoW to a Special Mining Business License ("IUPK"), at the price per share equal to 3% discount to the volume weighted average price per ordinary share in the issued share capital of PTVI, based on closing prices and volumes of all such ordinary shares traded on the IDX, on each Jakarta Business Day during 90 calendar days ending on the business day prior to the date the Call Option Notice is deemed delivered to the Call Option Grantors.

As at 31 December 2022, the fair value of the above share call option was US\$36,224,588 (2021: US\$33,281,870) and presented as derivative assets in the consolidated statement of financial position. Changes in the fair value of the call option are recognised as part of other income, net in profit or loss.

The fair value measurement of the share call option was based on significant inputs that were observable in the market and thus represent a fair value measurement categorised within level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Key assumptions include the following:

	1 Januari/ January 2022*)	
41,09%	41,09%	Volatility
7,05%	7,05%	Dividend yield

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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13. INVESTASI (lanjutan)

13. INVESTMENTS (continued)

b. Investasi pada entitas ventura bersama

b. Investment in joint ventures

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	1 Januari/ January 2022*)
PT Huadian Bukit Asam Power ("HBAP")	-	251.503.337	212.984.581
PT Bukit Pembangkit Innovative ("BPI")	-	162.562.647	149.269.535
PT Bukit Asam Transpacific Railway	-	344.861	380.196

*PT Huadian Bukit Asam Power ("HBAP")
PT Bukit Pembangkit Innovative ("BPI")
PT Bukit Asam Transpacific Railway*

**Jumlah investasi
pada entitas
ventura bersama**

- 414.410.845 362.634.312

**Total investment in
joint ventures**

Mutasi investasi pada entitas ventura bersama adalah sebagai berikut:

The movements of investment in joint ventures are as follows:

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)
Saldo awal	414.410.845	362.634.312
Bagian laba neto	4.022.165	55.750.319
Penambahan	16.202.964	-
Penghasilan komprehensif lain	-	34.671.845
Dekonsolidasi	(426.168.186)	-
Selisih kurs karena penjabaran laporan keuangan	(8.467.788)	(38.645.631)
Saldo akhir	- 414.410.845	

*Beginning balance
Share in net profit
Addition
Other comprehensive income
Deconsolidation
Differences from translation of financial statements*

Ending balance

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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14. ASET TETAP

14. FIXED ASSETS

	1 Januari/ January 2023 ^{*)}	Penambahan Additions	Pengurangan/ Disposals	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification	Dekonsolidasi/ Deconsolidation	Translasi/ Translation	31 Desember/ December 2023 ^{*)}
Harga perolehan: Kepemilikan langsung:							
Hak atas tanah	478.779.162	2.537.377	(130.106.236)	-	67.104.592	(9.783.046)	408.531.849
Struktur, bangunan, prasarana dan river channel	1.552.779.416	135.208.409	(598.006)	241.096.617	(903.045.544)	(31.728.433)	993.712.459
Pabrik, mesin dan peralatan	3.124.897.464	122.133.013	(47.394.190)	64.535.759	(2.074.628.433)	(63.852.017)	1.125.691.596
Peralatan kantor, rumah sakit, perumahan dan alat-alat perabot	200.003.560	9.280.462	(7.002.999)	1.004.259	(121.897.429)	(4.086.736)	77.301.117
Alat transportasi	53.132.604	358.267	(64.152)	103.548	(34.647.711)	(1.085.675)	17.796.881
Aset dalam penyelesaian	586.771.470	500.375.770	(28.762.664)	(306.740.183)	(114.073.207)	(11.581.021)	605.990.165
	<u>5.976.363.676</u>	<u>769.893.298</u>	<u>(213.928.247)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3.181.187.732)</u>	<u>(122.116.928)</u>	<u>3.229.024.067</u>
Aset hak-guna: Hak atas tanah	340.665	-	-	-	13.941	(6.961)	347.645
Struktur, bangunan, prasarana dan river channel	12.688.895	-	(127.812)	-	(11.315.881)	(259.276)	985.926
Pabrik, mesin dan peralatan	147.748.840	9.671.944	(28.181.127)	-	(125.974.776)	(3.018.999)	245.882
Peralatan kantor, rumah sakit, perumahan dan alat-alat perabot	2.241.434	1.399.775	(758.561)	-	(427.764)	(45.800)	2.409.084
Alat transportasi	28.470.409	2.787.677	(924.323)	-	(18.434.107)	(581.745)	11.317.911
	<u>191.490.243</u>	<u>13.859.396</u>	<u>(29.991.823)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(156.138.587)</u>	<u>(3.912.781)</u>	<u>15.306.448</u>
Jumlah	<u>6.167.853.919</u>						<u>3.244.330.515</u>

^{*)} Disajikan kembali. Lihat Catatan 5

^{*)} As restated, refer to Note 5

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14. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

14. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

	1 Januari/ January 2023 ^{*)}	Penambahan Additions	Pengurangan/ Disposals	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification	Dekonsolidasi/ Deconsolidation	Translasi/ Translation	31 Desember/ December 2023 ^{*)}
Akumulasi depresiasi:							Accumulated depreciation:
Kepermilikan langsung:							Direct ownership:
Hak atas tanah	2.902.422	412.029	-	-	(1.913.306)	(59.306)	Land rights
Struktur, bangunan, prasarana dan river channel	1.217.127.582	43.364.266	(100.466)	-	(337.025.330)	(24.869.953)	Structure, buildings, improvements and river channel
Pabrik, mesin dan peralatan	1.855.113.852	24.948.194	(1.277.330)	-	(1.102.173.535)	(37.906.128)	Plant, machinery and mining equipment
Peralatan kantor, rumah sakit, perumahan dan alat-alat perabot	141.053.334	5.506.187	(10.296)	-	(88.086.975)	(2.882.187)	Office, hospital, housing equipment and furniture
Alat transportasi	47.534.550	1.441.963	-	-	(31.794.048)	(971.288)	and fixtures
	3.263.731.740	75.672.639	(1.388.092)	-	(1.560.993.194)	(66.688.862)	Transportation equipment
Aset hak-guna:							Right-of-use assets:
Hak atas tanah	167.377	69.529	-	-	4.072	(3.420)	Land rights
Struktur, bangunan, prasarana dan river channel	7.078.698	432.742	(135.747)	-	(6.428.939)	(144.641)	Structure, buildings, improvements and river channel
Pabrik, mesin dan peralatan	59.275.634	6.531.510	(18.546.462)	-	(45.993.481)	(1.211.198)	Plant, machinery and mining equipment
Peralatan kantor, rumah sakit, perumahan dan alat-alat perabot	4.222.109	2.859.642	(132.337)	-	(5.577.577)	(86.272)	Office, hospital, housing equipment and furniture
Alat transportasi	14.692.390	5.640.725	(924.323)	-	(8.629.096)	(300.212)	and fixtures
	85.436.208	15.534.148	(19.738.869)	-	(66.625.021)	(1.745.743)	Transportation equipment
Jumlah	3.349.167.948	91.206.787	(21.126.961)	-	(1.627.618.215)	(68.434.605)	Total
Akumulasi penurunan nilai	209.807.069	3.455.507	-	-	(200.452.198)	(4.287.054)	Accumulated impairment loss
Jumlah tercatat	2.608.878.902						Total carrying value

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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14. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

14. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

	1 Januari/ January 2022 ^{*)}	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Disposals	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassi- fication ^{*)}	Translasi/ Translation	31 Desember/ December 2022 ^{*)}	
Harga perolehan:							Cost:
Kepemilikan langsung:							Direct ownership:
Hak atas tanah	509.420.103	2.906.745	-	(23.014.939)	(10.532.747)	478.779.162	Land rights
Struktur, bangunan, prasarana dan <i>river channel</i> /Pabrik, mesin dan peralatan	1.614.116.892	3.817.367	(1.563.918)	(6.457.631)	(57.133.294)	1.552.779.416	Structure, buildings, improvements and river channel
Peralatan kantor, rumah sakit, perumahan dan alat-alat perabot	3.397.181.373	26.611.150	(84.548.916)	(36.150.022)	(178.196.121)	3.124.897.464	Plant, machinery and mining equipment
Alat transportasi	210.479.848	3.023.648	(11.421.652)	10.210.858	(12.289.142)	200.003.560	Office, hospital, housing equipment and furniture
Aset dalam penyelesaian	68.461.466	384.909	(2.232.026)	(8.822.071)	(4.659.674)	53.132.604	and fixtures
	517.746.122	191.774.395	(1.653)	(98.529.718)	(44.217.676)	566.771.470	Transportation equipment
	6.317.405.804	228.518.214	(99.768.165)	(162.763.523)	(307.028.654)	5.976.363.676	Construction-in-progress
Aset hak-guna:							Right-of-use assets:
Hak atas tanah	-	-	-	340.665	-	340.665	Land rights
Struktur, bangunan, prasarana dan <i>river channel</i> /Pabrik, mesin dan peralatan	12.238.274	1.281.991	-	(41.701)	(789.669)	12.688.895	Structure, buildings, improvements and river channel
Peralatan kantor, perumahan dan alat-alat perabot	96.211.264	53.310.597	(3.625.644)	10.770.835	(8.918.212)	147.748.840	Plant, machinery and mining equipment
Alat transportasi	2.334.571	89.251	(10.425)	-	(171.963)	2.241.434	Office, hospital, housing equipment and furniture
	37.941.608	10.746.806	(1.596.847)	(15.852.076)	(2.769.082)	28.470.409	and fixtures
	148.725.717	65.428.645	(5.232.916)	(4.782.277)	(12.648.926)	191.490.243	Transportation equipment
Jumlah	6.466.131.521					6.167.853.919	Total

^{*)} Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

^{*)} As restated, refer to Note 5

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14. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

14. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

	1 Januari/ January 2022 ¹	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Disposals	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassi- fication *)	Translasi/ Translation	31 Desember/ December 2022 ¹	
Akumulasi depresiasi:							Accumulated depreciation:
Kepemilikan langsung:							<i>Direct ownership:</i>
Hak atas tanah	11.002.099	1.162.291	-	(8.239.463)	(1.022.505)	2.902.422	Land rights
Struktur, bangunan, prasarana dan <i>river channel</i> /Pabrik, mesin dan peralatan	1.233.989.336	28.460.047	(1.448.033)	(10.942.788)	(32.930.980)	1.217.127.582	Structure, buildings, improvements and river channel
Pertambangan peralatan kantor, rumah sakit, perumahan dan alat-alat perabot	1.997.662.556	134.596.720	(81.706.503)	(95.228.847)	(100.210.074)	1.855.113.852	Plant, machinery and mining equipment
Alat transportasi	143.670.424	18.217.723	(10.051.364)	(1.518.594)	(9.264.855)	141.053.334	Office, hospital, housing equipment and fixtures
	66.701.708	3.703.706	(2.233.806)	(16.123.514)	(4.513.544)	47.534.550	Transportation equipment
	3.453.026.123	186.140.487	(95.439.706)	(132.063.206)	(147.941.958)	3.263.731.740	
Aset hak-guna:							Right-of-use assets:
Hak atas tanah	-	70.561	-	96.815	-	167.376	Land rights
Struktur, bangunan, prasarana dan <i>river channel</i> /Pabrik, mesin dan peralatan	5.456.372	2.076.727	(7.946)	(13.794)	(432.661)	7.078.698	Structure, buildings, improvements and river channel
Pertambangan peralatan kantor, rumah sakit, perumahan dan alat-alat perabot	29.953.805	30.409.383	(3.444.981)	5.122.751	(2.765.324)	59.275.634	Plant, machinery and mining equipment
Alat transportasi	1.160.277	3.601.488	(492.785)	-	(46.871)	4.222.109	Office, hospital, housing equipment and fixtures
	19.317.204	4.684.890	(1.103.808)	(6.791.431)	(1.415.425)	14.691.430	Transportation equipment
	55.887.658	40.843.049	(5.049.520)	(1.585.659)	(4.660.281)	85.435.247	
Jumlah	3.508.913.781	226.983.536	(100.489.226)	(133.638.865)	(152.602.239)	3.349.166.987	Total
Akumulasi penurunan nilai	214.502.553	5.511.220	(1.632.700)	(2.352.298)	(6.220.745)	209.808.030	Accumulated impairment loss
Jumlah tercatat	2.742.715.187					2.608.878.902	Total carrying value

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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14. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

Grup menyewa berbagai mesin, peralatan, kendaraan dan alat berat berdasarkan perjanjian sewa yang tidak dapat dibatalkan. Masa sewa berkisar antara tiga sampai lima tahun dan Grup memegang kepemilikan atas aset. Tidak ada dari aset sewa tersebut yang disewakan kembali oleh Grup kepada pihak ketiga.

Beban depresiasi aset tetap untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 dialokasikan sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/ December 2023
Beban pokok pendapatan	35.713.074
Beban umum dan administrasi dan beban penjualan	6.480.270
Operasi yang dihentikan	<u>49.013.443</u>
	<u>91.206.787</u>

Mayoritas aset dalam penyelesaian pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 merupakan pembangunan Smelter Grade Alumina Refinery ("SGAR"). Aset dalam penyelesaian tersebut diperkirakan akan selesai pada tahun 2025 dengan kemajuan penyelesaian 82,31% pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023.

Lihat Catatan 39 untuk informasi terkait pengujian penurunan nilai aset Grup.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa penyisihan penurunan nilai aset tetap telah memadai.

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

14. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

The Group leases machinery, equipment, vehicles and heavy equipment under non-cancellable lease agreements. The lease terms are between three and five years, and ownership of the assets lies within the Group. None of the leased assets were sub-leased by the Group to third parties.

The depreciation of fixed assets for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 were allocated as follows:

	31 Desember/ December 2022*)
	33.536.279
	8.324.633
	<u>185.122.624</u>
	<u>226.983.536</u>

Cost of revenue
General and administrative
expenses and selling expenses
Discontinued operation

The majority of construction-in-progress as at 31 December 2023 is related to Smelter Grade Alumina Refinery ("SGAR"). The construction of SGAR is expected to be completed in 2025, with a completion progress of 82.31% as at 31 December 2023.

Refer to Note 39 for information regarding impairment tests on the Group's assets.

As at 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, management believes that the provision for impairment in the value of the fixed assets is adequate.

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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15. PERPAJAKAN

15. TAXATION

a. Pajak dibayar di muka

a. Prepaid taxes

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	1 Januari/ January 2022*)	
Bagian lancar				Current portion
Pajak penghasilan badan	13.370.694	14.006.738	3.072.745	Corporate income taxes
Pajak lainnya				Other taxes
PPN	4.300.078	58.167.249	68.355.596	VAT
Lainnya	377.484	45.643	418.600	Others
	4.677.562	58.212.892	68.774.196	
Jumlah bagian lancar	18.048.256	72.219.630	71.846.941	Total current portion
Bagian tidak lancar				Non-current portion
Pajak penghasilan badan	13.933.653	26.549.043	12.825.986	Corporate income taxes
Pajak lainnya				Other taxes
PPN	7.341.259	112.825.630	65.019.833	VAT
Pajak Bumi dan Bangunan ("PBB")	-	5.319.243	7.236.387	Land and Building Tax ("PBB")
	7.341.259	118.144.873	72.256.220	
Jumlah bagian tidak lancar	21.274.912	144.693.916	85.082.206	Total non-current portion

b. Utang pajak

b. Taxes payable

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	1 Januari/ January 2022*)	
Pajak penghasilan badan	-	70.523.616	146.297.008	Corporate income taxes
Pajak lainnya				Other taxes
PPN	2.268.748	19.642.298	11.628.705	VAT
PBB	-	10.161.528	14.175.975	PBB
Lainnya	1.921.728	28.293.561	22.899.083	Others
	4.190.476	58.097.387	48.703.763	
Jumlah utang pajak	4.190.476	128.621.003	195.000.771	Total taxes payable

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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15. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

15. TAXATION (continued)

c. Beban pajak penghasilan

c. Income tax expense

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	
Pajak kini	18.701.691	26.860.590	<i>Current tax</i>
Pajak tangguhan	7.722.389	4.687.184	<i>Deferred tax</i>
Penyesuaian terkait tahun sebelumnya	<u>7.508.883</u>	<u>-</u>	<i>Adjustment in respect of prior year</i>
Beban pajak penghasilan	<u>33.932.963</u>	<u>31.547.774</u>	<i>Income tax expense</i>

Pajak atas laba Grup sebelum pajak penghasilan berbeda dari nilai teoritis yang mungkin muncul apabila menggunakan tarif pajak yang berlaku terhadap laba pada entitas konsolidasian dalam jumlah sebagai berikut:

The tax on the Group's profit before income tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the tax rate applicable to the profits on the consolidated entities as follows:

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	
Laba konsolidasian sebelum pajak penghasilan			<i>Consolidated profit before income tax -</i>
- operasi yang dilanjutkan	91.384.643	37.351.955	<i>continuing operations</i>
Penyesuaian atas eliminasi	<u>71.970</u>	<u>107.174.030</u>	<i>Adjustment of elimination</i>
Laba konsolidasian sebelum pajak penghasilan setelah penyesuaian eliminasi	91.456.613	144.525.985	<i>Consolidated profit before income tax after adjustment of elimination</i>
Pajak dihitung dengan tarif pajak yang berlaku (2023 dan 2022: 22%)	20.120.455	31.795.717	<i>Tax calculated at applicable tax rates (2023 and 2022: 22%)</i>
Dampak pajak penghasilan pada:			<i>Income tax effects of:</i>
- Beban yang tidak dapat dikurangkan	16.946.192	13.649.248	<i>Non-deductible expenses -</i>
- Biaya provisi	5.094.281	8.461.429	<i>Provision expenses -</i>
- Pendapatan bunga pinjaman dari PT MII dan entitas sepengendali	(4.817.619)	(19.379.039)	<i>Interest from loan - to PT MII and entities under common control</i>
- Penghasilan tidak kena pajak	<u>(3.410.346)</u>	<u>(2.979.581)</u>	<i>Non-taxable income -</i>
Beban pajak penghasilan	<u>33.932.963</u>	<u>31.547.774</u>	<i>Income tax expenses</i>

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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15. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

c. Beban pajak penghasilan (lanjutan)

Rekonsiliasi antara laba sebelum pajak penghasilan seperti yang disajikan dalam laba rugi dan taksiran laba fiskal Perusahaan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)
Laba sebelum pajak penghasilan:		
- Konsolidasian	91.384.643	37.351.955
- Entitas anak	5.735.965	15.747.831
- Penyesuaian atas eliminasi konsolidasian	<u>13.747.582</u>	<u>78.925.295</u>
- Perusahaan	<u>110.868.190</u>	<u>132.025.081</u>
Perbedaan temporer:		
Perbedaan penyusutan komersial dan fiskal	(58.694.347)	(28.003.497)
Kewajiban imbalan pascakerja dan insentif	21.310.810	3.506.121
Provisi penurunan nilai	4.262.863	761.544
Provisi pajak daerah	48.082	8.099.090
Lainnya	(1.752.190)	(5.668.640)
Perbedaan tetap:		
Beban yang tidak dapat dikurangkan	10.227.031	663.055
Serap rugi entitas anak dan asosiasi	6.656.466	24.254.386
Penyesuaian terkait beban pajak tahun lalu	7.508.883	-
Penghasilan yang dikenai pajak final	<u>(15.428.102)</u>	<u>(13.543.549)</u>
Estimasi laba kena pajak Perusahaan	<u>85.007.686</u>	<u>122.093.591</u>
Perhitungan pajak penghasilan kini	18.701.691	26.860.590
Dikurangi:		
Pajak penghasilan dibayar di muka	<u>(32.574.407)</u>	<u>(40.555.781)</u>
Lebih bayar pajak penghasilan badan - Perusahaan	<u>(13.933.653)</u>	<u>(13.695.191)</u>
Lebih bayar pajak penghasilan badan:		
- Perusahaan	(13.933.653)	(13.695.191)
- Entitas anak	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
- Konsolidasian	<u>(13.933.653)</u>	<u>(13.695.191)</u>

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

15. TAXATION (continued)

c. Income tax expense (continued)

The reconciliation between profit before income tax as shown in profit or loss and the estimated fiscal income of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

Profit before income tax:	
Consolidated -	
Subsidiaries -	
Adjustment of consolidation -	
elimination	
The Company -	
Temporary difference:	
Difference between commercial and fiscal depreciation	
Post-employment benefit obligation and incentive	
Provision for impairment losses	
Provision for regional tax	
Others	
Permanent differences:	
Non-deductible expenses	
Share in loss of subsidiaries and associates	
Adjustment in respect of prior year tax expense	
Income subject to final tax	
Estimated taxable income of the Company	
Computation of current income tax	
Less:	
Prepayment of income taxes	
Over payment of corporate income taxes - the Company	
Over payment of corporate income taxes:	
The Company -	
The subsidiaries -	
Consolidated -	

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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15. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

15. TAXATION (continued)

d. Aset/(liabilitas) pajak tangguhan

d. Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022	1 Januari/ January 2022	
Aset pajak tangguhan				Deferred tax assets
Kewajiban imbalan pascakerja	6.912.151	73.921.111	70.508.235	Post-employment benefit obligations
Provisi penurunan nilai	6.248.024	23.534.295	28.791.786	Provision for impairment losses
Perbedaan nilai buku aset tetap komersial dan fiskal	(16.033.060)	122.243	7.434.438	Difference between commercial and tax on net book value of fixed assets
Provisi reklamasi lingkungan dan penutupan tambang	-	613.566	1.566.403	Provision for environmental reclamation and mine closure
Perbedaan nilai buku properti pertambangan komersial dan fiskal	-	415.803	782.255	Difference between commercial and tax on net book value of mining properties
Rugi pajak yang dapat dibawa ke masa depan	-	63.759	70.292	Tax loss carry forward
Lainnya	<u>12.378.377</u>	<u>19.912.212</u>	<u>21.991.030</u>	Others
Jumlah	<u>9.505.492</u>	<u>118.582.989</u>	<u>131.144.439</u>	Total
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan				Deferred tax liabilities
Perbedaan nilai buku tanaman perkebunan komersial dan fiskal	-	(1.495.455)	(1.648.679)	Difference between commercial and tax on net book value of plantation assets
Lainnya	<u>-</u>	<u>(12.176.276)</u>	<u>(5.530.941)</u>	Others
Jumlah	<u>-</u>	<u>(13.671.731)</u>	<u>(7.179.620)</u>	Total
Jumlah aset pajak tangguhan, neto	<u>9.505.492</u>	<u>104.911.258</u>	<u>123.964.819</u>	Total deferred tax assets, net

e. Analisis perubahan aset pajak tangguhan

e. Analysis of changes in deferred tax assets

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022^{*)}	
Aset pajak tangguhan, neto -awal tahun	104.911.258	123.964.819	Deferred tax assets, net - beginning balance
Beban pajak tangguhan Dibebankan pada penghasilan komprehensif lain	(7.722.389)	(13.817.295)	Deferred tax expense
Dekonsolidasi	6.232	7.578.105	Recognised in other comprehensive income
Translasi	(87.689.609)	-	Deconsolidation
	<u>-</u>	<u>(12.814.371)</u>	Translation
Jumlah	<u>9.505.492</u>	<u>104.911.258</u>	Total

^{*)} Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

^{*)} As restated, refer to Note 5

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15. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

f. Surat ketetapan pajak

Perusahaan

Pada tanggal 19 Maret 2024, Perusahaan menerima Surat Pemberitahuan Hasil Pemeriksaan ("SPHP") PPh Badan tahun 2022 kurang bayar sebesar AS\$7.508.883 dan telah dibebankan ke beban pajak penghasilan (lihat Catatan 15c).

BAI

Perusahaan telah mengajukan restitusi atas saldo PPN dibayar dimuka tahun 2022 dan 2023.

Pada tanggal 11 Januari 2023, Perusahaan telah menerima hasil pemeriksaan Kantor Pajak dan setuju atas restitusi pajak atas PPN tahun 2021 sebesar Rp19.247.846. Pada tanggal 10 Maret 2023, Perusahaan telah menerima seluruh saldo restitusi PPN tahun 2021.

Pada tanggal 7 Desember 2023, Perusahaan telah menerima hasil pemeriksaan Kantor Pajak dan setuju atas restitusi pajak atas PPN tahun 2022 yang dapat diperhitungkan untuk restitusi sebesar Rp4.039.616. Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian, Perusahaan telah menerima seluruh saldo restitusi PPN pada tanggal 18 Maret 2024.

g. Administrasi

Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Perpajakan Indonesia, perusahaan-perusahaan yang berdomisili di Indonesia menghitung dan membayar sendiri besarnya jumlah pajak yang terutang. Direktorat Jenderal Pajak ("DJP") dapat menetapkan atau mengubah pajak terutang dalam batas waktu lima tahun saat terutangnya pajak.

15. TAXATION (continued)

f. Tax assessment letters

The Company

On 19 March 2024, the Company has received a Tax Assessment Letter ("SPHP") for under payment CIT 2022 amounting to US\$7,508,883 and the amount has been charged to income tax expense (refer to Note 15c).

BAI

The Company filed restitution for prepaid VAT 2022 and 2023.

On 11 January 2023, the Company received the results of the Tax Office's audit and agreed VAT year 2021 that can be calculated for restitution is Rp19,247,846. On 10 March 2023, the Company has received the entire balance of the 2021 VAT refund.

On 7 December 2023, the Company received the results of the Tax Office's audit and agreed VAT year 2022 that can be calculated for restitution is Rp4,039,616. As at the completion date of these consolidated financial statements, the Company has received the entire balance of VAT refunded on 18 March 2024.

g. Administration

Under the Taxation Laws of Indonesia, companies which are domiciled in Indonesia calculate and pay tax on the basis of self-assessment. The Directorate General of Taxation ("DGT") may assess or amend tax liabilities within five years of the time when the tax becomes due.

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16. PIUTANG PAJAK LAINNYA

16. OTHER TAX RECEIVABLES

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	1 Januari/ January 2022*)	
Jumlah sengketa Pajak Air Permukaan ("PAP")	34.772.843	34.076.536	37.568.015	Surface Water Tax ("SWT") disputed amount
Imbalan bunga piutang dari sengketa PAP	16.690.967	16.356.684	18.032.588	Interest income from SWT dispute
Kekurangan pembayaran PAP dan sanksi administrasi berdasarkan putusan banding	<u>(3.523.540)</u>	<u>(3.452.990)</u>	<u>(3.806.784)</u>	Underpayment of SWT and penalties based on the appeal decision
	47.940.270	46.980.230	51.793.819	
Dikurangi:				Less:
Efek diskonto	(12.240.734)	(14.080.987)	(15.523.724)	Discounting impact
Provisi penurunan nilai	(13.167.427)	(12.903.693)	(14.225.804)	Provision for impairment
Pengembalian PAP	<u>(3.729.983)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	Surface water tax refund
Total piutang PAP, bersih	<u>18.802.126</u>	<u>19.995.550</u>	<u>22.044.291</u>	Total SWT receivables, net
Bagian lancar	1.974.494	2.021.486	2.228.607	Current portion
Bagian tidak lancar	16.827.632	17.974.064	19.815.684	Non-current portion

Sejak tahun 2014, Perusahaan memiliki sengketa dengan Pemerintah Provinsi Sumatera Utara ("PemprovSU") mengenai utang pajak daerah atas penggunaan air permukaan untuk Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Air ("PLTA") Perusahaan.

Sengketa tersebut berhubungan dengan interpretasi Peraturan Gubernur Sumatera Utara No. 24 Tahun 2011 tentang Prosedur Perhitungan Nilai Pengadaan Air untuk Penentuan PAP di Sumatera Utara tanggal 8 April 2011, yang mengatur cara perhitungan PAP. Perusahaan meyakini bahwa tarif pajak yang berlaku seharusnya sesuai dengan yang berlaku di PLN, yang merupakan perusahaan BUMN pemasok listrik, yakni sebesar Rp75/Kwh dari setiap listrik yang dihasilkan oleh PLTA Perusahaan. Namun, menurut Surat Ketetapan Pajak Daerah ("SKPD") dari PemprovSU, perhitungan yang berlaku untuk PAP seharusnya menerapkan tarif pajak industri untuk perusahaan swasta tertutup, yang dihitung berdasarkan jumlah volume penggunaan air dalam meter kubik (m³) dikalikan dengan tarif progresif sebesar Rp123,4/m³ sampai dengan Rp144,4/m³.

Since 2014, the Company has had a dispute with the North Sumatra Provincial Government ("PemprovSU") regarding regional tax debts for the use of surface water for the Company's Hydroelectric Power Plant ("PLTA").

The dispute relates to the interpretation of North Sumatra Governor Regulation No. 24 of 2011 concerning Procedures for Calculating the Value of Water Procurement for Determining LAP in North Sumatra dated 8 April 2011, which regulates the method for calculating LAP. The Company believes that the applicable tax rates should be in accordance with those applicable to PLN, which is a state-owned company that supplies electricity, namely Rp 75/Kwh for each electricity produced by the company's hydropower plant. However, according to the Regional Tax Assessment Letter ("SKPD") from the Provincial Government, the calculation that applies to PAP should apply the industrial tax rate for closed private companies, which is calculated based on the total volume of water use in cubic meters (m³) multiplied by a progressive rate of Rp123, 4/m³ up to Rp144.4/m³.

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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16. PIUTANG PAJAK LAINNYA (lanjutan)

Sampai dengan tanggal 31 Desember 2023, Perusahaan telah mengajukan 99 surat keberatan terhadap SKPD dari Pemprovsum. Dari 99 surat keberatan, 96 surat keberatan telah ditolak. Sehubungan dengan penolakan surat keberatan, Perusahaan telah mengajukan 78 surat banding kepada Pengadilan Pajak Indonesia. 11 surat ditolak, 13 surat diumumkan tidak memenuhi persyaratan formal oleh pengadilan pajak Indonesia, 42 surat dimenangkan oleh Perusahaan dan 12 surat masih dalam proses banding di tingkat Pengadilan Pajak.

Perusahaan telah mengajukan Peninjauan Kembali atas 24 surat banding yang telah ditolak dan dinyatakan tidak memenuhi persyaratan tersebut, yang mana seluruh surat tersebut telah dikabulkan oleh Mahkamah Agung Indonesia. Atas putusan-putusan yang memenangkan Perusahaan, Perusahaan telah membayar sejumlah Rp536.058 juta kepada Pemprovsum dan berhak atas imbalan bunga atas pembayaran tersebut setelah menerima putusan dari Mahkamah Agung di bulan Desember 2019 sebesar Rp257.307 juta. Perusahaan telah membukukan efek diskonto dan provisi penurunan nilai atas tagihan piutang pajak tersebut di laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini sejalan dengan estimasi pengembalian piutang pajak yang diharapkan oleh manajemen.

Pada 11 April 2022, Gubernur Provinsi Sumatera Utara mengirimkan surat kepada Menteri Badan Usaha Milik Negara terkait permohonan penghapusan imbalan bunga dan skema pengembalian Pajak Air Permukaan.

Pada tanggal 29 Juli 2022, Perusahaan menerima Surat Ketetapan Pajak Daerah Lebih Bayar ("SKPDLB") dari Pemprovsum untuk PAP masa pajak November 2013 hingga Maret 2016 sebesar Rp536.058 juta atas pokok Piutang Pajak. Sedangkan untuk imbalan bunga sebesar Rp257.307 juta, Perusahaan belum menerima tanggapan formal atau korespondensi dari Pemprovsum sampai dengan tanggal laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini diterbitkan.

Pada tanggal 8 Desember 2022, Perusahaan dan Pemprovsum telah menyepakati bahwa setiap pembayaran kewajiban PAP Perusahaan kepada Pemprovsum akan didistribusikan dengan formula 65% (enam puluh lima persen) sebagai pembayaran kewajiban pajak air permukaan kepada Pemprovsum dari Perusahaan dan 35% (tiga puluh lima persen) sebagai angsuran pembayaran piutang PAP kepada Perusahaan oleh Pemprovsum.

16. OTHER TAX RECEIVABLES (continued)

As of 31 December 2023, the Company has submitted 99 letters of objection to the SKPD from the Provincial Government. Of the 99 letters of objection, 96 letters of objection were rejected. In connection with the rejection of the objection letter, the Company has submitted 78 appeal letters to the Indonesian Tax Court. 11 letters were rejected, 13 letters were announced as not meeting formal requirements by the Indonesian tax court, 42 letters were won by the Company and 12 letters are still in the appeal process at the Tax Court level.

The Company has submitted a judicial review of 24 appeal letters which have been rejected and declared not to meet these requirements, all of which have been granted by the Indonesian Supreme Court. For the decisions in favor of the Company, the Company has paid a total of Rp536,058 million to the Provincial Government and is entitled to receive interest compensation on these payments after receiving a decision from the Supreme Court in December 2019 amounting to Rp257,307 million. The Company recorded discount effects and impairment provisions for tax receivables in the consolidated financial statements in line with management's estimated return on tax receivables.

On 11 April 2022, the Governor of North Sumatra Province sent a letter to the Minister of State-Owned Enterprises regarding the request for the elimination of interest payments and the Surface Water Tax refund scheme.

On 29 July 2022, the Company received a Regional Tax Overpayment Assessment Letter ("SKPDLB") from the North Sumatra Provincial Government for the PAP for the tax period November 2013 to March 2016 amounting to Rp536,058 million for the principal of Tax Receivables. Meanwhile, for interest compensation amounting to Rp257,307 million, the Company has not received a formal response or correspondence from the Provincial Government as of the date this consolidated financial report is published.

On 8 December 2022, the Company and the Provincial Government have agreed that every payment of the Company's PAP obligations to the Provincial Government will be distributed with the formula 65% (sixty five percent) as payment of surface water tax obligations to the Provincial Government from the Company and 35% (thirty five percent) as installment payment of PAP receivables to the Company by the Provincial Government.

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16. PIUTANG PAJAK LAINNYA (lanjutan)

Perusahaan telah melakukan pembayaran kewajiban Pajak Air Permukaan kepada Pemprov untuk masa pajak September 2017 sampai dengan Juli 2022 total sebesar Rp140.583 juta pada tanggal 30 Desember 2022, untuk masa pajak Agustus 2022 sampai dengan Desember 2022 total sebesar Rp23.707 juta pada tanggal 14 Juni 2023, untuk masa pajak Januari 2023 sampai dengan November 2023 total sebesar Rp61.415 juta pada tanggal 28 Desember 2023. Perusahaan telah menerima kembali sejumlah 35% dari total pembayaran kewajiban PAP yang telah dibayarkan oleh Perusahaan sebelumnya atau sebesar Rp49.204 juta pada tanggal 13 Januari 2023, Rp8.297 juta pada tanggal 4 Juli 2023, dan Rp21.495 juta tanggal 12 Januari 2024 untuk diperhitungkan sebagai angsuran pembayaran piutang PAP.

16. OTHER TAX RECEIVABLES (continued)

The company has paid its Surface Water Tax obligations to the Provincial Government for the September 2017 to July 2022 tax period, totaling Rp140,583 million on 30 December 2022, for the August 2022 to December 2022 tax period, totaling Rp23,707 million on 14 June 2023, for the tax period January 2023 to November 2023, a total of Rp61,415 million on 28 December 2023. The Company has received back 35% of the total payment of PAP obligations previously paid by the Company or Rp49,204 million on the 13th January 2023, Rp8,297 million on 4 July 2023, and Rp21,495 million on 12 January 2024 to be calculated as installments for payment of PAP receivables.

17. UTANG USAHA

17. TRADE PAYABLES

	<u>31 Desember/ December 2023</u>	<u>31 Desember/ December 2022*)</u>	<u>1 Januari/ January 2022*)</u>	
Pihak ketiga	8.003.303	205.923.019	232.025.790	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	8.430.783	81.341.936	47.769.360	Related parties
Jumlah utang usaha	<u>16.434.086</u>	<u>287.264.955</u>	<u>279.795.150</u>	Total trade payables

Utang usaha didenominasikan dalam mata uang berikut ini:

Trade payables are denominated in the following currencies:

	<u>31 Desember/ December 2023</u>	<u>31 Desember/ December 2022*)</u>	<u>1 Januari/ January 2022*)</u>	
Rupiah	9.716.892	244.871.019	227.722.686	Rupiah
Dolar AS	6.717.194	37.025.682	48.491.205	US Dollar
Mata uang asing lainnya	-	5.368.254	3.581.259	Other foreign currencies
Jumlah utang usaha	<u>16.434.086</u>	<u>287.264.955</u>	<u>279.795.150</u>	Total trade payables

Lihat Catatan 33 untuk rincian saldo dengan pihak berelasi.

Refer to Note 33 for details of balances with related parties.

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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18. AKRUAL

18. ACCRUALS

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	1 Januari/ January 2022*)	
Aset dalam penyelesaian	347.608.123	9.925.053	11.886.748	Construction-in-progress
Pajak dan retribusi daerah	26.585.429	31.122.434	19.474.175	Regional taxes and other government charges
Bahan baku dan pendukung	13.873.962	8.957.282	2.157.404	Raw and subsidiary materials
Perbaikan dan pemeliharaan	8.966.248	8.512.746	6.567.945	Repairs and maintenance
Jasa angkut dan bongkar muat	813.879	2.268.959	1.801.948	Transport and loading services
Jasa pihak ketiga	437.330	57.266.989	17.316.000	Third party services
Sewa jangka pendek alat berat	128.264	29.778.399	8.703.343	Heavy equipment short-term rental
Jasa penambangan	-	95.299.282	35.322.588	Mining services
Jasa angkutan kereta api	-	84.600.280	27.641.671	Coal railway services
Pemasok barang dan jasa	-	69.369.271	68.622.679	Goods and services suppliers
Beban bunga obligasi dan pinjaman	-	40.353.315	43.038.055	Bonds and loan interest expenses
Donasi	-	11.772.805	11.988.927	Donations
Kompensasi domestik market obligation ("DMO")	-	8.207.171	332.469	Domestic market obligation ("DMO") compensation
Royalti	-	1.289.111	1.550.845	Royalty
Akrual operasional lainnya	10.646.945	33.786.343	35.114.020	Other operational accruals
Jumlah akrual	409.060.180	492.509.440	291.518.817	Total accruals

Lihat Catatan 33 untuk rincian saldo dengan pihak berelasi.

Refer to Note 33 for details of balances with related parties.

19. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA JANGKA PENDEK

19. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES

EMPLOYEE

BENEFIT

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	1 Januari/ January 2022*)	
Bonus karyawan dan tantiem	32.253.403	150.122.751	126.518.186	Employee bonus and tantiem
Imbalan pascakerja jangka pendek (Catatan 23)	-	23.194.902	30.749.387	Short-term post-employment benefits (Note 23)
Jumlah liabilitas imbalan kerja jangka pendek	32.253.403	173.317.653	157.267.573	Total short-term employee benefit liabilities

20. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK

20. SHORT-TERM BANK BORROWINGS

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	1 Januari/ January 2022*)	
Sindikasi MUFG dan 26 bank lain	-	750.000.000	500.000.000	Syndication MUFG and 26 other banks
Mandiri	-	61.496.154	13.285.374	Mandiri
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation ("SMBC")	-	8.800.839	8.009.670	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation ("SMBC")
MUFG	-	5.335.071	15.000.000	MUFG
Permata	-	2.860.594	25.552.597	Permata
BRI	-	-	31.942.463	BRI
PT Bank BTPN Tbk ("BTPN")	-	-	74.000.140	PT Bank BTPN Tbk ("BTPN")
BCA	-	-	24.520.499	BCA
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk ("BNI")	-	-	1.401.640	PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk ("BNI")
Jumlah pinjaman bank jangka pendek	-	828.492.658	693.712.383	Total short-term bank borrowings

Nilai wajar dari pinjaman bank jangka pendek mendekati jumlah tercatatnya karena pinjaman bank tersebut jatuh tempo kurang dari satu tahun.

The fair value of short-term bank borrowings approximates their carrying amount, since the maturity of the borrowings are less than one year.

Lihat Catatan 33 untuk rincian saldo dengan pihak berelasi.

Refer to Note 33 for details of balances with related parties.

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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21. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PANJANG

21. LONG-TERM BANK BORROWINGS

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	1 Januari/ January 2022*)
Sindikasi MUFG dan 26 bank lain	-	750.000.000	500.000.000
Mandiri	-	85.000.000	104.000.070
Finnvera and Eximbank	-	64.887.229	52.763.964
Sindikasi Mandiri-BNI-BCA	-	57.211.875	112.131.194
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk ("Maybank")	-	26.749.984	65.250.053
BNI	-	10.350.010	22.699.068
BRI	-	142.393	416.285
Japan Bank for International Cooperation ("JBIC")	-	-	18.321.817
Mizuho Bank Ltd ("Mizuho")	-	-	8.550.144
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank Ltd. ("Sumitomo")	-	-	3.664.587
Jumlah	-	994.341.491	887.797.182
Upfront fees	-	(13.626.470)	(17.345.504)
Rugi atas modifikasi pinjaman	-	135.592	898.872
Jumlah pinjaman bank jangka panjang	-	980.850.613	871.350.550
Bagian jangka pendek	-	57.011.887	80.899.853
Bagian jangka panjang	-	923.838.726	790.450.697

Syndication MUFG
and 26 other banks
Mandiri
Finnvera and Eximbank
Syndication Mandiri-BNI-BCA
PT Bank Maybank
Indonesia Tbk ("Maybank")
BNI
BRI
Japan Bank for International
Cooperation ("JBIC")
Mizuho Bank Ltd ("Mizuho")
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust
Bank Ltd. ("Sumitomo")

Total

Upfront fees
Loss on loan modifications

**Total long-term bank
borrowings**

Current portion
Non-current portion

Lihat Catatan 33 untuk rincian saldo dengan pihak berelasi.

Refer to Note 33 for details of balances with related parties.

22. UTANG OBLIGASI

22. BONDS PAYABLE

	31 Desember/December 2023		31 Desember/December 2022*)		1 Januari/January 2022*)	
	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying amount	Nilai wajar/ Fair value	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying amount	Nilai wajar/ Fair value	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying amount	Nilai wajar/ Fair value
Utang pokok/Principals:						
Obligasi/Bonds:						
- Perusahaan/The Company	-	-	3.766.363.995	3.283.980.993	4.924.234.775	5.684.340.528
- Timah	-	-	29.432.331	29.705.486	90.559.955	91.622.258
Sukuk ijarah:						
- Timah	-	-	19.769.881	19.953.340	29.553.578	29.836.148
Jumlah/Total	-	-	3.815.566.207	3.333.639.819	5.044.348.308	5.805.798.934
Diskon dan biaya penerbitan obligasi yang belum diamortisasi/ Discount and unamortised bonds issuance cost	-	-	(102.890.598)	-	(152.308.291)	-
Jumlah utang obligasi/ Total bonds payable	-	-	3.712.675.609	-	4.892.040.017	-
Bagian jangka pendek/Current portion	-	-	309.932.490	-	65.870.068	-
Bagian jangka panjang/ Non-current portion	-	-	3.402.743.119	-	4.826.169.949	-

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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22. UTANG OBLIGASI (lanjutan)

22. BONDS PAYABLE (continued)

<u>Penerbit dan seri/ Issuer and series</u>	<u>Tingkat bunga dan pengembalian/ Coupon and return rate</u>	<u>Periode jatuh tempo/ Maturity period</u>	<u>Jatuh tempo pembayaran bunga/ Interest payment due</u>	<u>Peringkat/ Rating</u>	<u>Nilai pokok 2022 sebelum eliminasi (nilai penuh)/ Principal amount before elimination 2022 (full amount)</u>	<u>Nilai pokok 2021 sebelum eliminasi (nilai penuh)/ Principal amount before elimination 2021 (full amount)</u>
<u>Perusahaan/The Company</u>						
Obligasi 2023/ The 2023 Notes	5,71%	15 November 2023	15 Mei/May dan/and 15 November	Baa2 (Moody's), BBB- (Fitch)	AS\$/US\$310.939.000	AS\$/US\$674.233.000
Obligasi 2028/ The 2028 Notes	6,53%	15 November 2028	15 Mei/May dan/and 15 November	Baa2 (Moody's), BBB- (Fitch)	AS\$/US\$599.193.000	AS\$/US\$1.000.000.000
Obligasi 2048/ The 2048 Notes	6,76%	15 November 2048	15 Mei/May dan/and 15 November	Baa2 (Moody's), BBB- (Fitch)	AS\$/US\$356.232.000	AS\$/US\$750.000.000
Obligasi 2025/ The 2025 Notes	4,75%	15 Mei/May 2025	15 Mei/May dan/and 15 November	Baa2 (Moody's), BBB- (Fitch)	AS\$/US\$1.000.000.000	AS\$/US\$1.000.000.000
Obligasi 2030/ The 2030 Notes	5,45%	15 Mei/May 2030	15 Mei/May dan/and 15 November	Baa2 (Moody's), BBB- (Fitch)	AS\$/US\$1.000.000.000	AS\$/US\$1.000.000.000
Obligasi 2050/ The 2050 Notes	5,80%	15 Mei/May 2050	15 Mei/May dan/and 15 November	Baa2 (Moody's), BBB- (Fitch)	AS\$/US\$500.000.000	AS\$/US\$500.000.000
<u>Timah</u>						
Obligasi Seri A - fase II/ Bond Series A - phase II	8,50%	15 Agustus/ August 2022	16 Februari/February, 16 Mei/May, 16 Agustus/August dan/and 16 November	idA (Pefindo)	-	Rp307.200.000.000
Obligasi Seri B - fase I/ Bond Series B - phase I	8,75%	28 September 2022	28 Maret/March, 28 Juni/June, 28 September dan/and 28 Desember/December	idA (Pefindo)	-	Rp626.000.000.000
Obligasi Seri B - fase II/ Bond Series B - phase II	8,75%	15 Agustus/ August 2024	16 Februari/February, 16 Mei/May, 16 Agustus/August dan/and 16 November	idA (Pefindo)	Rp493.000.000.000	Rp493.000.000.000
Sukuk ijarah Seri B/ Sukuk ijarah Series B	Rp15.750 per tahun/ year	28 September 2022	28 Maret/March, 28 Juni/June, 28 September dan/and 28 Desember/December	idA (Pefindo)	-	Rp118.000.000.000
Sukuk ijarah - fase II/ Sukuk ijarah - phase II	Rp27.387 per tahun/ year	15 Agustus/ August 2024	16 Februari/February, 16 Mei/May, 16 Agustus/August dan/and 16 November	idA (Pefindo)	Rp313.000.000.000	Rp313.000.000.000

Nilai wajar obligasi dan sukuk ijarah Grup ditentukan berdasarkan harga yang dikeluarkan oleh *Indonesia Bond Pricing Agency* yang termasuk nilai wajar tingkat 1 pada hierarki nilai wajar.

The fair values of the Group's bonds and sukuk ijarah are based on the prices released by the Indonesia Bond Pricing Agency which are within level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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23. KEWAJIBAN IMBALAN PASCAKERJA

Liabilitas pensiun dan pascakerja lainnya pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 dihitung oleh aktuaris independen.

Asumsi utama yang digunakan oleh aktuaris untuk menentukan liabilitas pensiun dan pascakerja lainnya adalah sebagai berikut:

23. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

The pension and other post-retirement obligations as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 were calculated by an independent actuary.

The principal actuarial assumptions used by the actuaries in determining the pension and other post-retirement obligations were as follows:

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	1 Januari/ January 2022*)	
Tingkat kematian tahunan - karyawan aktif	TMI 4 (2019)	TMI 4 (2019)	TMI 4 (2019)	Annual mortality table - active employees
Tingkat kematian tahunan - pensiunan	Group Annuity Mortality 1971 dan/and 1983	Group Annuity Mortality 1971 dan/and 1983	Group Annuity Mortality 1971 dan/and 1983	Annual mortality table - pensioners
Ekspektasi imbal hasil aset program	3,56% - 7,50%	3,56% - 7,50%	3,56% - 7,50%	Expected return on plan assets
Usia pensiun normal	55-56 tahun/ years	55-56 tahun/ years	55-56 tahun/ years	Normal retirement age
Tren biaya kesehatan	7,00% - 10,00%	7,00% - 10,00%	7,00% - 10,00%	Medical cost trend rates
Tingkat diskonto:				Discount rate:
- Imbalan pensiun	6,40% - 6,95%	6,50% - 7,60%	6,50% - 7,60%	Pension benefits -
- Imbalan kesehatan pascakerja	-	7,50% - 7,55%	7,50% - 7,55%	Post-employment - medical benefits
- Imbalan pascakerja lainnya	6,70%	6,50% - 7,30%	6,50% - 7,30%	Other post-retirement - benefits
- Imbalan kerja jangka panjang lainnya	6,70%	6,50% - 7,55%	6,50% - 7,55%	Other long-term - employment benefits
Tingkat kenaikan gaji dimasa depan:				Future salary increase:
- Imbalan pensiun	5,00%	4,00% - 10,00%	4,00% - 10,00%	Pension benefits -

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

Rincian kewajiban imbalan kerja karyawan adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of the employee benefit obligations are as follows:

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	1 Januari/ January 2022*)	
Imbalan pensiun	1.756.575	59.360.880	63.476.207	Pension benefits
Imbalan kesehatan pascakerja	-	252.852.203	226.416.708	Post-employment medical benefits
Imbalan pascakerja lainnya	2.594.601	43.041.510	57.777.349	Other post-retirement benefits
Imbalan kerja jangka panjang lainnya	686.573	11.200.559	10.655.127	Other long-term employment benefits
	5.037.749	366.455.152	358.325.391	
Bagian jangka pendek (Catatan 19)	-	23.194.902	30.749.387	Current portion (Note 19)
Bagian jangka panjang	5.037.749	343.260.250	327.576.004	Non-current portion

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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Lampiran 5/78 Schedule

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23. KEWAJIBAN IMBALAN PASCAKERJA (lanjutan)

**23. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS
(continued)**

a. Imbalan pensiun

a. Pension benefits

	<u>Nilai kini liabilitas/ Present value of obligation</u>	<u>Nilai wajar aset program/ Fair value of plan assets</u>	<u>Surplus pendanaan pada aset program yang tidak diakui/ Unrecognised surplus on plan assets</u>	<u>Jumlah/ Total</u>	
Pada 1 Januari 2022	237.138.552	(186.007.218)	12.344.873	63.476.207	As at 1 January 2022
Diakui pada laba rugi:					Recognised in profit or loss:
- Biaya jasa kini	4.366.888	-	-	4.366.888	Current service cost -
- Biaya jasa lalu	(419.339)	-	-	(419.339)	Past service cost -
- Imbal hasil aset program	-	(5.479.994)	-	(5.479.994)	Assets program benefit -
- Dampak IFRIC AD 19	(1.921.390)	-	-	(1.921.390)	Impact of IFRIC AD 19 -
- Lainnya	27.032	-	-	27.032	Others -
- Biaya bunga	16.585.233	(7.885.683)	-	8.699.550	Interest cost -
	<u>18.638.424</u>	<u>(13.365.677)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5.272.747</u>	
Pengukuran kembali diakui sebagai pendapatan komprehensif lainnya:					Remeasurement recognised as other comprehensive income:
- Perubahan asumsi keuangan	3.148.678	2.877.815	-	6.026.493	Changes in financial - assumptions
- Perubahan asumsi demografik	3.994.082	-	-	3.994.082	Changes in demographic - assumptions
- Penyesuaian pengalaman	(511.129)	-	-	(511.129)	Experience adjustment -
- Penyesuaian dari perubahan asumsi tingkat kenaikan penghasilan dasar pensiun	1.102.145	-	-	1.102.145	Adjustment of changing in - assumptions of income rate pension basic
- Lainnya	231.120	-	-	231.120	Others -
- Hasil dari aset program	-	(4.253.244)	-	(4.253.244)	Return on plan assets -
- Perubahan pada batas aset	-	-	(2.455.988)	(2.455.988)	Changes in assets ceiling -
	<u>7.964.896</u>	<u>(1.375.429)</u>	<u>(2.455.988)</u>	<u>4.133.479</u>	
Iuran yang dibayar oleh:					Contributions paid by:
- Aset program	-	(5.072.221)	-	(5.072.221)	Plan assets -
Pembayaran manfaat oleh:					Benefit paid by:
- Grup	(6.643.467)	4.791.944	-	(1.851.523)	The Group -
- Aset program	(5.548.517)	5.325.062	-	(223.455)	Plan assets -
	<u>(12.191.984)</u>	<u>10.117.006</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2.074.978)</u>	
Kontribusi yang dibayar oleh:					Contributions paid by:
- Grup	-	(318.203)	-	(318.203)	The Group -
- Karyawan	-	(53.661)	-	(53.661)	Employees -
	<u>-</u>	<u>(371.864)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(371.864)</u>	
Translasi	(22.826.921)	17.837.466	(1.013.035)	(6.002.490)	Translation
Pada 31 Desember 2022	<u>228.722.967</u>	<u>(178.237.937)</u>	<u>8.875.850</u>	<u>59.360.880</u>	As at 31 December 2022

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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Lampiran 5/79 Schedule

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23. KEWAJIBAN IMBALAN PASCAKERJA (lanjutan)

**23. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS
(continued)**

a. Imbalan pensiun (lanjutan)

a. Pension benefits (continued)

	<u>Nilai kini liabilitas/ Present value of obligation</u>	<u>Nilai wajar aset program/ Fair value of plan assets</u>	<u>Surplus pendanaan pada aset program yang tidak diakui/ Unrecognised surplus on plan assets</u>	<u>Jumlah/ Total</u>	
Pada 1 Januari 2023	<u>228.722.967</u>	<u>(178.237.937)</u>	<u>8.875.850</u>	<u>59.360.880</u>	As at 1 January 2023
Diakui pada laba rugi:					Recognised in profit or loss:
- Biaya jasa kini	1.558.037	-	-	1.558.037	Current service cost -
- Lainnya	643	(1.374.123)	-	(1.373.480)	Others -
- Biaya bunga	<u>1.987.380</u>	<u>449.341</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2.436.721</u>	Interest cost -
	<u>3.546.060</u>	<u>(924.782)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2.621.278</u>	
Pengukuran kembali diakui sebagai pendapatan komprehensif lainnya:					Remeasurement recognised as other comprehensive income:
- Perubahan asumsi keuangan	7.101.479	325.398	-	7.426.877	Changes in financial - assumptions
- Hasil dari aset program	-	461.407	-	461.407	Return on plan assets -
- Penyesuaian pengalaman	5.256.599	-	-	5.256.599	Experience adjustment -
- Perubahan pada pembatasan aset	-	-	(751.525)	(751.525)	Changes in assets ceiling -
- Lainnya	<u>-</u>	<u>721</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>721</u>	Others -
	<u>12.358.078</u>	<u>787.526</u>	<u>(751.525)</u>	<u>12.394.079</u>	
Iuran yang dibayar oleh:					Contributions paid by:
- Aset program	<u>-</u>	<u>(1.220.801)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1.220.801)</u>	Plan assets -
Pembayaran manfaat oleh:					Benefit paid by:
- Grup	(22.533)	-	-	(22.533)	The Group -
- Aset program	(2.851.794)	2.770.346	-	(81.448)	Plan assets -
- Lainnya	<u>-</u>	<u>191.029</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>191.029</u>	Others -
	<u>(2.874.327)</u>	<u>2.961.375</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>87.048</u>	
Kontribusi yang dibayar oleh:					Contributions paid by:
- Grup	-	(89.711)	-	(89.711)	The Group -
- Karyawan	<u>-</u>	<u>(13.116)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(13.116)</u>	Employees -
	<u>-</u>	<u>(102.827)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(102.827)</u>	
Translasi	<u>1.527.931</u>	<u>7.882.447</u>	<u>(384.903)</u>	<u>9.025.475</u>	Translation
Dekonsolidasi	<u>(241.524.134)</u>	<u>168.854.999</u>	<u>(7.739.422)</u>	<u>(80.408.557)</u>	Deconsolidation
Pada 31 Desember 2023	<u>1.756.575</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.756.575</u>	As at 31 December 2023

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Lampiran 5/80 Schedule

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23. KEWAJIBAN IMBALAN PASCAKERJA (lanjutan)

**23. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS
(continued)**

b. Imbalan kesehatan pascakerja

b. Post-employment medical benefits

	Nilai kini liabilitas/ Present value of obligation	Nilai wajar aset program/ Fair value of plan assets	Surplus pendanaan pada aset program yang tidak diakui/ Unrecognised surplus on plan assets	Jumlah/ Total	
Pada 1 Januari 2022*)	302.716.448	(76.299.740)	-	226.416.708	As of 1 January 2022*)
Diakui pada laba rugi:					Recognised in profit or loss:
- Biaya jasa kini	4.675.554	-	-	4.675.554	Current service cost -
- Biaya jasa lalu	10.417.725	-	-	10.417.725	Past service cost -
- Imbal hasil aset program	1.743.662	-	-	1.743.662	-
- Biaya/(penghasilan) bunga	7.230.085	(5.330.105)	-	1.899.980	Interest cost/(income) -
	24.067.026	(5.330.105)	-	18.736.921	
Pengukuran kembali diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain:					Remeasurement recognised as other comprehensive income:
- Perubahan asumsi keuangan	6.846.143	-	-	6.846.143	Changes in financial - assumptions
- Perubahan asumsi demografik	11.904.041	-	-	11.904.041	Changes in financial - demographic
- Penyesuaian pengalaman	16.148.880	-	-	16.148.880	Experience adjustment -
- Hasil dari aset program	-	2.264.877	-	2.264.877	Return on plan assets -
	34.899.064	2.264.877	-	37.163.941	
Iuran yang dibayar oleh:					Contributions paid by:
- Grup	(4.423.374)	-	-	(4.423.374)	The Group -
Pembayaran manfaat oleh:					Benefit paid by:
- Grup	(1.005.177)	-	-	(1.005.177)	The Group -
Kontribusi yang dibayar oleh:					Contributions paid by:
- Grup	-	(166.162)	-	(166.162)	The Group -
- Karyawan	-	(83.114)	-	(83.114)	Employees -
	-	(249.276)	-	(249.276)	
Translasi	(31.059.849)	7.272.309	-	(23.787.540)	Translation
Pada 31 Desember 2022*)	325.194.138	(72.341.935)	-	252.852.203	As at 31 December 2022*)
Diakui pada laba rugi:					Recognised in profit or loss:
- Biaya jasa kini	1.210.178	-	-	1.210.178	Current service cost -
- Imbal hasil aset program	-	(160.797)	-	(160.797)	Assets program benefit -
- Biaya/(penghasilan) bunga	6.079.415	(1.265.329)	-	4.814.086	Interest cost/(income) -
	7.289.593	(1.426.126)	-	5.863.467	
Pengukuran kembali diakui sebagai pendapatan komprehensif lainnya:					Remeasurement recognised as other comprehensive income:
- Perubahan asumsi keuangan	12.389.206	-	-	12.389.206	Changes in financial - assumptions
- Penyesuaian pengalaman	1.223.490	-	-	1.223.490	Experience adjustment -
- Hasil dari aset program	-	707.587	-	707.587	Return on plan assets -
	13.612.696	707.587	-	14.320.283	
Pembayaran manfaat oleh:					Benefit paid by:
- Grup	(1.451.898)	-	-	(1.451.898)	The Group -
- Aset program	(831.202)	831.202	-	-	Plan assets -
	(2.283.100)	831.202	-	(1.451.898)	
Kontribusi yang dibayar oleh:					Contributions paid by:
- Grup	-	(27.543)	-	(27.543)	The Group -
- Karyawan	-	(13.771)	-	(13.771)	Employees -
	-	(41.314)	-	(41.314)	
Translasi	(14.675.121)	3.212.283	-	(11.462.838)	Translation
Dekonsolidasi	(329.138.206)	69.058.303	-	(260.079.903)	Deconsolidation
Pada 31 Desember 2023	-	-	-	-	As at 31 December 2023

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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Lampiran 5/81 Schedule

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23. KEWAJIBAN IMBALAN PASCAKERJA (lanjutan)

**23. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS
(continued)**

c. Imbalan pascakerja lainnya

c. Other post-retirement benefits

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	1 Januari/ January 2022*)	
Saldo awal	43.041.510	57.777.349	58.509.252	<i>Beginning balance</i>
Diakui pada laba rugi:				<i>Recognised in profit or loss:</i>
- Biaya jasa kini	875.316	2.945.128	3.692.356	<i>Current service cost -</i>
- Biaya jasa lalu	-	8.876	1.214.575	<i>Past service cost -</i>
- Bagian jasa lalu dan kerugian yang timbul dari penyelesaian	6.615.450	(2.590.814)	-	<i>Past service cost and - and losses on settlement</i>
- Penyesuaian manfaat lainnya	573.939	(2.248.672)	-	<i>Other benefit adjustment -</i>
- Beban bunga	956.313	2.813.193	3.618.502	<i>Interest cost -</i>
	<u>9.021.018</u>	<u>927.711</u>	<u>8.525.433</u>	
Pengukuran kembali diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain:				<i>Remeasurement recognised as other comprehensive income:</i>
- Perubahan asumsi keuangan	166.803	(1.208.796)	(1.027.809)	<i>Change in financial - assumptions</i>
- Perubahan asumsi demografik	-	-	107.532	<i>Change in demographic - assumptions</i>
- Penyesuaian pengalaman	67.573	1.247.596	271.730	<i>Experience adjustment -</i>
- Lainnya	-	-	(29.765)	<i>Others -</i>
	<u>234.376</u>	<u>38.800</u>	<u>(678.312)</u>	
Iuran yang dibayar oleh:				<i>Contributions paid by:</i>
- Grup	-	(743.662)	-	<i>The Group -</i>
- Aset program	-	(9.554.569)	-	<i>Plan assets -</i>
	<u>-</u>	<u>(10.298.231)</u>	<u>-</u>	
Pembayaran manfaat oleh:				<i>Benefit paid by:</i>
- Grup	26.283	-	(7.418.530)	<i>The Group -</i>
- Aset program	-	(576.088)	(487.842)	<i>Plan assets -</i>
	<u>26.283</u>	<u>(576.088)</u>	<u>(7.906.372)</u>	
Tranlasi	<u>(2.018.995)</u>	<u>(4.828.031)</u>	<u>(672.652)</u>	<i>Translation</i>
Dekonsolidasi	<u>(47.709.591)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<i>Deconsolidation</i>
Saldo akhir	<u>2.594.601</u>	<u>43.041.510</u>	<u>57.777.349</u>	<i>Ending balance</i>

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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Lampiran 5/82 Schedule

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23. KEWAJIBAN IMBALAN PASCAKERJA (lanjutan)

**23. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS
(continued)**

d. Imbalan kerja jangka panjang lainnya

d. Other long-term employment benefits

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	1 Januari/ January 2022*)	
Saldo awal	11.200.559	10.655.127	12.012.761	<i>Beginning balance</i>
Diakui pada laba rugi:				<i>Recognised in profit or loss:</i>
- Biaya jasa kini	369.482	1.123.798	1.125.140	<i>Current service cost -</i>
- Manfaat jasa lalu	-	127.227	-	<i>Past service benefit -</i>
- Hasil dari aset program	-	(60.386)	-	<i>Return on plan assets -</i>
- Penyesuaian atas pengakuan masa kerja lalu	-	(135.902)	560	<i>Liability assumed due to -</i>
- Beban bunga	188.285	-	781.792	<i>recognition of past services</i>
- Pengakuan rugi atas OLTEB	-	(141.887)	-	<i>Interest expense -</i>
- Perubahan asumsi keuangan	-	269.921	(598.449)	<i>Recognitions of OLTEB loss -</i>
- Perubahan asumsi demografik	-	1.328.693	-	<i>Change in -</i>
- Beban bunga	-	734.920	-	<i>financial assumptions</i>
- Penyesuaian pengalaman	-	84.392	54.150	<i>Change in demographic -</i>
	<u>557.767</u>	<u>3.330.776</u>	<u>1.363.193</u>	<i>Interest costs -</i>
Pengukuran kembali diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain:				<i>Experience adjustment -</i>
- Perubahan asumsi keuangan	150.931	(470)	-	<i>Remeasurement recognised as other</i>
- Penyesuaian pengalaman	4.787	44.247	271.730	<i>comprehensive income:</i>
	<u>155.718</u>	<u>43.777</u>	<u>271.730</u>	<i>Change in -</i>
Pembayaran manfaat	<u>(137.632)</u>	<u>(1.750.005)</u>	<u>(2.579.094)</u>	<i>financial assumptions</i>
Tranlasi	<u>(511.237)</u>	<u>(1.079.116)</u>	<u>(413.463)</u>	<i>Experience adjustment -</i>
Dekonsolidasi	<u>(10.578.602)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<i>Benefit payments</i>
Saldo akhir	<u>686.573</u>	<u>11.200.559</u>	<u>10.655.127</u>	<i>Translation</i>
				<i>Deconsolidation</i>
				<i>Ending balance</i>

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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Lampiran 5/83 Schedule

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23. KEWAJIBAN IMBALAN PASCAKERJA (lanjutan)

**23. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS
(continued)**

e. Informasi lainnya

Analisis sensitivitas didasarkan pada perubahan atas satu asumsi aktuarial, sedangkan asumsi lainnya dianggap konstan. Dalam praktiknya, hal ini jarang terjadi, perubahan beberapa asumsi mungkin saling berkorelasi. Perhitungan sensitivitas tersebut menggunakan metode yang sama (*projected unit credit*).

e. Other information

The sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. The sensitivity is calculated using the same method (projected unit credit).

		Dampak terhadap liabilitas secara keseluruhan atas perubahan asumsi/ Impact on overall liability of change in assumptions			
		31 Desember/December 2023		31 Desember/December 2022	
Asumsi/ Assumption	Program/Programme	Kenaikan 1%/ Increase by 1%	Penurunan 1%/Decrease by 1%	Kenaikan 1%/ Increase by 1%	Penurunan 1%/Decrease by 1%
Tingkat diskonto/ Discount rate	Imbalan pensiun/ Pension benefits	(193.233)	226.574	(24.047.740)	29.171.699
	Imbalan kesehatan pascakerja/ Post-employment medical benefits	-	-	(41.040.875)	49.414.532
	Imbalan pascakerja lainnya/Other post- retirement benefits	(191.609)	225.168	(3.012.332)	3.534.804
	Imbalan kerja jangka panjang lainnya/ Other long-term employment benefits	(53.218)	60.239	(245.185)	280.720
Tingkat kenaikan gaji di masa depan/ Future salary increase	Imbalan pensiun/ Pension benefits	256.360	(220.075)	4.558.706	(4.125.612)
Tingkat kenaikan biaya kesehatan/ Health cost rate increase	Imbalan kesehatan pascakerja/ Post-employment medical benefits	-	-	48.681.457	(41.522.535)

Analisis jatuh tempo yang diharapkan dari imbalan pensiun, imbalan kesehatan pascakerja, imbalan pascakerja lainnya dan imbalan kerja jangka panjang lainnya yang tidak terdiskonto adalah sebagai berikut:

The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted pension benefits, post-employment medical benefits, other post-retirement benefits and other long-term employment benefits is as follows:

	Antara 0 sampai 5 tahun/ Between 0 - 5 years	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ More than 5 years	
Imbalan pensiun	923.970	2.705.948	<i>Pension benefits</i>
Imbalan pascakerja lainnya	657.813	4.741.540	<i>Other post-retirement benefits</i>
Imbalan kerja jangka panjang lainnya	253.049	1.482.241	<i>Other long-term employment benefits</i>

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Lampiran 5/84 Schedule

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24. LIABILITAS LAINNYA

24. OTHER LIABILITIES

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	1 Januari/ January 2022*)	
Utang retensi	35.732.077	4.835.047	4.795.709	<i>Retention payables</i>
Uang muka dari pelanggan	3.058.468	128.748.713	90.622.048	<i>Advances from customers</i>
Pinjaman dari investor untuk proyek kerjasama penambangan	-	23.447.333	25.849.744	<i>Loan from investor for mining cooperation project</i>
Utang iuran tenaga kerja	-	9.327.888	9.442.638	<i>Payable for employee contribution</i>
Pendapatan diterima dimuka	-	8.261.268	-	<i>Unearned revenue</i>
Pencadangan atas penempatan program pensiun baru	-	-	33.725.629	<i>Provision for placement of new pension program</i>
Uang muka dividen	-	-	8.620.856	<i>Advance receipt for dividend</i>
Lainnya	1.962.985	21.172.708	30.716.241	<i>Others</i>
Jumlah liabilitas lainnya	40.753.530	195.792.957	203.772.865	Total other liabilities
Bagian jangka pendek	5.825.477	193.474.859	195.945.686	<i>Current portion</i>
Bagian jangka panjang	34.928.053	2.318.098	7.827.179	<i>Non-current portion</i>

Utang retensi merupakan porsi tertentu dari setiap tagihan kontraktor atas kemajuan proyek *Engineering, Procurement and Construction* ("EPC"), yang ditahan oleh BAI sebagai pemberi kerja sesuai ketentuan dalam kontrak. Utang ini akan dibayarkan kepada kontraktor EPC pada saat penyelesaian dan serah terima proyek SGAR. BAI akan menahan sejumlah tertentu dari pembayaran atas tagihan bulanan kemajuan proyek Konsorsium EPC kepada BAI sampai dengan penyelesaian dan serah terima proyek SGAR. BAI mencatat porsi tagihan vendor sebesar 15% yang ditahan sebagai "Utang retensi", bagian dari liabilitas jangka panjang dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

Uang muka dari pelanggan merupakan jumlah pembayaran yang harus dibayarkan sesuai dengan nominal yang tertera pada *provisional invoice* sebelum tagihan aktual diterbitkan. Uang muka harus dibayarkan oleh pelanggan agar barang dapat dikirimkan.

Retention payables represent certain portion of EPC contractors' progress billing, that are retained by BAI as the project owner and based on contract terms. These payables will be paid to the Engineering, Procurement and Construction ("EPC") contractor upon completion and transfer of SGAR project. BAI will retain certain portion from payments made for monthly progress billing issued by EPC Consortium to BAI until the completion and transfer of SGAR project. BAI recorded the 15% retained portion of vendors' billing as "Retention payable", part of non-current liabilities within the consolidated statement of financial position.

The down payment from the customer is the amount of payment that must be paid according to the nominal value stated on the provisional invoice before the actual bill is issued. A down payment must be paid by the customer in order for the goods to be delivered.

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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25. MODAL SAHAM

Pemegang saham tunggal Perusahaan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 adalah PT MII (2022: Pemerintah Indonesia).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022, modal dasar Perusahaan ditetapkan sebesar Rp216.711.765 juta terbagi atas 1 saham Seri A Dwiwarna, 52.349.300 saham Seri B, dan 194.986.805.045.000 saham Seri C dengan nilai nominal masing-masing Rp415.000, Rp415.000, dan Rp1, dan telah ditempatkan dan diambil bagian oleh Pemerintah Indonesia dan disetor penuh sebanyak 1 saham Seri A Dwiwarna, 13.087.325 saham Seri B, dan 48.746.701.291.844 saham Seri C atau secara agregat sebesar Rp54.177.941 juta sebagaimana tertuang dalam Akta Notaris No. 15 tanggal 15 Juni 2022 oleh Notaris Aryanti Artisari, S.H., M.Kn.

Efektif pada tanggal 21 Maret 2023, sesuai dengan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 45 Tahun 2022 tentang Pengurangan Penyertaan Modal Negara Republik Indonesia pada Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium, Peraturan Pemerintah No. 46 Tahun 2022 tentang Penyertaan Modal Negara Republik Indonesia untuk Pendirian Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) di Bidang Pertambangan. Perusahaan melepas kepemilikan modal saham sebesar Rp48.746.701 juta setara dengan AS\$3.607.926.973 dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

- a) 65% senilai Rp16.902.338 juta setara dengan AS\$1.251.005.699 di Antam,
- b) 65% senilai Rp6.241.547 juta setara dengan AS\$461.960.414 di Timah,
- c) 65,02% senilai Rp18.347.366 juta setara dengan AS\$1.357.957.648 di Bukit Asam, dan
- d) 9,36% saham senilai Rp7.255.450 juta setara dengan AS\$537.003.212 milik Pemerintah Indonesia pada PTFI.

Sehingga komposisi modal saham pada 31 Desember 2023 adalah sebagai berikut:

- 1) Modal saham sebesar Rp381.998 juta setara dengan AS\$920.476.000 merupakan setoran modal lama telah disetorkan sesuai dengan Akta Notaris No. 35 tanggal 8 Mei 2014 oleh Notaris Aryanti Artisari, S.H., M.Kn.
- 2) Sebesar Rp5.049.242 juta setara dengan AS\$373.713.446 yang berasal dari Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara Tahun 2016 berupa aset tanah Otorita Pengembangan Proyek Asahan seluas 1.211,10 Ha sebagaimana ditetapkan dalam PP No. 76/2016.

25. SHARE CAPITAL

The Company's sole shareholder as at 31 December 2023 is PT MII (2022: the Gol).

As at 31 December 2022, the Company's authorised share capital is Rp216,711,765 million which was divided into 1 Series A Dwiwarna share, 52,349,300 Series B shares, and 194,986,805,045,000 Series C shares with a par value of Rp415,000, Rp415,000 and Rp1, respectively, and with 1 Series A Dwiwarna share, 13,087,325 Series B shares, and 48,746,701,291,844 Series C shares or in agregat amounting to Rp54,177,941 million issued and fully paid by the Gol as stated under Notarial Deed No. 15 dated 15 June 2022 of Notary Aryanti Artisari, S.H., M.Kn.

Effective on 21 March 2023, in accordance with Government Regulation No. 45 of 2022 concerning Reduction of State Capital Participation of the Republic of Indonesia in the Company (Persero) PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminum, Government Regulation No. 46 of 2022 concerning State Capital Inclusion of the Republic of Indonesia for the Establishment of a Limited Liability Company (Persero) in the Mining Sector. The Company divested the ownership of share capital amounting to Rp48,746,701 million equivalent to US\$3,607,926,973 with details as follows:

- a) 65% of Antam amounting to Rp16,902,338 equivalent to US\$1,251,005,699 million,
- b) 65% of Timah amounting to Rp6,241,547 million equivalent to US\$461,960,414,
- c) 65.02% of Bukit Asam amounting to Rp18,347,366 million equivalent to US\$1,357,957,648, and
- d) 9.36% of shares owned by the Gol in PTFI amounting to Rp7,255,450 million equivalent US\$537,003,212.

Therefore the composition as at 31 December 2023 are as follows:

- 1) Share capital of Rp381,998 million equivalent to US\$920,476,000 which was the previous paid-up capital under Notarial Deed No. 35 dated 8 May 2014 of Notary Aryanti Artisari, S.H., M.Kn.
- 2) Rp5,049,242 million equivalent to US\$373.713.446 from State Budget Year 2016 in the form of land assets of Otorita Pengembangan Proyek Asahan of 1,211.10 Ha in accordance with GR No. 76/2016.

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25. MODAL SAHAM (lanjutan)

25. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Tambahan modal disetor

Additional paid-in capital

Tambahan modal disetor terdiri dari:

Additional paid-in capital consists of the following:

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	1 Januari/ January 2022*)	
Selisih yang timbul dari kombinasi bisnis entitas sepengendali:				<i>Difference arising from business combination of entities under common control:</i>
- Pengalihan saham seri B milik Pemerintah Indonesia untuk Antam, Timah dan Bukit Asam	1.406.403.671	1.406.403.671	1.406.403.671	<i>Transfer of the series B - shares owned by the Gol for, Antam, Timah and Bukit Asam</i>
Selisih yang timbul dari transaksi dengan kepentingan nonpengendali:				<i>Difference arising from transactions with non-controlling interests:</i>
- penjualan saham treasury Bukit Asam	-	(116.072.662)	(116.072.662)	<i>Sale of Bukit Asam's - treasury shares</i>
Inbreng tanah	(4.365.353)	(4.365.353)	(4.365.353)	<i>Land inbreng</i>
Dampak dekonsolidasi anggota <i>holding</i> (lihat Catatan 4)	(1.367.151.542)	-	-	<i>Deconsolidation impact of holding members (refer to Note 4)</i>
Jumlah tambahan modal disetor	<u>34.886.776</u>	<u>1.285.965.656</u>	<u>1.285.965.656</u>	<i>Total additional paid-in capital</i>

Tambahan modal disetor sebesar Rp19.002 miliar setara dengan AS\$1.406.403.671 merupakan perbedaan antara jumlah imbalan yang dialihkan dan jumlah tercatat investasi yang diperoleh dari transaksi pengalihan seluruh saham seri B milik Pemerintah Indonesia pada Antam, Timah dan Bukit Asam kepada Perusahaan pada tahun 2017.

Additional paid-in capital of Rp19,002 billion equivalent to US\$1,406,403,671 represents the difference between the purchase consideration and the carrying value of investments obtained from transferring all of the series B shares owned by the Gol to Antam, Timah and Bukit Asam to the Company in 2017.

Dekonsolidasi

Deconsolidation

Pada tanggal 21 Maret 2023, Perusahaan telah melepaskan kepemilikan atas saham anggota *holding* sehingga Perusahaan melakukan dekonsolidasi terhadap aset, liabilitas, saldo laba dicadangan dan belum dicadangkan, penghasilan komprehensif lain, selisih penjabaran laporan keuangan entitas anak dan kepentingan nonpengendali anggota *holding* per 31 Maret 2023 dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian Grup dan dampaknya dicatat pada akun tambahan modal disetor.

On 21 March 2023, the Company divested its ownership of holding members' shares, resulting in the Company deconsolidating the assets, liabilities, retained earnings appropriated and unappropriated, other comprehensive income, currency differences from translation of the subsidiaries' financial statements and non-controlling interest of holding members as of 31 March 2023 in the consolidated financial statements of the Group, and its impact is recorded in the additional paid-in capital account.

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26. PENDAPATAN

26. REVENUE

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	
Produk:			<i>Products:</i>
Ingot	402.531.851	414.233.741	<i>Ingot</i>
Billet	62.418.922	84.411.656	<i>Billet</i>
Alloy	57.825.316	69.402.204	<i>Alloy</i>
Listrik	22.071.613	2.407.894	<i>Electricity</i>
Molten	-	68.007	<i>Molten</i>
Jumlah pendapatan	<u>544.847.702</u>	<u>570.523.502</u>	Total revenue

Rincian jumlah pendapatan berdasarkan letak geografis pelanggan adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of the revenue based on the customer's geographical location are as follows:

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	
Lokal:			<i>Local:</i>
- Pihak ketiga	501.958.578	513.516.718	<i>Third parties -</i>
- Pihak berelasi	23.185.413	2.407.901	<i>Related parties -</i>
Ekspor:			<i>Exports:</i>
- Pihak ketiga	13.123.484	54.598.883	<i>Third parties -</i>
- Pihak berelasi	6.580.227	-	<i>Related parties -</i>
Jumlah pendapatan	<u>544.847.702</u>	<u>570.523.502</u>	Total revenue

Lihat Catatan 33 untuk rincian saldo dengan pihak berelasi.

Refer to Note 33 for details of balances with related parties.

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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27. BEBAN POKOK PENDAPATAN

27. COST OF REVENUE

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	
Biaya produksi:			Production costs:
Pemakaian bahan baku	300.137.172	319.979.827	Raw materials used
Pemeliharaan dan perbaikan	39.534.938	50.810.302	Maintenance and repairs
Penyusutan dan amortisasi	35.733.153	33.536.279	Depreciation and amortisation
Gaji, upah, bonus dan imbalan kerja karyawan	35.265.283	34.042.230	Salaries, wages, bonuses and employee benefits
Pemakaian suku cadang	11.233.314	8.718.176	Spare parts used
Pajak dan retribusi pemerintah lainnya	7.087.551	8.640.307	Taxes and other government charges
Pemakaian bahan bakar	5.200.879	9.515.096	Usage of fuel
Asuransi	3.508.816	1.987.963	Insurance
Jasa transportasi	1.544.015	1.688.252	Transportation fees
Lainnya	6.113.259	6.560.967	Others
	<u>445.358.380</u>	<u>475.479.399</u>	
Barang dalam proses:			Work-in-progress:
Awal tahun	72.315.162	58.449.560	At the beginning of the year
Penjualan persediaan scrap	(311.165)	-	Sale of scrap inventories
Ditransfer ke aset tetap	(5.699.095)	(2.446.511)	Transferred to fixed assets
Akhir tahun	<u>(68.740.771)</u>	<u>(72.315.162)</u>	At the end of the year
	<u>442.922.511</u>	<u>459.167.286</u>	
Barang jadi:			Finished goods:
Awal tahun	41.152.805	60.613.697	At the beginning of the year
Pembalikan provisi persediaan, neto	-	(1.616.007)	Recovery of provision for inventories, net
Akhir tahun	<u>(22.467.094)</u>	<u>(41.152.805)</u>	At the end of the year
Jumlah beban pokok pendapatan	<u>461.608.222</u>	<u>477.012.171</u>	Total cost of revenue

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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28. BEBAN UMUM DAN ADMINISTRASI

28. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	<u>31 Desember/ December 2023</u>	<u>31 Desember/ December 2022*)</u>	
Gaji, upah, bonus dan imbalan kerja karyawan	33.366.710	19.903.196	Salaries, wages, bonuses and employee benefits
Jasa pihak ketiga	7.100.360	6.102.520	Third-party services
Depresiasi dan amortisasi	6.480.270	8.324.633	Depreciation and amortisation
Pemeliharaan dan perbaikan	4.880.777	5.576.593	Maintenance and repairs
Program tanggung jawab sosial korporat	4.494.512	2.783.638	Corporate social responsibility programme
Perjalanan dinas dan pendidikan	3.909.694	2.787.039	Business travel and education
Sewa	1.433.327	623.547	Rent
Pajak dan perizinan	405.841	218.827	Tax and retribution
Lainnya	<u>5.087.362</u>	<u>9.580.138</u>	Others
Jumlah beban umum dan administrasi	<u>67.158.853</u>	<u>55.900.131</u>	Total general and administrative expenses

29. PENGHASILAN KEUANGAN

29. FINANCE INCOME

	<u>31 Desember/ December 2023</u>	<u>31 Desember/ December 2022*)</u>	
Pendapatan bunga dari transaksi <i>split-off</i>	56.314.161	-	Interest income from split-off transaction
Pendapatan bunga dari bank dan deposito berjangka	12.327.786	5.814.584	Interest income from cash in banks and time deposits
Lainnya	<u>3.276.531</u>	<u>83.847</u>	Others
Jumlah penghasilan keuangan	<u>71.918.478</u>	<u>5.898.431</u>	Total finance income

Sesuai dengan amendemen kedua atas Perjanjian Induk Pengalihan Aset dan Liabilitas pada tanggal 1 September 2023 antara PT MII dan Perusahaan bahwa para pihak menyepakati selisih antara nilai aset dan liabilitas yang dialihkan dimana nilai aset yang dialihkan lebih tinggi sebesar Rp23.405 miliar dari nilai liabilitas yang dialihkan. PT MII dan Perusahaan menyepakati bahwa selisih akan dilunasi paling lambat pada tanggal 30 November 2023. Selisih dikenakan bunga sebesar 5,5% per tahun yang berlaku efektif sejak tanggal 21 Maret 2023. PT MII melakukan pelunasan pada tanggal 30 November 2023 (lihat Catatan 4). Bunga yang dicatat atas pelunasan tersebut sebesar AS\$56.314.161.

Lihat Catatan 33 untuk rincian saldo dengan pihak berelasi.

In accordance with the second amendment to the Master Agreement for the Transfer of Assets and Liabilities on 1 September 2023 between PT MII and the Company, the parties agreed that a difference between the amount of transferred assets and liabilities which the amount of the transferred assets was higher by Rp23,405 billion than the amount of the transferred liabilities. PT MII and the Company agreed that the difference would be repaid no later than 30 November 2023. The difference will be subject to interest at 5.5% per annum which effective from 21 March 2023. PT MII has paid the differences on 30 November 2023 (refer to Note 4). The interest recorded on the repayment was amounted to US\$56,314,161.

Refer to Note 33 for details of balances with related parties.

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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30. BIAYA KEUANGAN

	31 Desember/ December 2023
Beban bunga	364.032
Lain-lain	5.120
Jumlah biaya keuangan	369.152

Lihat Catatan 33 untuk rincian saldo dengan pihak berelasi.

30. FINANCE COSTS

	31 Desember/ December 2022*)
	490.482
	-
Total	490.482

*Interest expense
Others*

Total finance costs

Refer to Note 33 for details of balances with related parties.

31. PENDAPATAN/(BIAYA) LAIN-LAIN, BERSIH

	31 Desember/ December 2023
Laba/(rugi) selisih kurs, neto	7.463.766
Premi pada penjualan	2.655.042
Pendapatan penalti	1.007.587
Penerimaan dari klaim asuransi	773.189
Lainnya	(2.943.445)
Jumlah	8.956.139

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

31. OTHER INCOME/(EXPENSE), NET

	31 Desember/ December 2022*)
	(11.947.487)
	3.195.033
	1.584.194
	1.328.538
	4.673.369
Total	(1.166.353)

*Gain/(loss) on foreign
exchange, net
Premium on sales
Penalty income
Income from insurance claim
Others*

Total

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

32. DIVIDEN DAN SALDO LABA DICADANGKAN

Berdasarkan keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham ("RUPS") tanggal 1 April 2021, telah disetujui penambahan saldo laba dicadangkan dari laba tahun 2020 sebesar Rp1.820.436 juta. Tidak ada dividen yang dibagikan di tahun 2021.

Berdasarkan keputusan RUPS tanggal 23 Mei 2022, telah disetujui pembagian dividen tunai dari laba tahun 2021 sebesar Rp900.000 juta (Rp6.893,95/saham). Tidak ada pencadangan saldo laba untuk cadangan umum dari laba tahun 2021.

Berdasarkan persetujuan Dewan Komisaris atas rencana penarikan dividen interim Perusahaan No.KOM-88/S/2023 tanggal 29 November 2023 sebesar Rp18.223 miliar atau setara dengan AS\$1.180.667.135, penyelesaian dividen dilakukan dengan tambahan modal disetor sebesar Rp17.051 miliar atau setara dengan AS\$1.104.457.949 dan laba ditahan sebesar Rp1.172 miliar atau setara dengan AS\$76.209.186 (kurs penyelesaian 30 November 2023 Rp15.384).

32. DIVIDENDS AND APPROPRIATED RETAINED EARNINGS

Based on the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders ("AGMS") decision dated 1 April 2021, the shareholder approved the appropriation of retained earnings from 2020 net profit amounting to Rp1,820,436 million. There was no dividend distribution in 2021.

Based on AGMS decision dated 23 May 2022, the shareholder approved to distribute cash dividends from 2021 net profit amounting to Rp900,000 million (Rp6,893.95/shares). There was no appropriation of general reserve from 2021 net profit.

Based on the approval of the Board of Commissioners for the Company's interim dividend withdrawal plan No.KOM-88/S/2023 dated 29 November 2023 amounting to Rp18,223 billions or equivalent to US\$1,180,667,135, the settlement of dividend was settled with additional paid-in capital amounting to Rp17,051 billions or equivalent to US\$1,104,457,949 and retained earnings Rp1,172 billions or equivalent to US\$76,209,186 (settlement rate 30 November 2023 Rp15,384).

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33. INFORMASI PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI

a. Transaksi dan saldo kepada pihak-pihak berelasi

Perusahaan dikendalikan oleh Pemerintah Indonesia. Transaksi dan saldo dengan pihak-pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)
Pendapatan (Catatan 26)		
PLN	22.071.613	2.407.901
MIND ID Trading	6.580.227	-
Lainnya	1.113.800	-
Jumlah pendapatan	<u>29.765.640</u>	<u>2.407.901</u>

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)
Pembelian barang dan jasa		
MIT	163.360.133	-
PT Petrokimia Gresik	8.605.379	4.252.236
PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia	3.790.277	15.142.156
PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero) ("KAI")	-	450.176.451
PT Pertamina (Persero) dan entitas anak ("Pertamina")	-	308.938.605
Perum Jasa Tirta I	-	21.298.568
PLN	-	16.229.978
Medika Yakespen Utama	-	7.694.910
Dahana	-	7.297.492
BUMD Perdana Cipta Mandiri	-	6.521.014
NHM	-	2.833.703
WIKA	-	2.051.913
Lainnya	44.836.655	15.365.745
Jumlah pembelian barang dan jasa	<u>220.592.444</u>	<u>857.802.771</u>

Lainnya sebagian besar merupakan pembelian barang dan jasa dari PT Waskita Karya (Persero) Tbk.

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

33. RELATED PARTIES INFORMATION

a. Transactions and balances with related parties

The Company is controlled by the GoI. The transactions and balances with related parties are as follows:

	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	
		Revenue (Note 26)
		PLN
		MIND ID Trading
		Others
		Total revenue

	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	
		Purchases of goods and services
		MIT
		PT Petrokimia Gresik
		PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia
		PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero) ("KAI")
		PT Pertamina (Persero) and subsidiaries ("Pertamina")
		Perum Jasa Tirta I
		PLN
		Medika Yakespen Utama
		Dahana
		BUMD Perdana Cipta Mandiri
		NHM
		WIKA
		Others

Others mainly represent purchases of goods and services from PT Waskita Karya (Persero) Tbk.

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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33. INFORMASI PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

33. RELATED PARTIES INFORMATION (continued)

**a. Transaksi dan saldo kepada pihak berelasi
(lanjutan)**

**a. Transactions and balances with related
parties (continued)**

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	
Penghasilan keuangan			Finance income
PT MII	56.314.161	-	PT MII
Mandiri, PT Bank			Mandiri, PT Bank
Tabungan Negara			Tabungan Negara
(Persero) Tbk			(Persero) Tbk
("BTN"), BRI, BNI,			("BTN"), BRI, BNI,
PT Bank			PT Bank
Pembangunan			Pembangunan
Daerah Sumatera			Daerah Sumatera
Selatan dan			Selatan dan
Bangka Belitung			Bangka Belitung
("BPD Sumsel			("BPD Sumsel
Babel"), PT Bank			Babel"), PT Bank
Pembangunan			Pembangunan
Daerah Sumatera			Daerah Sumatera
Utara("BPD			Utara("BPD
Sumut"), PT Bank			Sumut"), PT Bank
Pembangunan			Pembangunan
Daerah Jawa			Daerah Jawa
Barat dan Banten			Barat dan Banten
Tbk ("BPD Jabar			Tbk ("BPD Jabar
Banten"), PT Bank			Banten"), PT Bank
Raya Indonesia Tbk			Raya Indonesia Tbk
("Bank Raya"),			("Bank Raya"),
PT Bank Jateng			PT Bank Jateng
Syariah, PT Bank			Syariah, PT Bank
Pembangunan			Pembangunan
Daerah			Daerah
Kalimantan Barat			Kalimantan Barat
("BPD Kalbar"), BSI,			("BPD Kalbar"), BSI,
PT Bank			PT Bank
Mandiri Taspen			Mandiri Taspen
("Mandiri Taspen")			("Mandiri Taspen")
dan lainnya	12.539.594	5.814.516	and others
Jumlah	68.853.755	5.814.516	Total

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

**PT INDONESIA ASAHA ALUMINIUM
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33. INFORMASI PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

33. RELATED PARTIES INFORMATION (continued)

**a. Transaksi dan saldo kepada pihak berelasi
(lanjutan)**

**a. Transactions and balances with related
parties (continued)**

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)
Biaya keuangan		
Mandiri, BRI, BNI dan BSI	<u>5.120</u>	<u>6.210</u>
Pembayaran iuran dana pensiun		
DPLK BNI	2.718.785	-
PT Asuransi Jiwa Tugu Mandiri	-	9.889.853
DPBA	-	5.004.909
IFG Life	-	4.036.850
Dana Pensiun Lembaga Keuangan Bank Rakyat Indonesia ("DPLK BRI")	-	3.304.216
PT BNI Life Insurance ("BNI Life")	-	554.838
DP Antam	-	318.203
Yakespen Antam	<u>-</u>	<u>166.163</u>
Jumlah pembayaran iuran dana pensiun	<u>2.718.785</u>	<u>23.275.032</u>

Finance costs

Mandiri, BRI, BNI and BSI

**Pension fund
contribution payment**

DPLK BNI
PT Asuransi
Jiwa Tugu Mandiri
DPBA
IFG Life
Dana Pensiun Lembaga
Keuangan Bank
Rakyat Indonesia
("DPLK BRI")
PT BNI Life Insurance
("BNI Life")
DP Antam
Yakespen Antam

**Total pension fund
contribution payment**

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	1 Januari/ January 2022*)
Kas di bank (Catatan 6)			
Mandiri	67.298.432	440.202.085	357.631.859
BRI	35.294.456	154.809.802	79.698.577
BNI	1.406.665	49.804.526	25.621.487
BTN	13.545	9.731.994	7.534.165
BSI	21.243	3.574.217	-
Mandiri Taspen	2.649	718.009	6.658
Bank Raya	1.429.297	542.305	7.409.910
BPD Sumsel Babel	-	-	4.069.592
Lainnya	<u>-</u>	<u>142.520</u>	<u>8.213.889</u>
Jumlah kas di bank	<u>105.466.287</u>	<u>659.525.458</u>	<u>490.186.137</u>
Deposito jangka pendek (Catatan 6)			
BRI	231.169.466	337.808.213	76.983.391
BTN	176.983.088	215.064.332	42.767.748
BSI	127.321.422	57.587.884	45.903.707
Mandiri	-	105.510.902	6.308.992
Mandiri Taspen	-	27.652.406	57.796.622
BNI	-	23.560.676	152.268.274
BTN Syariah	-	3.814.125	8.760.250
Bank Raya	-	190.706	350.410
Lainnya	<u>6.486.767</u>	<u>63.568</u>	<u>8.409.838</u>
Jumlah deposito jangka pendek	<u>541.960.743</u>	<u>771.252.812</u>	<u>399.549.232</u>

Cash in banks (Note 6)

Mandiri
BRI
BNI
BTN
BSI
Mandiri Taspen
Bank Raya
BPD Sumsel Babel
Others

Total cash in banks

**Short-term time deposits
(Note 6)**

BRI
BTN
BSI
Mandiri
Mandiri Taspen
BNI
BTN Syariah
Bank Raya
Others

**Total short-term time
deposits**

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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33. INFORMASI PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

33. RELATED PARTIES INFORMATION (continued)

**a. Transaksi dan saldo kepada pihak berelasi
(lanjutan)**

**a. Transactions and balances with related
parties (continued)**

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	1 Januari/ January 2022*)	
Deposito berjangka (Catatan 7)				Time deposits (Note 7)
BRI	-	269.440.532	832.141.636	BRI
BTN	-	204.675.227	327.438.994	BTN
BTN Syariah	-	35.011.125	-	BTN Syariah
Mandiri	-	27.063.569	70.000.070	Mandiri
BNI	-	8.235.332	444.509.006	BNI
Mandiri Taspen	-	127.136	11.773.774	Mandiri Taspen
Bank Raya	-	-	13.699.979	Bank Raya
Jumlah deposito berjangka	-	544.552.921	1.699.563.459	Total time deposits
Piutang usaha (Catatan 8)				Trade receivables (Note 8)
PLN	2.674.249	60.717.246	76.852.407	PLN
PTIP	-	27.016.909	6.597.800	PTIP
BPI	-	14.791.050	37.798.374	BPI
Lainnya	-	18.373.339	12.388.184	Others
	2.674.249	120.898.544	133.636.765	
Dikurangi: Provisi penurunan nilai	-	(10.235)	(8.795.921)	Less: Provision for impairment
Jumlah piutang usaha	2.674.249	120.888.309	124.840.844	Total trade receivables
Saldo lainnya sebagian besar merupakan transaksi dengan PT Pupuk Sriwidjaja Palembang, BRI dan PT Semen Baturaja (Persero) Tbk.				Other balances mainly represent transactions with PT Pupuk Sriwidjaja Palembang, BRI and PT Semen Baturaja (Persero) Tbk.
	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	1 Januari/ January 2022*)	
Piutang lain-lain				Other receivables
BPI	-	8.557.879	9.409.559	BPI
PT Meratus Jaya	-	3.483.123	3.840.003	PT Meratus Jaya
Iron & Steel ("MJIS")	-	-	-	Iron & Steel ("MJIS")
PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) ("PT PAL")	-	3.375.183	3.375.149	PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) ("PT PAL")
Lainnya	5.352.215	10.967.834	10.331.909	Others
Dikurangi: Provisi penurunan nilai	(2.348.210)	(22.485.093)	(23.449.086)	Less: Provision for impairment
Jumlah piutang lain-lain, neto	3.004.005	3.898.926	3.507.534	Total other receivables, net
Bagian lancar	3.004.005	1.827.983	1.969.725	Current portion
Bagian tidak lancar	-	2.070.943	1.537.809	Non-current portion
Saldo lainnya sebagian besar merupakan transaksi dengan PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero), PT Sarana Karya (Persero) ("SK") dan PT Industri Nuklir Indonesia ("INUKI").				Other balances mainly represent transactions with PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero), PT Sarana Karya (Persero) ("SK") and PT Industri Nuklir Indonesia ("INUKI").

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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33. INFORMASI PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

33. RELATED PARTIES INFORMATION (continued)

**a. Transaksi dan saldo kepada pihak berelasi
(lanjutan)**

**a. Transactions and balances with related
parties (continued)**

	<u>31 Desember/ December 2023</u>	<u>31 Desember/ December 2022*)</u>	<u>1 Januari/ January 2022*)</u>
Aset keuangan			
pada nilai wajar			
melalui penghasilan			
komprehensif lain			
Obligasi Pemerintah	-	146.239.909	3.531.993
Obligasi Pertamina	-	9.926.896	13.110.589
Investasi pada saham IHC	-	7.233.488	6.835.588
Obligasi PLN	-	6.765.114	7.320.555
Obligasi KAI	-	5.161.783	-
Obligasi BNI	-	4.449.812	-
Obligasi Semen	-	1.907.062	-
Obligasi BRI	-	1.907.062	-
Obligasi Mandiri	-	1.589.219	-
Obligasi BTN	-	1.271.375	-
Jumlah	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>186.451.720</u></u>	<u><u>30.798.725</u></u>
Kas yang dibatasi			
penggunaannya			
BRI, Mandiri, BNI, BPD			
Sumsel Babel, BPD			
Kalbar dan Bank			
Pembangunan Daerah			
Sulawesi Tenggara			
("BPD Sultra")	<u>-</u>	<u>37.240.417</u>	<u>19.538.440</u>
Utang usaha (Catatan 17)			
MIND ID Trading	3.776.202	-	-
Petrokimia Gresik	1.519.356	-	-
Pertamina	-	36.168.266	20.153.339
KAI	-	34.945.712	14.210.036
Lainnya	3.135.225	10.227.958	13.405.985
Jumlah utang usaha	<u><u>8.430.783</u></u>	<u><u>81.341.936</u></u>	<u><u>47.769.360</u></u>
Akrual			
Perum Jasa Tirta I	23.743.983	19.694.044	5.554.769
KAI	-	84.600.280	27.641.671
Lainnya	14.703.663	5.331.637	7.463.452
Jumlah akrual	<u><u>38.447.646</u></u>	<u><u>109.625.961</u></u>	<u><u>40.659.892</u></u>

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

**Financial assets at
fair value through other
comprehensive income**
Government bonds
Pertamina bonds
Investment in share of IHC
PLN bonds
KAI bonds
BNI bonds
Semen bonds
BRI bonds
BNI bonds
BTN bonds

Total

Restricted cash
BRI, Mandiri, BNI, BPD
Sumsel Babel, BPD
Kalbar dan Bank
Pembangunan Daerah
Sulawesi Tenggara
("BPD Sultra")

Trade payables (Note 17)
MIND ID Trading
Petrokimia Gresik
Pertamina
KAI
Others

Total trade payables

Accruals
Perum Jasa Tirta I
KAI
Others

Total accruals

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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33. INFORMASI PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

33. RELATED PARTIES INFORMATION (continued)

**a. Transaksi dan saldo kepada pihak berelasi
(lanjutan)**

**a. Transactions and balances with related
parties (continued)**

	<u>31 Desember/ December 2023</u>	<u>31 Desember/ December 2022*)</u>	<u>1 Januari/ January 2022*)</u>
Liabilitas supplier Financing			
Mandiri	-	5.358.273	38.083.257
BRI	-	3.731.486	15.235.055
Jumlah liabilitas supplier financing	<u>-</u>	<u>9.089.759</u>	<u>53.318.312</u>
Pinjaman bank			
Sindikasi MUFG dan 26 bank lainnya (porsi Mandiri)	-	365.000.000	243.333.449
Mandiri	-	146.496.154	117.285.444
Sindikasi Mandiri-BNI	-	45.769.500	89.704.955
BNI	-	10.350.010	24.100.708
BRI	-	142.393	32.358.750
Jumlah pinjaman bank	<u>-</u>	<u>567.758.057</u>	<u>506.783.306</u>

**Supplier financing
liabilities**

Mandiri
BRI

**Total supplier
financing liabilities**

Bank borrowings

Syndication MUFG and
26 other banks
(Mandiri portion)
Mandiri
Syndication Mandiri-BNI
BNI
BRI

Total bank borrowings

b. Kompensasi manajemen kunci

b. Key management compensation

Untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, gaji dan imbalan jangka pendek lainnya serta imbalan pascakerja yang diberikan kepada Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, dan personil manajemen kunci lainnya masing-masing adalah sebesar AS\$13.525.835 dan AS\$32.089.974.

For the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, salaries and other short-term benefits and post-employment benefits provided to the Group's Boards of Commissioners, Directors and other key management personnel were totalling to US\$13,525,835 million and US\$32,089,974, respectively.

c. Sifat hubungan dengan pihak-pihak berelasi

c. The nature of the relationships

Pihak-pihak yang berelasi/ Related parties	Hubungan/ Relationships	Sifat transaksi/ Nature of transactions
Pemerintah/Government	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Pemegang modal saham dan penempatan obligasi/Shareholder and bonds placement
BPD Sumut	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Bank/Cash in banks
BPD Jabar Banten, BTN dan/and BSI	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Bank, deposito berjangka dan pelanggan logam/Cash in banks, time deposits and customer of precious metal

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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33. INFORMASI PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

33. RELATED PARTIES INFORMATION (continued)

**c. Sifat hubungan dengan pihak-pihak berelasi
(lanjutan)**

c. The nature of the relationships (continued)

Pihak-pihak yang berelasi/ Related parties	Hubungan/ Relationships	Sifat transaksi/ Nature of transactions
Mandiri Taspen	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Bank, deposito berjangka, pelanggan logam mulia dan PPIP/Cash in banks, time deposits, customer of precious metal and defined contribution pension programme
BTN Syariah dan/and Bank Raya	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity
BPD Sumsel Babel	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Bank, deposito berjangka, kas yang dibatasi penggunaannya/Cash in banks, time deposits and restricted cash
BPD Sultra	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Bank dan kas yang dibatasi penggunaannya/ Cash in banks and restricted cash
BPD Kalbar	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Bank, kas yang dibatasi penggunaannya dan pelanggan logam mulia/Cash in banks, restricted cash and customer of precious metal
BNi dan/and BRI	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Bank, deposito berjangka, kas yang dibatasi penggunaannya, pelanggan logam mulia, pinjaman bank dan penempatan obligasi/Cash in banks, time deposits, restricted cash, customer of precious metal, bank borrowings and bonds placement
Mandiri	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Bank, deposito berjangka, jaminan atas pembelian bahan bakar, kas yang dibatasi penggunaannya, pelanggan logam mulia dan pinjaman bank/Cash in banks, time deposits, guarantee for fuel purchases, restricted cash, customer of precious metal and bank borrowings
PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia (Persero)	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Premi dan klaim asuransi/ Insurance premiums and claims
PT Pertamina Bina Medika IHC	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Penyertaan saham/Investment in shares

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33. INFORMASI PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

33. RELATED PARTIES INFORMATION (continued)

**c. Sifat hubungan dengan pihak-pihak berelasi
(lanjutan)**

c. The nature of the relationships (continued)

Pihak-pihak yang berelasi/ Related parties	Hubungan/ Relationships	Sifat transaksi/ Nature of transactions
Pertamina	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Pembelian barang dan jasa untuk kegiatan produksi, pelanggan logam mulia dan penempatan obligasi/Purchases of goods and services for production activities, customer of precious metal and bonds placement
PT Brantas Abipraya (Persero) dan/and WIKA	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Pembelian barang untuk kegiatan produksi, belanja modal dan jasa konstruksi/Purchases of goods for production activities, capital expenditure and construction services
PT Dahana (Persero)	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Pembelian barang untuk kegiatan produksi, dan belanja modal/Purchases of goods for production activities and capital expenditure
PT Petrokimia Gresik	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Pembelian bahan baku/Raw material purchases
PT Waskita Karya (Persero) Tbk	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Pelanggan logam mulia dan jasa konstruksi/Customers of precious metal and construction services
Perum Jasa Tirta I	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Jasa pengelolaan sumber daya air/Water management services
BUMD Perdana Cipta Mandiri, PT Pelindo (Persero) dan/and	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Jasa pengangkutan dan pembelian barang dan jasa/Transportation services and purchase of goods and services
KAI	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Pengangkutan batubara/Coal transportation
PT Semen Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Pelanggan logam mulia dan penempatan obligasi/Customer of precious metal and bonds placement
PT Pupuk Sriwidjaja Palembang	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Pelanggan logam mulia dan penjualan batubara/Customer of precious metal and coal sales
DP Antam dan/and DPBA	Entitas sepengendali/Entity under common control	Pengelolaan dana pensiun/Pension fund management
Yakespen Antam	Entitas sepengendali/Entity under common control	Penyelenggara program kesehatan pascakerja/Provider of post-employment medical benefit
Medika Yakespen Utama	Entitas sepengendali/Entity under common control	Penyelenggara jasa kesehatan/Provider of medical services
BNI Life, DPLK BRI, DPLK BNI	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Penyelenggara program pensiun/Provider of pension benefits
PT Asuransi Jiwasraya dan/and PT IFG Life	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Penempatan dana aset program/Plan assets placement
PTIP dan/and PT Semen Baturaja (Persero) Tbk	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Penjualan batubara/Coal sales

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33. INFORMASI PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

33. RELATED PARTIES INFORMATION (continued)

**c. Sifat hubungan dengan pihak-pihak berelasi
(lanjutan)**

c. The nature of the relationships (continued)

Pihak-pihak yang berelasi/ Related parties	Hubungan/ Relationships	Sifat transaksi/ Nature of transactions
PLN	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Pembelian barang dan jasa untuk kegiatan produksi, pelanggan logam mulia, penjualan batubara, penjualan dan pemakaian listrik dan penempatan obligasi/ <i>Purchases of goods & services for production activities, customer of precious metal, coal sales, electricity sales and usage and bonds placement</i>
INUKI, PT PAL, SK	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Piutang lain-lain/ <i>Other receivables</i>
PT Pertagas Niaga dan/and PT Pertamina Gas	Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity	Pembelian barang dan jasa untuk kegiatan produksi/ <i>Purchases of goods and services for production activities</i>
PT Freeport Indonesia	Entitas sepengendali/ <i>Entity under common control</i>	Pelanggan logam mulia/ <i>Customer of precious metal</i>
NHM	Entitas asosiasi Grup/ <i>An associate of the Group</i>	Pelanggan logam mulia dan pembelian barang untuk kegiatan produksi/ <i>Customer of precious metal and purchases of goods for production activities</i>
MJIS	Entitas asosiasi Grup/ <i>An associate of the Group</i>	Pinjaman berbunga/ <i>Interest bearing loan</i>
PT Peralife Insurance	Entitas asosiasi Grup/ <i>An associate of the Group</i>	Penempatan dana aset program/ <i>Plan assets placement</i>
BPI	Entitas ventura bersama Grup/ <i>A joint venture of the Group</i>	Penjualan batubara/ <i>Coal sales</i>
HBAP dan/and PT Bukit Asam Transpacific Railway	Entitas ventura bersama Grup/ <i>A joint venture of the Group</i>	Piutang lain-lain/ <i>Other receivables</i>
Timah Nigeria Limited	Entitas ventura bersama Grup/ <i>A joint venture of the Group</i>	Penggantian biaya sebelum operasi/ <i>Pre-operation cost reimbursement</i>
PT Menara Antam Sejahtera	Entitas anak Dana Pensiun Antam/ <i>Subsidiary of Dana Pensiun Antam</i>	Penyewaan ruang kantor jasa pemeliharaan dan kebersihan/ <i>Rental of office space, maintenance and cleaning services</i>

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34. PERJANJIAN PENTING, IKATAN DAN KONTINJENSI

a. Perjanjian Pemegang Saham PTFI antara PT Indonesia Papua Metal dan Mineral, FCX dan Perusahaan

Sesuai dengan perjanjian pemegang saham yang telah ditandatangani antara Perusahaan, PTII (IPMM), PTFI, dan FCX setelah penyelesaian Akuisisi Saham PTFI tanggal 21 Desember 2018, bahwa antara selesainya Akuisisi Saham PTFI dan pada tanggal yang jatuh lebih awal antara (i) 31 Desember 2022 atau (ii) produksi kumulatif dan penjualan emas dan tembaga PTFI melebihi jumlah yang telah ditentukan ("Periode Awal"), Perusahaan dan FCX akan mempertahankan hak ekonomi atas pendapatan dan pembagian biaya sehubungan dengan PTFI dengan cara yang sama seolah-olah usaha patungan antara PTFI dengan PTRTI masih ada. Setelah Periode Awal, pengaturan hak ekonomi atas pendapatan dan pembagian biaya sehubungan dengan PTFI akan mencerminkan kepemilikan ekuitas Perusahaan dan FCX di PTFI.

b. Perjanjian penjualan

Grup mempunyai berbagai komitmen untuk menjual produk-produknya kepada beberapa pelanggan pada jumlah yang disepakati oleh kedua belah pihak sesuai dengan yang dinyatakan dalam perjanjian yang ditandatangani dengan pelanggan terkait. Secara umum, harga jual yang disepakati dengan pelanggan adalah harga berdasarkan beberapa harga acuan yang disesuaikan dengan faktor-faktor tertentu. Penyesuaian harga jual bervariasi antar pelanggan tergantung pada hal-hal seperti spesifikasi produk yang diminta, biaya *handling*, perbedaan ongkos angkut, mekanisme pembayaran, dll. Penyerahan produk akan dilakukan secara berkala selama jangka waktu tertentu sebagaimana disepakati kedua belah pihak.

34. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS, COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

a. PTFI Shareholders Agreement among PT Indonesia Papua Metal dan Mineral, FCX and the Company

Pursuant to a shareholders agreement which has been entered into between the Company, PTII (IPMM), PTFI and FCX after the completion of PTFI Share Acquisition on 21 December 2018, it is contemplated that, between the completion of the PTFI Share Acquisition and the earlier of (i) 31 December 2022 or (ii) PTFI's cumulative production and sales of gold and copper exceeding predetermined amounts (the "Initial Period"), the Company and FCX will retain the economic rights to revenue and cost sharing arrangements in relation to PTFI in the same manner as though PTFI's joint venture with PTRTI was still in place. Following the Initial Period, it is intended that the economic rights to revenue and cost sharing arrangements in relation to PTFI will reflect the Company's and FCX's respective equity interests in PTFI.

b. Sales agreements

The Group has various commitments to sell its products to various customers at specified agreed quantities based on the agreements signed by the Group with those customers. Generally, the selling price agreed with customers is based on several indices as adjusted with certain factors. The selling price adjustments vary between customers, which depend on factors such as the specification of the requested products, handling costs, freight differential, terms of payment, etc. The products will be periodically delivered for the periods as agreed between both parties.

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34. PERJANJIAN PENTING, IKATAN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

c. Piutang belum tertagihkan PT Prima Alloy Steel Universal Tbk

Sejak tahun 2018 Perusahaan dan PT Prima Alloy Steel Universal Tbk (PT PRAS) menandatangani kontrak penjualan Produk Aluminium dengan metode pembayaran menggunakan fasilitas perbankan. Namun dikarenakan kondisi Pandemi Covid-19 sejak 2021 PT PRAS mulai kesulitan melakukan pembayaran.

Di tahun 2021 Perusahaan mulai melakukan pencadangan kerugian penurunan piutang usaha yang belum dapat tertagih dengan total nilai provisi hingga 31 Desember 2023 sebesar AS\$8.294.483.

Perusahaan telah melakukan beberapa upaya penagihan piutang dari PT PRAS sebagai berikut:

Pada 20 Juni 2023, salah satu kreditur PT PRAS yaitu PT JACCS Mitra Pinasthika Mustika Finance Indonesia mengajukan permohonan Penundaan Kewajiban Pembayaran Utang (PKPU) kepada PT PRAS di Pengadilan Niaga pada Pengadilan Negeri Surabaya yang telah diregister dengan perkara No.63/Pdt.Sus-PKPU/2023/PN.Niaga.Sby, dimana PT PRAS ditetapkan dalam keadaan PKPU Sementara oleh Majelis Hakim Pengadilan Niaga pada Pengadilan Negeri Surabaya pada tanggal 8 Agustus 2023 yang telah diumumkan di surat kabar nasional pada tanggal 11 Agustus 2023. Melalui pengumuman tersebut, disampaikan bahwa jadwal pengajuan tagihan bagi para kreditor PT PRAS sampai dengan tanggal 24 Agustus 2023. Atas dasar ini, pada 21 Agustus 2023, Perusahaan menunjuk Fernandes Partnership sebagai kuasa hukum untuk mewakili dan mendampingi Perusahaan dalam proses PKPU ini dan kemudian pada 23 Agustus 2023 Perusahaan mendaftarkan tagihan sebesar Rp135.249 juta atau senilai AS\$8,910,861 (kurs Rp15.178), yang terdiri atas Pokok Rp124.313 juta; Bunga Rp1.900 juta; dan Denda Rp9.036 juta ke Tim Pengurus PT PRAS (Dalam PKPU).

34. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS, COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

c. Uncollectible receivables PT Prima Alloy Steel Universal Tbk

Since 2018 the Company and PT Prima Alloy Steel Universal Tbk (PT PRAS) have signed a sales contract for Aluminum Products with a payment method using banking facilities. However, due to the Covid-19 pandemic since 2021, PT PRAS has begun to have difficulty making payments.

In 2021 the Company began providing provisions for impairment losses on uncollectible trade receivables with a total provision amounting to US\$8,294,483 until 31 December 2023.

The Company has made several efforts to collect receivables from PT PRAS as follows:

On 20 June 2023, one of PT PRAS's creditors, namely PT JACCS Mitra Pinasthika Mustika Finance Indonesia, submitted a request for Postponement of Debt Payment Obligations (PKPU) to PT PRAS at the Commercial Court at the Surabaya District Court which was registered in case No.63/Pdt.Sus- PKPU/2023/PN.Niaga.Sby, where PT PRAS was determined to be in a temporary PKPU state by the Panel of Judges of the Commercial Court at the Surabaya District Court on 8 August 2023 which was announced in the national newspaper on August 11 2023. Through this announcement, it was conveyed that the schedule for submitting bills for PT PRAS creditors is until 24 August 2023. On this basis, on 21 August 2023, the Company appointed Fernandes Partnership as legal representative to represent and accompany the Company in this PKPU process and then on 23 August 2023 the Company registered the bill amounting to Rp135,249 million or US\$8,910,861 (exchange rate Rp15,178), consisting of principal of Rp124,313 million; Interest Rp1,900 million; and a fine of Rp9,036 million to the PT PRAS Management Team (In PKPU).

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34. PERJANJIAN PENTING, IKATAN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

c. Piutang belum tertagihkan PT Prima Alloy Steel Universal Tbk (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan hasil pemungutan suara (voting) atas permohonan perpanjangan PKPU Tetap dan hasil pemungutan suara (voting) atas proposal perdamaian dari PT PRAS terhadap seluruh Kreditor, yang dilaksanakan dalam Rapat Para Kreditor tanggal 23 Februari 2024, persetujuan atas permohonan perpanjangan PKPU Tetap maupun persetujuan atas proposal perdamaian tidak memenuhi kuorum sebagaimana diatur dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 37 Tahun 2004 tentang Kepailitan dan Penundaan Kewajiban Pembayaran Utang. Oleh karena itu, Majelis Hakim Pengadilan Niaga pada Pengadilan Negeri Surabaya menyatakan PT PRAS dalam keadaan pailit melalui putusan Pengadilan Niaga No.63/Pdt.Sus-PKPU/2023/PN.Niaga.Sby tertanggal 29 Februari 2024. Setelah PT PRAS dinyatakan pailit, maka selanjutnya dilakukan proses kepailitan atas PT PRAS dan pada tanggal 21 Maret 2024, Perusahaan mendaftarkan tagihan sebesar Rp141.750 juta atau senilai AS\$9,044,247. (kurs Rp15.673), yang terdiri atas Pokok Rp.127.6890 juta; Bunga Rp.1.962 juta; dan Denda Rp.12.098 juta ke Tim Kurator PT PRAS (Dalam Pailit), yang akan dilakukan pra-verifikasi pada tanggal 3 April 2024 dan verifikasi pada tanggal 5 April 2024. Pada saat penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini, PT PRAS masih dalam proses kepailitan.

Selain hal tersebut diatas sehubungan dengan PT PRAS memberikan warkat giro mundur yang tidak dapat dicairkan oleh Perusahaan dengan berbagai alasan, Perusahaan melakukan upaya hukum pada tanggal 27 Februari 2024 dengan melaporkan pidana Djoko Sutrisno selaku Direktur Utama PT PRAS ke Kepolisian Daerah Sumatera Utara (POLDASU) dengan Nomor STTLP/B/225/II/2024/SPKT/POLDA SUMUT terkait dugaan tindak pidana penipuan/perbuatan curang. Pada saat penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini, laporan pidana tersebut masih dalam tahap proses.

34. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS, COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

c. Uncollectible receivables PT Prima Alloy Steel Universal Tbk (continued)

Based on the results of voting on the request for extension of the Permanent PKPU and the results of voting on the peace proposal from PT PRAS to all Creditors, which was held at the Creditors' Meeting on 23 February 2024, approval of the request for extension of the Permanent PKPU was also approved for the proposal. peace does not meet the quorum as regulated in Law Number 37 of 2004 concerning Bankruptcy and Postponement of Debt Payment Obligations. Therefore, the Panel of Judges at the Commercial Court at the Surabaya District Court declared PT PRAS bankrupt through the Commercial Court decision No.63/Pdt.Sus-PKPU/2023/PN.Niaga.Sby dated 29 February 2024. After PT PRAS was declared bankrupt, then bankruptcy proceedings were carried out for PT PRAS and on 21 March 2024, the Company registered a claim amounting to Rp141,750 million or US\$9,044,247. (exchange rate Rp 15,673), consisting of Principal Rp127,6890 million; Interest Rp1,962 million; and a fine of Rp12,098 million to the Curator Team of PT PRAS (In Bankruptcy), which will be pre-verified on 3 April 2024 and verified on 5 April 2024. As at the completion date of these consolidated financial statements, PT PRAS is still in the bankruptcy process.

In addition, in connection with PT PRAS providing post-dated giro documents which the Company could not cash out for various reasons, the Company took legal action on February 27 2024 by reporting the crime of Djoko Sutrisno as President Director of PT PRAS to the North Sumatra Regional Police (POLDASU) with Number STTLP/B/225/II/2024/SPKT/POLDA SUMUT related to alleged criminal acts of fraud/fraudulent acts. As at the completion date of these consolidated financial statements, the criminal report was still in the processing stage.

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34. PERJANJIAN PENTING, IKATAN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

d. Undang-undang No. 11 tahun 2020 dan Undang-undang No. 6 tahun 2023

Pada tanggal 5 Oktober 2020, DPR menyetujui Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja ("RUU Cipta Kerja") - yang biasa dikenal dengan "Undang-Undang Omnibus", yang kemudian ditandatangani Presiden pada tanggal 2 November 2020. Undang-Undang Omnibus mengamendemen lebih dari 75 undang-undang, dan mengharuskan pemerintah pusat untuk mengeluarkan lebih dari 30 peraturan pemerintah dan peraturan pelaksana lainnya yang harus dikeluarkan dalam waktu tiga bulan setelah diundangkan Undang-Undang Omnibus.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2023, telah diundangkan Undang-Undang No. 6/2023 yang menetapkan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang ("Perppu") No. 2/2022 menjadi Undang-Undang. Perppu No. 2/2022 telah ditetapkan pada tanggal 30 Desember 2022 sebagai tindak lanjut Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi No. 91/PUU-XVIII/2020 yang mengamanatkan perbaikan atas Undang-Undang No. 11/2020, di mana perubahan dan penggantian yang dilakukan, diantaranya, mengenai peningkatan ekosistem investasi dan kegiatan berusaha, ketenagakerjaan, kemudahan berusaha, dukungan riset dan inovasi, pengadaan tanah, dan kawasan ekonomi. Dengan berlakunya Undang-Undang No. 6/2023, terkonfirmasi bahwa Undang-Undang No. 11/2020 dicabut dan dinyatakan tidak berlaku. Manajemen berpendapat bahwa implementasi Undang-Undang No. 6/2023 tidak memiliki dampak signifikan pada kinerja keuangan Grup.

34. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS, COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

d. Law No. 11 of 2020 and Law No. 6 of 2023

On 5 October 2020, the Indonesian Parliament approved the Job Creation Law - commonly known as the "Omnibus Law", which was later signed by the President on 2 November 2020. The Omnibus Law amended more than 75 current laws and will require the central government to issue more than 30 government regulations and other implementing regulations which must be issued within three months of its enactment.

On 31 March 2023, Law No. 6/2023 which stipulated Government Regulation in lieu of Law ("Perppu") No. 2/2022 became law. Perppu No. 2/2022 was enacted on 30 December 2022 as a follow up to the Constitutional Court Decision No. 91/PUUXVIII/ 2020 which mandates improvements to Law No. 11/2020, where amendments and replacements were made among others, regarding improvements to the investment ecosystem and business activities, employment, ease of doing business, encouragement to research and innovation, land acquisition, and economic zones. With the enactment of Law No. 6/2023, Law No. 11/2020 was revoked and no longer valid. Management believes that the implementation of Law No. 6/2023 has no significant impact on the Group's financial performance.

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34. PERJANJIAN PENTING, IKATAN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

e. Undang-Undang Nomor 7/2021 tentang Harmonisasi Peraturan Perpajakan

Pada tanggal 29 Oktober 2021, Pemerintah Indonesia menerbitkan UU No. 7/2021 tentang Harmonisasi Peraturan Perpajakan ("UU HPP").

UU HPP mengatur diantaranya sebagai berikut: (i) instrument pajak baru yaitu pajak karbon, dengan tarif ditetapkan paling tinggi atau sama dengan harga karbon di pasar karbon per kilogram karbon dioksida ekuivalen (CO₂e) atau satuan yang setara. Dalam hal harga karbon di pasar karbon lebih rendah dari Rp 30,00 per kilogram CO₂e, maka tarif pajak karbon ditetapkan sebesar paling rendah dari Rp30,00 per kilogram CO₂e atau satuan yang setara; (ii) perubahan lapisan terendah dan penambahan lapisan penghasilan kena pajak dan tarif pajak penghasilan untuk orang pribadi yaitu a) sampai dengan Rp 60.000.000 dengan tarif pajak 5% dan b) sampai dengan di atas Rp 5.000.000.000 dengan tarif pajak 35%; (iii) Kenaikan tarif PPN sebesar 11% pada tanggal 1 April 2022 dan sebesar 12% yang mulai berlaku paling lambat pada tanggal 1 Januari 2025; (iv) menambahkan fungsi nomor induk penduduk sebagai nomor pokok wajib pajak; (v) emas batangan dikenai PPN, kecuali untuk kepentingan devisa negara (vi) adanya ketentuan mengenai program pengungkapan sukarela wajib pajak (*tax amnesty*). Program ini dimulai sejak 1 Januari 2022 sampai dengan 30 Juni 2022.

UU HPP mengubah beberapa undang-undang, yaitu sebagai berikut: (i) Undang-Undang No. 6 Tahun 1983 tentang Ketentuan Umum dan Tata Cara Perpajakan sebagaimana telah beberapa kali diubah terakhir dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja; (ii) Undang-Undang No. 7 Tahun 1983 tentang Pajak Penghasilan sebagaimana telah beberapa kali diubah terakhir dengan Undang-Undang No. 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja; (iii) Undang-Undang No. 8 Tahun 1983 tentang PPN Barang dan Jasa dan Pajak Penjualan atas Barang Mewah sebagaimana telah beberapa kali diubah terakhir dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 tentang UU Cipta Kerja; (iv) Undang-Undang No. 11 Tahun 1995 tentang Cukai sebagaimana terakhir diubah melalui Undang-Undang No. 39 Tahun 2007.

34. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS, COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

e. Law No. 7/2021 regarding Harmonisation of Tax Regulations

On 29 October 2021, the GoI issued Law No. 7/2021 concerning Harmonisation of Tax Regulations ("HPP Law").

The HPP Law regulates, including the following: (i) a new tax instrument, namely a carbon tax, with a tariff set at the highest or as the same as the carbon price in the carbon market per kilogram of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) or its equivalent unit. In the event that the carbon price in the carbon market is lower than Rp30.00 per kilogram CO₂e, then the carbon tax rate is set at a minimum of Rp30.00 per kilogram CO₂e or an equivalent unit; (ii) changes to the lowest layer and additions to taxable income and income tax rates for individuals, they are a) up to Rp 60,000,000 with a tax rate of 5% and b) up to above Rp 5,000,000,000 with a tax rate of 35%; (iii) Increase in VAT rate by 11% on 1 April 2022 and by 12% that will take effect no later than 1 January 2025; (iv) adding the function of the resident identification number as the taxpayer identification number; (v) gold bullion is subject to VAT, except for the interest of foreign exchange (vi) a stipulation regarding the taxpayer's voluntary disclosure program (*tax amnesty*). This program starts from 1 January 2022 up to 30 June 2022.

The HPP Law amends several laws, as follows: (i) Law No. 6 of 1983 concerning Tax General Stipulation and Procedures as amended several times, most recently by Law No. 11 year 2020 concerning Job Creation; (ii) Law Number 7 year 1983 concerning Income Tax as amended several times, most recently by Law No. 11 year 2020 concerning Job Creation; (iii) Law No. 8 year 1983 concerning VAT on Goods and Services and Sales Tax on Luxury Goods as amended several times, most recently by Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation Law; (iv) Law No. 11 year 1995 concerning Excise as last amended by Law No. 39 year 2007.

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f. Peraturan Pemerintah No. 50 tahun 2022

Pada tanggal 12 Desember 2022, Pemerintah telah menerbitkan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 50 tahun 2022 ("PP No. 50/2022") tentang Tata Cara Pelaksanaan Hak dan Pemenuhan Kewajiban Perpajakan.

PP No. 50/2022 mengatur tentang pembaruan pelaksanaan hak dan pemenuhan kewajiban perpajakan yang bertujuan untuk memberikan kepastian hukum, keadilan, kemudahan dan kejelasan kepada masyarakat dalam memahami ketentuan mengenai pelaksanaan hak dan pemenuhan kewajiban perpajakan, meliputi ketentuan pendaftaran Nomor Pokok Wajib Pajak dan integrasi data kependudukan dengan data perpajakan, pelaksanaan hak dan pemenuhan kewajiban perpajakan secara elektronik, serta ketentuan mengenai pelaksanaan hak dan pemenuhan kewajiban pajak karbon. Manajemen berpendapat bahwa implementasi peraturan ini tidak akan berdampak signifikan terhadap kinerja keuangan Grup.

Pada tanggal 20 Desember 2022, Pemerintah telah menerbitkan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 55 tahun 2022 ("PP No. 55/2022") tentang Penyesuaian Pengaturan dibidang Pajak Penghasilan.

PP No. 55/2022 mengatur antara lain administrasi perpajakan bagi Wajib Pajak dengan peredaran bruto tertentu dalam jangka waktu tertentu, pengecualian dari objek Pajak Penghasilan ("PPh"), biaya yang dapat dikurangkan dari penghasilan bruto dan penurunan tarif pajak penghasilan bagi Perusahaan Terbuka yang memenuhi persyaratan tertentu. Manajemen berpendapat bahwa implementasi peraturan ini tidak berdampak signifikan terhadap kinerja keuangan Grup.

34. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS, COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

f. Government Regulation No. 50 of 2022

On 12 December 2022, the Government issued Government Regulation No. 50 of 2022 ("GR No. 50/2022") concerning Procedures for the Implementation of Rights and Fulfilment of Tax Obligations.

GR No. 50/2022 stipulates renewal of implementation of rights and fulfilment of tax obligations, which aims to provide more legal certainty, justice, ease and clarity to the public in understanding the implementation of tax rights and the fulfilment of obligations, such as provisions for Tax Identity Number registration and integration of population data with taxation data, implementation of tax rights and the fulfilment of obligations electronically, as well as provisions regarding the implementation of rights and the fulfilment of carbon tax obligations. Management believes that the implementation of this regulation will not have a significant impact upon the Group's financial performance.

On 20 December 2022, the Government issued Government Regulation No. 55 of 2022 ("GR No. 55/2022") concerning the Adjustments to the Regulations in the field of Income Taxes.

GR No. 55/2022 regulates tax administration for taxpayers with a certain gross income within a certain period of time, exemptions from income tax ("PPh") objects, costs that can be deducted from gross income and reduced income tax rates for Public Companies that meet certain requirements. Management believes that the implementation of this regulation has no significant impact on the Group's financial performance.

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35. ASET KEUANGAN	DAN	LIABILITAS	35. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES
	Biaya perolehan diamortisasi/ <i>Amortised cost</i>	Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain/<i>Fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi/ <i>Fair value through profit or loss</i>
	Jumlah/ <i>Total</i>		
31 Desember 2023			31 December 2023
Aset keuangan			Financial assets
Kas dan setara kas	649.448.557	-	649.448.557 Cash and cash equivalents
Piutang usaha	45.932.902	-	45.932.902 Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain	4.707.204	-	4.707.204 Other receivables
Aset lainnya	79.121.594	-	79.121.594 Other assets
Jumlah	779.210.257	-	779.210.257 Total
Liabilitas keuangan			Financial liabilities
Utang usaha	16.434.086	-	16.434.086 Trade payables
Akrual	409.060.180	-	409.060.180 Accruals
Liabilitas sewa	2.622.060	-	2.622.060 Lease liabilities
Liabilitas lainnya	40.753.530	-	40.753.530 Other liabilities
Jumlah	468.869.856	-	468.869.856 Total
31 Desember 2022^{*)}			31 December 2022^{*)}
Aset keuangan			Financial assets
Kas dan setara kas	1.534.359.036	-	1.534.359.036 Cash and cash equivalents
Deposito berjangka	681.001.716	-	681.001.716 Time deposits
Piutang usaha	485.110.911	-	485.110.911 Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain	71.005.849	-	71.005.849 Other receivables
Aset keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	-	201.386.879	-
Piutang derivatif	-	-	8.844.633 Derivative receivables
Aset derivatif	-	-	36.224.566 Derivative assets
Aset lainnya	354.615.347	-	8.538.109 Other assets
Jumlah	3.126.092.859	201.386.879	53.607.308 3.381.087.046 Total
Liabilitas keuangan			Financial liabilities
Utang usaha	287.264.955	-	287.264.955 Trade payables
Akrual	492.509.440	-	492.509.440 Accruals
Liabilitas <i>supplier financing</i>	14.288.030	-	14.288.030 Supplier financing liabilities
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	828.492.658	-	828.492.658 Short-term bank borrowings
Pinjaman bank jangka panjang	980.850.613	-	980.850.613 Long-term bank borrowings
Utang obligasi	3.712.675.609	-	3.712.675.609 Bonds payable
Liabilitas sewa	102.519.039	-	102.519.039 Lease liabilities
Liabilitas lainnya	195.792.957	-	195.792.957 Other liabilities
Jumlah	6.614.393.301	-	6.614.393.301 Total

^{*)} Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

^{*)} As restated, refer to Note 5

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36. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN

(1) Faktor risiko keuangan

Berbagai aktivitas yang dilakukan membuat Grup terekspos terhadap berbagai risiko keuangan, termasuk dampak nilai tukar mata uang asing, tingkat harga komoditas dan tingkat bunga. Sistem manajemen risiko keseluruhan yang diimplementasikan Grup ditujukan untuk menghadapi ketidakpastian harga komoditas pasar keuangan dan untuk meminimalkan dampak yang tidak diharapkan pada kinerja keuangan Grup.

Manajemen risiko dijalankan oleh satuan kerja *risk management* yang bertanggung jawab langsung kepada Dewan Direksi. Dewan Direksi bertugas untuk menjamin kecukupan prosedur dan metodologi pengelolaan terhadap risiko-risiko keuangan, yang meliputi identifikasi risiko secara akurat, pengukuran, pemantauan dan pengendalian risiko keuangan.

a. Risiko harga komoditas

Harga komoditas sangat tidak stabil seiring perubahan permintaan dan penawaran pelanggan. Saat ini terdapat risiko yang sangat tinggi bahwa harga produk Grup (seperti batubara, emas, timah, aluminium, feronikel) akan mengalami fluktuasi yang cukup signifikan. Walaupun basis pelanggan Grup terdiversifikasi dan tidak tergantung pada satu pasar atau negara saja, pendapatan Grup tetap dapat mengalami dampak negatif dari menurunnya harga komoditas.

Grup berkeyakinan bahwa cara mengelola risiko atas harga komoditas yang paling cepat adalah dengan menurunkan biaya produksi. Grup memiliki rencana untuk terus melakukan efisiensi antara lain dengan peremajaan alat-alat produksi, komitmen untuk menggunakan bahan bakar yang lebih murah seperti gas alam, batubara atau tenaga air. Sebagai tambahan, Grup juga menggunakan harga rata-rata untuk periode tertentu untuk penjualan beberapa produknya.

36. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(1) Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices and interest rates. The Group's overall risk management system focuses on the unpredictability of commodity prices in financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group.

Risk management is carried out by the risk management task force that is directly responsible to the Board of Directors. The Board ensures the sufficiency of all procedures and methodology of financial risk management, which consists of accuracy of risk identification, measurement, monitoring and financial risk control.

a. Commodity price risks

Commodity prices are very unstable due to changes in supply and demand from customers. Currently, there is a high risk that prices of the Group's products (i.e. coal, gold, tin, aluminium, ferronickel) will fluctuate significantly. Although the Group has diversified customers and does not depend on a specific market or country, the Group's revenue could be negatively impacted by the decrease in commodity prices.

The Group believes that the fastest way to manage the commodity price risk is by decreasing the production costs. The Group has plans to continuously reduce its costs by, among other things, revitalising its production facilities and its commitment to use cheaper fuel sources, such as natural gas, coal, or hydro power. In addition, the Group also uses average prices for certain periods to sell some of its products.

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36. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

(1) Faktor risiko keuangan (lanjutan)

b. Risiko mata uang asing

Risiko mata uang adalah risiko dimana nilai wajar atau arus kas masa datang dari suatu instrumen keuangan akan berfluktuasi akibat perubahan nilai tukar mata uang asing. Eksposur Grup terhadap fluktuasi nilai tukar terutama berasal dari kas dan setara kas, deposito berjangka, piutang usaha, piutang lain-lain, aset keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain, utang usaha, akrual, pinjaman bank, liabilitas sewa, utang obligasi dan utang lain-lain.

Keterkaitan dari fluktuasi harga produk Grup sesuai dengan harga yang diperdagangkan di pasar internasional dengan fluktuasi nilai tukar mata uang dianggap sebagai lindung nilai alami untuk mengurangi risiko mata uang asing Grup.

Jika nilai tukar Rupiah melemah atau menguat sebesar 5% dibandingkan dengan nilai tukar mata uang Dolar AS, atau sebaliknya, pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 (dengan semua variabel lainnya dianggap tidak berubah), maka laba sebelum pajak penghasilan konsolidasian Grup untuk tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2023 akan menurun atau meningkat sebesar US\$7.734, terutama berasal dari kerugian atau keuntungan atas penjabaran liabilitas neto yang didenominasi dalam mata uang asing pada tanggal pelaporan.

36. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(1) Financial risk factors (continued)

b. Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to exchange rate fluctuations results primarily from cash and cash equivalents, time deposits, trade receivables, other receivables, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, trade payables, accruals, bank borrowings, lease liabilities, bonds payable and other liabilities.

The linkage of the price fluctuations of the Group's products following the prices traded on international markets with the fluctuations in currency exchange rates is considered a natural hedge for reducing the Group's foreign currency risk.

If the Rupiah weakens or strengthens by 5% as compared to the US Dollar or vice versa, on 31 December 2023 (assuming all other variables remain unchanged), the consolidated profit before tax of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023 will decrease or increase approximately by US\$7,734, mainly as a result of foreign exchange losses or gains on the translation of the net liabilities denominated in foreign currency as at the reporting date.

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36. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

(1) Faktor risiko keuangan (lanjutan)

c. Risiko suku bunga

Risiko suku bunga adalah risiko dimana nilai wajar atau arus kas masa datang dari suatu instrumen keuangan akan berfluktuasi akibat perubahan suku bunga pasar. Eksposur Grup terhadap risiko perubahan suku bunga pasar terutama terkait dengan kas dan setara kas dan deposito berjangka.

d. Risiko kredit

Risiko kredit adalah risiko dimana salah satu pihak akan gagal memenuhi kewajiban kontraktualnya.

Grup mempunyai kebijakan dan prosedur kredit untuk memastikan evaluasi kredit yang berkesinambungan dan pemantauan saldo secara aktif. Grup mengelola risiko kredit yang terkait dengan simpanan di bank dengan memonitor reputasi, peringkat kredit dan membatasi risiko agregat dari masing-masing pihak. Untuk mengelola risiko kredit terkait dengan piutang usaha, Grup melakukan hubungan usaha hanya dengan pihak ketiga yang diakui dan kredibel. Grup memiliki kebijakan salah satunya melakukan perdagangan secara kredit harus melalui prosedur verifikasi kredit dan ketentuan pembayaran melalui SKBDN maupun *letter of credit* dan memiliki kebijakan yang jelas dalam pemilihan pelanggan serta perjanjian yang mengikat secara hukum untuk transaksi komoditas mineral. Sebagai tambahan, saldo piutang dipantau secara terus menerus untuk mengurangi risiko piutang yang tidak tertagih.

36. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(1) Financial risk factors (continued)

c. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group is exposed to the risk of changes in market interest rates that relate primarily to its cash and cash equivalents and time deposits.

d. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will fail to discharge its contractual obligation.

The Group has put in place credit policies and procedures to ensure ongoing credit evaluation and active account monitoring. The Group manages its credit risk exposure from its deposits in banks by monitoring banks reputations, credit ratings and limiting the aggregate risk to any individual counterparty. In order to manage the credit risk related to trade receivables, the Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. One of the Group's policy is that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures and terms of payment either through SKBDN or a letter of credit and have clear policies on the selection of customers, as well as having legally binding agreements in place for mineral commodity transactional sales. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis in order to reduce the exposure to bad debts.

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36. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

(1) Faktor risiko keuangan (lanjutan)

d. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

Saldo dari piutang usaha dan piutang lain-lain adalah sebagai berikut:

	Jumlah kotor/ Gross amount	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ Impaired	Jumlah bersih/Net amount Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ Neither past due nor impaired	Telah jatuh tempo tetapi tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/Past due but not impaired	Jumlah bersih/ Net amount
31 Desember 2023					
Piutang usaha	54.227.386	(8.294.484)	44.164.290	1.768.612	45.932.902
Piutang lain-lain					
- Pihak ketiga	10.854.040	(9.150.841)	1.703.199	-	1.703.199
- Pihak berelasi	5.352.215	(2.348.210)	3.004.005	-	3.004.005
Jumlah	70.433.641	(19.793.535)	48.871.494	1.768.612	50.640.106
31 Desember 2022*)					
Piutang usaha	532.200.369	(47.089.378)	292.071.706	193.039.285	485.110.991
Piutang lain-lain					
- Pihak ketiga	81.852.330	(14.745.407)	66.904.647	202.276	67.106.923
- Pihak berelasi	26.384.019	(22.485.093)	1.827.983	2.070.943	3.898.926
Jumlah	640.436.718	(84.319.878)	360.804.336	195.312.504	556.116.840
1 Januari 2022*)					
Piutang usaha	600.705.725	(58.422.594)	396.991.520	145.291.611	542.283.131
Piutang lain-lain					
- Pihak ketiga	57.058.098	(14.864.531)	42.093.770	99.797	42.193.567
- Pihak berelasi	26.956.620	(23.449.086)	1.969.725	1.537.809	3.507.534
Jumlah	684.720.443	(96.736.211)	441.055.015	146.929.217	587.984.232

e. Risiko likuiditas

Risiko likuiditas adalah risiko dimana Grup tidak dapat memenuhi kewajiban pembayaran pada saat jatuh tempo. Grup telah menelaah, memantau, serta menetapkan kebijakan syarat pembayaran yang sesuai dengan penerimaan penjualan Grup. Secara umum, kebutuhan dana untuk pelunasan kewajiban yang jatuh tempo diperoleh dari pelunasan piutang usaha dari pelanggan, kas dan setara kas serta deposito berjangka yang dimiliki oleh Grup serta melalui fleksibilitas penggunaan pinjaman bank dan pinjaman lainnya.

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

36. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(1) Financial risk factors (continued)

d. Credit risk (continued)

The balances of the trade receivables and other receivables are as follows:

	Jumlah kotor/ Gross amount	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ Impaired	Jumlah bersih/Net amount Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ Neither past due nor impaired	Telah jatuh tempo tetapi tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/Past due but not impaired	Jumlah bersih/ Net amount
31 Desember 2023					
Trade receivables	54.227.386	(8.294.484)	44.164.290	1.768.612	45.932.902
Other receivables					
Third parties -	10.854.040	(9.150.841)	1.703.199	-	1.703.199
Related parties -	5.352.215	(2.348.210)	3.004.005	-	3.004.005
Total	70.433.641	(19.793.535)	48.871.494	1.768.612	50.640.106
31 Desember 2022*)					
Trade receivables	532.200.369	(47.089.378)	292.071.706	193.039.285	485.110.991
Other receivables					
Third parties -	81.852.330	(14.745.407)	66.904.647	202.276	67.106.923
Related parties -	26.384.019	(22.485.093)	1.827.983	2.070.943	3.898.926
Total	640.436.718	(84.319.878)	360.804.336	195.312.504	556.116.840
1 Januari 2022*)					
Trade receivables	600.705.725	(58.422.594)	396.991.520	145.291.611	542.283.131
Other receivables					
Third parties -	57.058.098	(14.864.531)	42.093.770	99.797	42.193.567
Related parties -	26.956.620	(23.449.086)	1.969.725	1.537.809	3.507.534
Total	684.720.443	(96.736.211)	441.055.015	146.929.217	587.984.232

e. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its obligations when they are due. The Group has reviewed, monitored and set the policy of terms of payments in accordance with the proceeds from the Group's sales. In general, funding to pay the due obligations comes from the settlement of trade receivables from customers, cash and cash equivalents as well as the time deposits of the Group and flexibility through bank loans and other borrowings.

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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36. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

(1) Faktor risiko keuangan (lanjutan)

e. Risiko likuiditas (lanjutan)

Tabel dibawah ini merupakan profil liabilitas keuangan Grup berdasarkan kontrak pembayaran.

	Kurang dari 3 bulan/ <i>Less than 3 months</i>	3 bulan- 1 tahun/ <i>3 months - 1 year</i>	1 - 5 tahun/ <i>1 - 5 years</i>	Di atas 5 tahun/ <i>More than 5 years</i>	Jumlah/ <i>Total</i>
31 Desember 2023					
Utang usaha	16.434.086	-	-	-	16.434.086
Akrual	409.060.180	-	-	-	409.060.180
Bonus karyawan dan tantiem	32.253.403	-	-	-	32.253.403
Liabilitas sewa	-	2.134.071	487.989	-	2.662.060
Liabilitas lainnya	-	5.825.477	34.928.053	-	40.753.530
Jumlah	457.747.669	7.959.548	35.416.042	-	501.163.259
31 Desember 2022*)					
Utang usaha	287.264.955	-	-	-	287.264.955
Akrual	492.509.440	-	-	-	492.509.440
Bonus karyawan dan tantiem	150.122.751	-	-	-	150.122.751
Liabilitas <i>supplier financing</i>	14.288.030	-	-	-	14.288.030
Liabilitas sewa	8.998.347	16.449.495	86.611.595	-	112.059.437
Pinjaman bank	105.707.393	71.222.300	1.717.273.854	17.196.300	1.911.399.847
Utang obligasi	1.120.781	525.800.903	1.715.678.279	3.788.540.716	6.031.140.679
Liabilitas lainnya	57.759.202	2.338.376	46.522.154	-	106.619.732
Jumlah	1.117.770.899	615.811.074	3.566.085.882	3.805.737.016	9.105.404.871
1 Januari 2022*)					
Utang usaha	279.795.150	-	-	-	279.795.150
Akrual	291.518.817	-	-	-	291.518.817
Bonus karyawan dan tantiem	126.518.186	-	-	-	126.518.186
Liabilitas <i>supplier financing</i>	71.189.151	-	-	-	71.189.151
Liabilitas sewa	10.968.183	33.461.770	58.183.194	1.376.621	103.989.768
Pinjaman bank	228.894.246	550.480.692	907.841.404	180.315.649	1.867.531.992
Utang obligasi	2.833.695	365.897.050	2.893.593.875	5.168.279.277	8.430.603.897
Liabilitas lainnya	102.358.610	-	3.031.397	-	105.390.006
Jumlah	1.114.076.038	949.839.512	3.862.649.870	5.349.971.547	11.276.536.967

(2) Manajemen permodalan

Grup bertujuan untuk mencapai struktur modal yang optimal untuk memenuhi tujuan usaha, di antaranya dengan mempertahankan rasio modal yang sehat dan memaksimalkan nilai pemegang saham.

Direksi Grup secara berkala melakukan review struktur permodalan Grup. Sebagai bagian dari review ini, Dewan Direksi mempertimbangkan biaya permodalan dan risiko yang berhubungan dan arahan dari pemegang saham.

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

36. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(1) Financial risk factors (continued)

e. Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on the contractual payment maturities.

	<i>Less than 3 months</i>	<i>3 months - 1 year</i>	<i>1 - 5 years</i>	<i>More than 5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
31 December 2023					
Trade payables	16,434,086	-	-	-	16,434,086
Accruals	409,060,180	-	-	-	409,060,180
Employee bonus and tantiem	32,253,403	-	-	-	32,253,403
Lease liabilities	-	2,134,071	487,989	-	2,662,060
Other liabilities	-	5,825,477	34,928,053	-	40,753,530
Total	457,747,669	7,959,548	35,416,042	-	501,163,259
31 December 2022*)					
Trade payables	287,264,955	-	-	-	287,264,955
Accruals	492,509,440	-	-	-	492,509,440
Employee bonus and tantiem	150,122,751	-	-	-	150,122,751
Supplier financing liabilities	14,288,030	-	-	-	14,288,030
Lease liabilities	8,998,347	16,449,495	86,611,595	-	112,059,437
Bank borrowings	105,707,393	71,222,300	1,717,273,854	17,196,300	1,911,399,847
Bonds payable	1,120,781	525,800,903	1,715,678,279	3,788,540,716	6,031,140,679
Other liabilities	57,759,202	2,338,376	46,522,154	-	106,619,732
Total	1,117,770,899	615,811,074	3,566,085,882	3,805,737,016	9,105,404,871
1 January 2022*)					
Trade payables	279,795,150	-	-	-	279,795,150
Accruals	291,518,817	-	-	-	291,518,817
Employee bonus and tantiem	126,518,186	-	-	-	126,518,186
Supplier financing liabilities	71,189,151	-	-	-	71,189,151
Lease liabilities	10,968,183	33,461,770	58,183,194	1,376,621	103,989,768
Bank borrowings	228,894,246	550,480,692	907,841,404	180,315,649	1,867,531,992
Bonds payable	2,833,695	365,897,050	2,893,593,875	5,168,279,277	8,430,603,897
Other liabilities	102,358,610	-	3,031,397	-	105,390,006
Total	1,114,076,038	949,839,512	3,862,649,870	5,349,971,547	11,276,536,967

(2) Capital management

The Group aims to achieve an optimal capital structure in pursuit of its business objectives, which include maintaining healthy capital ratios and maximising shareholder value.

The Directors of the Group periodically review the Group's capital structure. As part of this review, the Board of Directors consider the cost of capital and the related risks and direction from shareholders.

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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36. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

(2) Manajemen permodalan (lanjutan)

Konsisten dengan entitas lain dalam industri, Grup memonitor modal dengan dasar rasio utang terhadap modal. Rasio ini dihitung dengan membagi jumlah utang dengan jumlah modal. Utang merupakan jumlah liabilitas pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian. Modal terdiri dari seluruh komponen ekuitas yang ada sebagaimana jumlah dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

Rasio utang terhadap modal Grup adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/ December 2023
Jumlah liabilitas	510.351.484
Jumlah ekuitas	<u>2.018.486.391</u>
Rasio utang terhadap modal	<u>0,25:1</u>

(3) Estimasi nilai wajar

Nilai wajar adalah suatu jumlah dimana suatu aset dapat dipertukarkan atau suatu liabilitas diselesaikan antara pihak yang memahami dan berkeinginan untuk melakukan transaksi wajar.

Instrumen keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian dan pengukuran nilai wajarnya diungkapkan dengan tingkatan hierarki pengukuran nilai wajar sebagai berikut:

- Tingkat 1: harga kuotasian (tidak disesuaikan) dalam pasar aktif untuk liabilitas yang identik.
- Tingkat 2: input selain harga kuotasian yang termasuk dalam tingkat 1 yang dapat diobservasi untuk liabilitas, baik secara langsung (misalnya harga) atau secara tidak langsung (misalnya turunan dari harga).
- Tingkat 3: input untuk liabilitas yang bukan berdasarkan data pasar yang dapat diobservasi (input yang tidak dapat diobservasi).

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

36. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(2) Capital management (continued)

Consistent with other entities in the industry, the Group monitors capital on the basis of the debt-to-equity ratio. This ratio is calculated as debt divided by total capital. Debt is calculated as the total liabilities shown in the consolidated statement of financial position. Total capital is the equity that is shown in the consolidated statements of financial position.

The debt-to-equity ratios of the Group are as follows:

	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	
Jumlah liabilitas	7.569.872.354	Total liabilities
Jumlah ekuitas	<u>7.008.231.580</u>	Total equity
Rasio utang terhadap modal	<u>1,08:1</u>	Debt-to-equity ratio

(3) Fair value estimation

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

Financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the consolidated statement of financial position date and the corresponding fair value are disclosed by the level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than the quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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36. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

(3) Estimasi nilai wajar (lanjutan)

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa nilai tercatat aset dan liabilitas keuangan lancar yang dicatat sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian mendekati nilai wajarnya karena bersifat jangka pendek. Untuk informasi mengenai nilai wajar dari aset dan liabilitas keuangan tidak lancar, telah dijelaskan di catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian terkait.

36. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(3) Fair value estimation (continued)

Management considers that the carrying amounts of the current financial assets and the financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values because of their short-term maturities. The information related to the fair value of non-current assets and liabilities has been explained in the respective notes to the consolidated financial statements.

37. INFORMASI ARUS KAS

a. Transaksi nonkas

	31 Desember/ December 2023
Pengembalian modal saham	3.607.926.973
Restrukturisasi antar entitas pengendali melalui dividen, salinghapus aset dan utang, penambahan modal disetor dan selisih kurs	1.196.537.474
Penambahan aset tetap melalui sewa, akrual, hutang retensi dan kapitalisasi bunga pinjaman	401.484.172

37. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

a. Non-cash transactions

	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	
	-	Return of share capital
		Restructuring of entities under common control through dividend, off-setting asset liabilities, additional paid-in capital and foreign exchange
	-	Addition of fixed assets through leases, accrual, retention payables and capitalisation of loan interest
	33.846.382	

**b. Rekonsiliasi liabilitas yang timbul dari
aktivitas pendanaan**

**b. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from
financing activities**

31 Desember/December 2023						
	Saldo awal/ Beginning balance	Penerimaan pendanaan/ Proceeds from financing	Pembayaran pendanaan/ Repayment of financing	Dekonsolidasi/ Deconsolidation	Biaya yang belum diamortisasi/ Unamortised costs	Keuntungan selisih kurs/ Foreign exchange gain
Liabilitas sewa/ Lease liabilities	102.519.039	-	(5.618.632)	(94.313.245)	-	34.898
						2.622.060
31 Desember/December 2022*)						
	Saldo awal/ Beginning balance	Penerimaan pendanaan/ Proceeds from financing	Pembayaran pendanaan/ Repayment of financing	Lain-lain/ Others*	Biaya yang belum diamortisasi/ Unamortised costs	Keuntungan selisih kurs/ Foreign exchange gain
Liabilitas sewa/ Lease liabilities	90.346.135	-	(5.018.569)	27.630.922	-	(10.439.449)
						102.519.039

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

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38. KEPENTINGAN NONPENGENDALI

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, komposisi kepentingan nonpengendali adalah sebagai berikut:

38. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the non-controlling interests are as follows:

	<u>31 Desember/ December 2023</u>	<u>31 Desember/ December 2022*)</u>	<u>1 Januari/ January 2022*)</u>	
Bukit Asam	-	761.823.382	705.622.153	Bukit Asam
Antam	-	539.966.037	527.820.260	Antam
Timah	-	224.845.364	227.313.307	Timah
BAI	25.694.963	-	-	BAI
Jumlah	<u>25.694.963</u>	<u>1.526.634.783</u>	<u>1.460.755.720</u>	Total

*) Disajikan kembali, lihat Catatan 5

*) As restated, refer to Note 5

39. PENURUNAN NILAI DARI ASET NON-KEUANGAN

BAI

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, manajemen melakukan kajian atas indikasi penurunan nilai sesuai dengan PSAK 48, dan mengidentifikasi indikator penurunan nilai untuk proyek SGAR.

Berdasarkan pengujian penurunan nilai yang dilakukan, manajemen menyimpulkan bahwa tidak terdapat kerugian penurunan nilai yang perlu dicatat karena pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 nilai terpulihkan proyek SGAR lebih tinggi daripada nilai tercatatnya sebesar Rp10.461.837.988 yang terdiri dari aset tetap dan uang muka proyek. Pada tahun 2022, Perusahaan mengakui kerugian penurunan nilai pada aset tetap sebesar RP78.125.467.

Pengukuran jumlah terpulihkan proyek SGAR pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 ditentukan berdasarkan "Nilai wajar dikurangi biaya pelepasan", yang dikategorikan sebagai nilai wajar tingkat 3 dalam hierarki nilai wajar, dengan menggunakan model arus kas yang tersedia dari pendanaan proyek (project finance). Manajemen tidak melakukan pembalikan atas penurunan nilai aset tetap tahun 2022 dikarenakan proyek SGAR belum beroperasi.

Asumsi utama yang digunakan dalam pengujian penurunan nilai proyek SGAR pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Periode arus kas	2024-2044	2023-2044
Kapasitas produksi tahunan	1,000kt	1,000kt
Harga jual alumina/ton	US\$384 - US\$604	US\$391 - US\$591
Tingkat diskonto	9.85% - 11.45%*	10.08%

*sebelum periode pembebasan pajak 2024-2034 (9,85%), periode pembebasan pajak 2035-2037 (11,45%), setelah periode pembebasan pajak 2038-2044 (10,65%).

39. IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

BAI

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, management performed assessment on impairment triggering events in accordance with SFAS 48, and identified indicator of impairment in the SGAR project.

Based on the impairment assessment, management concluded that there was no impairment loss that needed to be recorded because on 31 December 2023 the recoverable amount of the SGAR project was higher than the carrying value of IDR 10,461,837,988 which consisted of fixed assets and advances project. In 2022, the Company recognized an impairment loss on fixed assets amounting to IDR 78,125,467.

The measurement of recoverable amount of SGAR project as at 31 December 2023 was determined based on "Fair value less cost of disposal", which is classified as fair value level 3 in the fair value hierarchy, that used cash flows available from project finance. Management will not reverse the impairment loss on the Company's fixed assets in 2022 due to the SGAR project is not yet operate.

The key assumptions used in the impairment test for the SGAR project as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Periode arus kas	2024-2044	2023-2044
Kapasitas produksi tahunan	1,000kt	1,000kt
Harga jual alumina/ton	US\$384 - US\$604	US\$391 - US\$591
Tingkat diskonto	9.85% - 11.45%*	10.08%

*before tax exemption period 2024-2034 (9.85%), tax exemption period 2035-2037 (11.45%), after tax exemption period 2038-2044 (10.65%).

Cash flow period
Annual production capacity
Annual production
Discount rate

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39. PENURUNAN NILAI DARI ASET NON-KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

BAI (lanjutan)

Sensitivitas dari nilai terpulihkan proyek SGAR terhadap perubahan asumsi utama adalah sebagai berikut:

	<u>Perubahan asumsi/ Changes in assumptions</u>
31 Desember 2023	
Tingkat diskonto	kenaikan/increase by 1% penurunan/decrease by 1%
Harga jual alumina	kenaikan/increase by 10% penurunan/decrease by 10%
31 Desember 2022	
Tingkat diskonto	kenaikan/increase by 1% penurunan/decrease by 1%
Harga jual alumina	kenaikan/increase by 10% penurunan/decrease by 10%

39. IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)

BAI (continued)

The sensitivity of the recoverable amount of SGAR project to changes in the key assumptions is as follows:

	<u>Dampak terhadap nilai terpulihkan (dalam juta Rupiah)/ Impact on recoverable amount (in millions of Rupiah)</u>	
31 December 2023		
Discount rate	turun/decrease by Rp212.512 naik/increase by Rp1.539.277	
Alumina sales price	naik/increase by Rp5.651.528 turun/decrease by Rp4.418.871	
31 December 2022		
Discount rate	turun/decrease by Rp775.208 naik/increase by Rp920.698	
Alumina sales price	naik/increase by Rp4.967.929 turun/decrease by Rp4.967.919	

40. INFORMASI KEUANGAN TAMBAHAN

Informasi keuangan tambahan setelah halaman ini adalah informasi keuangan PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (induk perusahaan saja) pada tanggal dan untuk tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2023.

40. SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The supplementary financial information after this page represents financial information of PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (parent company only) as at and for the year ended 31 December 2023.

INFORMASI TAMBAHAN/SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

PT INDONESIA ASAHAN ALUMINIUM
INDUK PERUSAHAAN SAJA/PARENT COMPANY ONLYLAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
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(Dinyatakan dalam Dolar AS)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

(Expressed in US Dollar)

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	
ASET			ASSETS
ASET LANCAR			CURRENT ASSETS
Kas dan setara kas	638.424.759	413.817.447	Cash and cash equivalents
Deposito berjangka	-	51.465.257	Time deposits
Piutang usaha	45.891.476	49.939.912	Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain	14.043.074	89.733.782	Other receivables
Pinjaman kepada entitas anak	65.165.914	359.305.289	Loan to subsidiary
Persediaan	165.354.894	191.387.125	Inventories
Pajak dibayar di muka	16.055.009	25.639.171	Prepaid taxes
Piutang pajak lainnya	1.974.494	2.021.486	Other tax receivables
Investasi utang	5.060.748	-	Investment in debt securities
Aset keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	-	169.238.980	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Uang muka	-	684.574	Advances
Jumlah aset lancar	951.970.368	1.353.233.023	Total current assets
ASET TIDAK LANCAR			NON-CURRENT ASSETS
Uang muka	-	149.148	Advances
Aset tetap	886.971.875	900.228.287	Fixed assets
Pajak dibayar dimuka	13.933.653	-	Prepaid taxes
Piutang pajak lainnya	16.827.632	17.973.065	Other tax receivables
Pinjaman kepada entitas anak	210.997.198	1.191.526.475	Loan to subsidiary
Uang muka investasi IBI	2.467.105	-	Advance of investment in IBI
Investasi utang	27.344.968	34.365.245	Investment in debt securities
Investasi pada entitas anak	39.061.052	5.580.787.330	Investment in subsidiaries
Investasi pada PTFI	-	5.597.668.079	Investment in PTFI
Investasi pada entitas asosiasi	-	531.164.821	Investment in associate
Investasi pada entitas - ventura bersama	3.069.517	3.478.640	Investment in joint venture
Aset pajak tangguhan	9.579.381	30.129.363	Deferred tax assets - net
Aset derivatif	-	39.946.834	Derivative assets
Aset tidak lancar lainnya	884.439	991.189	Other non-current assets
Jumlah aset tidak lancar	1.211.136.820	13.928.408.476	Total non-current assets
JUMLAH ASET	2.163.107.188	15.281.641.499	TOTAL ASSETS

*) Disajikan kembali

*) As restated

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DESEMBER 2023
(Expressed in US Dollar)

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	
LIABILITAS			LIABILITIES
LIABILITAS JANGKA PENDEK			CURRENT LIABILITIES
Utang usaha	15.400.460	12.435.254	Trade payables
Akrual	70.749.847	101.467.532	Accruals
Liabilitas imbalan kerja jangka pendek	32.248.395	27.405.440	Short-term employee benefit liabilities
Utang pajak	3.271.023	6.036.954	Taxes payable
Liabilitas sewa	2.083.172	2.837.586	Lease liabilities
Pinjaman bank	-	750.000.000	Bank borrowings
Utang obligasi	-	309.932.503	Bonds payable
Liabilitas jangka pendek lainnya	6.231.068	6.529.169	Other current liabilities
Jumlah liabilitas jangka pendek	129.983.965	1.216.644.438	Total current liabilities
LIABILITAS JANGKA PANJANG			NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES
Kewajiban imbalan pascakerja	4.924.804	4.961.831	Post-employment benefit obligations
Pinjaman bank	-	739.817.095	Bank borrowings
Utang obligasi	-	3.353.540.889	Bonds payable
Liabilitas sewa	163.253	2.845.530	Lease liabilities
Liabilitas jangka panjang lainnya	2.536.009	3.360.000	Other non-current liabilities
Jumlah liabilitas jangka panjang	7.624.066	4.104.525.345	Total non-current liabilities
JUMLAH LIABILITAS	137.608.031	5.321.169.783	TOTAL LIABILITIES
EKUITAS			EQUITY
Modal saham	1.294.189.446	4.902.116.419	Share capital
Tambahan modal disetor	4.365.353	4.365.353	Additional paid-in capital
Saldo laba			Retained earnings
- Dicadangkan	52.662.136	52.662.136	Appropriated -
- Belum dicadangkan	674.282.221	5.001.327.808	Unappropriated -
JUMLAH EKUITAS	2.025.499.156	9.960.471.716	TOTAL EQUITY
JUMLAH LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS	2.163.107.188	15.281.641.499	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

*) Disajikan Kembali

*) As restated

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PT INDONESIA ASAHAN ALUMINIUM
INDUK PERUSAHAAN SAJA/PARENT COMPANY ONLYLAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN
KOMPREHENSIF LAIN
UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2023
(Dinyatakan dalam Dolar AS)STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in US Dollar)

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	
Pendapatan	544.752.675	674.842.120	Revenue
Beban pokok pendapatan	(461.429.352)	(494.991.980)	Cost of revenue
Laba kotor	83.323.323	179.850.140	Gross profit
Beban umum dan administrasi	(63.177.290)	(31.458.227)	General and administrative expenses
Beban penjualan dan pemasaran	(5.199.505)	(4.500.926)	Selling and marketing expenses
Laba usaha	14.946.528	143.890.987	Operating profit
Penghasilan keuangan	91.034.166	6.732.769	Finance income
Biaya keuangan	(352.384)	(619.070)	Finance costs
Lainnya, bersih	5.239.880	(17.979.605)	Others, net
Laba sebelum pajak penghasilan	110.868.190	132.025.081	Profit before income tax
Beban pajak penghasilan	(33.872.026)	(30.523.156)	Income tax expense
Laba tahun berjalan dari operasi yang dilanjutkan	76.996.164	101.501.925	Profit for the year from continuing operations
Laba dari operasi yang dihentikan	361.129.265	1.207.361.671	Profit from discontinued operations
Laba tahun berjalan	438.125.429	1.308.863.596	Profit for the year
(Rugi)/penghasilan komprehensif lain			Other comprehensive (loss)/income
Pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi:			Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:
Pengukuran kembali liabilitas imbalan pascakerja	(28.627)	397.100	Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations
(Rugi)/laba komprehensif dari operasi yang dilanjutkan	(28.627)	397.100	(Loss)/income for the year from continuing operations
Rugi komprehensif dari operasi yang dihentikan	(22.262.673)	(178.423.490)	Loss for the year from discontinued operations
Jumlah penghasilan komprehensif tahun berjalan	415.834.129	1.130.837.206	Total comprehensive income for the year

*) Disajikan kembali

*) As restated

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LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
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	Modal saham/ <i>Share capital</i>	Tambahan disetor/ <i>Additional paid-in capital</i>	Saldo laba/ <i>Retained earnings</i>	Cadangan revaluasi aset/ <i>Asset revaluation reserve</i>	Jumlah/ <i>Total</i>	
			Dicadangkan/ <i>Appropriated</i>	Belum dicadangkan/ <i>Unappropriated</i>		
Saldo 1 Januari 2022*)	4.902.116.419	4.365.353	52.662.136	3.931.877.957	8.891.021.865	Balance 1 January 2022*)
Dividen	-	-	-	(61.387.355)	(61.387.355)	Dividend
Laba tahun berjalan	-	-	-	1.308.863.596	1.308.863.596	Profit for the year
Penghasilan komprehensif lainnya:						Other comprehensive income:
Investasi dalam hutang, setelah pajak	-	-	-	1.720.290	1.720.290	Investment in debt, net of tax
Aset keuangan	-	-	-	(34.500.406)	(34.500.406)	Financial assets
Perubahan nilai wajar pada lindung nilai	-	-	-	2.639.076	2.639.076	Changes in value on cash flows hedge
Selisih penjabaran entitas anak	-	-	-	(128.171.223)	(128.171.223)	Translation impact
Kerugian aktuarial, setelah pajak	-	-	-	(26.162.605)	(26.162.605)	Actuarial loss net of tax
Penghasilan komprehensif lain, setelah pajak	-	-	-	6.448.478	6.448.478	Other comprehensive income, after tax
Saldo 1 Januari 2023*)	4.902.116.419	4.365.353	52.662.136	5.001.327.808	9.960.471.716	Balance 1 January 2023*)

*) Disajikan kembali

*) As restated

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LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
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	Modal saham/ <i>Share capital</i>	Tambahan disetor/ <i>Additional paid-in capital</i>	Saldo laba/Retained earnings		Cadangan revaluasi aset/Asset revaluation reserve	Jumlah/ <i>Total</i>
			Dicadangkan/ <i>Appropriated</i>	Belum dicadangkan/ <i>Unappropriated</i>		
Saldo 1 Januari 2023 ^{*)}	4.902.116.419	4.365.353	52.662.136	5.001.327.808	-	9.960.471.716
Dividen	-	(1.104.457.949)	-	(76.209.186)	-	(1.180.667.135)
Restrukturisasi antar entitas sepengendali	-	1.104.457.949	-	(4.015.112)	-	1.100.442.837
Laba tahun berjalan	-	-	-	438.125.429	-	438.125.429
Pengembalian modal saham	(3.607.926.973)	-	-	-	-	(3.607.926.973)
Dampak pengalihan aset dan liabilitas anggota <i>holding</i>	-	-	-	(4.662.655.418)	-	(4.662.655.418)
Penghasilan komprehensif lainnya:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selisih penjabaran entitas anak	-	-	-	(8.609.558)	-	(8.609.558)
Kerugian aktuarial, setelah pajak	-	-	-	(13.294.913)	-	(13.294.913)
Penghasilan komprehensif lain, setelah pajak	-	-	-	(386.829)	-	(386.829)
Saldo 31 Desember 2023	1.294.189.446	4.365.353	52.662.136	674.282.221	-	2.025.499.156
Saldo 1 Januari 2023 ^{*)}	9.960.471.716	4.365.353	52.662.136	5.001.327.808	-	9.960.471.716
Dividend	-	(1.180.667.135)	-	(76.209.186)	-	(1.180.667.135)
Restructuring of entities under common control	-	1.100.442.837	-	(4.015.112)	-	1.100.442.837
Profit for the year	-	438.125.429	-	438.125.429	-	438.125.429
Return of share capital	(3.607.926.973)	-	-	-	-	(3.607.926.973)
Impact from transfer of assets and liabilities holding members	-	-	-	(4.662.655.418)	-	(4.662.655.418)
Other comprehensive income:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation impact	-	-	-	(8.609.558)	-	(8.609.558)
Actuarial loss net of tax	-	-	-	(13.294.913)	-	(13.294.913)
Other comprehensive income, after tax	-	-	-	(386.829)	-	(386.829)
Saldo 31 Desember 2023	1.294.189.446	4.365.353	52.662.136	674.282.221	-	2.025.499.156

^{*)} Disajikan kembali

^{*)} As restated

INFORMASI TAMBAHAN/SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

PT INDONESIA ASAHAN ALUMINIUM
INDUK PERUSAHAAN SAJA/PARENT COMPANY ONLYLAPORAN ARUS KAS
UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2023
(Dinyatakan dalam Dolar AS)STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in US Dollar)

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI			CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan dari pelanggan	550.529.317	691.181.004	Receipts from customers
Penerimaan penghasilan keuangan	168.302.028	8.698.419	Receipts from interest income
Penerimaan dari restitusi pajak	7.575.367	-	Receipts from tax restitution
Pembayaran kas kepada:			Cash payments to:
Penghasilan keuangan	(352.384)	(619.070)	Finance cost
Pemasok	(475.427.769)	(499.864.314)	Suppliers
CIT	(32.574.407)	(76.804.992)	CIT
Pajak dan retribusi lainnya	(9.244.134)	(8.047.748)	and retribution
Arus kas dari aktivitas operasi - operasi yang dilanjutkan	208.808.018	114.543.299	Cash flows from operating activities - continued operations
Arus kas dari aktivitas operasi - operasi yang dihentikan	(58.639.793)	(175.947.250)	Cash flows from operating activities - discontinued operations
Arus kas bersih yang diperoleh dari/(digunakan untuk) aktivitas operasi	150.168.225	(61.403.951)	Net cash provided from/(used in) operating activities
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI			CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan kas atas restrukturisasi antar entitas sepengendali	325.013.001	-	Cash receipts from restructuring of entities under common control
Pinjaman kepada entitas anak	(168.934.009)	-	Loan to subsidiaries
Pembelian aset tetap	(79.432.576)	(56.986.644)	Purchase of fixed assets
Penambahan investasi di PT IBI	(2.467.105)	(4.096.262)	Addition of investment in PT IBI
Pembelian obligasi MTN Timah	-	(32.886.243)	Purchase of MTN Timah bonds
Arus kas dari aktivitas investasi - operasi yang dilanjutkan	74.179.311	(93.969.149)	Cash flows from investing activities - continued operations
Arus kas dari aktivitas investasi - operasi yang dihentikan	4.848.059	1.000.327.890	Cash flows from investing activities - discontinued operations
Arus kas bersih yang diperoleh dari aktivitas investasi	79.027.370	906.358.741	Net cash (used in)/ provided from investing activities
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN			CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES
Pembayaran sewa	(4.588.283)	(5.018.569)	Payment for leases
Arus kas dari aktivitas pendanaan - operasi yang dilanjutkan	(4.588.283)	(5.018.569)	Cash flows from financing activities - continued operations
Arus kas dari aktivitas pendanaan - operasi yang dihentikan	-	(719.256.353)	Cash flows from financing activities - discontinued operations
Arus kas bersih yang digunakan untuk aktivitas pendanaan	(4.588.283)	(724.274.922)	Net cash used in financing activities

*) Disajikan kembali

*) As restated

INFORMASI TAMBAHAN/SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

PT INDONESIA ASAHAN ALUMINIUM
INDUK PERUSAHAAN SAJA/PARENT COMPANY ONLY

LAPORAN ARUS KAS
UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2023
(Dinyatakan dalam Dolar AS)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in US Dollar)

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	
KENAIKAN BERSIH KAS DAN SETARA KAS	224.607.312	120.679.868	NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
KAS DAN SETARA KAS PADA AWAL TAHUN	<u>413.817.447</u>	<u>293.137.579</u>	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR
KAS DAN SETARA KAS PADA AKHIR TAHUN	<u><u>638.424.759</u></u>	<u><u>413.817.447</u></u>	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR

*) Disajikan kembali

*) As restated

INFORMASI TAMBAHAN/SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

PT INDONESIA ASAHAN ALUMINIUM
INDUK PERUSAHAAN SAJA/PARENT COMPANY ONLYCATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
31 DESEMBER 2023

(Dinyatakan dalam Dolar AS)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
31 DESEMBER 2023

(Expressed in US Dollar)

1. INFORMASI KEUANGAN TAMBAHAN

Dasar penyusunan laporan keuangan tersendiri entitas induk

Laporan keuangan tersendiri entitas induk disusun sesuai dengan PSAK 4 (Revisi 2015), "Laporan Keuangan Tersendiri".

PSAK 4 (Revisi 2015) mengatur dalam hal entitas memilih untuk menyajikan laporan keuangan tersendiri maka laporan tersebut hanya dapat disajikan sebagai informasi tambahan dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian. Laporan keuangan tersendiri adalah laporan keuangan yang disajikan oleh entitas induk yang mencatat investasi pada entitas anak, entitas asosiasi, dan pengendalian bersama entitas berdasarkan kepemilikan ekuitas langsung bukan berdasarkan pelaporan hasil dan aset neto *investee*.

PSAK 4 (Revisi 2015): Laporan Keuangan Tersendiri yang berlaku efektif sejak 1 Januari 2016, memperkenankan metode biaya perolehan dan metode ekuitas sebagai metode pencatatan investasi pada entitas anak, ventura bersama dan asosiasi dalam laporan keuangan tersendiri. Perusahaan menerapkan metode ekuitas dalam laporan keuangan entitas induk untuk investasi pada entitas anak, investasi pada entitas asosiasi, investasi pada entitas ventura bersama dan investasi pada PTFI pada tanggal dan tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2023.

Kebijakan akuntansi yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan tersendiri entitas induk adalah sama dengan kebijakan akuntansi yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2 atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

Pada tahun 2023, Perusahaan melakukan perubahan metode pengukuran aset tetap dari semula metode revaluasi menjadi metode biaya. Perubahan tersebut dilakukan untuk penyeragaman kebijakan akuntansi dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian pada level PT MII.

Pada tahun 2023, Perusahaan juga melakukan perubahan metode pengukuran investasi pada entitas anak, asosiasi dan ventura bersama dari semula metode biaya menjadi metode ekuitas.

Perubahan kebijakan akuntansi diterapkan secara retrospektif. Perusahaan menyajikan kembali informasi komparatifnya dalam laporan keuangan tersendiri sebagaimana disajikan di atas.

1. SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Basis of preparation of the separate financial statements of the parent entity

The separate financial statements of the parent entity are prepared in accordance with the Statement of SFAS 4 (Revised 2015), "Separate Financial Statements".

SFAS 4 (Revised 2015) regulates that when an entity elected to present the separate financial statements, such financial statements should be presented as supplementary information to the consolidated financial statements. Separate financial statements are those presented by a parent entity, in which the investments are accounted for on the basis of the direct equity interest rather than on the basis of the reported results and net assets of the investees.

SFAS 4 (Revised 2015): Separate Financial Statements that effective since 1 January 2016, allows the use of the cost method and equity method to record the investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associates in the separate financial statements. The Company implemented equity method in the financial statements of the parent entity for investment in subsidiaries, investment in associates, investment in joint ventures and investment in PTFI as at and for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the parent entity separate financial statements are the same as the accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements as disclosed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

In 2023, the Company changed the method of measuring fixed assets from the revaluation method to the cost method. These changes were made to standards accounting policies in the preparation of consolidated financial statements at PT MII level.

In 2023, the Company also change the method of measuring investments in subsidiaries, associations and joint ventures from the cost method to the equity method.

The change in accounting policies are applied retrospectively. The company restate its comparative information in the stand-alone financial statements as presented above.

INFORMASI TAMBAHAN/SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

PT INDONESIA ASAHAN ALUMINIUM
INDUK PERUSAHAAN SAJA/PARENT COMPANY ONLY

2. PENYAJIAN KEMBALI INDUK PERUSAHAAN SAJA

2. RESTATEMENT OF PARENT COMPANY ONLY

LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
31 DESEMBER 2022

(Dinyatakan dalam Dolar AS)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 DESEMBER 2022

(Expressed in US Dollar)

	Disajikan kembali/ <i>Previously presented</i>	Perubahan/ <i>Changes</i>	Disajikan kembali/ <i>As restated</i>	
ASET				ASSETS
ASET LANCAR				CURRENT ASSETS
Kas dan setara kas	413.817.447	-	413.817.447	Cash and cash equivalents
Deposito berjangka	51.465.257	-	51.465.257	Time deposits
Piutang usaha	49.939.912	-	49.939.912	Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain	89.733.782	-	89.733.782	Other receivables
Pinjaman kepada entitas anak	359.305.289	-	359.305.289	Loan to subsidiary
Persediaan	191.387.125	-	191.387.125	Inventories
Pajak dibayar di muka	25.639.171	-	25.639.171	Prepaid taxes
Piutang pajak lainnya	2.021.486	-	2.021.486	Other tax receivables
Aset keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	169.238.980	-	169.238.980	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Uang muka	684.574	-	684.574	Advances
Jumlah aset lancar	1.353.233.023	-	1.353.233.023	Total current assets
ASET TIDAK LANCAR				NON-CURRENT ASSETS
Uang muka	149.148	-	149.148	Advances
Aset tetap	1.469.273.820	(569.045.533)	900.228.287	Fixed assets
Piutang pajak lainnya	17.973.065	-	17.973.065	Other tax receivables
Pinjaman kepada entitas anak	1.191.526.475	-	1.191.526.475	Loan to subsidiary
Investasi utang	34.365.245	-	34.365.245	Investment in debt securities
Investasi pada entitas anak	4.400.567.484	1.180.219.846	5.580.787.330	Investment in subsidiaries
Investasi pada PTFI	2.697.564.834	2.900.103.245	5.597.668.079	Investment in PTFI
Investasi pada entitas asosiasi	379.418.893	151.745.928	531.164.821	Investment in associate
Investasi pada entitas-ventura bersama	7.940.692	(4.462.052)	3.478.640	Investment in joint venture
Aset pajak tangguhan	-	30.129.363	30.129.363	Deferred tax assets - net
Aset derivatif	39.946.834	-	39.946.834	Derivative assets
Aset tidak lancar lainnya	991.189	-	991.189	Other non-current assets
Jumlah aset tidak lancar	10.239.717.679	3.688.690.797	13.928.408.476	Total non-current assets
JUMLAH ASET	11.592.950.702	3.688.690.797	15.281.641.499	TOTAL ASSETS

INFORMASI TAMBAHAN/SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

PT INDONESIA ASAHAN ALUMINIUM
INDUK PERUSAHAAN SAJA/PARENT COMPANY ONLY2. PENYAJIAN KEMBALI INDUK PERUSAHAAN SAJA 2. RESTATEMENT OF PARENT COMPANY ONLY
(lanjutan) (continued)LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
31 DESEMBER 2022

(Dinyatakan dalam Dolar AS)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 DESEMBER 2022

(Expressed in US Dollar)

	Disajikan kembali/ <i>Previously presented</i>	Perubahan/ <i>Changes</i>	Disajikan kembali/ <i>As restated</i>	
LIABILITAS				LIABILITIES
LIABILITAS JANGKA PENDEK				CURRENT LIABILITIES
Utang usaha	12.435.254	-	12.435.254	Trade payables
Akrual	101.467.532	-	101.467.532	Accruals
Liabilitas imbalan kerja jangka pendek	27.405.440	-	27.405.440	Short-term employee benefit liabilities
Utang pajak	6.036.954	-	6.036.954	Taxes payable
Liabilitas sewa	2.837.586	-	2.837.586	Lease liabilities
Pinjaman bank	750.000.000	-	750.000.000	Bank borrowings
Utang obligasi	309.932.503	-	309.932.503	Bonds payable
Liabilitas jangka pendek lainnya	6.529.169	-	6.529.169	Other current liabilities
Total liabilitas jangka pendek	1.216.644.438	-	1.216.644.438	Total current liabilities
LIABILITAS JANGKA PANJANG				NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES
Kewajiban imbalan pascakerja	4.961.831	-	4.961.831	Post-employment benefit obligations
Pinjaman bank	739.817.095	-	739.817.095	Bank borrowings
Utang obligasi	3.353.540.889	-	3.353.540.889	Bonds payable
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan	78.130.021	(78.130.021)	-	Deferred tax liabilities
Liabilitas sewa	2.845.530	-	2.845.530	Lease liabilities
Liabilitas jangka panjang lainnya	3.360.000	-	3.360.000	Other non-current liabilities
Total liabilitas jangka panjang	4.182.655.366	(78.130.021)	4.104.525.345	Total non-current liabilities
JUMLAH LIABILITAS	5.399.299.804	(78.130.021)	5.321.169.783	TOTAL LIABILITIES
EKUITAS				EQUITY
Modal saham	4.902.116.419	-	4.902.116.419	Share capital
Tambahan modal disetor	4.365.353	-	4.365.353	Additional paid-in capital
Saldo laba				Retained earnings
- Dicadangkan	52.662.136	-	52.662.136	Appropriated -
- Belum dicadangkan	617.854.300	4.383.473.508	5.001.327.808	Unappropriated -
Cadangan revaluasi aset	616.652.689	(616.652.689)	-	Asset revaluation reserve
JUMLAH EKUITAS	6.193.650.897	3.766.820.819	9.960.471.716	TOTAL EQUITY
JUMLAH LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS	11.592.950.701	3.688.690.798	15.281.641.499	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

INFORMASI TAMBAHAN/SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

PT INDONESIA ASAHAN ALUMINIUM
INDUK PERUSAHAAN SAJA/PARENT COMPANY ONLY2. PENYAJIAN KEMBALI INDUK PERUSAHAAN SAJA 2. RESTATEMENT OF PARENT COMPANY ONLY
(lanjutan) (continued)LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN
KOMPREHENSIF LAIN
UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2022
(Dinyatakan dalam Dolar AS)STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2022
(Expressed in US Dollar)

	Disajikan kembali/ <i>Previously presented</i>	Perubahan/ <i>Changes</i>	Disajikan kembali/ <i>As restated</i>	
Pendapatan	674.842.120	-	674.842.120	Revenue
Beban pokok pendapatan	(494.991.980)	-	(494.991.980)	Cost of revenue
Laba kotor	179.850.140	-	179.850.140	Gross profit
Beban umum dan administrasi	(49.120.738)	17.662.511	(31.458.227)	General and administrative expenses
Beban penjualan dan pemasaran	(4.500.926)	-	(4.500.926)	Selling and marketing expenses
Laba usaha	126.228.476	17.662.511	143.890.987	Operating profit
Penghasilan keuangan	6.732.769	-	6.732.769	Finance income
Biaya keuangan	(619.070)	-	(619.070)	Finance costs
Penghasilan lain, bersih	6.274.781	(24.254.386)	(17.979.605)	Others income, net
Laba sebelum pajak penghasilan	138.616.956	(6.591.875)	132.025.081	Profit before income tax
Beban pajak penghasilan	(26.637.404)	(3.885.752)	(30.523.156)	Income tax expense
Laba tahun berjalan dari operasi yang dilanjutkan	111.979.552	(10.477.627)	101.501.925	Profit for the year from continuing operations
Laba dari operasi yang dihentikan	336.808.200	870.553.471	1.207.361.671	Loss from discontinued operations
Laba tahun berjalan	448.787.752	860.075.844	1.308.863.596	Profit for the year
Penghasilan komprehensif lain				Other comprehensive income
Pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi:				Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:
Pengukuran kembali liabilitas imbalance pascakerja	397.100	-	397.100	Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations
Laba komprehensif dari operasi yang dilanjutkan	397.100	-	397.100	Income for the year from continuing operations
Rugi komprehensif dari operasi yang dihentikan	1.632.928	(180.056.418)	(178.423.490)	Loss for the year from discontinued operations
Jumlah penghasilan komprehensif tahun berjalan	450.817.780	680.019.426	1.130.837.206	Total comprehensive income for the year

INFORMASI TAMBAHAN/SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

PT INDONESIA ASAHAN ALUMINIUM
INDUK PERUSAHAAN SAJA/PARENT COMPANY ONLY2. PENYAJIAN KEMBALI INDUK PERUSAHAAN SAJA
(lanjutan)

Tabel berikut memberikan informasi yang terkait dengan arus kas atas operasi yang dihentikan:

2. RESTATEMENT OF PARENT COMPANY ONLY
(continued)

The following table provides information related to cash flows from discontinued operations:

	31 Desember/ December 2023	31 Desember/ December 2022*)	
Arus kas operasi	(58.639.793)	(175.947.250)	Operating cash flows
Arus kas investasi	4.848.059	1.000.327.890	Investing cash flows
Arus kas pendanaan	-	(719.256.353)	Financing cash flows
(Penurunan)/kenaikan bersih kas yang dihasilkan dari operasi yang dihentikan	(53.791.734)	105.124.287	Net (decrease)/increase in cash generated from discontinued operations

A Sure Step for Moving Forward



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