PT MAHAKA MEDIA TBK DAN ENTITAS ANAK/AND SUBSIDIARIES

LAPORAN KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN 31 MARET 2024 DAN 31 DESEMBER 2023 SERTA UNTUK PERIODE TIGA BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL 31 MARET 2024 (DENGAN ANGKA PERBANDINGAN PERIODE TIGA BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL 31 MARET 2023) (TIDAK DIUDIT)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2024 AND DECEMBER 31, 2023
AND FOR THE THREE MONTHS
PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2024
(WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES
FOR THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
MARCH 31, 2023) (UNAUDITED)

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

PT MAHAKA MEDIA TBK DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN 31 MARET 2024 DAN 31 DESEMBER 2023 SERTA UNTUK PERIODE TIGA BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL 31 MARET 2024 (DENGAN ANGKA PERBANDINGAN PERIODE TIGA BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL 31 MARET 2023) (TIDAK DIUDIT) PT MAHAKA MEDIA TBK AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2024 AND DECEMBER 31, 2023
AND FOR THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
MARCH 31, 2024 (WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES
FOR THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
MARCH 31, 2023) (UNAUDITED)

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SURAT PERNYATAAN DIREKSI TENTANG TANGGUNG JAWAB ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN PT MAHAKA MEDIA Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK UNTUK PERIODE YANG BERAKHIR PADA 31 MARET 2024 DAN 31 DESEMBER 2023 DIRECTORS' STATEMENT LETTER REGARDING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PT MAHAKA MEDIA Tbk AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND DECEMBER 31, 2023

Kami yang	bertanda	tangan	dibawah	ini:
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We, the undersigned below

Nama	: Tubagus Farash Akbar Farich	:	Name
Alamat Kantor	: Sahid Office Boutique Blok G, Komplek Hotel Sahid Jaya Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 86 Jakarta 10220	i	Office Address
Alamat Domisili	: JI. Rajawali Barat II No.57 RT 006/RW010, Kalibata Pancoran	1	Domicile Address
Nomor Telepon	: (021) 5739203	1	Phone Number
Jabatan	: Direktur Utama / President Director	:	Position
Nama	: Ishak Reza	:	Name
Alamat Kantor	: Sahid Office Boutique Blok G, Komplek Hotel Sahid Jaya Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 86 Jakarta 10220	:	Office Address
Alamat Domisili	: Pesing Koneng RT 014/RW008, Kedoya Utara, Kebon Jeruk	;	Domicile Address
Nomor Telepon	: (021) 5739203	:	Phone Number
Jabatan	: Direktur / Director	:	Position

Menyatakan bahwa:

Declare that:

- Bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian laporan keuangan konsolidasian Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.
- Laporan keuangan konsolidasian Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak tersebut telah disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.
- 3. Informasi laporan keuangan:
 - Semua informasi dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak tersebut telah dimuat secara lengkap dan benar, dan
 - Laporan keuangan konsolidasian Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak tersebut tidak mengandung informasi atau fakta material yang tidak benar, dan tidak menghilangkan informasi atau fakta material.
- Bertanggung jawab atas sistem pengendalian intern dalam Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

Demikiran pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya.

- Responsible for the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its Subsidiaries.
- The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its Subsidiaries have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.
- 3. Financial report information:
 - All information in consolidated financial statements of the Company and its Subsidiaries have been disclosed in a complete and truthful manner, and
 - b. The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its Subsidiaries do not contain any incorrect material information or fact, not do they omit material information or fact.
- Responsible for the Company and its Subsidiaries internal control system.

This statement is made truthfully.

Jakarta, 31 Mei 2024 / May 31, 2024

Direksi / Board of Directors

(Tubagus Farash Akbar Farich)
Direktur Utama / President Director

(Ishak Reza)

Direktur / Director

PT. Mahaka Media, Tbk

Sahid Sudirman Centre Lt. 10 Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 86 Jakarta Pusat 10220

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corsec@mahakax.com www.mahakax.com PT MAHAKA MEDIA TBK DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN TANGGAL 31 MARET 2024 DAN 31 DESEMBER 2023 (Disajikan dalam Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain) PT MAHAKA MEDIA TBK AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF MARCH 31, 2024 AND DECEMBER 31, 2023 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Maret 2024/ Macrh 31, 2024	31 Desember 2023/ December 31, 2023	
	Notes	Waci II 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
ASET				ASSETS
ASET LANCAR				CURRENT ASSETS
Kas dan setara kas	4	15.986.214.999	31.456.534.546	Cash and cash equivalents
Piutang usaha - neto				Trade receivables - net
Pihak ketiga	5	40.922.635.813	44.121.470.397	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	5,8a	3.779.087.972	5.375.683.271	Related parties
Piutang lain-lain - neto				Other receivables - net
Pihak ketiga		3.384.215.725	2.323.833.195	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	8b	2.915.786.154	2.915.786.154	Related parties
Persediaan	6	4.165.205.652	4.507.335.825	Inventories
Uang muka	7	31.660.879.873	28.170.510.969	Advances
Biaya dibayar di muka	7	2.396.893.677	2.267.826.399	Prepaid expenses
Pajak dibayar di muka	18a	4.285.791.065	4.822.827.506	Prepaid taxes
Jumlah Aset Lancar	_	109.496.710.930	125.961.808.262	Total Current Assets
ASET TIDAK LANCAR				NON-CURRENT ASSETS
Aset pajak tangguhan	18d	7.008.382.469	7.008.382.469	Deferred tax assets
Aset tetap - neto	9	24.765.976.353	26.047.194.162	Fixed assets - net
Aset tak berwujud - neto	10	14.800.528.306	15.430.559.988	Intangible assets - net
Aset hak guna - neto	11	3.179.945.057	2.762.127.202	Right-of-use assets - net
Investasi pada entitas asosiasi - neto	12	18.070.351.062	18.373.538.947	Investment in Associates - net
Aset keuangan pada nilai wajar				Financial assets at fair value
melalui penghasilan				through other
komprehensif lain - neto	13	43.001.728.350	43.001.728.350	comprehensive income - net
Piutang pihak berelasi - neto	8c	28.551.641.316	31.090.360.101	Due from related parties - net
Aset lain-lain		1.654.103.528	1.460.786.379	Other assets
Jumlah Aset Tidak Lancar	_	141.032.656.441	145.174.677.598	Total Non-current Assets
JUMLAH ASET	=	250.529.367.371	271.136.485.860	TOTAL ASSETS

PT MAHAKA MEDIA TBK DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN TANGGAL 31 MARET 2024 DAN 31 DESEMBER 2023 (Disajikan dalam Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain) PT MAHAKA MEDIA TBK AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF MARCH 31, 2024 AND DECEMBER 31, 2023 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/	31 Maret 2024/	31 Desember 2023/	
	Notes	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS (DEFISIENSI MODAL)				LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (CAPITAL DEFICIENCY)
LIABILITAS				LIABILITIES
Liabillitas Jangka Pendek				Current Liabilities
Utang bank jangka pendek	14	14.858.138.565	17.003.503.395	Short-term bank loans
Utang usaha				Trade payables
Pihak ketiga	15	32.740.310.812	40.718.382.619	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	8d,15	13.336.890.794	15.240.439.954	Related parties
Utang lain-lain				Other payables
Pihak ketiga	16	10.899.108.732	10.457.562.343	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	8e	256.989.795	225.979.590	Related parties
Beban akrual	17	23.870.733.432	20.689.243.359	Accrued expenses
Utang pajak	18b	17.080.956.213	17.183.099.102	Taxes payable
Uang muka penjualan tanah		15.000.000.000	15.000.000.000	Cash advance from selling property
Pendapatan diterima di muka				Sales advances
- jangka pendek	19	22.170.551.552	10.371.257.360	- current portion
Uang jaminan dari pelanggan				Security deposit from customers
- jangka pendek		476.846.466	466.105.330	- current portion
Bagian utang jangka panjang yang				Current maturities of
jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun				long-term liabilities:
Pinjaman pihak ketiga	20	81.507.418.625	80.633.418.625	Third party loans
Utang pembiayaan	21	42.007.463	55.601.620	Financing liabilities
Liabilitas sewa	11	1.048.292.485	509.125.944	Lease liabilities
Jumlah Liabilitas Jangka Pendek	-	233.288.244.934	228.553.719.241	Total Current Liabilities
Liabilitas Jangka Panjang				Non-Current Liabilities
Bagian utang jangka panjang - setelah				Long-term liabilities
dikurangi bagian yang jatuh tempo				- net of current
dalam waktu satu tahun				maturities:
Utang pembiayaan	21	43.909.499	43.909.499	Financing liabilities
Liabilitas sewa	11	2.853.537.892	2.991.017.680	Lease liabilities
Pendapatan diterima di muka				Sales advances
- jangka panjang	19	8.447.023.726	11.311.901.736	- non-current portion
Uang jaminan dari pelanggan				Security deposit from customers
- jangka panjang		1.298.930.185	1.269.671.321	- non-current portion
Utang pihak berelasi	8f	100.100.281.319	102.609.012.368	Due to related parties
Liabilitas imbalan kerja	22	21.026.584.784	30.149.349.762	Employee benefits liabilities
Jumlah Liabilitas Jangka Panjang	-	133.770.267.405	148.374.862.366	Total Non-Current Liabilities
JUMLAH LIABILITAS	_	367.058.512.339	376.928.581.607	TOTAL LIABILITIES

PT MAHAKA MEDIA TBK DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN TANGGAL 31 MARET 2024 DAN 31 DESEMBER 2023 (Disajikan dalam Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT MAHAKA MEDIA TBK AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF MARCH 31, 2024 AND DECEMBER 31, 2023 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024	31 Desember 2023/ December 31, 2023	
EKUITAS (DEFISIENSI MODAL)				EQUITY (CAPITAL DEFICIENCY)
Modal saham	23	393.589.285.700	393.589.285.700	Share capital
Tambahan modal disetor - neto Saldo laba (defisit)	24	(46.480.424.927)	(46.480.424.927)	Additional paid-in capital - net Retained earnings (deficit)
Ditentukan penggunaannya		438.712.505	438.712.505	Appropriated
Belum ditentukan penggunaannya		(355.868.199.995)	(347.076.181.844)	Unappropriated
Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas kepemilikan aset keuangan				Unrealized gains on ownership of financial assets are
diukur pada nilai wajar melalui				- current portion
penghasilan komprehensif lain	_	18.838.039.860	18.838.039.860	other comprehensive income
Jumlah ekuitas neto yang dapat diatribusikan kepada				Total equity net attributable to
Pemilik Entitas Induk		10.517.413.143	19.309.431.294	Owners of the Company
Kepentingan non-pengendali	25	(127.046.558.111)	(125.101.527.041)	Non-controlling interests
JUMLAH EKUITAS				TOTAL EQUITY
(DEFISIENSI MODAL)	_	(116.529.144.968)	(105.792.095.747)	(CAPITAL DEFICIENCY)
JUMLAH LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS				TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY
(DEFISIENSI MODAL)	_	250.529.367.371	271.136.485.860	(CAPITAL DEFICIENCY)

PT MAHAKA MEDIA TBK DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN KONSOLIDASIAN UNTUK PERIODE TIGA BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL 31 MARET 2024 (DENGAN ANGKA PERBANDINGAN PERIODE TIGA BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL31 MARET 2023) (TIDAK DIAUDIT) (Disajikan dalam Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT MAHAKA MEDIA TBK AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS
AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD
ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2024
(WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES
FOR THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
MARCH 31, 2023) (UNAUDITED)
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024	31 Maret 2023/ March 31 2023	
PENDAPATAN NETO BEBAN POKOK PENDAPATAN	26 27	41.606.982.282 (28.398.108.872)	30.192.274.741 (19.616.072.067)	NET REVENUES COST OF REVENUES
LABA BRUTO		13.208.873.410	10.576.202.674	GROSS PROFIT
Beban penjualan Beban umum dan administrasi Beban keuangan Pendapatan keuangan Bagian laba (rugi) entitas asosiasi - neto Laba (rugi) selisih kurs - neto Lainnya - neto	28 29 12	(187.748.967) (23.737.367.373) (900.183.457) 183.525.487 (303.187.884) (869.288.736) 1.847.840.327	(489.133.303) (21.636.257.382) (887.860.551) 307.029.308 149.724.305 214.657.405 821.491.290	Selling expenses General and administrative expenses Financial expenses Financial income Share of profit (loss) of Associates - net Gain on foreign exchange - net Others - net
RUGI SEBELUM BEBAN PAJAK PENGHASILAN		(10.757.537.193)	(10.944.146.254)	LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE
TAKSIRAN BEBAN PAJAK PENGHASILAN NETO	18c,d	(30.617.400)	<u>-</u> _	ESTIMATED NET INCOME TAX EXPENSE
RUGI TAHUN BERJALAN		(10.788.154.593)	(10.944.146.254)	LOSS FOR THE YEARS
PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN Pos yang tidak direklasifikasi ke laba rugi Pengukuran kembali liabilitas imbalan kerja Penyesuaian aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui	22	51.105.372	-	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME Items not reclassified to profit of loss Remeasurement of employee benefit liabilities Adjustment on financial assets measured at fair
penghasilan komprehensif lain	13		(26.661.071.577)	value through other comprehensive income
Total Rugi Komprehensif Lain		51.105.372	(26.661.071.577)	Total Other Comprehensive Loss
RUGI KOMPREHENSIF TAHUN BERJALAN		(10.737.049.221)	(37.605.217.831)	COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEARS
RUGI TAHUN BERJALAN YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik Entitas Induk Kepentingan non-pengendali		(8.843.113.599) (1.945.040.994)	(8.905.448.594) (2.038.697.660)	LOSS FOR THE YEARS ATTRIBUTABLE TO Owners of the Company Non-Controlling interest
Total		(10.788.154.593)	(10.944.146.254)	Total
RUGI KOMPREHENSIF TAHUN BERJALAN YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA Pemilik Entitas Induk Kepentingan non-pengendali		(8.792.018.151) (1.945.031.070)	(35.566.520.171) (2.038.697.660)	COMPREHENSVE LOSS FOR THE YEARS ATTRIBUTABLE TO Owners of the Company Non-Controlling interest
Total		(10.737.049.221)	(37.605.217.831)	Total
RUGI PER SAHAM DASAR	34	(2,25)	(2,26)	LOSS PER SHARE

PT MAHAKA MEDIA TBK DAN ENTITAS ANAK
LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS (DEFISIENSI MODAL) KONSOLIDASIAN
UNTUK PERIODE TIGA BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL 31 MARET 2024
(DENGAN ANGKA PERBANDINGAN PERIODE TIGA BULAN
YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL 31 MARET 2023) (TIDAK DIAUDIT)
(Disajikan dalam Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT MAHAKA MEDIA TBK AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGE IN EQUITY (CAPITAL DEFICIENCY)
FOR THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2024
(WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD
ENDED MARCH 31, 2023) (UNAUDITED)
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

			Attributable to ow Saldo I	ada pemilik Entitas Induk/ o owners of the Parent Ido laba/ led earnings			-		
	Modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh <i>lissued and</i> fully paid capital	Tambahan modal disetor - bersih/ additional paid-in capital	Ditentukan penggunaannya/ Appropriated	Belum ditentukan penggunaannya/ Not appropriated	Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas kepemilikan aset keuangan diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain/ unrealized gains on ownership of financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total ekuitas neto yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik Entitas Induk Total net quity attributable to owners of the Parent Entity	Kepentingan non- pengendali/ <i>Non-controlling</i> interest	Total ekuitas (Defisiensi modal)/Total equity (Capital deficiency)	
Saldo 1 Januari 2023	393.589.285.700	(46.480.424.927)	438.712.505	(287.782.244.254)	85.920.736.086	145.686.065.110	(116.267.723.010)	29.418.342.100	Balance as of January 1, 2023
Perubahan kepentingan non-pengendali atas akuisisi sebagian kepemilikan pada entitas anak				(5.730.003)		(5.730.003)	(50.000.003)	(55.730.006)	Changes in non-controlling interests due to partial acquisition of interest in subsidiary
Rugi komprehensif tahun berjalan				(59.288.207.587)	(67.082.696.226)	(126.370.903.813)	(8.783.804.028)	(135.154.707.841)	Comprehensive loss for the year
Saldo 31 Desember 2023	393.589.285.700	(46.480.424.927)	438.712.505	(347.076.181.844)	18.838.039.860	19.309.431.294	(125.101.527.041)	(105.792.095.747)	Balance as of December 31, 2023
Rugi komprehensif periode berjalan				(8.792.018.151)		(8.792.018.151)	(1.945.031.070)	(10.737.049.221)	Comprehensive loss for the period
Saldo 31 Maret 2024	393.589.285.700	(46.480.424.927)	438.712.505	(355.868.199.995)	18.838.039.860	10.517.413.143	(127.046.558.111)	(116.529.144.968)	Balance as of March 31, 2024
Saldo 1 Januari 2023	393.589.285.700	(46.480.424.927)	438.712.505	(287.782.244.254)	85.920.736.086	145.686.065.110	(116.267.723.010)	29.418.342.100	Balance as of January 1, 2023
Rugi komprehensif periode berjalan				(8.905.448.594)	(26.661.071.577)	(35.566.520.171)	(2.038.697.660)	(37.605.217.831)	Comprehensive loss for the period
Saldo 31 Maret 2023	393.589.285.700	(46.480.424.927)	438.712.505	(296.687.692.848)	59.259.664.509	110.119.544.939	(118.306.420.670)	(8.186.875.731)	Balance as of March 31, 2023

PT MAHAKA MEDIA TBK DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN ARUS KAS KONSOLIDASIAN UNTUK PERIODE TIGA BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL 31 MARET 2024 (DENGAN ANGKA PERBANDINGAN PERIODE TIGA BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL31 MARET 2023) (TIDAK DIAUDIT) (Disajikan dalam Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT MAHAKA MEDIA TBK AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW
FOR THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD
ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2024
(WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES
FOR THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
MARCH 31, 2023) (UNAUDITED)
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024	31 Maret 2023/ March 31, 2023	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI			CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan dari pelanggan dan lainnya Pembayaran untuk	55.376.828.354	32.641.167.740	Cash receipts from customers and others Cash paid to
pemasok, karyawan, dan operasi Arus kas diperoleh (digunakan)	(67.561.163.643)	(64.621.048.312)	suppliers employee, and operational Cash flows receipt (used) in
untuk aktivitas operasi	(12.184.335.289)	(31.979.880.572)	operating activities
Penerimaan pendapatan keuangan	183.525.487	306.631.864	Receipts of financial income
Pembayaran beban keuangan	(900.183.457)	(887.860.551)	Payment of financial expenses
Arus Kas Neto Digunakan untuk			Net Cash Flows Used in
Aktivitas Operasi	(12.900.993.259)	(32.561.109.259)	Operating Activities
ARUS KAS DARI AKTVITAS INVESTASI			CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES
Perolehan aset tak berwujud	(362.759.999)	(46.157.771)	Acquisition of intagible assets
Perolehan aset tetap	(184.103.323)	(6.420.128.276)	Acquisition of fixed assets
Penyertaan saham pada entitas asosiasi		(13.333.333.334)	Investment in share in associates
Arus Kas Neto Diperoleh dari (Digunakan untuk)			Net Cash Flows Recipt from (Used in)
Aktivitas Investasi	(546.863.322)	(19.799.619.381)	Investing Activities
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN			CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan (penambahan) piutang lain-lain			Receipt (additional) of other receivables
- Pihak berelasi	2.538.718.785	212.619.293	- Related parties
Penerimaan utang lain-lain		/ · · ·	Receipt of Other payables
dan pinjaman - Pihak ketiga	1.315.546.389	(659.682.743)	and loans - Third parties
Penerimaan (pembayaran) utang	(0.477.700.044)	(40.055.005)	Receipt (payment) of
lain-lain - Pihak berelasi	(2.477.720.844) (2.145.364.830)	(19.655.325) (1.881.103.761)	other payables - Related parties Payment short term bank loan
Pembayaran utang bank jangka pendek Pembayaran piutang lain-lain - Pihak ketiga	(1.060.382.530)	(55.074.779)	Payment of other receivables - Third parties
Pembayaran liabilitas sewa	(179.665.779)	(173.559.192)	Payment of other receivables - mild parties Payment of lease liabilities
Pembayaran utang pembiayaan	(13.594.157)	(54.861.354)	Financing debt payments
Arus Kas Neto Diperoleh dari (Digunakan untuk)			Net Cash Flows Recipt from (Used in)
Aktivitas Pendanaan	(2.022.462.966)	(2.631.317.861)	Financing Activities
KENAIKAN (PENURUNAN) NETO KAS			NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH
KAS DAN SETARA KAS	(15.470.319.547)	(54.992.046.501)	AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
KAS DAN SETARA KAS			CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
AWAL PERIODE	31.456.534.546	74.448.866.438	AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD
KAS DAN SETARA KAS			CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
AKHIR PERIODE	15.986.214.999	19.456.819.937	AT THE END OF THE PERIOD

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1. INFORMASI UMUM

a. Pendirian

PT Mahaka Media Tbk ("Entitas Induk") didirikan dengan nama PT Abdi Bangsa Tbk berdasarkan Akta Notaris No. 229 tanggal 28 November 1992 oleh Siti Pertiwi Henny Shidki, S.H. Akta Pendirian ini telah disahkan oleh Departemen Kehakiman Republik Indonesia melalui Surat No. C2-10310.HT.01.01. TH.92 tanggal 19 Desember 1992 dan telah diumumkan dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No. 9, Tambahan No. 564 tanggal 29 Januari 1993.

Anggaran Dasar Entitas Induk telah mengalami beberapa kali perubahan. Perubahan terakhir diaktakan dengan Akta Notaris No. 7 tanggal 19 Agustus 2020 oleh Zulkifli Harahap, S.H., sehubungan dengan perubahan Pasal 3 Anggaran Dasar. Akta tersebut telah mendapat persetujuan dari Menteri Kehakiman Republik Indonesia melalui Surat Keputusan No. AHU-0062453.AH.01.02. Tahun 2020 tanggal 10 September 2020. Sampai dengan tanggal laporan keuangan konsolidasian, akta ini belum diumumkan dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia.

Sesuai dengan Pasal 3 Anggaran Dasar, ruang lingkup kegiatan Entitas Induk adalah berusaha dalam bidang aktivitas penerbitan, termasuk surat kabar, periklanan, perfilman dan informasi multimedia lainnya.

Entitas Induk berdomisili di Sahid Sudirman Centre Lantai 10, Jl. Jenderal Sudirman No. 86, Jakarta Pusat. Entitas Induk memulai kegiatan operasi komersialnya di tahun 1993.

Entitas induk langsung entitas induk adalah PT Beyond Media, yang didirikan dan berdomisili di Indonesia, sedangkan pengendali utama Entitas Induk adalah Erick Thohir.

b. Penawaran Umum Saham Entitas Induk

Penawaran Umum Perdana

Sesuai dengan Surat Keputusan Ketua Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal (BAPEPAM) No.S-153/PM/1993 tanggal 5 Februari 1993, Entitas Induk memperoleh pernyataan efektif untuk melakukan penawaran umum perdana kepada masyarakat sebanyak 2.899.951 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp 1.000 per saham. Saham yang ditawarkan ini tidak dicatatkan di Bursa Efek Jakarta

Penawaran Umum Terbatas I

Sesuai dengan Surat Keputusan Ketua Bapepam No. S-1562/PM/2000 tanggal 29 Juni 2000, Entitas Induk memperoleh pernyataan efektif untuk melaksanakan Penawaran Umum Terbatas I sebanyak 15 juta saham dengan nilai nominal Rp1.000 per saham, di mana setiap pemegang saham yang memiliki 2 saham berhak atas 3 Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu (HMETD) untuk membeli 3 saham baru yang ditawarkan dengan harga Rp1.500 per saham.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

a. Establishment

PT Mahaka Media Tbk (the "Company") was established under the name PT Abdi Bangsa Tbk based on Notarial Deed No. 229 dated November 28, 1992 of Siti Pertiwi Henny Shidki, S.H. This Deed of Establishment has been approved by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia through Letter No. C2-10310.HT.01.01. TH.92 dated December 19,1992 and was published in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 9, Supplement No. 564 dated January 29, 1993.

The Company's Articles of Association have been amended several times. The latest amendment was based on Notarial Deed No. 7 dated August 19, 2020 of Zulkifli Harahap, S.H., concerning change of Article 3 of the Articles of Association. The deed was approved by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through Decision Letter No. AHU-0062453. AH.01.02. Tahun 2020 dated September 10, 2020. Until the date of the consolidated financial statements, the deed has not yet been published in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

In accordance with Article 3 of the Articles of Association, the Company's scope of activities is to engage in the field of publishing activities, including newspaper, advertising, film and other multimedia information.

The Company is domiciled in Sahid Sudirman Centre 10th Floor, Jl. Jenderal Sudirman No. 86, Central Jakarta. The Company started its commercial operation in 1993.

The Company's immediate parent company is PT Beyond Media, which was established and domiciled in Indonesia, while the Company's ultimate controller is Frick Thohir.

b. Public Offering of the Company's Shares

Initial Public Offering

In accordance with the Decree of the Chairman of the Capital Market Supervisory Agency (BAPEPAM) No. S-153/PM/1993 dated February 5, 1993, the Company obtained an effective statement to conduct an initial public offering of 2,899,951 shares with a par value of Rp1,000 per share. The shares offered are not listed on the Jakarta Stock Exchange.

Limited Public Offering I

In accordance with the Decree of the Chairman of Bapepam No. S-1562/PM/2000 dated June 29, 2000, the Parent Entity obtained an effective statement to carry out the Limited Public Offering I of 15 million shares with a nominal value of Rp1,000 per share, in which each shareholder who owns 2 shares has the right to 3 Rights Issue Preemptive Rights (HMETD) to purchase 3 new shares offered at Rp1,500 per share.

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1. INFORMASI UMUM (lanjutan)

b. Penawaran Umum Saham Entitas Induk (lanjutan)

Pencatatan Saham di Bursa

Pada tanggal 3 April 2002, Entitas Induk melakukan pencatatan saham di Bursa Efek Jakarta sebanyak 400 juta saham dengan nilai nominal Rp100 per saham dengan jumlah keseluruhan sebesar Rp40 miliar yang merupakan seluruh modal dasar ditempatkan dan disetor penuh Entitas Induk.

Penawaran Umum Terbatas II

Pada bulan Juli 2002, Entitas Induk melaksanakan Penawaran Umum Terbatas II dalam rangka penerbitan HMETD sebanyak 240 juta saham dengan nilai nominal Rp100 per saham dengan jumlah keseluruhan sebesar Rp25,2 miliar, di mana setiap pemegang saham yang memiliki 5 saham berhak atas 3 HMETD untuk membeli saham baru yang ditawarkan dengan harga Rp105 per saham.

Penawaran Umum Terbatas III

Pada bulan Oktober 2004, Entitas Induk melaksanakan Penawaran Umum Terbatas III dalam rangka penerbitan HMETD sebanyak 512 juta saham dengan nilai nominal Rp100 per saham dengan jumlah keseluruhan sebesar Rp64 miliar, di mana setiap pemegang saham yang memiliki 5 saham berhak atas 4 HMETD untuk membeli 4 saham baru yang ditawarkan dengan harga Rp125 per saham.

Penawaran Umum Terbatas IV

Pada bulan Juli 2008, Entitas Induk melaksanakan Penawaran Umum Terbatas IV dalam rangka penerbitan HMETD sebanyak 270 juta saham dengan nilai nominal Rp100 per saham dengan jumlah keseluruhan sebesar Rp67,5 miliar, di mana setiap pemegang saham yang memiliki 500 saham berhak atas 117 HMETD untuk membeli 117 saham baru yang ditawarkan dengan harga Rp250 per saham.

Penawaran Umum Terbatas V

Pada bulan Juli 2010, Entitas Induk melaksanakan Penawaran Umum Terbatas V dalam rangka penerbitan HMETD sebanyak 1.333.125.000 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp100 per saham dengan jumlah keseluruhan sebesar Rp1.333.125.000, di mana setiap pemegang saham yang memiliki 16 saham berhak atas 15 HMETD untuk membeli 15 saham baru yang ditawarkan dengan harga Rp105 per saham.

Penawaran Umum Terbatas VI

Pada bulan Februari 2022, Entitas Induk melaksanakan Penawaran Umum Terbatas VI dalam rangka penerbitan HMETD sebanyak 1.180.767.857 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp150 per saham dengan jumlah keseluruhan sebesar Rp177.115.178.550.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

b. Public Offering of the Company's Shares (continued)

Listing of Shares on the Stock Exchange

On April 3, 2002, the Parent Entity listed 400 million shares on the Jakarta Stock Exchange with a nominal value of Rp100 per share for a total of Rp40 billion, which is the entire issued and fully paid authorized capital of the Parent Entity.

Limited Public Offering II

In July 2002, the Parent Entity conducted Limited Public Offering II in order to issue Preemptive Rights of 240 million shares with a nominal value of Rp100 per share for a total of Rp25.2 billion, in which each shareholder who owns 5 shares is entitled to 3 Preemptive Rights to buy new shares offered at a price of Rp105 per share.

Limited Public Offering III

In October 2004, the Parent Entity conducted Limited Public Offering III for the purpose of issuing HMETD of 512 million shares with a nominal value of Rp100 per share for a total of Rp64 billion, in which the shareholder who own 5 shares are entitled to 4 HMETD to purchase 4 shares were offered at a price of Rp125 per share.

Limited Public Offering IV

In July 2008, the Parent Entity conducted Limited Public Offering IV in order to issue HMETD of 270 million shares with a nominal value of Rp100 per share for a total of Rp67.5 billion, in which each shareholder who owns 500 shares is entitled to 117 HMETD to purchase 117 new shares were offered at Rp250 per share.

Limited Public Offering V

In July 2010, the Parent Entity conducted Limited Public Offering V in order to issue Preemptive Rights of 1,333,125,000 shares with a nominal value of Rp100 per share for a total of Rp1,333,125,000, in which each shareholder who owns 16 shares is entitled to 15 Preemptive Rights. to buy 15 new shares offered at Rp105 per share.

Limited Public Offering VI

In February 2022, the Parent Entity conducted Limited Public Offering VI in order to issue HMETD of 1,180,767,857 shares with a nominal value of Rp150 per share for a total of Rp177,115,178,550.

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1. INFORMASI UMUM (lanjutan)

b. Penawaran Umum Saham Entitas Induk (lanjutan)

Penawaran Umum Terbatas VI (lanjutan)

Entitas Induk telah mencatatkan seluruh sahamnya pada Bursa Efek Indonesia.

c. Kepemilikan pada Entitas Anak

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian meliputi laporan keuangan Entitas Induk dan Entitas Anak (secara kolektif disebut sebagai "Grup") yang dimiliki, baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

b. Public Offering of the Company's Shares (continued)

Limited Public Offering VI (continued)

The Parent Entity has listed all of its shares on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

c. Ownership in Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and subsidiaries (collectively referred as the "Group") that are owned, either directly or indirectly with the following details:

Entitas Anak/ Subsidiaries	Domisili/ Domicile	31 Maret 2024/March 31, 202 Jenis Usaha/ Nature of Business	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership	Tahun Beroperasi Komersial/ Year of Commercial Operations	Total Aset (Sebelum Eleminasi)/ Total Assets (Before Elemination)
Kepemilikan langsung melalui Er	ntitas Induk/Direct	t ownership of the Company			
PT Republika Media Mandiri (RMM)	Jakarta	Penerbitan pers/ Press publication	95,64%	2004	34.251.437.563
PT Gamma Investa Lestari (GIL)	Jakarta	Pengelolaan gedung/ Building management	99,98%	2006	30.745.128.630
PT Kalyanamitra Adhara Mahardhika (KAM)	Jakarta	Penyelenggara acara/ Event organizer	80,00%	2007	20.341.952.647
PT Kreatif Intel Teknologi (KIT)	Jakarta	Konten Kreatif Agensi/ Agency creative content	97,00%	2022	6.162.694.642
PT Danapati Abinaya Investama (DAI)	Jakarta	Penyiaran televisi/ Television broadcasting	50,00%	2005	6.671.967.935
PT Archytect Teknologi Indonesia (ATI)	Jakarta	Pengembangan perangkat lunak/ Software development	70,00%	2022	2.752.569.316
PT Akasia Code Digital (ACD)	Jakarta	Pengembangan perangkat lunak/ Software development	50,00%	2022	1.227.516.061
PT Akasia Damcorp Waba (ADW)	Jakarta	Perdagangan peralatan komunikasi/ Communication equipment trade	50,00%	2021	1.183.732.288
PT Akasia Cepat Indonesia (ACI)	Jakarta	Pengiriman Barang/ Delivery goods	50,00%	2022	1.000.000.000
Kepemilikan tidak langsung mela	alui RMM/Indirect	ownership through RMM			
PT Pustaka Abdi Bangsa (PAB)	Jakarta	Percetakan dan perdagangan buku/ Book printing and trading Percetakan dan	51,00%	2004	13.759.649.442
PT Republika Grafika (RG)	Jakarta	perdagangan umum/ Printing and general trading	90,00%	*)	230.100.000

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1. INFORMASI UMUM (lanjutan)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

c. Kepemilikan pada Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

c. Ownership in Subsidiaries (continued)

				Tahun	
Entitas Anak/ Subsidiaries	Domisili/ Domicile	Jenis Usaha/ Nature of Business	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership	Beroperasi Komersial/ Year of Commercial Operations	Total Aset (Sebelun Eleminasi)/ Total Assets (Before Elemination)
Kepemilikan tidak langsung m	nelalui RMM (lanjutan)//	ndirect ownership through RMM (co	ntinued)		
Kepemilikan tidak langsung m	nelalui RMM (lanjutan)//	Percetakan dan	ontinued)		
	nelalui RMM (lanjutan)/ <i>l</i>	Percetakan dan perdagangan umum/	ontinued)		
PT Cahaya Republika		Percetakan dan perdagangan umum/ Printing and general			
PT Cahaya Republika (CR)	nelalui RMM (lanjutan)// Jakarta	Percetakan dan perdagangan umum/ Printing and general trading	ontinued) 90,00%	*)	212.600.000
PT Cahaya Republika		Percetakan dan perdagangan umum/ Printing and general		*) 2010**)	212.600.000

31 Desember 2023/December 31, 2023

Entitas Anak/ Subsidiaries	Domisili/ Domicile	Jenis Usaha/ Nature of Business	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership	Tahun Beroperasi Komersial/ Year of Commercial Operations	Total Aset (Sebelum Eleminasi)/ Total Assets (Before Flemination)
Kepemilikan langsung melalu	i Entitas Induk/	Direct ownership of the Company			
PT Republika Media Mandiri (RMM)	Jakarta	Penerbitan pers/ Press publication	95,64%	2004	43.149.165.665
PT Gamma Investa Lestari (GIL)	Jakarta	Pengelolaan gedung/ Building management	99,98%	2006	29.812.414.265
PT Kalyanamitra Adhara Mahardhika (KAM)	Jakarta	Penyelenggara acara/ Event organizer	80,00%	2007	24.416.458.069
PT Kreatif Intel Teknologi (KIT)	Jakarta	Konten Kreatif Agensi/ Agency creative content	97,00%	2022	7.358.735.002
PT Danapati Abinaya Investama (DAI)	Jakarta	Penyiaran televisi/ Television broadcasting	50,00%	2005	7.258.528.416
PT Archytect Teknologi Indonesia (ATI)	Jakarta	Pengembangan perangkat lunak/ Software development	70,00%	2022	3.038.280.911
PT Akasia Code Digital (ACD)	Jakarta	Pengembangan perangkat lunak/ Software development	50,00%	2022	1.235.619.433
PT Akasia Damcorp Waba (ADW)	Jakarta	Perdagangan peralatan komunikasi/ Communication equipment trade	50,00%	2021	1.197.875.427
PT Akasia Cepat Indonesia (ACI)	Jakarta	Pengiriman Barang/ Delivery goods	50,00%	2022	1.000.000.000
Kepemilikan tidak langsung m	elalui RMW/Ind	lirect ownership through RMM			
PT Pustaka Abdi Bangsa (PAB)	Jakarta	Percetakan dan perdagangan buku/ Book printing and trading Percetakan dan perdagangan umum/	51,00%	2004	16.188.654.986
PT Republika Grafika (RG)	Jakarta	Printing and general trading	90,00%	*)	230.100.000

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1. INFORMASI UMUM (lanjutan)

GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

c. Kepemilikan pada Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

c. Ownership in Subsidiaries (continued)

31 Desember 2023/December 31, 2023						
Entitas Anak/	Domisili/	Jenis Usaha/	Persentase Kepemilikan/	Tahun Beroperasi Komersial/	Total Aset (Sebelum Eleminasi)/	
Subsidiaries	Domicile	Nature of Business	Percentage of Ownership	Year of Commercial Operations	Total Assets (Before Elemination)	
Kepemilikan tidak langsung melalui RMM (lanjutan)/Indirect ownership through RMM (continued)						
		Percetakan dan				
		perdagangan umum/				
PT Cahaya Republika		Printing and general				
(CR)	Jakarta	trading	90,00%	*)	212.600.000	
PT Republika Media		Penyiaran televisi/				
Visual (RMV)	Jakarta	Television broadcasting	80,00%	2010**)	-	

^{*)} Belum beroperasi secara komersial/Not yet operating commercially

PT Republika Media Mandiri (RMM)

Berdasarkan Akta Notaris Drs. Soegeng Santosa, S.H., M.H. No. 1 pada tanggal 2 Maret 2004, Entitas Induk melakukan penyertaan saham dengan mengambil saham baru yang diterbitkan oleh RMM sebesar 99,90% setara dengan 24.975 lembar saham dan sebesar Rp249.750.000.

Berdasarkan Akta Notaris Drs. Soegeng Santosa, S.H., M.H. No. 8 pada tanggal 21 Desember 2004, Entitas Induk melakukan peningkatan modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh melalui penyetoran aset berupa kendaraan milik Entitas Induk yang diterbitkan oleh RMM sebesar 166.650 lembar saham atau Rp1.666.500.000. Berdasarkan Akta Notaris Drs. Soegeng Santosa, S.H., M.H. No. 14 pada tanggal 14 Agustus 2008, Entitas Induk melakukan peningkatan nodal ditempatkan dan disetor penuhyang diterbitkan oleh RMM sebesar 1.000.000 lembar saham atau Rp10.000.000.000.000.

Berdasarkan Akta Notaris Drs. Soegeng Santosa, S.H., M.H. No. 4 pada tanggal 10 Maret 2009, Entitas Induk melakukan peningkatan modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh yang diterbitkan oleh RMM sebesar 1.142.975 lembar saham atau Rp11.429.750.000.

Berdasarkan Akta Notaris Drs. Soegeng Santosa, S.H., M.H. No. 10 pada tanggal 25 Agustus 2010, Entitas Induk melakukan peningkatan modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh yang diterbitkan oleh RMM sebesar 1.760.000 lembar saham atau Rp17.600.000.000.

Berdasarkan Akta Notaris Drs. Soegeng Santosa, S.H., M.H. No. 5 padatanggal 17 Desember 2010, Entitas Induk melakukan peningkatan modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh yang diterbitkan oleh RMM sebesar 450.000 lembar saham atau Rp4.500.000.000.

PT Republika Media Mandiri (RMM)

Based on Notarial Deed No. 1 dated March 2, 2004, of Drs. Soegeng Santosa, S.H., M.H., the Company invested shares by acquiring new shares issued by RMM of 99,90% of equivalent to 24,975 shares and amounting to Rp249,750.000.

Based on Notarial Deed No. 8 dated December 21, 2004 of Drs. Soegeng Santosa, S.H., M.H., the Company increased the issued and fully paid shares through depositing assets in the form of vehicles belonging to the Company issued by RMM amounting to 166,650 shares or Rp1,666,500,000. Based on Notarial Deed No. 14 dated August 14, 2008 of Drs. Soegeng Santosa, S.H., M.H., the Company increased the issued and fully paid shares issued by RMM amounting to 1,000,000 shares or Rp10,000,000,000.

Based on Notarial Deed No. 4 dated March 10, 2009 of Drs. Soegeng Santosa, S.H., M.H., the Company increased the issued and fully paid shares issued by RMM amounting to 1,142,975 shares or Rp11,429,750,000.

Based on Notarial Deed No. 10 dated August 25, 2010 of Drs. Soegeng Santosa, S.H., M.H., the Company increased the issued and fully paid shares issued by RMM amounting to 1,760,000 shares or Rp17,600,000,000.

Based on Notarial Deed No. 5 dated December 17, 2010 of Drs. Soegeng Santosa, S.H., M.H., the Company increased the issued and fully paid shares issued by RMM amounting to 450,000 shares or Rp4,500,000,000.

^{**)} Tidak beroperasi secara komersial sejak bulan Januari 2018/Not operating comercially since January 2018

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c. Kepemilikan pada Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan Akta Notaris Farina Tadjoedin, S.H., M.Kn No. 8 pada tanggal 30 Januari 2023, Entitas Induk melakukan peningkatan modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh yang diterbitkan oleh RMM sebesar 4.240.000 lembar saham atau Rp42.400.000.000.

Sehingga investasi di RMM menjadi 95,64% atau 8.784.600 lembar saham atau setara dengan Rp87.846.000.000.

PT Danapati Abinaya Investama (DAI)

Berdasarkan Akta Notaris Zulkifi Harahap, S.H., No. 18 pada tanggal 20 Oktober 2010, Entitas Induk melakukan pembelian saham dari seluruh kepemilikan saham PT Echo Media Tama dan PT Beyond Media masing-masing sebesar 22.500 lembar saham setara dengan 50,00% dan sebesar Rp45.000.000.000.

PT Gamma Investa Lestari (GIL)

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Pengikatan Jual Beli Saham tanggal 5 Mei 2017, yang telah diaktakan dalam Akta Notaris Zulkifi Harahap, S.H. Pada tanggal 19 Juni 2017, Entitas Induk membeli seluruh kepemilikan saham GIL dari PT Entertainment Live Indonesia, pihak berelasi, sebanyak 51.490.000 lembar saham senilai Rp51.490.000.000 atau setara dengan 99,98% kepemilikan dengan harga beli sebesar Rp26.000.000.000.

Saat ini GIL mengelola sarana olahraga berupa Komplek Bola Basket Internasional Kelapa Gading atau dikenal dengan Mahaka Square seluas 26.215 m² yang terletak di Jl. Raya Kelapa Nias Blok HF-3, Kelapa Gading, Jakarta Utara.

PT Kalyanamitra Adhara Mahardhika (KAM)

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Jual Beli Saham tanggal 7 Mei 2014, yang telah diaktakan dalam Akta No. 16 Notaris Zulkifi Harahap, S.H. Pada tanggal 16 Juni 2014, Entitas Induk membeli seluruh kepemilikan saham KAM dari PT Entertainment Live Indonesia, pihak berelasi, sebanyak 1.600 lembar saham senilai Rp800.000.000 atau setara dengan 80.00% kepemilikan dengan harga beli sebesar Rp3.500.000.000.

PT Kreatif Intel Teknologi (KIT)

Berdasarkan Akta Notaris Farina Tadjoedin, S.H., M.Kn. No. 1 pada tanggal 8 Agustus 2022, MM melakukan penyertaan saham dengan mengambil saham baru yang diterbitkan oleh KIT Teknologi sebesar 97,00% setara dengan 9.700 lembar saham dan sebesar Rp9.700.000.000.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

c. Ownership in Subsidiaries (continued)

Based on Notarial Deed No. 8 dated January 30, 2023 of Farina Tadjoedin, S.H., M.Kn., the Company increased the issued and fully paid shares issued by RMM amounting to 4,240,000 shares or Rp42,400,000,000.

Hence, the investment in RMM becomes 95,64% with 8,784,600 shares or equivalent to Rp87,846,000,000.

PT Danapati Abinaya Investama (DAI)

Based on the Notarial Deed No. 18 dated October 20, 2010 of Zulkifi Harahap, S.H., the Company purchased shares from all shareholdings of PT Echo Media Tama and PT Beyond Media each amounting to 22,500 shares equivalent to 50.00% and Rp45,000,000,000, respectively.

PT Gamma Investa Lestari (GIL)

Based on the Binding for Sale and Purchase of Shares Agreement dated May 5, 2017, which has been notarized in the Notary Deed of Zulkifi Harahap, S.H. On June 19, 2017, the Company purchased all GIL shares ownership from PT Entertainment Live Indonesia, related party, amounting 51,490,000 shares and Rp51,490,000,000 or equivalent to 99.98% ownership with a purchase price Rp26,000,000,000.

Currently GIL is managing sport facilities in the form of Kelapa Gading International Basketball Complex or known as Mahaka Square with an area of 26,215 sqm located at Jl. Raya Kelapa Nias Block HF-3, Kelapa Gading, Jakarta Utara.

PT Kalyanamitra Adhara Mahardhika (KAM)

Based on the Sale and Purchase of Shares Agreement dated May 7, 2014, which has been notarized in the Notary Deed No. 16 of Zulkifi Harahap, S.H. On June 16, 2014, the Company purchased all KAM shares ownership from PT Entertainment Live Indonesia, related party, amounting 1,600 shares and Rp800,000,000 or equivalent to 80.00% ownership with a purchase priceof Rp3,500,000,000.

PT Kreatif Intel Teknologi (KIT)

Based on the Notarial Deed No. 1 dated August 8, 2022 of Farina Tadjoedin, S.H., M.Kn., the Company invested shares by acquiring new shares issued by KIT of 97,00% of equivalent to 9,700 shares and amounting to Rp9,700,000,000.

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1. INFORMASI UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Kepemilikan pada Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

PT Archytect Teknologi Indonesia (ATI)

Berdasarkan Akta Notaris Farina Tadjoedin, S.H., M.Kn. No. 1 pada tanggal 3 Oktober 2022, MM melakukan penyertaan saham dengan mengambil saham baru yang diterbitkan oleh ATI sebesar 70,00% setara dengan 2.800 lembar saham baru dan sebesar Rp2.800.000.000.

PT Akasia Code Digital (ACD)

Berdasarkan Akta Notaris Rose Takarina, S.H., No. 57 pada tanggal 23 Agustus 2022, MM melakukan penyertaan saham dengan mengambil saham baru yang diterbitkan oleh ACD sebesar 50,00% setara dengan 5.000 lembar saham dan sebesar Rp500.000.000.

PT Akasia Damcorp Waba (ADW)

Berdasarkan Akta Notaris Rose Takarina, S.H., No. 44 tanggal 27 Oktober 2021, Entitas Induk mendirikan ADW, yang bergerak dalam bidang perdagangan peralatan telekomunikasi. Entitas Induk melakukan penyertaan saham pada ADW sebanyak 600 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp600.000.000 atau setara dengan 50,00% kepemilikan.

PT Akasia Cepat Indonesia (ACI)

Berdasarkan Akta Notaris Rose Takarina, S.H., No. 58 pada tanggal 23 Agustus 2022, MM melakukan penyertaan saham dengan mengambil saham baru yang diterbitkan oleh ACI sebesar 50,00% setara dengan 5.000 lembar saham dan sebesar Rp500.000.000.

PT Pustaka Abdi Bangsa (PAB)

Berdasarkan Akta Notaris Zulkifi Harahap, S.H., No. 12 pada tanggal 18 Oktober 2010, RMM melakukan penyertaan saham dengan mengambil saham baru yang diterbitkan oleh PAB sebesar 51,00% setara dengan 1.275 lembar saham dan sebesar Rp127.500.000.

PT Republika Media Visual (RMV)

Berdasarkan Akta Notaris Zulkifi Harahap, S.H., No. 11 pada tanggal 22 Desember 2010, RMM melakukan penyertaan saham dengan mengambil saham baru yang diterbitkan oleh RMV sebesar 80,00% setara dengan 28.000 lembar saham dan sebesar Rp28.000.000.000.

PT Republika Grafika (RG)

Berdasarkan Akta Notaris Zulkifi Harahap, S.H., No. 18 pada tanggal 29 Oktober 2009, RMM melakukan penyertaan saham dengan mengambil saham baru yang diterbitkan oleh RG sebesar 90,00% setara dengan 225 lembar saham dan sebesar Rp225.000.000.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

c. Ownership in Subsidiaries (continued)

PT Archytect Teknologi Indonesia (ATI)

Based on the Notarial Deed No. 1 dated October 3, 2022 of Farina Tadjoedin, S.H., M.Kn., the Company invested shares by acquiring new shares issued by ATI of 70,00% of equivalent to 2,800 shares and amounting to Rp2,800,000,000.

PT Akasia Code Digital (ACD)

Based on the Notarial Deed No. 57 dated August 23, 2022 of Rose Takarina, S.H., the Company invested shares by acquiring new shares issued by ACD of 50,00% of equivalent to 5,000 shares and amounting to Rp500,000,000.

PT Akasia Damcorp Waba (ADW)

Based on the Notarial Deed No. 44 dated October 27, 2021 of Rose Takarina, S.H., the parent entity established ADW, which is engaged in trading telecommunications equipment. The parent entity invested in 600 shares in ADW with a nominal value of Rp600,000,000 or equivalent to 50.00% ownership.

PT Akasia Cepat Indonesia (ACI)

Based on the Notarial Deed No. 58 dated August 23, 2022 of Rose Takarina, S.H., the Company invested shares by acquiring new shares issued by ACI of 50,00% of equivalent to 5,000 shares and amounting to Rp500,000,000.

PT Pustaka Abdi Bangsa (PAB)

Based on Notarial Deed No. 12 dated October 18, 2010 of Zulkifi Harahap, S.H., RMM invested shares by acquiring new shares issued by PAB of 51,00% equivalent to 1,275 shares and amounting to Rp127,500,000.

PT Republika Media Visual (RMV)

Based on Notarial Deed No. 11 dated December 22, 2010 of Zulkifi Harahap, S.H., RMM invested shares by acquiring new shares issued by RMV of 80.00% equivalent to 28,000 shares and amounting to Rp28,000,000,000.

PT Republika Graphics (RG)

Based on Notarial Deed No. 18 dated October 29, 2009 of Zulkifi Harahap, S.H., RMM invested shares by acquiring new shares issued by RG of 90.00% equivalent to 225 shares and amounting to Rp225,000,000.

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1. INFORMASI UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Kepemilikan pada Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

PT Cahaya Republika (CR)

Berdasarkan Akta Notaris Zulkifi Harahap, S.H., No. 29 pada tanggal 29 Oktober 2009, RMM melakukan penyertaan saham dengan mengambil saham baru yang diterbitkan oleh CR sebesar 90,00% setara dengan 225 lembar saham dan sebesar Rp225.000.000.

d. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi dan Karyawan

Berdasarkan Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham yang diaktakan sesuai dengan Akta notaris No. 11 tanggal 16 Desember 2022 dari Zulkifli Harahap, S.H., susunan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Entitas Induk Pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2024 dan 31 Desember 2023 adalah sebagai berikut:

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

c. Ownership in Subsidiaries (continued)

PT Cahaya Republika (CR)

Based on Notarial Deed No. 29 dated October 29, 2009 of Zulkifi Harahap, S.H., RMM invested shares by acquiring new shares issued by CR of 90.00% equivalent to 225 shares and amounting to Rp225,000,000.

d. Board of Commissioners, Directors and Employees

Based on the Statement of Resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders which was notarized in accordance with Notary Deed No. 11 dated December 16, 2022 from Zulkifli Harahap, S.H., the composition of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors of the Parent Entity as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are as follows:

31 Maret 2024 dan 31 Desember 2023/ March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023

Dewan Komisaris/Board of Commissioners

Komisaris Utama Mahendra Agakhan Komisaris Rudy Setia Laksmana Komisaris Martin Suharlie Komisaris Independen Aldo Rambie Komisaris Independen Angkie Yudistia

President Commissioner Commissioner Commissioner Independent Commissioner Independent Commissioner

Dewan Direksi/Board of Directors

Direktur Utama
Tubagus Farash Akbar Farich
Vincentius Dicky Haryanto
Direktur
Ishak Reza

President Director Director Director

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2024 dan 31 Desember 2023, Grup memiliki 387 dan 435 karyawan tetap (tidak diaudit).

Anggota manajemen kunci Grup adalah Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris.

Berdasarkan Surat Ketetapan No. 070/PTMM/VI/ 2016 pada tanggal 28 Juni 2016, Entitas Induk menetapkan S. Pramudityo Anggoro sebagai Sekretaris Entitas Induk.

Berdasarkan Surat Ketetapan No. SK.BOD-PTAB002.III.2010 tanggal 28 April 2010, Direksi Entitas Induk menetapkan bahwa efektif sejak tanggal tersebut, fungsi Kepala Unit Audit Internal dijabat oleh Farida Sunarjati.

Berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Dewan Komisaris No. 109/PTMM/IX/2022 tanggal 17 Oktober 2022, memutuskan untuk mencabut dan menyatakan tidak berlaku lagi Surat Keputusan Direksi No.042/PTMM/VIII/2020 tanggal 31 Agustus 2020 tentang perubahan Anggota Komite Audit, serta mengangkat nama-nama sebagai berikut sebagai Anggota Komite Audit Perseroan untuk masa jabatan selama 5 (lima) tahun, sehingga susunan anggota Komite Audit dan Manajemen Risiko Entitas Induk Pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2024 dan 31 Desember 2023 adalah sebagai berikut:

As of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Group had 387 and 435 permanent employees (unaudited).

Member of key management personnel of the Group is Directors and Board of Commissioners.

Based on the Letter of Decree No. 070/PTMM/VI/2016 dated June 28, 2016, the Company assigned S. Pramudityo Anggoro as the Company's Corporate Secretary.

Based on the Letter of Decree No. SK.BOD-PTAB002.III.2010 dated April 28, 2010, the Company's Directors determined that effective since that date, the function of the Head of Internal Audit Unit is held by Farida Sunarjati.

Based on the Decree of the Board of Commissioners No. 109/PTMM/IX/2022 dated October 17, 2022, decided to revoke and declare no longer valid Directors Decree No.042/PTMM/VIII/2020 dated August 31, 2020 regarding changes in Audit Committee Members, and appointed the following names as Members of the Company's Audit Committee for a term of 5 (five) years, so the composition of the members of the Audit Committee and Risk Management of the Parent Entity As of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are as follows:

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1. INFORMASI UMUM (lanjutan)

d. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi dan Karyawan (Lanjutan)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

d. Board of Commissioners, Directors and Employees (Continued)

31 Maret 2024 dan 31 Desember 2023/ March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023

Komite Audit/Audit Commitee

Ketua Anggota Anggota Aldo Rambie Otto Eduard Sitorus Isenta Chairman Member Member

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL

a. Dasar Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian telah disajikan sesuai dengan standar akuntansi keuangan (SAK), yang mencakup Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (PSAK) dan Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (ISAK) yang dikeluarkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia (DSAK-IAI) serta peraturan regulator pasar modal untuk entitas yang berada di bawah pengawasannya.

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian telah disajikan sesuai dengan standar akuntansi keuangan (SAK), yang mencakup Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (PSAK) dan Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (ISAK) yang dikeluarkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia (DSAK-IAI) serta peraturan regulator pasar modal untuk entitas yang berada di bawah pengawasannya.

Kebijakan akuntansi yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian adalah selaras dengan kebijakan akuntansi yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian Grup pada tanggal 31 Maret 2024 dan 31 Desember 2023 serta untuk periode yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, kecuali bagi penerapan beberapa PSAK yang telah direvisi. Seperti diungkapkan dalam catatan-catatan terkait atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian, beberapa standar akuntansi yang telah direvisi dan diterbitkan, diterapkan efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2023.

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian, kecuali untuk laporan arus kas konsolidasian, disusun berdasarkan dasar akrual dengan menggunakan konsep harga perolehan, kecuali beberapa akun tertentu disusun berdasarkan pengukuran lain sebagaimana diuraikan dalam kebijakan akuntansi masing-masing akun tersebut.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Basis of Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements have been presented in accordance with financial accounting standards in Indonesia, which comprise "Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan" (PSAK/the statements of financial accounting standards) and "Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan" (ISAK/the interpretations of financial accounting standards), issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (DSAK-IAI) and regulations of capital market regulator for entities under its control.

The consolidated financial statements have been presented in accordance with financial accounting standards in Indonesia, which comprise "Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan" (PSAK/the statements of financial accounting standards) and "Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan" (ISAK/the interpretations of financial accounting standards), issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (DSAK-IAI) and regulations of capital market regulator for entities under its control.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those made in the preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 and for the periods then ended, except for the adoption of several amended PSAK. As disclosed further in the relevant succeeding notes, several amended and published accounting standards were adopted effective January 1, 2023.

The consolidated financial statements, except for the consolidated statement of cash flows, have been prepared on the accrual basis using the historical cost basis of accounting, except for certain accounts which are measured on the bases described in the related accounting policies for those accounts.

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IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (Lanjutan)

a. Dasar Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian (Lanjutan)

Laporan arus kas konsolidasian disusun dengan menggunakan metode langsung dengan mengelompokkan arus kas dalam aktivitas operasi, investasi dan pendanaan.

Mata uang pelaporan yang digunakan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian adalah Rupiah, yang merupakan mata uang fungsional Grup

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.

b. Klasifikasi Lancar dan Tidak Lancar

Grup menyajikan aset dan liabilitas dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian berdasarkan klasifikasi lancar/tidak lancar. Suatu aset disajikan lancar bila:

- i) akan direalisasi, dijual atau dikonsumsi dalam siklus operasi normal;
- ii) untuk diperdagangkan; atau
- iii) akan direalisasi dalam 12 bulan setelah tanggal pelaporan, atau kas atau setara kas kecuali yang dibatasi penggunaannya atau akan digunakan untuk melunasi suatu liabilitas dalam paling lambat 12 bulan setelah tanggal pelaporan.

Seluruh aset lain diklasifikasikan sebagai tidak lancar

Suatu liabilitas disajikan lancar bila:

- i) akan dilunasi dalam siklus operasi normal;
- ii) untuk diperdagangkan;
- iii) akan dilunasi dalam 12 bulan setelah tanggal pelaporan; atau
- iv) tidak ada hak tanpa syarat untuk menangguhkan pelunasannya dalam paling tidak 12 bulan setelah tanggal pelaporan.

Seluruh liabilitas lain diklasifikasikan sebagai tidak lancar.

Aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan diklasifikasikan sebagai aset dan liabilitas tidak lancar.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

The consolidated statement of cash flows has been prepared using the direct method by classifying cash flows on the basis of operating, investing and financing activities

The presentation currency used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is Rupiah, which is the functional currency of the Group.

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 shown 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 judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where estimates and assumptions are significant to the consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in Note 3.

b. Current and Non-Current Classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current assets.

A liability is current when it is:

- expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- ii) held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- iii) due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- iv) there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as noncurrent liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)

c. Prinsip-prinsip Konsolidasian

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian meliputi laporan keuangan konsolidasian Entitas Induk dan entitas anak seperti yang disebutkan pada Catatan 1c dimana Entitas Induk memiliki pengendalian secara langsung dan tidak langsung.

Laporan keuangan entitas anak disusun dengan periode pelaporan yang sama dengan Entitas Induk. Kebijakan akuntansi yang digunakan dalam penyajian laporan keuangan konsolidasian telah diterapkan secara konsisten oleh Grup, kecuali dinyatakan lain.

Entitas-entitas anak dikonsolidasi secara penuh sejak tanggal akuisisi, yaitu tanggal Entitas Induk memperoleh pengendalian, sampai dengan tanggal Entitas Induk kehilangan pengendalian. Pengendalian dianggap ada ketika Entitas Induk memiliki secara langsung atau tidak langsung melalui entitas-entitas anak, lebih dari setengah kekuasaan suara entitas.

Secara spesifik, Entitas Induk mengendalikan *investee* jika dan hanya jika Entitas Induk memiliki seluruh hal berikut ini:

- Kekuasaan atas investee (misal, hak yang ada memberikan kemampuan kini untuk mengarahkan aktivitas relevan investee);
- 2. Eksposur atau hak atas imbal hasil variabel dari keterlibatannya dengan *investee*; dan
- Kemampuan untuk menggunakan kekuasaannya atas investee untuk mempengaruhi jumlah imbal hasil investor.

Ketika Entitas Induk memiliki kurang dari hak suara mayoritas, Entitas Induk dapat mempertimbangkan semua fakta dan keadaan yang relevan dalam menilai apakah memiliki kekuasaan atas *investee* tersebut:

- Pengaturan kontraktual dengan pemilik hak suara yang lain.
- Hak yang timbul dari pengaturan kontraktual lain.
- 3. Hak suara dan hak suara potensial Entitas Induk.

Entitas Induk menilai kembali apakah investor mengendalikan investee jika fakta dan keadaan mengindikasikan adanya perubahan terhadap satu atau lebih dari tiga elemen pengendalian. Konsolidasi atas entitas anak dimulai ketika Entitas Induk memiliki pengendalian atas entitas anak dan ketika Entitas Induk kehilangan pengendalian atas entitas anak. Aset, liabilitas, penghasilan dan beban atas entitas anak yang diakuisisi atau dilepas selama periode termasuk laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian dari tanggal Entitas Induk memperoleh pengendalian sampai dengan tanggal Entitas Induk menghentikan pengendalian atas entitas anak.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as mentioned in Note 1c, in which the Company has the ability to directly and indirectly exercise control.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company. The accounting policies adopted in preparing the consolidated financial statements have been consistently applied by the Group, unless otherwise stated.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases. Control is presumed to exist if the Company owns, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, more than half of the voting power of the subsidiaries.

Specifically, the Company controls an investee if and only if the Company has:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- 2. Exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- 3. The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

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

- 1. The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee.
- 2. Rights arising from other contractual arrangements.
- 3. The Company's voting rights and potential voting

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the datethe Company gains control until the date the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)

c. Prinsip-prinsip Konsolidasian (lanjutan)

Laba atau rugi dan setiap komponen ataspenghasilan komprehensif lain diatribusikan pada pemilik Entitas Induk dan pada kepentingan nonpengendali ("KNP"), walaupun hasil di kepentingan nonpengendali mempunyai saldo defisit. Bila diperlukan, penyesuaian dilakukan pada laporan keuangan entitas anak agar kebijakan akuntansinya sesuai dengan kebijakan akuntansi Entitas Induk. Semua aset dan liabilitas, ekuitas, penghasilan, beban dan arus kas berkaitan dengan transaksi antar anggota Entitas Induk dan entitas-entitas anak akan dieliminasi secara penuh dalam proses konsolidasi.

Transaksi antar perusahaan, saldo dan keuntungan antar entitas Grup yang belum direalisasi dieliminasi. Kerugian yang belum direalisasi juga dieliminasi. Kebijakan akuntansi entitas anak diubah jika diperlukan untuk memastikan konsistensi dengan kebijakan akuntansi yang diadopsi Grup.

Transaksi dengan kepentingan nonpengendali yang tidak mengakibatkan hilangnya pengendalian merupakan transaksi ekuitas. Setiap perbedaan antara jumlah kepentingan nonpengendali disesuaikan dengan nilai wajar imbalan yang diberikan dan diterima diakui secara langsung dalam ekuitas sebagai akun "Selisih atas Transaksi dengan Pihak Nonpengendali".

Perubahan kepemilikan di entitas anak, tanpa kehilangan pengendalian, dihitung sebagai transaksi ekuitas. Jika Entitas Induk kehilangan pengendalian atas entitas anak, maka Entitas Induk:

- a. menghentikan pengakuan aset (termasuk setiap goodwill) dan liabilitas entitas anak;
- b. menghentikan pengakuan jumlah tercatat setiap KNP.
- menghentikan pengakuan akumulasi selisih penjabaran, yang dicatat di ekuitas, bila ada;
- d. mengakui nilai wajar pembayaran yang diterima;
- e. mengakui setiap sisa investasi pada nilaiwajarnya;
- f. mengakui setiap perbedaan yang dihasilkan sebagai keuntungan atau kerugian sebagai laba rugi; dan
- g. mereklasifikasi bagian induk atas komponen yang sebelumnya diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain ke laba rugi, atau mengalihkan secara langsung ke saldo laba.

KNP mencerminkan bagian atas laba atau rugi dan aset neto dari entitas anak yang tidak dapat diatribusikan secara langsung maupun tidak langsung kepada Entitas Induk, yang masing-masing disajikan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian dan dalam ekuitas dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian, terpisah dari bagian yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik Entitas Induk.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Principles of Consolidation (continued)

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests ("NCI"), even if this results in the NCI having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Company's accounting policies. All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between the Group are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Transactions with NCI that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The Company shall recognize directly in equity any difference between the amount by which the noncontrolling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received and attribute it to the owners of the parent, recorded as "Differences in Value from Transactions with Non-controlling Interests".

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Company losses control over a subsidiary, it:

- a. derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- b. derecognizes the carrying amount of any NCI;
- derecognize the cumulative translation differences, recorded in equity, if any;
- d. recognize the fair value of the consideration received:
- e. recognize the fair value of any investment retained;
- f. recognize any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and
- g. reclassify the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate.

NCI represent the portion of the profit or loss and net assets of the subsidiaries attributable to equity interests that are not owned directly or indirectly by the Company, which are presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and under the equity section of the consolidated statement of financial position, respectively, separately from the corresponding portion attributable to the owners of the Company.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)

d. Kas dan Setara Kas

Kas dan setara kas terdiri dari kas di tangan, kas di bank dan deposito berjangka yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu tiga bulan atau kurang dan tidak dibatasi penggunaannya serta tidak digunakan sebagai jaminan atas pinjaman.

e. Transaksi dengan Pihak-pihak Berelasi

Pihak-pihak berelasi adalah orang atau entitas yang terkait dengan Grup:

- Orang atau anggota keluarga dekatnya yang mempunyai relasi dengan Grup jika orang tersebut:
 - memiliki pengendalian atau pengendalian bersama atas Grup;
 - (ii) memiliki pengaruh signifikan atas Grup;
 - (iii) personel manajemen kunci Grup atau entitas induk Entitas Induk.
- b. Suatu entitas berelasi dengan Grup jika memenuhi salah satu hal berikut:
 - entitas dan Grup adalah anggota dari kelompok usaha yang sama (artinya entitas induk, entitas anak, dan entitas anak berikutnya saling berelasi dengan entitas lainnya).
 - (ii) satu entitas adalah entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama dari entitas lain (atau entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersamayang merupakan anggota suatu kelompok usaha, yang mana entitas lain tersebut adalah anggotanya).
 - (iii) kedua entitas tersebut adalah ventura bersama dari pihak ketiga yang sama.
 - (iv) satu entitas adalah ventura bersama dari entitas ketiga dan entitas yang lain adalah entitas asosiasi dari entitas ketiga.
 - (v) entitas tersebut adalah suatu program imbalan pasca kerja untuk imbalan kerja dari Grup atau entitas yang terkait dengan Grup.
 - (vi) entitas yang dikendalikan atau dikendalikan bersama oleh orang yang diidentifikasi dalam huruf a).
 - (vii) orang yang diidentifikasi dalam huruf a) (i) memiliki pengaruh signifikan atas entitas atau merupakan personel manajemen kunci entitas (atau entitas induk dari entitas).
 - (viii) entitas, atau anggota dari kelompok yang mana entitas merupakan bagian dari kelompok tersebut, menyediakan jasa personel manajemen kunci kepada Grup atau kepada entitas induk dari Entitas Induk.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash on hand, cash in banks and time deposits with maturity of three months or less from the date of placement that are not restricted for use and are not used as collateral.

e. Transactions with Related Parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Group:

- A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Group if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Group;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Group; or,
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or of a parent of the Company.
- b. An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies:
 - the entity and the Group are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) the entity is a post-employment defined benefits plan for the benefits of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group.
 - (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in a).
 - (vii) a person identified in a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
 - (viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the parent of the Company.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)

e. Transaksi dengan Pihak-pihak Berelasi (Lanjutan)

Transaksi ini dilakukan berdasarkan persyaratan yang disetujui oleh kedua belah pihak. Beberapa persyaratan tersebut mungkin tidak sama dengan persyaratan yang dilakukan dengan pihak-pihak yang tidak berelasi.

Seluruh transaksi dan saldo dengan pihak-pihak berelasi diungkapkan dalam catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

f. Persediaan

Persediaan dinyatakan sebesar nilai yang lebih rendah antara biaya perolehan atau nilai realisasi bersih. Biaya perolehan persediaan Grup ditentukan dengan menggunakan metode rata-rata. Nilairealisasi bersih ditentukan berdasarkan taksiran harga jual dalam kegiatan usaha biasa setelah dikurangi dengan taksiran beban yang diperlukan untuk menyelesaikan dan menjual persediaan tersebut.

Penyisihan untuk penurunan nilai dan persediaan usang, jika ada, ditentukan berdasarkan penelaahan atas kondisi persediaan pada setiap periode pelaporan untuk menyesuaikan nilai persediaan ke nilai realisasi neto.

g. Beban Dibayar di Muka

Beban dibayar di muka diamortisasi dan dibebankan selama manfaat masing-masing beban dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus.

h. Aset Tetap

Aset tetap dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan dan rugi penurunan nilai. Biaya perolehan termasuk biaya penggantian bagian aset tetap saat biaya tersebut terjadi, jika memenuhi kriteria pengakuan. Selanjutnya, pada saat inspeksi yang signifikan dilakukan, biaya inspeksi itu diakui ke dalam jumlah tercatat aset tetap sebagai suatu penggantian jika memenuhi kriteria pengakuan. Semua biaya perbaikan dan pemeliharaan yang tidak memenuhi kriteria pengakuan diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian pada saat terjadinya.

Penyusutan dihitung dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus berdasarkan taksiran masa manfaat ekonomis aset tetap sebagai berikut:

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Transactions with Related Parties (Continued)

The transactions are made based on terms agreed by the parties. Such terms may not be the same as those of the transactions between unrelated parties.

All significant balances and transactions with related parties are disclosed in the relevant notes herein.

f. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The cost of the Group's inventories is determined using the weighted average method. Net realizable value is determined based on the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs necessary to complete and sell the inventories.

Allowance for decline in market values and obsolescence of inventories, if any, is determined based on a review of the condition of inventories at each reporting period to adjust the carrying value of inventories to net realizable value.

g. Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses are amortized and charged to operations over the periods benefited of each expense using the straight-line method.

h. Fixed Asset

Fixed Asset are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the fixed asset when the cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the fixed asset as a replacement if the recognition criteria are met. All other repairs and maintenance costs that do not meet the recognition criteria are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the fixed asset as follows:

Tahun/	Years
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Bangunan	10 - 20	Buildings
Mesin	8	Machines
Peralatan kantor	4 - 8	Office equipment
Kendaraan	4 - 8	Vehicles

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)

h. Aset Tetap (lanjutan)

Jumlah tercatat aset tetap dihentikan pengakuannya pada saat dilepaskan atau saat tidak ada manfaat ekonomis masa depan yang diharapkan dari penggunaannya. Saat aset dijual atau dilepaskan, harga perolehan, akumulasi penyusutan dan kerugian penurunan nilai dikeluarkan dari akun. Laba atau rugi yang timbul dari penghentian pengakuan aset diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian pada periode aset tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya.

Nilai residu, estimasi masa manfaat dan metode penyusutan ditelaah dan disesuaikan, setiap akhir periode, bila diperlukan.

i. Investasi pada Entitas Asosiasi

Investasi Grup pada entitas asosiasi dicatat dengan mengunakan metode ekuitas. Entitas asosiasi adalah entitas dimana Grup mempunyai pengaruh signifikan. Dalam metode ekuitas, biaya investasi ditambah atau dikurangi dengan bagian Grup atas laba atau rugi bersih dan dikurangi dividen yang diterima dari investee sejak tanggal perolehan.

Goodwill yang terkait dengan entitas asosiasi termasuk dalam jumlah tercatat investasi dan tidak diamortisasi atau tidak dilakukan pengujian penurunan nilai secara terpisah.

Laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian mencerminkan bagian atas hasil operasi dari entitas asosiasi. Bila terdapat perubahan yang diakui langsung pada ekuitas dari entitas asosiasi, Grup mengakui bagiannya atas perubahan tersebut dan mengungkapkan hal ini, jika berkaitan, dalam laporan perubahan ekuitas konsolidasian. Laba atau rugi yang belum direalisasi sebagai hasil dari transaksi-transaksi antara Grup dengan entitas asosiasi dieliminasi pada jumlah sesuai dengan kepentingan Entitas Induk pada entitas asosiasi.

Laporan keuangan entitas asosiasi disusun dengan mengunakan periode pelaporan yang sama dengan Grup. Bila diperlukan, penyesuaian dilakukan untuk menjadikan kebijakan akuntansi sama dengan kebijakan Grup.

Grup menentukan apakah perlu untuk mengakui tambahan penurunan nilai atas investasi Grup pada entitas asosiasi. Grup menentukan pada setiap tanggal pelaporan apakah terdapat bukti yang objektif yang mengindikasikan bahwa investasi pada entitas asosiasi mengalami penurunan nilai. Dalam hal ini, Grup menghitung jumlah penurunan nilai berdasarkan selisih antara jumlah terpulihkan atas investasi pada entitas asosiasi dan nilai tercatatnya dan mengakuinya dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Fixed Asset (continued)

The carrying amount of fixed asset is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. When fixed asset are soldor retired, the cost, accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses are eliminated from the accounts. Any gains or losses arising from derecognition of fixed asset is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period the fixed asset are derecognized.

The residual values, estimated useful lives, and depreciation method are reviewed and adjusted, at the end of each period, if necessary.

i. Investment in Associate

The Group's investment in Associates is accounted for using the equity method. An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence. Under the equity method, the cost of investment is increased or decreased by the Group's share in net income or loss of, and dividends received from, the investee since the date of acquisition.

Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortized nor individually tested for impairment.

The consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income reflects the results of operations of the associates. If there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of theassociates, the Group recognizes its share of any suchchanges and discloses these, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealized gains or losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates.

The financial statements of the associate are prepared on the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

The Group determines whether it is necessary to recognize an additional impairment loss on the Group's investment in associate. The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the investment in associate and its carrying amount and recognizes the amount in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)

i. Investasi pada Entitas Asosiasi (lanjutan)

Jika bagian Grup atas rugi entitas asosiasi sama dengan atau melebihi kepentingannya pada entitas asosiasi, maka Grup menghentikan pengakuan bagiannya atas rugi lebih lanjut. Kepentingan pada entitas asosiasi adalah jumlah tercatat investasi pada entitas asosiasi dengan metode ekuitas ditambah dengan setiap kepentingan jangka panjang yang secara substansi, membentuk bagian investasi neto investor pada entitas asosiasi.

Ketika kehilangan pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap entitas asosiasi, Grup mengukur dan mengakui setiap investasi yang tersisa pada nilai wajar. Selisih antara nilai tercatat entitas asosiasi setelah hilangnya pengaruh signifikan dan nilai wajar dari investasi yang tersisa dan hasil dari penjualan diakui dalam laba rugi konsolidasian.

j. Penurunan Nilai Aset Nonkeuangan

Pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan, Grup menilai apakah terdapat indikasi suatu aset mengalami penurunan nilai. Jika terdapat indikasi tersebut atau pada saat pengujian penurunan nilai aset diperlukan, maka Grup membuat estimasi formal jumlah terpulihkan aset tersebut.

Jumlah terpulihkan yang ditentukan untuk aset individual adalah jumlah yang lebih tinggi antara nilai wajar aset atau Unit Penghasil Kas (UPK) dikurangi biaya untuk menjual dengan nilai pakainya, kecuali aset tersebut tidak menghasilkan arus kas masuk yang sebagian besar independen dari aset atau kelompok aset lain. Jika nilai tercatat aset lebih besar daripada nilai terpulihkannya, maka aset tersebut mengalami penurunan nilai dan nilai tercatat aset diturunkan menjadi sebesar nilai terpulihkannya.

Dalam menghitung nilai pakai, estimasi arus kas masa depan bersih didiskontokan ke nilai kini dengan menggunakan tingkat diskonto sebelumpajak yang menggambarkan penilaian pasar terkini atas nilai waktu dari uang dan risiko spesifik dari aset. Dalam menentukan nilai wajar dikurangi biaya untuk menjual, digunakan harga penawaran pasar terakhir, jika tersedia. Jika tidak terdapat transaksi tersebut, Grup menggunakan model penilaian yang sesuai untuk menentukan nilai wajar aset. Perhitungan-perhitungan ini dikuatkan oleh penilaian berganda atau indikasi nilai wajar yang tersedia.

Kerugian penurunan nilai dari operasi yang dilanjutkan, jika ada, diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian sesuai dengan kategori beban yang konsisten dengan fungsi dari aset yang diturunkan nilainya.

Penilaian dilakukan pada akhir setiap periode pelaporan apakah terdapat indikasi bahwa rugi penurunan nilai yang telah diakui dalam periode sebelumnya untuk suatu aset mungkin tidak ada lagi atau mungkin telah menurun. Jika indikasi dimaksud ditemukan, maka entitas mengestimasi jumlah terpulihkan aset tersebut.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

i. Investment in Associate (continued)

If the Group's share of net loss of an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, the Group discontinue to recognize its share of further losses. The interest in an associate is the carrying amount of the investment in associate under the equity method together with any long-term interest that, in substance, formed part of the investor's investment in associate.

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

j. Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

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

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or a group of assets. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing the value in use, the estimated net future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used by the Group to determine the fair value of the assets. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

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

An assessment is made at each reporting period as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses recognized for an asset may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated.

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IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)

j. Penurunan Nilai Aset Nonkeuangan (lanjutan)

Kerugian penurunan nilai yang telah diakui dalam periode sebelumnya untuk aset selain goodwill dibalik hanya jika terdapat perubahan asumsi-asumsi yang digunakan untuk menentukan jumlah terpulihkan aset tersebut sejak rugi penurunan nilai terakhir diakui. Dalam hal ini, jumlah tercatat aset dinaikkan ke jumlah terpulihkannya. Pembalikan tersebut sehingga jumlah tercatat aset tidak melebihi jumlah terpulihkannya maupun jumlah tercatat, neto setelah penyusutan, seandainya tidak ada rugi penurunan nilai yang telah diakui untuk aset tersebut pada tahun sebelumnya. Pembalikan rugi penurunan nilai diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian. Setelah pembalikan tersebut, penyusutan aset tersebut disesuaikan di periode mendatang untuk mengalokasikan jumlah tercatat aset yang direvisi, dikurangi nilai sisanya, dengan dasar yang sistematis selama sisa umur manfaatnya.

k. Aset Tak berwujud

Aset tak berwujud diukur sebesar nilai perolehan pada pengakuan awal. Setelah pengakuan awal, aset tak berwujud dicatat pada nilai perolehan dikurangi akumulasi amortisasi dan akumulasi rugi penurunan nilai. Umur manfaat aset tak berwujud dinilai apakah terbatas atau tidak terbatas.

Aset tak berwujud dengan umur terbatas, yang berupa hak pengelolaan bangunan, diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus selama umur manfaat ekonomi dan dievaluasi apabila terdapat indikator adanya penurunan nilai untuk aset tak berwujud. Periode dan metode amortisasi untuk aset tak berwujud dengan umur terbatas ditelaah setidaknya setiap akhir tahun keuangan. Estimasi umur manfaat aset tak berwujud Grup adalah 25 tahun

Perubahan pada perkiraan umur manfaat atau perkiraan pola konsumsi manfaat ekonomi terjadi pada aset tersebut dicatat dengan mengubah periode amortisasi atau metode, yang sesuai dan diperlakukan sebagai perubahan estimasi akuntansi. Beban amortisasi aset tak berwujud dengan masa manfaat terbatas diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian dalam kategori biaya yang konsisten dengan fungsi dari aset tak berwujud.

Keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul dari penghentian pengakuan aset tak berwujud diukur sebagai selisih antara hasil pelepasan neto dan nilai tercatat aset dan diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian pada saat aset tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j. Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets (continued

A previously recognized impairment loss for an asset other than goodwill is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. After such a reversal, the depreciation charged on the said asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

k. Intangible Assets

Intangible asset is measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. The useful life of intangible asset is assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

Intangible asset with finite life, which comprise of building management right, is amortized using straight-line method over the economic useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end. The estimated useful life of the Group's intangible asset is 25 years.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the net carrying amount of the assets and are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the asset is derecognized.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)

I. Sewa

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2020, Grup menerapkan PSAK 116, "Sewa".

Perubahan dalam definisi sewa terutama terkait dengan konsep kontrol. PSAK 116 menentukan suatu kontrak mengandung sewa apabila pelanggan memiliki hak untuk mengendalikan penggunaan aset yang diidentifikasi untuk periode waktu tertentu.

PSAK 116 mensyaratkan penyewa untuk mengakui sebagian besar sewa pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian. Standar ini mencakup dua pengecualian pengakuan untuk penyewa - sewa aset "bernilai rendah" dan sewa jangka pendek. Pada tanggal dimulainya sewa, penyewa akan mengakui liabilitas untuk melakukan pembayaran sewa (liabilitas sewa) dan aset yang mewakili hak untuk menggunakan aset pendasar selama masa sewa (aset hak-guna). Penyewa akan diminta untuk cara terpisah mengakui beban bunga atas liabilitas sewa dan biaya penyusutan atas aset hak-guna.

Aset hak-guna awalnya diukur pada biaya perolehan dan kemudian diukur pada biaya perolehan (tunduk pada pengecualian tertentu) dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan dan akumulasi kerugian penurunan nilai, disesuaikan untuk setiap pengukuran kembali liabilitas sewa. Liabilitas sewa awalnya diukur pada nilai kini dari pembayaran sewa yang belum dibayarkan pada tanggal tersebut. Selanjutnya, liabilitas sewa disesuaikan antara lain dengan pembayaran bunga dan sewa, serta dampak modifikasi sewa. Dengan demikian, klasifikasi arus kas juga akan terpengaruh sebagai pembayaran sewa operasi berdasarkan PSAK 30 disajikan sebagai arus kas operasi; sedangkan berdasarkan model PSAK 116, pembayaran sewa akan dibagi menjadi bagian pokok dan bagian bunga yang akan disajikan masing-masing sebagai arus pendanaan dan operasi.

Berbeda dengan akuntansi penyewa, PSAK 116 secara substansial meneruskan persyaratan akuntansi pesewa dalam PSAK 30 dan tetap mensyaratkan pesewa untuk mengklasifikasikan sewa baik sebagai sewa operasi atau sewa pembiayaan.

Grup menerapkan PSAK 116 dengan menggunakan metode retrospektif yang dimodifikasi. Dengan metode ini, standar diterapkan secara retrospektif dengan efek kumulatif dari penerapan standar yang diakui pada tanggal penerapan.

Grup memilih menggunakan kebijaksanaan praktis transisi untuk tidak menilai kembali apakah suatu kontrak adalah, atau mengandung sewa pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020. Sebaliknya, Grup menerapkan standar hanya pada kontrak yang sebelumnya diidentifikasi sebagai sewa yang menerapkan PSAK 30 pada tanggal penerapan.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

I. Leases

Effective January 1, 2020, the Group applied PSAK 116, "Leases".

The change in definition of a lease mainly relates to the concept of control. PSAK 116 determines whether a contract contains a lease on the basis of whether the customer has the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time.

PSAK 116 requires lessees to recognize most leases on the consolidated statement of financial position. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees - leases of "low value" assets and short-term leases. At commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognize a liability to make a lease payment (the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognize the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost (subject to certain exceptions) less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. Subsequently, the lease liability is adjusted for interest and lease payment, as well as the impact of lease modifications, amongst others. Furthermore, the classification of cash flows will also be affected as operating lease payments under PSAK 30 are presented as operating cash flows; whereas under the PSAK 116 model, the lease payments will be split into a principal and an interest portion which will be presented as financing and operating cash flows, respectively.

In contrast to lessee accounting, PSAK 116 does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases. Under PSAK 30, a lessor continues to classify leases as either finance leases or operating leases and accounts for those two types of leases differently.

The Group adopted PSAK 116 using the modified retrospective method. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of applying the standard recognized at the date of application.

The Group elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease on January 1, 2020. Instead, the Group applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying PSAK 30 at the date of application.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)

I. Sewa (lanjutan)

Grup, sebagai penyewa, memiliki sewa yang sebelumnya diklasifikasikan dalam sewa operasi. Liabilitas sewa diukur pada nilai kini dari sisa didiskontokan pembayaran sewa. menggunakan suku bunga pinjaman inkremental pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020. Rata-rata tertimbang suku bunga inkremental yang digunakan sebesar 4,24% - 8,00%. Aset hak-guna diukur pada jumlah yang sama dengan liabilitas sewa, disesuaikan dengan jumlah pembayaran di muka atau pembayaran sewa yang masih harus dibayar sehubungan dengan sewa yang diakui di laporan keuangan konsolidasian Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023.

Dalam menerapkan PSAK 116 untuk pertama kalinya, Grup menerapkan cara praktis berikut yang diizinkan oleh standar:

- Penggunaan tingkat diskonto tunggal untuk portofolio sewa dengan karakteristik yang cukup serupa.
- Pengakuan liabilitas sewa dan aset hak-guna tidak termasuk sewa dengan persyaratan sewa yang berakhir selama tahun keuangan berjalan atau untuk sewa aset bernilai rendah.
- Pengecualian biaya langsung awal dari pengukuran aset hak-guna pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020.
- Penentuan jangka waktu sewa pada 1 Januari 2020 dengan menggunakan tinjau balik di mana kontrak berisi opsi untuk memperpanjang atau mengakhiri sewa.
- Pemilihan berdasarkan kelas aset pendasar untuk tidak memisahkan komponen nonsewa dari komponen sewa.
- Ketergantungan pada penilaian apakah sewa bersifat memberatkan sebelum tanggal penerapan awal.

Sebagai Penyewa

Grup menilai apakah sebuah kontrak mengandung sewa, pada tanggal insepsi kontrak. Grup mengakui aset hak-guna dan liabilitas sewa terkait sehubungan dengan seluruh kesepakatan sewa di mana Grup merupakan penyewa, kecuali untuk sewa jangka pendek (yang didefinisikan sebagai sewa yang memiliki masa sewa 12 bulan atau kurang) dan sewa yang aset pendasarnya bernilai rendah. Untuk sewasewa tersebut, Grup mengakui pembayaran sewa sebagai beban operasi secara garis lurus selama masa sewa kecuali dasar sistematis lainnya lebih merepresentasikan pola konsumsi manfaat penyewa dari aset sewa.

Liabilitas sewa awalnya diukur pada nilai kini pembayaran sewa masa depan yang belum dibayarkan pada tanggal permulaan, yang didiskontokan menggunakan suku bunga implisit dalam sewa. Jika suku bunga ini tidak dapat ditentukan, Grup menggunakan suku bunga pinjaman inkremental khusus untuk penyewa.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

I. Leases (continued)

The Group, as lessee, has leases previously classified under operating leases. These lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate on January 1, 2020. The weighted average of the Group's incremental borrowing rate applied is 4.24% - 8.00%. Right-of-use assets are measured at amounts equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2023.

In applying PSAK 116 for the first time, the Group used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- Use of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.
- Recognition of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets not to include leases with lease terms that ends during the current financial year or for leases of low-value assets.
- Exclusion of initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use assets on January 1, 2020.
- Determination of lease term on January 1, 2020 using hindsight where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease.
- Election by class of underlying asset not to separate non lease components from lease components.
- Reliance on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of application.

As Lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at the inception of the contract. The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Group recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over theterm of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lessee.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)

I. Sewa (lanjutan)

Sebagai Penyewa (lanjutan)

Liabilitas sewa awalnya diukur pada nilai kini pembayaran sewa masa depan yang belum dibayarkan pada tanggal permulaan, yang didiskontokan menggunakan suku bunga implisit dalam sewa. Jika suku bunga ini tidak dapat ditentukan, Grup menggunakan suku bunga pinjaman inkremental khusus untuk penyewa.

Pembayaran sewa yang diperhitungkan dalam pengukuran liabilitas sewa terdiri atas:

- pembayaran tetap (termasuk pembayaran tetap secara-substansi), dikurangi insentif sewa;
- pembayaran sewa variabel yang bergantung pada indeks atau suku bunga yang pada awalnya diukur dengan menggunakan indeks atau suku bunga pada tanggal permulaan;
- jumlah yang diperkirakan akan dibayarkan oleh penyewa dalam jaminan nilai residual;
- harga eksekusi opsi beli jika penyewa cukup pasti untuk mengeksekusi opsi tersebut; dan
- pembayaran penalti karena penghentian sewa, jika masa sewa merefleksikan penyewa mengeksekusi opsi untuk menghentikan sewa.

Liabilitas sewa disajikan sebagai pos terpisah dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

Liabilitas sewa selanjutnya diukur dengan meningkatkan jumlah tercatat untuk merefleksikan bunga atas liabilitas sewa (menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif) dan dengan mengurangi jumlah tercatat untuk merefleksikan sewa yang telah dibayar.

Setiap pembayaran sewa dialokasikan antara liabilitas dan biaya keuangan. Biaya keuangan dibebankan pada laba rugi konsolidasian selama periode sewa sehingga menghasilkan tingkat suku bunga periodik yang konstan atas saldo liabilitas untuk setiap periode.

Grup mengukur kembali liabilitas sewa (dan melakukan penyesuaian terkait terhadap aset hak-guna) jika:

- terdapat perubahan dalam masa sewa atau perubahan dalam penilaian atas eksekusi opsi pembelian, di mana liabilitas sewa diukur dengan mendiskontokan pembayaran sewa revisian menggunakan tingkat diskonto revisian;
- terdapat perubahan sewa masa depan sebagai akibat dari perubahan indeks atau perubahan perkiraan pembayaran berdasarkan nilai residual jaminan di mana liabilitas sewa diukur kembali dengan mendiskontokan pembayaran sewa revisian menggunakan tingkat diskonto awal (kecuali jika pembayaran sewa berubah karena perubahan suku bunga mengambang, di mana tingkat diskonto revisian digunakan); atau

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

I. Leases (continued)

As Lessee (continued)

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lessee.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of anoption to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line item in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect the interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to consolidated 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 remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use assets) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of the exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;
- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used); or

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)

Sewa (lanjutan)

Sebagai Penyewa (lanjutan)

Grup mengukur kembali liabilitas sewa (dan melakukan penyesuaian terkait terhadap aset hak-guna) jika: (lanjutan)

 kontrak sewa dimodifikasi dan modifikasi sewa tidak dicatat sebagai sewa terpisah, di mana liabilitas sewa diukur dengan mendiskontokan pembayaran sewa revisian menggunakan tingkat diskonto revisian.

Aset hak-guna terdiri dari pengukuran awal atas liabilitas sewa, pembayaran sewa yang dilakukan pada saat atau sebelum permulaan sewa dan biaya langsung awal. Aset hak-guna selanjutnya diukur sebesar biaya dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan dan kerugian penurunan nilai.

Jika Grup dibebankan kewajiban atas biaya membongkar dan memindahkan aset sewa, merestorasi tempat di mana aset berada atau merestorasi aset pendasar ke kondisi yang disyaratkan oleh syarat dan ketentuan sewa, provisi diakui dan diukur sesuai PSAK 237. Biaya tersebut diperhitungkan dalam aset hak-guna terkait, kecuali jika biaya tersebut terjadi untuk memproduksi persediaan.

Aset hak-guna selanjutnya diukur dengan harga perolehan dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan dan penurunan nilai. Aset hak-guna disusutkan secara garis lurus selama jangka waktu sewa yang lebih pendek dan estimasi masa manfaat aset, sebagai berikut:

Aset hak-guna disusutkan selama periode yang lebih singkat antara masa sewa dan masa manfaat aset pendasar. Jika sewa mengalihkan kepemilikan aset pendasar atau jika biaya perolehan aset hak-guna merefleksikan Grup akan mengeksekusi opsi beli, aset hak-guna disusutkan selama masa manfaat aset pendasar. Penyusutan dimulai pada tanggal permulaan sewa.

Selain itu, aset hak-guna juga disesuaikan untuk pengukuran kembali liabilitas sewa tertentu. Aset hak-guna disajikan sebagai pos terpisah di laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

Grup menerapkan PSAK 236 untuk menentukan apakah aset hak-guna mengalami penurunan nilai dan mencatat kerugian penurunan nilai yang teridentifikasi sebagaimana dijelaskan dalam kebijakan penurunan nilai aset nonkeuangan.

Sebagai Lessor

Penghasilan sewa dari sewa operasi diakui secara garis lurus selama masa sewa yang relevan. Biaya langsung awal yang terjadi dalam menegosiasikan dan mengatur sewa operasi ditambahkan ke jumlah tercatat asset sewa dan diakui secara garis lurus selama masa sewa.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

I. Leases (continued)

As Lessee (continued)

The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use assets) whenever: (continued)

 a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurements of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement date and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying assets to the conditions required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognized and measured under PSAK 237. The costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying assets. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying assets or the cost of the right-of-use assets reflects that of the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying assets. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

In addition, the right-of-use assets are also adjusted for certain remeasurement of the lease liabilities. The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line item in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group applies PSAK 236 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the impairment of nonfinancial assets policy.

As Lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased assets and recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)

m. Imbalan Kerja Karyawan

Imbalan kerja jangka pendek

Imbalan kerja jangka pendek adalah imbalan kerja yang jatuh tempo dalam jangka waktu 12 bulan setelah akhir periode pelaporan dan diakui pada saat pekerja telah memberikan jasa kerjanya. Kewajiban diakui ketika karyawan memberikan jasa kepada perusahaan dimana semua perubahan pada nilai bawaan dari kewajiban diakui pada laba rugi.

Manfaat imbalan pasti

Grup mengakui kewajiban imbalan pasca kerja sesuai dengan PSAK 219, nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti, beban jas akini dan beban jasa lalu ditentukan dengan menggunakan metode penilaian "Projected Credit Unit" dan menerapkan asumsi atas tingkat diskonto, tingkat kenaikan gaji, usia pension normal, tingkat mortalitas dan tingkat pengunduran diri karyawan berdasarkan usia.

Pengukuran kembali, terdiri dari keuntungan dan kerugian aktuarial, dampak perubahan pada batas atas aset (jika ada) dan imbal hasil atas aset program (tidak termasuk bunga), yang tercermin langsung dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian yang dikreditkan dibebankan atau diakui penghasilan komprehensif lain pada terjadinya untuk mencerminkan aset atau liabilitas pension neto yang diakui pada laporan keuangan konsolidasian untuk mencerminkan nilai penuh dari defisit dan surplus program. Pengukuran kembali dalam penghasilan komprehensif diakui tercermin segera dalam saldo laba dan tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi.

Seluruh biaya jasa lalu diakui pada saat yang lebih dulu antara ketika amendemen/kurtailmen terjadi atau ketika biaya restrukturisasi atau pemutusan hubungan kerja diakui.

Bunga neto dihitung dengan menggunakan tingkat diskonto terhadap liabilitas atau aset imbalan pasti neto. Biaya jasa terdiri dari biaya jasa kini dan biaya jasa lalu, keuntungan dan kerugian kurtailmen dan penyelesaian tidak rutin, jika ada. Beban atau pendapatan bunga neto, dan biaya jasa diakui dalam laba atau rugi.

n. Pengakuan Pendapatan dan Beban

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2020, Grup menerapkan PSAK 115, "Pendapatan dari Kontrak dengan Pelanggan"

PSAK 115 menetapkan satu model komprehensif untuk digunakan entitas dalam akuntansi untuk pendapatan yang timbul dari kontrak dengan pelanggan. Pada saat berlaku efektif, PSAK 115 akan menggantikan panduan pengakuan pendapatan saat ini termasuk PSAK 23, "Pendapatan", PSAK 34, "Kontrak Konstruksi" dan interpretasi terkait.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m. Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits which are due for payment within 12 months after the reporting period and recognized when the employees have rendered this related service. Liabilities are recognized when the employee renders services to the Company where all changes in the carrying amount of the liability are recognized in profit or loss.

Defined benefits plan

The Group recognizes post-employment benefit obligations in accordance with PSAK 219, the present value of the defined benefit obligation, current service expense and past service cost is determined using the "Projected Credit Unit" valuation method and applying assumptions on discount rates, salary increase rates, normal retirement age, mortality rates and employee resignation rates based on age.

Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the returns on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the consolidated statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur in order for the net pension asset or liability recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position to reflect the full value ofthe plan deficit and surplus. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

All past service costs are recognized at the earlier of when the amendment or curtailment occurs and when the related restructuring or termination costs are recognized.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefits liability or asset. Service costs comprise current service costs and past service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non routine settlements, if any. Net interest expense or income and service costs are recognized in profit or loss.

n. Revenue and Expense Recognition

Effective January 1, 2020, the Group applied PSAK 115, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers".

PSAK 115 established a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. PSAK 115 will supersede the current revenue recognition guidance including PSAK 23, "Revenue", PSAK 34 "Construction Contracts" and the related interpretations when it becomes effective.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)

n. Pengakuan Pendapatan dan Beban (lanjutan)

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2020, Grup menerapkan PSAK 115, "Pendapatan dari Kontrak dengan Pelanggan"

PSAK 115 menetapkan satu model komprehensif untuk digunakan entitas dalam akuntansi untuk pendapatan yang timbul dari kontrak dengan pelanggan. Pada saat berlaku efektif, PSAK 115 akan menggantikan panduan pengakuan pendapatan saat ini termasuk PSAK 23, "Pendapatan", PSAK 34, "Kontrak Konstruksi" dan interpretasi terkait.

Prinsip utama PSAK 115 adalah bahwa entitas harus mengakui pendapatan untuk menggambarkan pengalihan barang atau jasa yang dijanjikan kepada pelanggan dalam jumlah yang mencerminkan imbalan yang diperkirakan menjadi hak entitas dalam pertukaran dengan barang atau jasa tersebut. Secara khusus, standar memperkenalkan pendekatan 5 langkah untuk pengakuan pendapatan:

- Langkah 1: Mengidentifikasi kontrak dengan pelanggan.
- Langkah 2: Mengidentifikasi kewajiban pelaksanaan dalam kontrak.
- Langkah 3: Menentukan harga transaksi.
- Langkah 4: Mengalokasikan harga transaksi terhadap kewajiban pelaksanaan dalam kontrak.
- Langkah 5: Mengakui pendapatan ketika (atau selama) entitas telah memenuhi kewajiban pelaksanaan.

Berdasarkan PSAK 115, entitas mengakui pendapatan ketika (atau pada saat) kewajiban pelaksanaan terpenuhi, yaitu ketika pengendalian barang atau jasa yang mendasari kewajiban pelaksanaan tertentu dialihkan ke pelanggan.

Grup menerapkan PSAK 115 secara retrosprektif dengan dampak kumulatif dari penerapan standar ini yang diakui pada tanggal penerapannya, yaitu 1 Januari 2020.

Penerapan PSAK 115 tidak berdampak material terhadap jumlah yang dilaporkan untuk periode keuangan saat ini atau sebelumnya.

Pendapatan diukur berdasarkan imbalan yang Grup perkirakan menjadi haknya dalam kontrak dengan pelanggan dan tidak termasuk jumlah yang ditagih atas nama pihak ketiga. Grup mengakui pendapatan ketika mengalihkan pengendalian barang atau jasa kepada pelanggan.

Pendapatan diakui bila besar kemungkinan manfaat ekonomi akan diperoleh Grup dan jumlahnya dapat diukur secara handal.

Pendapatan dari penjualan yang timbul dari pengiriman fisik produk-produk Grup diakui bila risiko dan manfaat yang signifikan telah berpindah kepada pembeli, yang pada umumnya terjadi pada saat yang bersamaan dengan pengiriman dan penerimaan barang.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n. Revenue and Expense Recognition (continued)

Effective January 1, 2020, the Group applied PSAK 115, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers".

PSAK 115 established a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. PSAK 115 will supersede the current revenue recognition guidance including PSAK 23, "Revenue", PSAK 34 "Construction Contracts" and the related interpretations when it becomes effective.

The core principle of PSAK 115 is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the standards introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer.
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract.
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price.
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.
- Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Under PSAK 115, an entity recognizes revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when 'control' of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

The Group adopted PSAK 115 retrospectively with the cumulative effect of applying this standard recognized at the date of application, which is January 1, 2020.

The adoption of PSAK 115 has no material impact on the amounts reported for the current or previous financial periods.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognizes revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

Revenue is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount can be measured reliably.

Revenue from sales arising from the physical delivery of the Group's products is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, which generally occurs simultaneously with the delivery and receipt of the goods.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)

n. Pengakuan Pendapatan dan Beban (lanjutan)

Uang muka yang diterima dari pelanggan untuk pengiriman produk Grup, yang belum selesai pada periode pelaporan, diakui dan disajikan sebagai "Pendapatan diterima di muka" dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian. Pendapatan baru akan diakui pada periode pelaporan ketika pengiriman produk Grup telah selesai.

Pendapatan bunga yang timbul dari bank dan deposito yang dimiliki oleh Grup diakui pada saat terjadinya.

Pendapatan jasa iklan dan penyiaran televisi

Pendapatan dari jasa iklan yang bersumber dari media penyiaran, media cetak (surat kabar) dan media buying diakui pada saat iklan telah disiarkan atau diterbitkan dengan mengacu kepada bukti siar atau bukti tayang. Pembayaran harga transaksi jatuh tempo segera pada saat iklan telah disiarkan atau diterbitkan.

Pendapatan sirkulasi, buku dan surat kabar

Pendapatan dari penjualan sirkulasi, buku dan surat kabar diakui pada saat pengendalian barang telah dialihkan yaitu pada saat pelanggan membeli barang. Pembayaran harga transaksi jatuh tempo segera pada saat pelanggan membeli barang sesuai dengan persyaratan penjualan yang telah disepakati.

Pendapatan event organizer

Pendapatan dari event organizer diakui pada saat acara telah selesai dilaksanakan dan telah memberikan berita acara serah terima kepada pelanggan. Pembayaran harga transaksi jatuh tempo segera pada saat seluruh persyaratan penjualan yang telah disepakati sebelumnya dipenuhi.

Pendapatan sewa

Pendapatan sewa diakui pada saat pengendalian jasa telah dialihkan yaitu pada saat jasa telah diberikan kepada pelanggan. Pembayaran harga transaksi jatuh tempo segera pada saat jasa telah dialihkan sesuai dengan persyaratan sewa yang telah disepakati.

Pendapatan jasa digital marketing dan informasi teknologi

Pendapatan diakui pada saat pengendalian jasa telah dialihkan yaitu pada saat jasa telah diberikan kepada pelanggan. Pembayaran harga transaksi jatuh tempo segera pada saat jasa telah dialihkan sesuai dengan persyaratan yang telah disepakati.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n. Revenue and Expense Recognition (continued)

Advances received from customers for shipments of the Group's products, which were not completed during the reporting period, are Interest income arising from banks and deposits held by the Group is recognised at the time of occurrence and presented as "Unearned revenue" in the consolidated statements of financial position. New revenue will be recognized in the reporting period when shipments of the Group's products have been completed.

Interest income arising from banks and deposits held by the Group is recognised at the time of occurrence.

Advertisement service and television broadcasting revenues

Revenue from advertising services originating from broadcast media, print media (newspapers) and media buying is recognized when the advertisement has been broadcast or published with reference to proof of broadcast or proof of broadcast. Payment of the transaction price is due immediately at the time the advertisement has been broadcast or published.

Circulation, books and newspaper revenues

Revenues from sales of circulation, books and newspaper are recognized when control of the goods have transferred, being at the point the customer purchases the goods. Payment of the transaction price is due immediately at the point the customer purchases the goods in accordance with the terms of the sale.

Event organizer revenues

Revenues from event organizer are recognized when the event has ended and record of transfer report has been given to the customer. Payment of the transaction price is due immediately after all pre-agreed terms of sales are met.

Rent income

Rent income are recognized when control of the services have transferred, being at the point the services are rendered. Payment of the transaction price is due immediately at the point the services have transferred in accordance with the terms of the rent.

<u>Digital marketing and information technology services</u> <u>revenue</u>

Income are recognized when control of the services have transferred, being at the point the services are rendered. Payment of the transaction price is due immediately when the service has been transferred in accordance with the agreed terms..

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)

n. Pengakuan Pendapatan dan Beban (lanjutan)

Kontrak liabilitas

Kontrak liabilitas diakui jika pembayaran diterima atau pembayaran jatuh tempo (mana yang lebih awal) dari pelanggan sebelum Grup mengalihkan barang atau jasa terkait. Kontrak liabilitas diakui sebagai pendapatan ketika Grup memenuhi kontrak tersebut (yaitu, mengalihkan kendali atas barang dan jasa terkait kepada pelanggan). Liabilitas kontrak disajikan pada "Pendapatan diterima di muka" pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

o. Saldo dan Transaksi Dalam Mata Uang Asing

Transaksi dalam mata uang asing dicatat dalam mata uang fungsional berdasarkan nilai tukar yang berlaku pada saat transaksi dilakukan. Pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian, aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing disesuaikan untuk mencerminkan kurs yang berlaku pada tanggal tersebut dan laba atau rugi kurs yang timbul dikreditkan atau dibebankan pada usaha tahun berjalan.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2024 dan 31 Desember 2023, nilai tukar yang digunakan adalah sebagai berikut, yang dihitung berdasarkan rata-rata kurs beli dan jual dari kurs transaksi Bank Indonesia pada tanggal tersebut:

Dolar Amerika Serikat/United States Dollar (USD)

p. Perpajakan

Beban pajak terdiri dari pajak kini dan tangguhan. Beban pajak diakui dalam laba atau rugi konsolidasian kecuali untuk transaksi yang berhubungan dengan transaksi diakui langsung ke ekuitas, dalam hal ini diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lainnya.

Pajak Kini

Beban pajak kini dihitung dengan menggunakan tarif berlaku pada tanggal pajak yang pelaporan keuangan konsolidasian, dan ditetapkan berdasarkan taksiran laba kena pajak tahun berjalan. Manajemen secara periodik mengevaluasi posisi yang dilaporkan di Surat Pemberitahuan Tahunan (SPT) sehubungan dengan situasi dimana aturan pajak yang berlaku membutuhkan interpretasi. Jika perlu, manajemen menentukan provisi berdasarkan jumlah yang diharapkan akan dibayar kepada otoritas pajak.

Kekurangan atau kelebihan pembayaran pajak penghasilan badan dicatat sebagai bagian dari beban pajak kini dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n. Revenue and Expense Recognition (continued)

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognized if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Group transfers the relatedgoods or services. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Group performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer). Contract liabilities are presented under "Sales advances" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

o. Foreign Currency Balances and Transactions

Transactions involving foreign currencies are recorded in the functional currency at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time the transactions are made. At the consolidated statement of financial position date, monetary assets and liabilites denominated in foreign currencies are adjusted to reflect the prevailing exchange rates at such date and the resulting gains or losses are credited or charged to current operations.

As of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the exchange rates used are as follows, which are calculated based on the average buying and selling rates of Bank Indonesia transaction rates on that date:

31 Maret 2024/ March, 31 2024	31 Desember 2023/ December, 31 2023
15.853	15.416

p. Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in consolidated profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current Tax

Current tax expense is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the consolidated reporting date, and is provided based on the estimated taxable income for the year. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provision where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Underpayment or overpayment of corporate incometax are presented as part of current tax expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)

p. Perpajakan

Pajak Kini

Koreksi terhadap liabilitas perpajakan diakui pada saat surat ketetapan pajak diterima. Jika Grup mengajukan keberatan, Grup mempertimbangkan apakah besar kemungkinan otoritas pajak akan menerima keberatan tersebut dan merefleksikan dampaknya terhadap liabilitas perpajakan Grup.

Pajak Tangguhan

Pajak tangguhan diukur dengan metode liabilitas atas beda waktu pada tanggal pelaporan antara dasar pengenaan pajak untuk aset dan liabilitas dengan nilai tercatatnya untuk tujuan pelaporan keuangan. Liabilitas pajak tangguhan diakui untuk semua perbedaan temporer kena pajak dengan beberapa pengecualian. Aset pajak tangguhan diakui untuk perbedaan temporer yang boleh dikurangkan dan rugi fiskal apabila terdapat kemungkinan besar bahwa jumlah laba kena pajak pada masa mendatang akan memadai untuk mengkompensasi perbedaan temporer dan rugi fiskal.

Jumlah tercatat aset pajak tangguhan dikaji ulang pada akhir periode pelaporan, dan mengurangi jumlah tercatat jika kemungkinan besar laba kena pajak tidak lagi tersedia dalam jumlah yang memadai untuk mengkompensasi sebagian atau seluruh aset pajak tangguhan. Aset pajak tangguhan yang belum diakui dinilai kembali pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan dan diakui sepanjang kemungkinan besar laba kena pajak mendatang akan memungkinkan aset pajak tangguhan tersedia untuk dipulihkan.

Aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan dihitung berdasarkan tarif yang akan dikenakan pada periode saat aset direalisasikan atau liabilitas tersebut diselesaikan, berdasarkan undang-undang pajak yang berlaku atau berlaku secara substantif pada akhir periode laporan keuangan. Pengaruh pajak terkait dengan penyisihan dan/atau pemulihan semua perbedaan temporer selama tahun berjalan, termasuk pengaruh perubahan tarif pajak, dikreditkan atau dibebankan pada periode operasi berjalan, kecuali untuk transaksi-transaksi yang sebelumnya telah langsung dibebankan atau dikreditkan ke ekuitas.

Aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan disajikan secara saling hapus saat hak yang dapat dipaksakan secara hukum ada untuk saling hapus aset pajak kini dan liabilitas pajak kini atau aset pajak tangguhan dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan berkaitan dengan entitas kena pajak yang sama atau Grup bermaksud untuk menyelesaikan aset dan liabilitas pajak kini dengan dasar neto.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

p. Income Taxes

Current Tax

Amendments to tax obligations are recorded when a tax assessment letter is received. If the Group files an appeal, the Group considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept the appeal and reflect its effect on the Group's tax obligations.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences with certain exceptions. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and tax losses carry forward to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available in future years against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses carry forward can be utilized.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the benefit of that deferred tax asset so be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable income will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of reporting period. The related tax effects of the provisions for and/or reversals of all temporary differences during the year, including the effect of change in tax rates, are credited or charged to current period operations, except to the extent thatthey relate to items previously charged or credited to other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when a legally enforceable right exists to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities or the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity or the Group intends to settle its current assets and liabilities on a net basis.

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IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)

q. Pengukuran Nilai Wajar

Nilai wajar adalah harga yang akan diterima untuk menjual suatu aset atau harga yang akan dibayar untuk mengalihkan suatu liabilitas dalam transaksi teratur di antara pelaku pasar pada tanggal pengukuran. Pengukuran nilai wajar didasarkan pada asumsi bahwa transaksi untuk menjual aset atau mengalihkan liabilitas akan terjadi:

Nilai wajar adalah harga yang akan diterima untuk menjual suatu aset atau harga yang akan dibayar untuk mengalihkan suatu liabilitas dalam transaksi teratur di antara pelaku pasar pada tanggal pengukuran. Pengukuran nilai wajar didasarkan pada asumsi bahwa transaksi untuk menjual aset atau mengalihkan liabilitas akan terjadi:

- di pasar utama untuk aset atau liabilitas tersebut atau:
- jika tidak terdapat pasar utama, di pasar yang paling menguntungkan untuk aset atau liabilitas tersebut.

Grup harus memiliki akses ke pasar utama atau pasar yang paling menguntungkan.

Nilai wajar aset atau liabilitas diukur menggunakan asumsi yang akan digunakan pelaku pasar ketika menentukan harga aset atau liabilitas tersebut, dengan asumsi bahwa pelaku pasar bertindak dalam kepentingan ekonomi terbaiknya.

Pengukuran nilai wajar aset non keuangan memperhitungkan kemampuan pelaku pasar untuk menghasilkan manfaat ekonomis dengan menggunakan aset dalam penggunaan tertinggi dan terbaiknya atau dengan menjualnya kepada pelaku pasar lain yang akan menggunakan aset tersebut dalam penggunaan tertinggi dan terbaiknya.

Grup menggunakan teknik penilaian yang sesuai dalam keadaan dan dimana data yang memadai tersedia untuk mengukur nilai wajar, memaksimalkan penggunaan input yang dapat diobservasi yang relevan dan meminimalkan penggunaan input yang tidak dapat diobservasi.

Seluruh aset dan liabilitas, baik yang diukur pada nilai wajar, atau dimana nilai wajar aset atau liabilitas tersebut diungkapkan, dikategorikan dalam hierarki nilai wajar, berdasarkan tingkat input terendah yang signifikan terhadap keseluruhan pengukuran, sebagai berikut:

- Tingkat 1 Harga kuotasian (tanpa penyesuaian) di pasar aktif untuk aset atau liabilitas yang identik;
- Tingkat 2 Teknik penilaian dimana tingkat input terendah yang signifikan terhadap pengukuran nilai wajar dapat diobservasi, baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung;
- Tingkat 3 Teknik penilaian dimana tingkat input terendah yang signifikan terhadap pengukuran nilai wajar tidak dapat diobservasi.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

q. Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- 1. in the principal market for the asset or liability or;
- 2. in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

A fair value measurement of a non financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participants that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest able input that significant to fair value measurement as a whole:

- 1. Level 1 Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- 2. Level 2 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;
- 3. Level 3 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)

q. Pengukuran Nilai Wajar (lanjutan)

Untuk aset dan liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar secara berulang dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian, maka Grup menentukan apakah telah terjadi transfer di antara tingkat hierarki nilai wajar dengan cara menilai kembali pengategorian tingkat nilai wajar (berdasarkan tingkat input terendah yang signifikan terhadap keseluruhan pengukuran) pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan.

r. Instrumen Keuangan

Grup menerapkan PSAK 109, "Instrumen Keuangan" efektif mulai tanggal 1 Januari 2020. PSAK 109 menggantikan ketentuan PSAK 55 yang terkait dengan pengakuan, klasifikasi dan pengukuran aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan, penghentian pengakuan instrumen keuangan, penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan akuntansi lindung nilai.

Amendemen tersebut mengharuskan instrumen keuangan diukur baik pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi, nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain (FVOCI) atau nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (FVTPL). Klasifikasi instrumen keuangan, tergantung pada model bisnis entitas untuk mengelola aset keuangan dan apakah arus kas kontraktual hanya mewakili pembayaran pokok dan bunga (SPPI). Model bisnis entitas adalah bagaimana entitas mengelola aset keuangannya untuk menghasilkan arus kas dan menciptakan nilai bagi entitas baik dari mengumpulkan arus kas kontraktual, menjual aset keuangan, atau keduanya. Jika instrumen keuangan dimiliki untuk mengumpulkan arus kas kontraktual, diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi jika juga memenuhi persyaratan SPPI. Instrumen keuangan yang memenuhi persyaratan SPPI yang dimiliki untuk mengumpulkan arus kas kontraktual aset dan untuk menjual aset diukur di FVOCI. Aset keuangan diukur pada FVTPL jika tidak memenuhi kriteria FVOCI atau biaya perolehan diamortisasi

Penilaian model bisnis dan apakah aset keuangan memenuhi persyaratan SPPI dibuat pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020 dan kemudian diterapkan secara retrospektif pada aset keuangan yang tidak dihentikan pengakuannya sebelum tanggal 1 Januari 2020.

Instrumen keuangan Grup memiliki arus kas kontraktual yang semata-mata merupakan pembayaran pokok dan bunga. Grup memiliki aset keuangan saat ini untuk mengumpulkan arus kas kontraktual dan karenanya diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi ketika menerapkan PSAK 109.

PSAK 109 mengharuskan semua instrumen ekuitas dilakukan pada FVTPL, kecuali jika entitas memilih pengakuan awal untuk menyajikan perubahan nilai wajar dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

q. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

r. Financial Instruments

The Group applied PSAK 109, "Financial Instruments" effective beginning January 1, 2020. PSAK 109 replaces the provisions of PSAK 55 that relate to the recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, derecognition of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting.

The amendments require financial instruments to be measured either at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Classification of financial instruments, depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI). An entity's business model is how an entity manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows and create value for the entity either from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both. If a debt instrument is held to collect contractual cash flows, it is measured at amortized cost if it also meets the SPPI requirement. Financial instruments that meet the SPPI requirement that are held both to collect the assets' contractual cash flows and to sell the assets are measured at FVOCI. Financial assets are measured at FVTPL if they do not meet the criteria of FVOCI or amortized cost.

The assessment of the business model and whether the financial assets meet the SPPI requirements was made as of January 1, 2020 and then applied retrospectively to those financial assets that were not derecognized before January 1, 2020.

The Group's financial instruments have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. The Group holds its current financial assets to collect contractual cash flows and accordingly measured at amortized cost when it applies PSAK 109.

PSAK 109 requires all equity instruments to be carried at FVTPL, unless an entity chooses on initial recognition to present fair value changes in other comprehensive income.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)

r. Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

Dampak terhadap pos-pos dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian Grup atas penerapan pertama kali PSAK 109 secara retrospektif adalah sebagai berikut:

- Pinjaman dan piutang, termasuk didalamnya adalah kas dan setara kas, piutang usaha - neto, piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga dan pihak berelasi, piutang pihak berelasi dan aset tidak lancar lainnya, akan diklasifikasi sebagai biaya perolehan diamortisasi;
- ii) İnvestasi pada efek ekuitas akan diklasifikasikan sebagai FVOCI.

PSAK 109 mengharuskan Grup untuk mencatat kerugian kredit ekspektasian ("ECL") pada semua aset keuangannya yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi atau FVOCI dan jaminan keuangan. Grup sebelumnya mencatat penurunan nilai berdasarkan model kerugian yang terjadi ketika terdapat bukti objektif bahwa aset keuangan mengalami penurunan nilai.

Setelah penerapan PSAK 109, Grup menerapkan pendekatan yang disederhanakan menggunakan matriks ketentuan untuk menilai ECL pada semua piutang dagang. Grup telah menilai dan menyimpulkan bahwa ECL adalah nihil untuk piutang usaha yang berasal dari pihak-pihak terkait mengingat risiko gagal bayar itu rendah atau jauh.

Berdasarkan penilaian model bisnis Grup pada tanggal penerapan, tanggal 1 Januari 2020, kas dan setara kas, piutang usaha - neto, piutang lain-lain pihak ketiga dan pihak berelasi, piutang pihak berelasi dan aset tidak lancar lainnya, yang sebelumnya diklasifikasikan sebagai pinjaman dan piutang dimiliki untuk mengumpulkan arus kas kontraktual dan memberikan kenaikan untuk arus kas yang sematamata mewakili pembayaran pokok dan bunga. Aset finansial ini sekarang diklasifikasikan dan diukur sebagai aset keuangan dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi. Untuk investasi pada efek ekuitas yang sebelumnya diklasifikasikan aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual sekarang diklasifikasikan dan diukur sebagai aset keuangan pada FVOCI. Perubahan klasifikasi aset keuangan Grup tidak mengakibatkan perubahan dalam pengukurannya.

Grup belum menetapkan liabilitas keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi konsolidasian. Tidak ada perubahan dalam klasifikasi dan pengukuran untuk liabilitas keuangan Grup.

Penerapan PSAK 109 juga mengubah akuntansi Grup untuk kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan dengan mengganti pendekatan kerugian yang terjadi pada PSAK 239 dengan pendekatan kehilangan kredit ("ECL") berwawasan ke depan. PSAK 109 diterapkan secara retrospektif pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020, tetapi tanpa penyajian kembali informasi komparatif tahun sebelumnya. Penerapan PSAK 109 tidak berdampak material terhadap jumlah yang dilaporkan untuk periode keuangan saat ini atau sebelumnya.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

r. Financial Instruments (continued)

The impact to the Group's consolidated financial statements line items upon the adoption of PSAK 109 are as follows:

- i) Loans and receivables, including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables - net, other receivables - third parties and related parties, due from related parties and other non-current assets, will be classified as amortized cost:
- ii) Investment in equity investments will be classified as FVOCI.

PSAK 109 requires the Group to record expected credit losses ("ECL") on all of its financial assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI and financial guarantees. The Group previously recorded impairment based on the incurred loss model when there is objective evidence that financial asset is impaired.

Upon adoption of PSAK 109, the Group applies the simplified approach using provision matrix to assess the ECL on all trade receivables. The Group has assessed and concluded that the ECL is nil for the trade receivables - related parties in view of the risk of default is low or remote.

Based on the assessment of the Group's business model as of the date of application, January 1, 2020, cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables - net, other receivables - third parties and related parties, due from related parties and other non-current assets, which were previously classified as loans and receivables, are held to collect contractual cash flows and give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest. These financial assets are now classified and measured as financial assets at amortized cost. For investment in equity investments, which was previously classified as available for sale financial assets, is now classified andmeasured as financial assets at FVOCI. The change ofthe classification of the Group's financial assets do not result in changes in their measurement.

The Group has not designated any financial liabilities at fair value through consolidated profit or loss. There are no changes in the classification and measurement for the Group's financial liabilities.

The adoption of PSAK 109 also changed the Group's accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing PSAK 239's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss ("ECL") approach. PSAK 109 was applied retrospectively as of January 1, 2020, but with no restatement of comparative prior year's information. The adoption of PSAK 109 has no material impact on the amounts reported for the current or previous financial periods.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)

r. Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

<u>Klasifikas</u>i

Grup mengklasifikasikan instrumen keuangan menjadi aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan. Instrumen keuangan adalah setiap kontrak yang menimbulkan aset keuangan pada satu entitas dan liabilitas keuangan atau instrumen ekuitas pada entitas lain.

Aset Keuangan

Aset keuangan diklasifikasikan pada saat pengakuan awal dan selanjutnya diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi, nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain ("FVOCI"), dan nilai wajar melalui laba rugi ("FVTPL").

Aset keuangan Grup terdiri dari kas dan setara kas, piutang usaha - neto, piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga dan pihak berelasi, piutang pihak berelasi dan aset tidak lancar lainnya, yang diklasifikasikan sebagai biaya perolehan diamortisasi dan aset keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lainnya yang diklasifikasikan sebagai aset keuangan pada FVOCI.

ii. Liabilitas Keuangan

Grup mengklasifikasikan liabilitas keuangannya sebagai (i) liabilitas keuangan diukur pada FVTPL atau (ii) liabilitas keuangan diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

Liabilitas keuangan Grup terdiri dari utang bank jangka pendek, utang usaha - pihak ketiga dan pihak berelasi, utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga dan pihak berelasi, beban akrual, utang pihak ketiga, utang pihak berelasi, utang pembiayaan, liabilitas sewa, utang bank jangka panjang dan uang jaminan dari pelanggan, yang diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan amortisasi.

Pengakuan dan Pengukuran

i. Aset Keuangan

Klasifikasi aset keuangan pada pengakuan awal tergantung pada karakteristik arus kas kontraktual aset keuangan dan model bisnis Grup dalam mengelola aset keuangan tersebut. Kecuali untuk piutang usaha yang tidak memiliki komponen pendanaan yang signifikan dan atau saat Grup menerapkan panduan praktis, pada saat pengakuan awal Grup mengukur aset keuangan pada nilai wajarnya ditambah, dalam hal aset keuangan tidak diukur pada FVTPL, biaya transaksi. Untuk piutang usaha yang tidak memiliki komponen pendanaan yang signifikan atau ketika Grup menerapkan panduan praktis, diukur sesuai harga transaksi seperti yang didefinisikan dalam PSAK 115.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

r. Financial Instruments (continued)

Classification

The Group classifies financial instruments into financial assets and financial liabilities. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

i. Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through OCI ("FVOCI") and fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

The Group's financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables - net, other receivables - third parties and related parties, due from related parties and other non-current assets, which are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, which is classified as financial assets at FVOCI.

ii. Financial Liabilities

The Group classifies its financial liabilities as: (i) financial liabilities at FVTPL or (ii) financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

The Group's financial liabilities consist of short-term bank loans, trade payables - third parties and related parties, other payables - third parties and related party, accrued expenses, due to third parties, due to related parties, financing payables, lease liabilities, long-term bank loans and customer deposits, which are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

Recognition and Measurement

i. Financial Assets

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVTPL, transactions costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under PSAK 115.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)

r. Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

Pengakuan dan Pengukuran (lanjutan)

i. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Agar dapat diklasifikasikan dan diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi atau FVOCI, aset keuangan harus memiliki arus kas yang semata dari pembayaran pokok dan bunga dari jumlah pokok terutang. Pengujian ini dikenal sebagai SPPI testing dan dilakukan pada tingkat instrumen.

Model bisnis Grup dalam mengelola aset keuangan mengacu kepada bagaimana Grup mengelola aset keuangan untuk menghasilkan arus kas. Model bisnis menentukan apakah arus kas akan dihasilkan dari memperoleh arus kas kontraktual, menjual aset keuangan atau keduanya.

Pembelian atau penjualan aset keuangan yang memerlukan penyerahan aset dalam kurun waktu yang telah ditetapkan oleh peraturan atau kebiasaan yang berlaku di pasar (pembelian yang lazim) diakui pada tanggal perdagangan yaitu tanggal Grup berkomitmen untuk membeli atau menjual aset tersebut.

Pengukuran kembali aset keuangan tergantung pada klasifikasi sebagai berikut:

 Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi (instrumen keuangan)

Kategori ini merupakan yang palingrelevan bagi Grup. Grup mengukur aset keuangan pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi jika kedua kondisi berikut terpenuhi:

- Aset keuangan dikelola dalam model bisnis yang bertujuan untuk memiliki aset keuangan dalam rangka mendapatkan arus kas kontraktual; dan
- Persyaratan kontraktual dari aset keuangan menghasilkan arus kas pada tanggal tertentu yang semata dari pembayaran pokok dan bunga dari jumlah pokok terutang.

Aset keuangan diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi setelah pengakuan awal diukur menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (SBE) dan merupakan subjek penurunan nilai. Keuntungan dan kerugian diakui pada laba rugi konsolidasian saat aset dihentikan pengakuannya, dimodifikasi atau mengalami penurunan nilai.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

r. Financial Instruments (continued)

Recognition and Measurement (continued)

i. Financial Assets (continued)

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

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to buy or sell the asset.

The measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets at amortized cost (financial instruments)

This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold the financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows: and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subjected to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in consolidated profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

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r. Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

Pengakuan dan Pengukuran (lanjutan)

- i. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)
 - Aset keuangan diukur pada FVTOCI tanpa fitur reklasifikasi keuntungan dan kerugian kumulatif saat penghentian pengakuan (instrumen ekuitas)

Saat pengakuan awal, Grup dapat membuat pilihan yang tidak dapat menyajikan dibatalkan untuk dalam FVTOCI perubahan nilai wajar investasi dalam instrumen ekuitas yang masuk dalam ruang lingkup PSAK 109 dan yang bukan merupakan instrumen ekuitas dimiliki untuk diperdagangkan. Pilihan ini dilakukan pada level instrumen per instrumen. Keuntungan dan kerugian dari aset keuangan ini tidak direklasifikasikan ke laba rugi konsolidasian. Dividen diakui sebagai penghasilan lainnya pada laba rugi ketika hak untuk menerima pembayaran dividen telah ditetapkan, kecuali dividen secara jelas mewakili bagian terpulihkan dari biaya investasi, di mana keuntungan tersebut dicatat dalam penghasilan komprehensif lainnya. Instrumen ekuitas yang diukur pada **FVTOCI** tidak terpengaruh pada persyaratan penurunan nilai.

ii. Liabilitas Keuangan

Liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi atau liabilitas keuangan pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi. Grup menentukan klasifikasi liabilitas keuangan mereka pada saat pengakuan awal.

Instrumen keuangan yang diterbitkan atau komponen dari instrumen keuangan tersebut, yang tidak diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada FVTPL diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan lainlain, jika substansi perjanjian kontraktual mengharuskan Grup untuk menyerahkan kas atau aset keuangan lain kepada pemegang instrumen keuangan atau jika liabilitas tersebut diselesaikan tidak melalui penukaran kas atau aset keuangan lain atau saham sendiri yang jumlahnya tetap atau telah ditetapkan.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

r. Financial Instruments (continued)

Recognition and Measurement (continued)

- i. Financial Assets (continued)
 - Financial assets designated at FVOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at FVOCI when they meet the definition of equity under PSAK 109 and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrumentby-instrument basis. Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to consolidated profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at FVOCI are not subjected to impairment assessment.

ii. Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities at amortized cost. The Group determines the classification of their financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Issued financial instruments or their components, which are not classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL are classified as other financial liabilities, where the substance of the contractual arrangements results in the Group having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder or to satisfy the obligation either by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares.

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r. Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

Pengakuan dan Pengukuran (lanjutan)

ii. Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

Pengukuran liabilitas keuangan tergantung pada klasifikasinya sebagai berikut:

 Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi

Kategori ini merupakan yang paling relevan bagi Grup. Setelah pengakuan awal, pinjaman diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode SBE. Keuntungan dan kerugian diakui dalam laba rugi hingga liabilitas dihentikan pengakuannya melalui proses amortisasi menggunakan metode SBE. Biaya perolehan dimortisasi dihitung dengan mempertimbangkan setiap diskon atau premi pada perolehan awal dan biaya yang merupakan bagian integral dari metode SBE. Amortisasi metode SBE diakui sebagai "Beban keuangan" pada laba rugi.

Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan

Grup mengakui cadangan untuk kerugian kredit ekspektasian ("ECL") untuk seluruh aset keuangan yang tidak diklasifikasikan sebagai diukur pada FVTPL. ECL didasarkan pada perbedaan antara arus kas kontraktual yang tertuang dalam kontrak dan seluruh arus kas yang diharapkan akan diterima Grup, didiskontokan menggunakan suku bunga efektif awal. Arus kas yang diharapkan akan diterima tersebut mencakup arus kas dari penjualan agunan yang dimiliki atau perluasan kredit lainnya yang merupakan bagian integral dari persyaratan kontrak.

ECL diakui dalam dua tahap. Untuk risiko kredit atas instrumen keuangan yang tidak mengalami peningkatan secara signifikan sejak pengakuan awal, pengukuran penyisihan kerugian dilakukan sejumlah ECL 12 bulan. Untuk risiko kredit atas instrumen keuangan yang mengalami peningkatan secara signifikan sejak pengakuan awal, penyisihan kerugian dilakukan sepanjang sisa umurnya, terlepas dari waktu terjadinya default (sepanjang umur ECL).

Untuk piutang usaha, Grup menerapkan panduan praktis dalam menghitung ECL. Oleh karena itu, Grup tidak mengidentifikasi perubahan dalam risiko kredit, melainkan mengukur penyisihan kerugian sejumlah ECL sepanjang umur. Grup telah membentuk matriks provisi yang didasarkan pada data historis kerugian kredit, disesuaikan dengan faktor-faktor perkiraan masa depan (forward-looking) khusus terkait pelanggan dan lingkungan ekonomi.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

r. Financial Instruments (continued)

Recognition and Measurement (continued)

ii. Financial Liabilities (continued)

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

 Financial liabilities measured at amortized Cost

This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized, as well as through the amortization process using the EIR method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as "Finance expenses" in profit or loss.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") for all financial assets not held at FVTPL. ECL are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECL are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECL are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECL. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)

r. Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Grup mempertimbangkan aset keuangan memenuhi definisi default ketika telah menunggak lebih dari 1 tahun. Namun, dalam kasus-kasus tertentu, Grup juga dapat menganggap aset keuangan dalam keadaan default ketika informasi internal atau eksternal menunjukkan bahwa Grup tidak mungkin menerima arus kas kontraktual secara penuh tanpa melakukan perluasan persyaratan kredit. Piutang usaha dihapusbukukan ketika kecil kemungkinan untuk memulihkan arus kas kontraktual, setelah semua upaya penagihan telah dilakukan dan telah sepenuhnya dilakukan penyisihan.

Penghentian Pengakuan

i. Aset Keuangan

Grup menghentikan pengakuan aset keuangan, jika dan hanya jika, hak kontraktual untuk menerima arus kas yang berasal dari aset keuangan tersebut berakhir; atau Grup mentransfer hak untuk menerima arus kas yang berasal dari aset keuangan atau menanggung liabilitas untuk membayarkan arus kas yang tersebut secara penuh tanpa diterima penundaan berarti kepada pihak ketiga melalui suatu kesepakatan pelepasan; dan (a) Grup telah mentransfer secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas aset atau (b) Grup tidak mentransfer maupun tidak memiliki secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas aset, namun telah mentransfer pengendalian atas aset.

Ketika Grup telah mentransfer hak untuk menerima arus kas dari aset atau telah menandatangani kesepakatan pelepasan (pass through arrangement) dan secara substansial tidak mentransfer dan tidak memiliki seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas aset keuangan, maupun mentransfer pengendalian atas aset, aset tersebut diakui sejauh keterlibatan berkelanjutan Grup terhadap aset keuangan tersebut. Keterlibatan berkelanjutan yang berbentuk pemberian jaminan atas aset yang ditransfer diukur sebesar iumlah terendah dari jumlah tercatat aset dan jumlah maksimal dari pembayaran yang diterima Grup yang mungkin harus dibayar kembali.

Dalam hal ini, Grup juga mengakui liabilitas terkait. Aset yang ditransfer dan liabilitas terkait diukur dengan dasar yang mencerminkan hak dan liabilitas yang masih dimiliki Grup.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

r. Financial Instruments (continued)

Impairment of Financial Assets (continued)

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are one year past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. Trade receivables is written off when there is low possibility of recovering the contractual cash flows, after all collection efforts have been done and have been fully provided for allowance.

Derecognition

i. Financial Assets

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

When the Group have transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from an asset or have entered into a pass-through arrangement and have neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. Transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

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r. Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

Penghentian Pengakuan (lanjutan)

i. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Pada saat penghentian pengakuan atas aset keuangan secara keseluruhan, maka selisih antara nilai tercatat dan jumlah dari: (i) pembayaran yang diterima, termasuk setiap aset baru yang diperoleh dikurangi setiap liabilitas baru yang harus ditanggung; dan (ii) setiap keuntungan atau kerugian kumulatif yang telah diakui secara langsung dalam ekuitas harus diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

ii. Liabilitas Keuangan

Liabillitas keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya ketika liabilitas yang ditetapkan dalam kontrak dihentikan atau dibatalkan atau kadaluwarsa.

Ketika liabilitas keuangan saat ini digantikan dengan yang lain dari pemberi pinjaman yang sama dengan persyaratan yang berbeda secara substansial atau modifikasi secara substansial atas ketentuan liabilitas keuangan yang saat ini ada, maka pertukaran atau modifikasi tersebut dicatat sebagai penghapusan liabilitas keuangan awal dan pengakuan liabilitas keuangan baru dan selisih antara nilai tercatat liabilitas keuangan tersebut diakui laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

s. Informasi Segmen

Segmen adalah komponen yang dapat dibedakan dari Grup yang terlibat baik dalam menyediakan produk-produk tertentu (segmen usaha) atau dalam menyediakan produk dalam lingkungan ekonomi tertentu (segmen geografis) yang memiliki risiko dan imbalan yang berbeda dari segmen lainnya.

Pendapatan, beban, hasil, aset dan liabilitas segmen termasuk hal-hal yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung kepada suatu segmen serta hal-hal yang dapat dialokasikan dengan dasar yang memadai untuk segmen tersebut. Segmen ditentukan sebelum saldo dan transaksi antar perusahaan dieliminasi sebagai bagian dari proses konsolidasi.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

r. Financial Instruments (continued)

Derecognition (continued)

i. Financial Assets (continued)

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of (i) the consideration received, including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed; and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognized directly in equity is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

ii. Financial Liabilities

A financial liabilities is derecognized when the liabilities specified in the contract is discontinued or cancelled or expired.

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

s. Segment Information

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

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

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)

t. Transaksi Restrukturisasi Antara Entitas Sepengendali

Berdasarkan PSAK 338, pengalihan bisnis antara entitas sepengendali tidak mengakibatkan perubahan substansi ekonomi kepemilikan atas bisnis yang dialihkan dan tidak dapat menimbulkan laba atau rugi bagi Grup secara keseluruhan ataupun bagi entitas individual dalam Grup tersebut. Karena pengalihan bisnis antara entitas sepengendali tidak mengakibatkan perubahan substansi ekonomi, bisnis yang dipertukarkan dicatat pada nilai buku sebagai kombinasi bisnis dengan menggunakan metode penyatuan kepemilikan.

Dalam menerapkan metode penyatuan kepemilikan, komponen laporan keuangan untuk periode terjadinya kombinasi bisnis dan periode lain yang disajikan untuk tujuan perbandingan, disajikan sedemikian rupa seolaholah kombinasi bisnis telah terjadi sejak awal periode terjadi sepengendalian. Selisih antara nilai tercatat transaksi kombinasi bisnis dan jumlah imbalan yang dialihkan diakui dalam akun "Tambahan modal disetor".

u. Rugi per Saham

Rugi per saham dasar dihitung dengan membagi total laba tahun berjalan yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik Entitas Induk dengan jumlah rata-rata tertimbang saham biasa yang beredar pada tahun yang bersangkutan.

v. Beban Emisi Saham

Beban emisi saham merupakan beban-beban yang dikeluarkan dalam rangka Penawaran Umum Perdana Saham, disajikan sebagai pengurang akun tambahan modal disetor dan tidak diamortisasi.

w. Peristiwa Setelah Tanggal Pelaporan

Peristiwa setelah akhir periode yang memerlukan penyesuaian dan menyediakan informasi Grup pada tanggal pelaporan tercermin dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

Peristiwa setelah akhir periode yang tidak memerlukan penyesuaian diungkapkan dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian apabila material.

x. Perubahan Kebijakan Akuntansi

Pada tanggal 1 Januari 2023, Grup menerapkan amendemen Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan ("PSAK") yang efektif sejak tanggal tersebut. Perubahan kebijakan akuntansi Grup telah dibuat seperti yang disyaratkan, sesuai dengan ketentuan transisi dalam masing-masing standar.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

t. Restructuring Transactions of Entities Under Common Control

Under PSAK 338, transfer of business within entities under common control does not result in a change of the economic substance of ownership of the business being transferred and would not result in a gain or loss to the Group or to the individual entity within the Group. Since the transfer of business of entities under common control does not result in a change of the economic substance, the business being exchanged is recorded at book values as a business combination using the pooling-of-interests method.

In applying the pooling-of-interests method, the components of the financial statements for the period during which the restructuring occurred and for other periods presented, for comparison purposes, are presented in such a manner as if the restructuring has already happened since the beginning of the period during which the entities were under common control. The difference between the carrying amount of the business combination transaction and the consideration transferred is recognized under the "Additional paid-in capital" account.

u. Losses per Share

Basic losses per share are computed by dividing the total income for the year attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

v. Share Issuance Costs

Share issuance costs are expenses paid for Initial Public Offering purpose, deducted from additional paid-in capital portion of the related proceeds from issuance of shares and are not amortized.

w. Events After the Reporting Period

Events after the reporting period which require adjustment and provide information on the Group at the reporting date are reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

Events after the reporting period which do not require adjustment are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements only if they are material.

x. Changes in Accounting Policies

On January 1, 2023, the Group implemented amendments to the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("PSAK") which are effective from that date. Changes to the Group's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective standards.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)

x. Perubahan Kebijakan Akuntansi (lanjutan)

Berlaku efektif setelah tanggal 1 Januari 2023

Amendemen PSAK 201, "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan"

PSAK Amendemen 201 Penyajian Laporan mengklarifikasi Keuangan bahwa kewajiban diklasifikasikan sebagai lancar atau tidak lancar, berdasarkan pada hak yang ada pada akhir periode Klasifikasi tidak terpengaruh pelaporan. ekspektasi entitas atau peristiwa setelah tanggal pelaporan (misalnya penerimaan waiver atau pelanggaran perjanjian). Amendemen tersebut juga mengklarifikasi apa yang dimaksud PSAK 201 perihal 'penyelesaian' liabilitas.

Amendemen tersebut dapat memengaruhi klasifikasi liabilitas, terutama untuk entitas yang sebelumnya mempertimbangkan intensi manajemen untuk menentukan klasifikasi dan untuk beberapa liabilitas yang dapat dikonversi menjadi ekuitas.

Standar ini harus diterapkan secara retrospektif sesuai dengan persyaratan dalam PSAK 225 Kebijakan Akuntansi, Perubahan Estimasi Akuntansi, dan Kesalahan.

Amendemen PSAK 216, "Aset Tetap" tentang Hasil Sebelum Penggunaan yang Diintensikan

Amendemen tersebut melarang entitas untuk mengurangi biaya perolehan aset tetap dari penerimaan penjualan yang dihasilkan oleh aset tetap sebelum penggunaan yang diintensikan. Penerimaan atas penjualan memenuhi definisi pendapatan dan oleh karena itu harus diakui dalam laporan laba rugi.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

x. Changes in Accounting Policies (continued)

Effective after January 1, 2023.

Amendments to PSAK 201, "Presentation of Financial Statements"

Amendments to PSAK 201 Presentation of Financial Statements clarify that liabilities are classified as current or non-current, based on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is not affected by the entity's expectations or events after the reporting date (eg acceptance of a waiver or breach of agreement). The amendment also clarifies what is meant by PSAK 201 regarding 'settlement' of liabilities.

The amendments may affect the classification of liabilities, especially for entities that previously considered management's intention to determine the classification and for some liabilities that can be converted to equity.

This standard must be applied retrospectively in accordance with the requirements in PSAK 225 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

Amendments to PSAK 216, "Fixed Assets" regarding Yield Before Intended Use

The amendment prohibits an entity from deducting the cost of acquiring fixed assets from sales receipts generated by fixed assets prior to their intended use. The proceeds from sales meet the definition of revenue and should therefore be recognized in the profit or loss.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)

x. Perubahan Kebijakan Akuntansi (lanjutan)

Berlaku efektif setelah tanggal 1 Januari 2025:

PSAK 117, "Kontrak Asuransi"

Standar ini mengatur tentang relaksasi beberapa ketentuan antara lain berupa penambahan pengecualian ruang lingkup, penyesuaian penyajian laporan keuangan, penerapan opsi mitigasi risiko dan beberapa modifikasi pada ketentuan transisi. Standar ini juga mensyaratkan pemisahan yang jelas antara pendapatan yang dihasilkan dari bisnis asuransi dengan pendapatan yang berasal dari kegiatan investasi.

3. PERTIMBANGAN KRITIS AKUNTANSI DAN SUMBER UTAMA KETIDAKPASTIAN ESTIMASI

Penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian Grup mengharuskan manajemen untuk membuat pertimbangan, estimasi dan asumsi yang mempengaruhi jumlah yang dilaporkan dari pendapatan, beban, aset dan liabilitas, dan pengungkapan atas liabilitas kontinjensi, pada akhir periode pelaporan. Ketidakpastian mengenai asumsi dan estimasi tersebut dapat mengakibatkan penyesuaian material terhadap nilai tercatat aset dan liabilitas dalam tahun pelaporan berikutnya.

Pertimbangan

Dalam proses penerapan kebijakan akuntansi Grup, manajemen telah membuat keputusan berikut yang memiliki pengaruh paling signifikan terhadap jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian:

Kelangsungan Usaha

Manajemen Grup telah melakukan penilaian terhadap kemampuan Grup untuk mempertahankan kelangsungan usaha dan menilai keyakinan bahwa aset dan liabilitas Grup dicatat dengan basis bahwa Grup akan dapat merealisasikan asetnya dan menyelesaikan liabilitasnya dalam kegiatan usaha normal terlepas dari kondisi yang mengindikasikan adanya ketidakpastian material yang dapat menimbulkan keraguan signifikan atas kemampuan Grup untuk mempertahankan kelangsungan usahanya. Oleh karena itu, laporan keuangan konsolidasian dilanjutkan untuk disusun atas basis kelangsungan usaha. Rincian terkait masalah ini diungkapkan dalam Catatan

Klasifikasi Aset Keuangan dan Liabilitas Keuangan

Grup menetapkan klasifikasi atas aset dan liabilitas tertentu sebagai aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan dengan mempertimbangkan bila definisi yang ditetapkan PSAK 109 (mulai tanggal 1 Januari 2020) dan PSAK 55 (sebelum tanggal 1 Januari 2020) dipenuhi. Dengan demikian, aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan diakui sesuai dengan kebijakan akuntansi seperti yang diungkapkan pada Catatan 2r.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

x. Changes in Accounting Policies (continued)

Effective after January 1, 2025:

PSAK 117, "Insurance Contract"

This standard regulates the relaxation of several provisions, including the addition of scope exceptions, adjustments to the presentation of financial statements, application of risk mitigation options and several modifications to transitional provisions. This standard also requires a clear separation between income generated from the insurance business and income derived from investment activities.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts herein, and the related disclosure, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these estimates and assumptions could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset and liability affected in future periods.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

Going Concern

The Group's management has made an assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Group's assets and liabilities are recorded on the basis that the Group will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business in spite of the conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared as a going concern basis. Details related to this matter are disclosed in Note 35.

Classification of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The Group determines the classification of certain assets and liabilities as financial assets and financial liabilities by judging if the meet the definition set forth in PSAK 109 (from January 1, 2020) and PSAK 55 (before January 1, 2020). Accordingly, the financial assets and financial liabilities are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies as disclosed in Note 2r.

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3. PERTIMBANGAN KRITIS AKUNTANSI DAN SUMBER UTAMA KETIDAKPASTIAN ESTIMASI (lanjutan)

Pertimbangan (lanjutan)

Penilaian Model Bisnis

Klasifikasi dan pengukuran aset keuangan bergantung pada hasil SPPI dan uji model bisnis. Grup menentukan model bisnis pada tingkat yang , mencerminkan bagaimana kelompok aset keuangan dikelola bersama untuk mencapai tujuan bisnis tertentu. Penilaian ini mencakup penilaian yang mencerminkan semua bukti yang relevan termasuk bagaimana kinerja aset dievaluasi dan kinerjanya diukur, risiko yang memengaruhi kinerja aset dan bagaimana hal ini dikelola dan bagaimana manajer aset diberi kompensasi. Grup memantau aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi atau nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain yang dihentikan pengakuannya sebelum jatuh tempo untuk memahami alasan pelepasannya dan apakah alasan tersebut konsisten dengan tujuan bisnis di mana aset tersebut dimiliki. Pemantauan adalah bagian dari penilaian berkelanjutan Grup atas apakah model bisnis di mana aset keuangan yang tersisa dimiliki tetap sesuai dan jika tidak sesuai apakah telah terjadi perubahan dalam model bisnis dan dengan demikian terdapat perubahan prospektif terhadap klasifikasi aset keuangan tersebut. Tidak ada perubahan yang diperlukan selama periode yang disajikan.

Penentuan Mata Uang Fungsional

Mata uang fungsional Grup adalah mata uang dari lingkungan ekonomi primer tempat Grup beroperasi. Mata uang tersebut adalah mata uang yang mempengaruhi penjualan neto dan beban pokok penjualan. Berdasarkan penilaian manajemen Grup, mata uang fungsional Grup adalah Rupiah.

Penentuan Persyaratan Sewa - Grup sebagai Penyewa

Grup menentukan jangka waktu sewa sebagai jangka waktu sewa yang tidak dapat dibatalkan, bersama dengan periode apa pun yang dicakup oleh opsi untuk memperpanjang sewa jika cukup pasti untuk dilakukan, atau periode apa pun yang dicakup oleh opsi untuk mengakhiri sewa, jika cukup pasti untuk tidak dilakukan.

Grup menerapkan pertimbangan dalam mengevaluasi apakah wajar dan pasti untuk mengeksekusi opsi untuk pembaruan atau penghentian sewa atau tidak. Untuk sewa dengan opsi perpanjangan atau pengakhiran, manajemen perlu mengestimasi masa sewa vang memerlukan pertimbangan atas semua fakta dan keadaan yang menciptakan insentif ekonomi untuk menggunakan opsi perpanjangan atau tidak untuk menggunakan opsi pengakhiran, termasuk setiap perubahan yang diharapkan dalam fakta dan keadaandari tanggal dimulainya sampai tanggal pelaksanaan opsi. Opsi perpanjangan (atau periode setelah opsi penghentian) hanva termasuk dalam persvaratan sewa iika Grup cukup yakin untuk menggunakan opsi perpanjangan atau tidak menggunakan opsi penghentian. Jika terjadi peristiwa signifikan atau perubahan signifikan dalam keadaan yang memengaruhi penilaian ini dan berada dalam kendali penyewa, penilaian di atas akan ditinjau.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

Judgments (continued)

Business Model Assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model. The Group determines the business model at alevel that reflects how companys of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgment reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Group monitors financial assets measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognized prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Group's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model andso a prospective change to the classification of those assets. No such changes were required during the periods presented.

Determination of Functional Currency

The Group's functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates. It is the currency that mainly influences the net sales and cost of goods sold. Based on the Group's management assessment, the Group's functional currency is Rupiah.

Determination of Lease Terms - the Group as Lessee

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

The Group applies judgment in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. For lease contracts with extension or termination options, management need to estimate the lease term which requires consideration of all facts and circumstances that creates an economic incentive to exercise an extension option or not to exercise termination options, including any expected changes in facts and circumstances from commencement date until the exercise date of the options. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in lease terms if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options or not to exercise the termination options. If a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment and that is within the control of the lessee, the above assessment will be reviewed.

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3. PERTIMBANGAN KRITIS AKUNTANSI DAN SUMBER UTAMA KETIDAKPASTIAN ESTIMASI (lanjutan)

Pertimbangan (lanjutan)

Klasifikasi Sewa Properti - Grup sebagai Lessor

Grup telah menandatangani sewa properti komersial. Grup telah menentukan, berdasarkan evaluasi syarat dan ketentuan perjanjian, seperti jangka waktu sewa tidak merupakan bagian utama dari manfaat ekonomi properti komersial dan nilai kini pembayaran sewa minimum yang tidak secara substansial sejumlah semua nilai wajar dari properti komersial tersebut, bahwa Grup mempertahankan secara substansial semua risiko dan manfaat yang terkait dengan kepemilikan properti tersebut dan kontrak sebagai sewa operasi.

Estimasi dan Asumsi

Asumsi utama masa depan dan sumber utama estimasi ketidakpastian lain pada tanggal pelaporan yang memiliki risiko signifikan bagi penyesuaian yang material terhadap nilai tercatat aset dan liabilitas untuk periode berikutnya diungkapkan di bawah ini. Grup mendasarkan asumsi dan estimasi pada parameter yang tersedia pada saat laporan keuangan konsolidasian disusun. Asumsi dan situasi mengenai perkembangan masa depan mungkin berubah akibat perubahan pasar atau situasi di luar kendali Grup. Perubahan tersebut dicerminkan dalam asumsi terkait pada saat terjadinya.

Nilai Wajar Instrumen Keuangan

Grup mencatat aset dan liabilitas keuangan tertentu pada nilai wajar, yang mengharuskan penggunaan estimasi akuntansi. Sementara komponen signifikan atas pengukuran nilai wajar ditentukan menggunakan bukti obyektif yang dapat diverifikasi, jumlah perubahan nilai wajar dapat berbeda bila Grup menggunakan metodologi penilaian yang berbeda. Perubahan nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas keuangan tersebut dapat mempengaruhi secara langsung laba atau rugi Grup. Penjelasan lebih lanjut diungkapkan dalam Catatan 31.

Provisi Ekspektasi Kerugian Kredit Piutang Usaha

Grup menggunakan matriks provisi untuk menghitung ECL piutang usaha. Tingkat provisi didasarkan pada hari lewat jatuh tempo.

Matriks provisi awalnya didasarkan pada tingkat default yang diamati secara historis Grup. Grup akan mengalibrasi matriks untuk menyesuaikan pengalaman kerugian kredit historis dengan informasi berwawasan ke depan. Misalnya, jika prakiraan kondisi ekonomi (yaitu, produk domestik bruto) diperkirakan akan memburuk selama tahun depan yang dapat menyebabkan peningkatan jumlah default di sektor di mana Grup menjalankan bisnisnya, maka tingkat default historis disesuaikan. Pada setiap tanggal pelaporan, tingkat default yang diamati secara historis diperbarui danperubahan dalam estimasi berwawasan ke depan dianalisa.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

Judgments (continued)

Property Lease Classification - The Group as Lessor

The Group has entered into commercial property leases. The Group has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as thelease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the present value of the minimum lease payments not amounting to substantially all of the fair value of the commercial property, that it retains substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Estimate and Assumption

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period are disclosed herein. The Group based its estimates and assumptions on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Group carries certain financial assets and financial liabilities at fair values, which requires the use of accounting estimates. While significant components of fair value measurement were determined using verifiable objective evidences, the amount of changes in fair values would differ if the Group utilized different valuation methodology. Any changes in fair values of these financial assets and liabilities would affect directly the Group's profit or loss. Further details are disclosed in Note 31.

Provision for Expected Credit Losses of Trade Receivables

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due.

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 (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the Group does business sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

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Estimasi dan Asumsi (lanjutan)

Provisi Ekspektasi Kerugian Kredit Piutang Usaha (lanjutan)

Penilaian korelasi antara tingkat *default* yang diamati secara historis, prakiraan kondisi ekonomi dan ECL adalah estimasi signifikan. Jumlah ECL sensitif terhadap perubahan keadaan dan prakiraan kondisi ekonomi. Pengalaman kerugian kredit historis Grup dan prakiraan kondisi ekonomi mungkin tidak mewakili default aktual pelanggan di masa depan. Informasi mengenai ECL pada piutang usaha Grup diungkapkan dalam Catatan 5.

<u>Penyisihan Penurunan Nilai Pasar dan Keusangan</u> <u>Persediaan</u>

Penyisihan penurunan nilai dan persediaan usang diestimasi berdasarkan fakta dan situasi yang tersedia, termasuk namun tidak terbatas kepada, kondisi fisik persediaan yang dimiliki, harga jual pasar, estimasi biaya penyelesaian dan estimasi biaya yang timbul untuk penjualan. Penyisihan penurunan nilai dievaluasi kembali dan disesuaikan jika terdapat tambahan informasi yang mempengaruhi jumlah yang diestimasi.

Penyusutan Aset Tetap dan Amortisasi Aset Tak berwujud

Biaya perolehan aset tetap dan aset tak berwujud disusutkan atau diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus berdasarkan taksiran masa manfaat ekonomisnya. Manajemen mengestimasi masa manfaat ekonomis aset tetap antara 4 sampai dengan 20 tahun dan aset tak berwujud adalah 25 tahun. Ini adalah umur yang secara umum diharapkan dalam industri dimana Grup menjalankan bisnisnya. Perubahan tingkat pemakaian dan perkembangan teknologi dapat mempengaruhi masa manfaat ekonomis dan nilai sisaaset dan karenanya biaya penyusutan atau amortisasi masa depan mungkin direvisi. Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam Catatan 9 dan

Penurunan Nilai Aset Non-Keuangan

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

Pajak Penghasilan

Pertimbangan signifikan dilakukan dalam menentukan penyisihan atas pajak penghasilan badan. Terdapat transaksi dan perhitungan tertentu yang penentuan pajak akhirnya adalah tidak pasti dalam kegiatan usaha normal. Grup mengakui liabilitas atas pajak penghasilan badan berdasarkan estimasi apakah akan terdapat tambahanpajak penghasilan badan.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

<u>Provision for Expected Credit Losses of Trade Receivables</u> (continued)

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the Group's trade receivables is disclosed in Note 5.

Allowance for Decline in Market Values and Obsolescence of Inventories

Allowance for decline in market values and obsolescence of inventories are estimated based on provided facts and circumstances, including but not limited to, the physical condition of inventories held, market price, estimated completion cost, and estimated costs incurred for selling of inventories. Obsolescence of inventories are re-evaluated and adjusted as additional information received affects the estimated amounts.

<u>Depreciation</u> of Fixed Asset and Amortization of Intangible <u>Assets</u>

The costs of fixed asset and intangible assets are depreciated or amortized on a straight-line basisover their estimated useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of fixed asset to be within 4 to 20 years and intangible assets to be 25 years. These are common life expectancies applied in the industries where the Group conducts its businesses. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological development could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, and therefore future depreciation or amortization charges could be revised. Further details are disclosed in Notes 9 and 10.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The review for impairment is performed if there are indications of impairment of certain assets. Determination of fair value of assets requires the estimation of cash flows expected to be generated from the continuous use and disposal of the asset. Significant changes in the assumptions used to determine fair value can have a significant impact on the recoverable amount and the amount of impairment loss occurs, that may materially affect recoverable amount the Group's results ofoperations.

Income Taxes

Significant judgment is involved in determining the provision for corporate income tax. There are certain transactions and computation for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognizes liabilities for expected corporate income tax issues based on estimates of whetheradditional corporate income tax will be due.

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3. PERTIMBANGAN KRITIS AKUNTANSI DAN SUMBER UTAMA KETIDAKPASTIAN ESTIMASI (lanjutan)

Estimasi dan Asumsi (lanjutan)

Aset Pajak Tangguhan

Aset pajak tangguhan diakui atas seluruh beda temporer antara nilai terbawa laporan keuangan konsolidasian atas keberadaan aset dan dasar pajak sepanjang besar kemungkinannya bahwa beda temporer kena pajak tersebut dapat digunakan. Estimasi signifikan oleh manajemen diharuskan dalam menentukan jumlah aset pajak tangguhan yang dapat diakui, berdasarkan saat penggunaan dan tingkat penghasilan kena pajak serta strategi perencanaan pajak masa depan. Rincian lebih lanjut diungkapkan dalam Catatan 18d.

Liabilitas Imbalan Kerja Karyawan

Penentuan utang dan biaya pensiun dan liabilitas imbalan kerja Grup bergantung pada pemilihan asumsi yang digunakan oleh aktuaris independen dalam menghitung jumlah-jumlah tersebut. Asumsi tersebut termasuk antara lain, tingkat diskonto, tingkat kenaikan gaji, usia pensiun normal, tingkat mortalitas dan tingkat pengunduran diri karyawan berdasarkan usia. Hasil aktual yang berbeda dari asumsi yang ditetapkan Grup diakui segera pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian dengan debit atau kredit ke saldo laba melalui penghasilan komprehensif lainnya dalam periode terjadinya. Sementara Grup berkeyakinan bahwa asumsi tersebut adalah wajar dan sesuai, perbedaan signifikan pada hasil aktual atau perubahan signifikan dalam asumsi yang ditetapkan Grup dapat mempengaruhi secara material liabilitas diestimasi atas pensiun dan imbalan kerja dan beban imbalan kerja neto. Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam Catatan 22.

Estimasi Bunga Pinjaman Inkremental untuk Sewa

Grup tidak dapat langsung menentukan tingkat bunga implisit dalam sewa, oleh karena itu, Grup menggunakan suku bunga pinjaman tambahan (IBR) untuk mengukur kewajiban sewa. IBR adalah tingkat bunga yang harus dibayar Grup untuk meminjam dalam jangka waktu yang sama, dan dengan jaminan serupa, dana yang diperlukan untuk memperoleh aset dengan nilai yang sama dengan aset hak-guna dalam lingkungan ekonomi yang sama. Oleh karena itu, IBR mencerminkan apa yang 'harus dibayar' oleh Grup, yang memerlukan perkiraan ketika tidak ada tarif yang tersedia sebagai acuan atau ketika perlu disesuaikan untuk mencerminkan syarat dan ketentuan sewa. Grup memperkirakan IBR menggunakan input yang dapat diamati (seperti suku bunga pasar).

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

Estimate and Assumption (continued)

Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all temporary differences between the consolidated financial statements' carrying amounts of existing assets and their respective taxes bases to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Significant management estimates are required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Further details are diclosed in Note 18d.

Employee Benefits Liabilities

The determination of the Group's obligations and cost for pension and employee benefits liabilities is dependent on its selection of certain assumptions used by the independent actuaries in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include among others, discount rate, salary increase rate, normal resignation age, mortality rate and employees' resignation rate per age. Actual results that differ from the Group's assumptions are recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income in the period which they occur. While the Group believes that its assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the Group's actual experiences or significant changes in the Group's assumptions may materially affect its estimated liabilities for pension and employee benefits and net employee benefits expense. Further details are disclosed in Note 22.

Estimating the Incremental Borrowing Rate for Leases

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates).

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4. KAS DAN SETARA KAS

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Akun ini terdiri dari

This account consists of:

	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024	31 Desember 2023/ December 31, 2023	
Kas			Cash
Rupiah	77.370.796	43.641.448	Rupiah
Dolar Amerika Serikat	756.257	756.257	United States Dollar
Total Kas	78.127.053	44.397.705	Cash Total
Bank			Cash on banks
<u>Rupiah</u>			<u>Rupiah</u>
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	2.586.565.191	5.522.863.717	(Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	2.013.728.224	3.933.459.656	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
PT Bank Permata Tbk	1.560.420.360	1.511.962.202	PT Bank Permata Tbk
PT Bank Syariah			PT Bank Syariah
Indonesia Tbk (d/h PT Bank			Indonesia Tbk (d/h PT
BRI Syariah Tbk)	1.313.176.052	12.552.118	Bank BRI Syariah Tbk)
PT Bank Mandiri			PT Bank Mandiri
(Persero) Tbk	387.919.776	630.539.196	(Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Negara Indonesia			PT Bank Negara Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	136.422.619	32.610.464	(Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	119.286.152	23.379.129	PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Artha Graha			PT Bank Artha Graha
Internasional Tbk	93.705.430	262.646.101	Internasional Tbk
PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk			PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk
- Unit Usaha Syariah	72.834.821	72.834.821	- Unit Usaha Syariah
PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk	71.422.590	80.512.577	PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk
PT Bank UOB Indonesia	62.801.084	62.801.084	PT Bank UOB Indonesia
PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk	62.520.661	62.856.758	PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
Agroniaga Tbk	35.540.929	35.660.929	Agroniaga Tbk
PT Bank BJB Syariah Tbk	21.790.929	21.652.645	PT Bank BJB Syariah Tbk
PT Bank Mayapada Tbk	16.172.622	16.244.827	PT Bank Mayapada Tbk
PT Bank Pembangunan			PT Bank Pembangunan
Daerah Jawa Barat dan			Daerah Jawa Barat dan
Banten Tbk	16.124.849	101.773.370	Banten Tbk
PT Bank DKI	4.780.000	4.855.000	PT Bank DKI
PT Bank Tabungan Negara			PT Bank Tabungan Negara
(Persero) Tbk PT Bank Pembangunan	4.625.000	4.975.000	(Persero) Tbk PT Bank Pembangunan
Daerah Jawa Timur Tbk	2.413.026	2.257.499	Daerah Jawa Timur Tbk
PT Bank KB Bukopin Tbk	686.213	816.213	PT Bank KB Bukopin Tbk
T T Bank NB Bakopin TBK	8.582.936.528	12.397.253.306	T T Barm NB Banopin Tok
Dolar			Dollar
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	21.685.860	21.222.803	PT Bank Pan Indonesia Thk
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	11.037.810	10.964.784	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
PT Bank Mandiri	11.037.010	10.304.704	PT Barik Ceritial Asia Tuk PT Bank Mandiri
(Persero) Tbk	7.600.084	53.563.046	(Persero) Tbk
Jumlah Bank	8.623.260.282	12.483.003.939	Total Bank
	0.020.2002		. ctar Barin

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KAS DAN SETARA KAS (lanjutan)

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

Akun ini terdiri dari

This account consists of:

Kas	15.986.214.999	31.456.534.546	Equivalents
Jumlah Kas dan Setara			Total Cash and Cash
Jumlah Deposito	7.284.827.664	18.929.132.902	Total Time Deposits
Nasional Syariah	<u> </u>	1.000.000.000	Nasional Syariah
PT Bank Tabungan Pensiun			PT Bank Tabungan Pensiun
PT Bank Mayora	-	3.000.000.000	PT Bank Mayora
BRI Syariah Tbk)	-	5.020.866.018	Bank BRI Syariah Tbk)
Indonesia Tbk (d/h PT Bank			Indonesia Tbk (d/h PT
PT Bank Syariah			PT Bank Syariah
(Persero) Tbk	-	5.700.000.000	(Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
PT Bank Mayapada Tbk	7.284.827.664	4.208.266.884	PT Bank Mayapada Tbk
Deposito Rupiah PT Bank Mayapada Tbk	7.284.827.664	4.208.266.884	Rupiah Time Depos PT Bank Mayapada 1

Deposito berjangka dengan jangka waktu 1 bulan. Tingkat nisbah penempatan sebesar 13,90%-55,22%. Suku bunga tahunan deposito berjangka berkisar antara 5,00%-7,00% dan 5,00%-7,00% pada tanggal 31 Maret 2024 dan 31 Desember 2023.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2024, tidak ada kas dan setara kas yang dibatasi penggunaannya dan ditempatkan pada pihak berelasi.

Time Deposito with a period of 1 month. Profit sharing rewards from the Bank with a placement ratio of 13,90%-55,22%. The annual interest rates for time deposits range between 5,00%-7,00% and 5.00%-7.00% as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

As of March 31, 2024, there was no cash and cash equivalents which were restricted in use and placed with related parties.

PIUTANG USAHA

ACCOUNT RECEIVABLES

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024	31 Desember 2023/ December 31, 2023	
Pihak ketiga	99.582.748.206	102.302.838.681	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	4.203.498.578	5.396.173.877	Related parties
Jumlah	103.786.246.784	107.699.012.558	Total
Penyisihan atas ECL	(59.084.522.999)	(58.201.858.890)	Allovance for ECL
Neto	44.701.723.785	49.497.153.668	Net

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5. PIUTANG USAHA (lanjutan)

Rincian umur piutang usaha dihitung sejak tanggal faktur adalah sebagai berikut:

5. ACCOUNT RECEIVABLES (continued)

The details of the aging of trade receivables calculated from the invoice date are as follows:

	31 Maret 2024/ <i>March 31, 2024</i>	31 Desember 2023/ December 31, 2023	
Belum jatuh tempo			Not yet due
Telah jatuh tempo:			Pasti due:
Sampai dengan 30 hari	16.623.064.372	18.315.779.641	Up to 30 days
31 hari sampai 60 hari	3.346.404.573	12.460.119.498	31 days to 60 days
61 hari sampai 90 hari	1.670.210.778	1.983.981.971	61 days to 90 days
Lebih dari 90 hari	82.146.567.061	74.939.131.448	More than 90 days
Jumlah	103.786.246.784	107.699.012.558	Total
Penyisihan atas ECL	(59.084.522.999)	(58.201.858.890)	Allowance for ECLs
Bersih	44.701.723.785	49.497.153.668	Net

Manajemen Grup berpendapat bahwa penyisihan atas ECL tersebut cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian dari tidak tertagihnya piutang usaha.

Seluruh piutang merupakan piutang dalam mata uang Rupiah.

Group management believes that the allowance for ECL is sufficient to cover possible losses from uncollectible trade receivables.

All receivables are denominated in Rupiah.

6. PERSEDIAAN

Akun ini terdiri dari:

6. INVENTORIES

This account consists of:

	31 Maret 2024/	31 Desember 2023/	
	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
Buku	8.059.593.564	8.366.305.100	Book
Gameboard	666.180.715	779.376.016	Gameboard
Lain-lain	88.466.016	85.017.841	Others
Jumlah	8.814.240.295	9.230.698.957	Total
Dikurangi cadangan			Less allowance for
penurunan nilai	(4.649.034.643)	(4.723.363.132)	impairment
Neto	4.165.205.652	4.507.335.825	Net

Mutasi penyisihan penurunan nilai dan persediaan usang adalah sebagai berikut:

The changes in the allowance for impairment losses and obsolescence of inventories are as follows:

	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024	31 Desember 2023/ December 31, 2023	
Saldo awal	4.723.363.132	5.055.293.618	Beginning balance
Penyisihan tahun berjalan	38.866.812	226.002.517	Provision for the current year
Penghapusan tahun berjalan	(113.195.301)	(557.933.003)	Write-off for the current year
Saldo akhir	4.649.034.643	4.723.363.132	Ending balance

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6. PERSEDIAAN (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan hasil penelaahan terhadap keadaan persediaan pada akhir periode, manajemen Grup berpendapat bahwa penyisihan penurunan nilai dan persediaan usang cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian dari penurunan nilai pasar persediaan.

Persediaan Grup tidak digunakan sebagai jaminan dan tidak diasuransikan terhadap risiko kebakaran, pencurian dan risiko kerugian lain.

7. UANG MUKA DAN BIAYA DIBAYAR DI MUKA

Akun ini terdiri dari:

6. INVENTORIES (continued)

Based on the review of the status of inventories at period end, the Group's management believes that allowance for impairment and obsolescence of inventories is adequate to cover any possible losses from decline in market values of inventories.

The Group's inventories are not pledged as collateral and are not covered by insurance against losses from fire, stolen and other risks.

7. ADVANCES AND PREPAID EXPENSES

This account consists of:

	31 M aret 2024/ M arch 31, 2024	31 Desember 2023/ December 31, 2023	
<u>Uang muka</u>	20.404.200.005	20, 707, 402, 720	Advances
Proyek	30.194.309.605 441.885.749	26.707.493.726 447.275.447	Project
Royalti Produksi Lain-lain	223.626.916 801.057.603	235.061.916 780.679.880	Royalty Production Others
Sub jumlah	31.660.879.873	28.170.510.969	Sub total
Biava dibavar di muka			Prepaid expenses
Operasional	1.740.654.915	1.280.399.137	Operatio nal
Sewa	343.262.464	408.493.019	Rent
Asuransi	102.261.689	157.538.740	Insurance
Lain-lain	210.714.609	421.395.503	Others
Sub jumlah	2.396.893.677	2.267.826.399	Sub total
Jumlah	34.057.773.550	30.438.337.368	Total

8. SIFAT, SALDO DAN TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI

Dalam kegiatan usaha normal, Grup melakukan transaksi usaha dan keuangan dengan pihak-pihak berelasi, berdasarkan persyaratan yang disetujui kedua belah pihak.

Rincian sifat hubungan dan jenis transaksi yang signifikan dengan pihak-pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

8. NATURE, BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

In the normal course of business, the Group entered into business and financial transactions with related parties, which are conducted based on the agreed terms and conditions.

The nature of relationship and type of transactions with the related parties are as follows:

Pihak-pihak berelasi/ Related parties	Sifat dan hubungan/ Nature of relationships	Jenis transaksi/ Type of transactions
Erick Thohir	Pengendali utama/	Utang usaha, Utang pihak berelasi/
	Main controller	Trade payables, Due to related parties
Koperasi Karyawan Harian	Pemegang saham Entitas Anak/	Piutang pihak berelasi/
Umum Republika	Subsidiary shareholders	Due from related parties
Maria Alexandra Tiffany	Pemegang saham Entitas Anak/	Piutang lain-lain/
·	Subsidiary shareholders	Other receivables
Mugi Mugiharto	Pemegang saham Entitas Anak/	Due from related parties
	Subsidiary shareholders	Utang pihak berelasi/
PT Aeronusa Intiraya Tbk	Entitas sepengendali/	Piutang lain-lain/
•	Under common control entities	Other receivables
PT Amantara Kalyana	Entitas sepengendali/	Piutang pihak berelasi/
,	Under common control entities	Due from related parties
PT Anugerah Teknologi Mandiri	Entitas sepengendali/	Utang usaha/
3	Under common control entities	Trade payables

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8. SIFAT, SALDO DAN TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (Lanjutan)

8. NATURE, BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (Continued)

Pihak-pihak berelasi/ Related parties	Sifat dan hubungan/ Nature of relationships	Jenis transaksi/ Type of transactions
PT Beyond Media	Pemegang saham/ Shareholders	Piutang usaha, piutang pihak berelasi, Utang usaha, utang lain-lain dan utang pihak berelasi/ Trade receivables, due from related parties trade payables, other payables
PT Bina Mahasiswa Indonesia	Entitas sepengendali/ Under common control entities	and due to related parties Piutang pihak berelasi/ Due from related parties
PT Bola Basket Indonesia	Entitas sepengendali/ Under common control entities	Piutang pihak berelasi/ Due from related parties
PT Code Development Indonesia	Entitas sepengendali/ Under common control entities	Piutang lain-lain, piutang pihak berelasi dan utang lain-lain/ Other receivables, due from related parties
PT Dam Korporindo Digital	Pemegang saham Entitas Anak/ Subsidiary shareholders	and other payables Piutang usaha, piutang lain-lain, utang usaha/ Trade receivables, other receivables, trade payables
PT Dunia Kreasi Mahardika	Entitas sepengendali/ Under common control entities	Piutang pihak berelasi/ Due from related parties
PT Ekatana Intrasurya Persada	Entitas sepengendali/ Under common control entities	Piutang pihak berelasi, utang usaha, utang pihak berelasi/ Due from related parties, trade payables
PT Electronic City Entertainment	Entitas sepengendali/ Under common control entities	Due to related parties Utang pihak berelasi/ Due to related parties
PT Electronic City Indonesia Tbk	Entitas sepengendali/ Under common control entities	Piutang usaha dan utang pihak berelasi/ Trade receivables and due to related parties
PT Elko Indonesia	Entitas sepengendali/ Under common control entities	Utang pihak berelasi/ Due to related parties
PT Emas Indonesia Duaribu	Entitas Asosiasi/ Associate	Piutang pihak berelasi, utang usaha dan investasi/ Due from related parties, trade payables
PT Emt Asset Investama	Entitas sepengendali/ Under common control entities	and investment Utang pihak berelasi/
PT Indonesia Sport Medika Center	Entitas sepengendali/ Under common control entities	Due to related parties Piutang pihak berelasi/ Due from related parties
PT Kirana Cipta Propertindo	Entitas sepengendali/ Under common control entities	Utang pihak berelasi/ Due to related parties
PT Mahaka Radio Intergra Tbk	Entitas sepengendali/ Under common control entities	Piutang pihak berelasi, utang usaha dan investasi/ Due from related parties, trade receivable
PT Mahaka Sport Venture	Entitas sepengendali/ Under common control entities	and investment Piutang pihak berelasi, utang pihak berelasi/ Due from related parties, due to related parties
PT Mahaka Visual Indonesia	Entitas sepengendali/ Under common control entities	Piutang usaha, piutang pihak berelasi dan utang usaha/ Trade receivables,
PT Mahaka Visual Integra	Entitas sepengendali/ Under common control entities	trade payables and trade receivables Piutang pihak berelasi, utang usaha dan utang pihak berelasi/ Due from related to prilate da prilate
PT Media Cipta Mahardhika	Entitas sepengendali/	trade payables and due to related parties Piutang pihak berelasi/
PT Media Golfindo	Under common control entities Entitas sepengendali/	Due from related parties Piutang pihak berelasi/
PT Metro Makmur Sejahtera	Under common control entities Entitas sepengendali/	Due from related parties Piutang pihak berelasi/
PT Radio Attahiriyah	Under common control entities Entitas sepengendali/ Under common control entities	Due from related parties Piutang pihak berelasi, utang usaha dan utang pihak berelasi/ Due from related parties, trade payables and due to related parties

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8. SIFAT, SALDO DAN TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

8. NATURE, BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

Pihak-pihak berelasi/ Related parties	Sifat dan hubungan/ Nature of relationships	Jenis transaksi/ Type of transactions
Related parties	Nature of relationships	Type of transactions
PT Raja Karcis.com	Entitas sepengendali/	Piutang pihak berelasi/
•	Under common control entities	Due from related parties
PT Radio Camar	Entitas sepengendali/	Utang usaha/
	Under common control entities	Trade payables
PT Radio Kirana Insan Suara	Entitas sepengendali/	Utang usaha/
	Under common control entities	Trade payables
PT Radio Merpati Dharmawangsa	Entitas sepengendali/	Utang usaha/
	Under common control entities	Trade payables
PT Radio Mustang Utama	Entitas sepengendali/	Utang usaha/
•	Under common control entities	Trade payables
PT Radio Ramako Djaya Raya	Entitas sepengendali/	Utang usaha/
	Under common control entities	Trade payables
PT Republika Televisi	Entitas asosiasi/	Investasi/
•	Associates	Investment
PT Sinar Media Perkasa	Entitas sepengendali/	Piutang pihak berelasi dan utang usaha/
	Under common control entities	Due to related parties and trade payables
PT Strategi Inisiatif Media	Entitas sepengendali/	Piutang pihak berelasi dan utang usaha/
	Under common control entities	Other payables and due from related parties
PT Suara Irama Indah	Entitas sepengendali/	Piutang pihak berelasi,
	Under common control entities	utang usaha dan utang pihak berelasi/
		Due from related parties,
		trade payables and due to related parties
PT Trinugraha Thohir	Entitas sepengendali/	Utang pihak berelasi/
-	Under common control entities	Due to related parties
PT Wahana Kalyanamitra Mahardhika	Entitas asosiasi/	Utang pihak berelasi/
	Associates	Due to related parties
Rachmatullah	Pemegang saham Entitas Anak/	Utang pihak berelasi/
	Sub sidiary shareholders	Due to related parties
Trinugraha Thohir Sports Pte. Ltd	Entitas sepengendali/	Utang pihak berelasi/
	Under common control entities	Due to related parties
Vincentius Dicky Haryanto	Pemegang saham Entitas Anak/	Piutang lain-lain/
	Sub sidiary shareholders	Other receivables
Saldo dan transaksi dengan pihak berelasi sebagai berikut:	adalah Balances and follows:	transactions with related parties are as

a. Piutang usaha (Catatan 5)

a. Trade receivables (Note 5)

	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024	31 Desember 2023/ December 31, 2023	
PT Beyond Media	1.895.765.853	3.492.497.512	PT Beyond Media
PT Mahaka Visual Indonesia	1.878.812.725	1.878.676.364	PT Mahaka Visual Indonesia
PT Electronic City			PT Electronic City
Indonesia Tbk	25.000.000	25.000.000	Indonesia Tbk
Total	3.799.578.578	5.396.173.876	Total
Penyisihan atas ECL	(20.490.606)	(20.490.605)	Allowance for ECLs
Bersih	3.779.087.972	5.375.683.271	Net

b. Piutang lain-lain

o. Other receivables

	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024	31 Desember 2023/ December 31, 2023	
Maria Alexandra Tiffany	1.200.000.000	1.200.000.000	Maria Alexandra Tiffany
PT Dam Korporindo Digital	580.000.000	580.000.000	PT Dam Korporindo Digital
PT Aeronusa Intiraya Tbk	500.000.000	500.000.000	PT Aeronusa Intiraya Tbk
PT Code Development			PT Code Development
Indonesia	335.786.154	335.786.154	Indonesia
Vincentius Dicky Haryanto	300.000.000	300.000.000	Vincentius Dicky Haryanto
Jumlah	2.915.786.154	2.915.786.154	Total

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c. Piutang pihak berelasi

8. NATURE, BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

c. Due from related parties

	31 Maret 2024/	31 Desember 2023/	
	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
PT Code Development Indonesia	12.070.500.000	15.600.000.000	PT Code Development Indonesia
PT Beyond Media	7.279.249.711	8.437.729.372	PT Beyond Media
PT Strategi Insiatif Media	6.775.958.564	6.775.958.564	PT Strategi Insiatif Media
PT Mahaka Visual Integra	4.137.288.409	4.129.682.952	PT Mahaka Visual Integra
PT Media Cipta Mahardhika	2.525.867.100	2.525.867.100	PT Media Cipta Mahardhika
PT Emas Indonesia Duaribu	2.090.446.535	2.090.446.535	PT Emas Indonesia Duaribu
PT Dunia Kreasi Mahardhika	1.584.767.367	1.663.912.764	PT Dunia Kreasi Mahardhika
Koperasi Karyawan Harian			Koperasi Karyawan Harian
Umum Republika	1.408.318.643	1.408.318.643	Umum Republika
PT Ekatana Intrasurya Persada	867.350.140	867.350.140	PT Ekatana Intrasurya Persada
PT Indonesia Sport Medika			PT Indonesia Sport Medika
Center	403.920.000	442.420.000	Center
PT Bina Mahasiswa Indonesia	403.700.000	403.700.000	PT Bina Mahasiswa Indonesia
PT Mahaka Radio Integra	204.703.564	204.703.564	PT Mahaka Radio Integra
PT Amantara Kalyana	144.328.000	144.328.000	PT Amantara Kalyana
PT Metro Makmur Sejahtera	113.500.000	113.500.000	PT Metro Makmur Sejahtera
PT Media Golfindo	100.551.582	100.551.582	PT Media Golfindo
PT Suara Irama Indah	76.300.000	76.300.000	PT Suara Irama Indah
PT Radio Attahiriyah	65.400.000	65.400.000	PT Radio Attahiriyah
PT Mahaka Sport Venture	61.972.361	89.472.361	PT Mahaka Sport Venture
PT Mahaka Visual Indonesia	42.433.917	92.433.917	PT Mahaka Visual Indonesia
PT Raja Karcis.com	27.500.000	27.500.000	PT Raja Karcis.com
PT Sinar Media Perkasa	-	38.500.000	PT Sinar Media Perkasa
PT Bola Basket Indonesia	-	38.500.000	PT Bola Basket Indonesia
Jumlah	40.384.055.893	45.336.575.494	Total
Penyisihan penurunan nilai	(11.832.414.577)	(14.246.215.393)	Allowance for impairment
Bersih	28.551.641.316	31.090.360.101	Net

Piutang pihak berelasi dari PT Radio Attahiriyah, PT Beyond Media, PT Strategi Inisiatif Media, PT Media Cipta Mahardhika, PT Mahaka Visual Integra, PT Code Development Indonesia dan PT Ekatana Intrasurya Persada dikenai bunga sebesar 5,00% per tahun dan tanpa jaminan. Piutang ini digunakan untuk modal kerja.

Piutang pihak berelasi dari PT Beyond Media, PT Mahaka Visual Integra, PT Media Cipta Mahardhika, PT Emas Indonesia Duaribu, PT Dunia Kreasi Mahardhika, Koperasi Karyawan Harian Umum Republika, PT Ekatana Intrasurya Persada, PT Indonesia Sport Medika Center, PT Bina Mahasiswa Indonesia, PT Mahaka Radio Integra, PT Amantara Kalyana, PT Metro Makmur Sejahtera, PT Media Golfindo, PT Mahaka Visual Indonesia, PT Mahaka Sport Venture, PT Suara Irama Indah, PT Radio Attahiriyah, PT Sinar Media Perkasa, PT Bola Basket Indonesia, dan PT Raja Karcis.com tidak dikenai bunga dan tanpa jaminan. Piutang ini digunakan untuk modal kerja dan biaya operasional.

Piutang pihak berelasi dari Koperasi Karyawan Harian Umum Republika merupakan penyertaan modal pada RMM yang belum dibayarkan.

Manajemen Grup berpendapat bahwa penyisihan atas penurunan nilai tersebut cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian dari tidak tertagihnya piutang berelasi.

Receivables from related parties from PT Radio Attahiriyah, PT Beyond Media, PT Strategi Inisiatif Media, PT Media Cipta Mahardhika, PT Mahaka Visual Integra, PT Code Development Indonesia and PT Ekatana Intrasurya Persada bear interest at 5.00% per year and are unsecured. These receivables are used for working capital.

Receivables from related parties from PT Code Development Indonesia, PT Beyond Media, PT Mahaka Visual Integra, PT Mahaka Visual Integra, PT Media Cipta Mahardhika, PT Emas Indonesia Duaribu, PT Dunia Kreasi Mahardhika, Koperasi Karyawan Harian Umum Republika, PT Ekatana Intrasurya Persada, PT Indonesia Sport Medika Center, PT Bina Mahasiswa Indonesia, PT Mahaka Radio Integra, PT Amantara Kalyana, PT Metro Makmur Sejahtera, PT Media Golfindo, PT Mahaka Visual Indonesia, PT Mahaka Sport Venture, PT Suara Irama Indah, PT Radio Attahiriyah, PT Sinar Media Perkasa, PT Bola Basket Indonesia, and PT Raja Karcis.com are interest free and without collateral. These receivables are used for working capital and operational costs.

Receivables from related parties from the Republika Daily Employee Cooperative represent equity participation in RMM that has not been paid.

The Group's management believes that the provision for impairment is adequate to cover possible losses from uncollectible related receivables.

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8. SIFAT, SALDO DAN TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

8. NATURE, BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

d. Utang usaha (Catatan 15)

d. Trade payables (Note 15)

	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024	31 Desember 2023/ December 31, 2023	
PT Suara Irama Indah	6.038.727.858	5.933.848.060	PT Suara Irama Indah
PT Beyond Media	2.695.915.653	4.342.561.970	PT Beyond Media
PT Radio Attahiriyah	1.689.787.050	1.900.211.550	PT Radio Attahiriyah
PT Radio Ramako Djaya Raya	733.402.032	720.241.872	PT Radio Ramako Djaya Raya
PT Radio Mustang Utama	723.876.734	719.991.734	PT Radio Mustang Utama
PT Strategi Inisiatif Media	583.859.858	583.859.858	PT Strategi Inisiatif Media
PT Radio Kirana Insan Suara	429.582.200	407.360.000	PT Radio Kirana Insan Suara
PT Mahaka Radio Digital	228.900.000	228.900.000	PT Mahaka Radio Digital
PT Radio Camar	70.492.440	70.492.440	PT Radio Camar
PT Sinar Media Perkasa	54.600.000	54.600.000	PT Sinar Media Perkasa
PT Mahaka Visual Indonesia	29.750.000	193.250.000	PT Mahaka Visual Indonesia
PT Anugerah Teknologi Mandiri	27.136.169	27.136.169	PT Anugerah Teknologi Mandiri
PT Ekatana Intrasurya Persada	25.000.000	50.000.000	PT Ekatana Intrasurya Persada
PT Radio Merpati Dharmaw angsa	5.860.800	5.860.800	PT Radio Merpati Dharmawangsa
PT Dam Korporindo Digital	-	2.125.501	PT Dam Korporindo Digital
Jum lah	13.336.890.794	15.240.439.954	Total
oua.	10.000.000.104	10.240.400.004	76.4.7
e. Utang lain-lain		e. Other Payables	
	31 Maret 2024/	31 Desember 2023/	
	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
NT 0 1 D 1 1 1 1 1	040 000 000	400,000,000	DT 0 1 D 1 1 1 1
PT Code Development Indonesia	240.000.000	192.000.000	PT Code Development Indonesia
PT Beyond Media	16.989.795	33.979.590	PT Beyond Media
Jumlah	256.989.795	225.979.590	Total
f. Utang pihak berelasi		f. Due to related parties	
	31 Maret 2024/	31 Desember 2023/	
	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
PT Electronic City Entertainment	28.879.906.960	28.879.906.960	PT Electronic City Entertainment
PT Kirana Cipta Propertindo	15.168.600.000	15.168.600.000	PT Kirana Cipta Propertindo
PT Electronic City Indonesia Tbk	12.000.000.000	12.000.000.000	PT Electronic City Indonesia Tbk
PT Beyond Media	11.265.242.869	13.948.973.918	PT Beyond Media
Erick Thohir	8.656.064.000	8.656.064.000	Erick Thohir
PT Radio Attahiriyah	8.392.813.570	8.392.813.570	PT Radio Attahiriyah
PT Mahaka Visual Integra	3.725.000.000	3.725.000.000	PT Mahaka Visual Integra
PT Suara Irama Indah	3.381.010.547	3.381.010.547	PT Suara Irama Indah
PT Graha Media Center	2.952.083.373	2.777.083.373	PT Graha Media Center
Rachmatullah	1.333.000.000	1.333.000.000	Rachmatullah
Trinugraha Thohir Sports Pte. Ltd.	1.140.560.000	1.140.560.000	Trinugraha Thohir Sports Pte. Ltd.
PT Ekatana Intra Surya Persada	1.086.000.000	1.086.000.000	PT Ekatana Intra Surya Persada
PT EMT Asset Investama	1.020.000.000	1.020.000.000	PT EMT Asset Investama
PT Trinugraha Thohir	800.000.000	800.000.000	PT Trinugraha Thohir
PT Elko Indonesia	150.000.000	150.000.000	PT Elko Indonesia
PT Wahana Kalyanamitra Mahardhika	150.000.000	150.000.000	PT Wahana Kalyanamitra Mahardhika
Jumlah	100.100.281.319	102.609.012.368	Total

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8. SIFAT, SALDO DAN TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

f. Utang pihak berelasi (lanjutan)

Utang pihak berelasi kepada PT Electronic City Entertainment, PT Kirana Cipta Propertindo, PT Radio Attahiriyah, PT Electronic City Indonesia Tbk, Erick Thohir, PT Beyond Media, PT Mahaka Visual Integra, Trinugraha Sports Pte. Ltd., PT Suara Irama Indah, PT Trinugraha Thohir dan PT Mahaka Sport Entertainment merupakan pinjaman yang diperoleh Grup dan digunakan sebagai modal kerja. Pinjaman ini dikenai bunga sebesar 5,00% per tahun dan tanpa jaminan.

Utang pihak berelasi kepada PT Suara Irama Indah, PT EMT Asset Investama, PT Beyond Media dan PT Mahaka Visual Integra merupakan pinjaman yang diperoleh RMV dan digunakan sebagai modal kerja. Pinjaman ini tidak dikenai bunga, tidak dijamin dan tanpa jatuh tempo yang pasti.

Utang pihak berelasi kepada PT Beyond Media merupakan pinjaman yang diperoleh KAM dan digunakan sebagai modal kerja. Pinjaman ini dikenai bunga sebesar 12,00% per tahun dan tanpa jaminan.

Utang pihak berelasi kepada Rachmatullah merupakan utang dividen dari PAB dan pinjaman yang diperoleh Entitas Induk. Pinjaman ini tidak dikenai bunga dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 2 April 2024.

Utang pihak berelasi kepada PT Akasia Damcorp Waba merupakan setoran penyertaan modal dari Entitas Induk yang belum dibayarkan

g. Gaji dan Tunjangan kepada Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi

Gaji dan tunjangan yang dibayarkan kepada Komisaris dan Direksi Grup untuk tahun-tahun yang berakhir pada 31 Maret 2024 dan 31 Desember 2023 adalah sebagai berikut:

8. NATURE, BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

f. Due to related parties (continued)

Due to related parties to PT Electronic City Entertainment, PT Kirana Cipta Propertindo, PT Radio Attahiriyah, PT Electronic City Indonesia Tbk, Erick Thohir, PT Beyond Media, PT Mahaka Visual Integra, Trinugraha Sports Pte. Ltd., PT Suara Irama Indah, PT Trinugraha Thohir and PT Mahaka Sport Entertainment are loans obtained by the Group and used as working capital. This loan bears interest at 5.00% per year and is unsecured.

Due to related parties to PT Suara Irama Indah, PT EMT Asset Investama, PT Beyond Media and PT Mahaka Visual Integra represent loans obtained by RMV and used as working capital. This loan is interest free, unsecured and has no definite maturity date.

Due to related parties to PT Beyond Media is a loan obtained by KAM and used as working capital. This loan bears interest at 12.00% per year and is unsecured.

Due to related parties to Rachmatullah represents dividend payable from PAB and loans obtained by the Parent Entity. This loan bears no interest and will mature on April 2, 2024.

Due to related parties to PT Akasia Damcorp Waba represents unpaid equity participation from the Parent Entity.

g. Salaries and Allowances for the Board of Commisioners and Directors

The salaries and allowances paid to the Commissioners and Directors of the Group for the years ended March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are as follows:

	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024	31 Desember 2023/ December 31, 2023	
Direksi	2.364.803.133	9.459.212.532	Directors
Dew an Komisaris	396.875.585	1.587.502.338	Board of Commisioners
Jumlah	2.761.678.718	11.046.714.870	Total

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9. ASET TETAP

9. FIXED ASSETS

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

31 Maret 2024 / March 31, 202	24
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	Saldo awal/ Beginning balance	Penambahan/	Pengurangan/ Deductions	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification	Saldo akhir/ Ending balance	
<u>Biaya</u>						<u>Acquisition</u>
Perolehan						Cost
Kepemilikan						<u>Direct</u>
langsung						<u>ownership</u>
Tanah	7.139.012.500	-	-	-	7.139.012.500	Land
Bangunan	14.318.609.774	-	-	(12.520.000)	14.306.089.774	Building
Mesin	62.557.316.142	-	-	-	62.557.316.142	Machine
Peralatan kantor	55.111.063.107	80.853.236	(188.244.500)	12.520.000	55.016.191.843	Office equipment
Kendaraan	25.166.111.645	200.000.000		<u> </u>	25.366.111.645	Vehicle
Jumlah	164.292.113.168	280.853.236	(188.244.500)	<u> </u>	164.384.721.904	Total
<u>Akumulasi</u>						<u>Accumulated</u>
<u>Penyusutan</u>						Depreciation
Bangunan	12.949.243.315	112.381.050	-	(3.740.794)	13.057.883.571	Building
Mesin	61.385.970.710	83.980.979	-	-	61.469.951.689	Machine
Peralatan kantor	52.876.927.653	213.497.517	(69.569.469)	3.740.794	53.024.596.495	Office equipment
Kendaraan	11.032.777.328	1.033.536.468	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	12.066.313.796	Vehicle
Jumlah	138.244.919.006	1.443.396.014	(69.569.469)		139.618.745.551	Total
Nilai tercatat	26.047.194.162			_	24.765.976.353	Net book value

31 Desember 2023 / December 31, 2023

	Saldo awal/ Beginning balance	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Deductions	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification	Saldo akhir/ Ending balance	
<u>Biaya</u>						<u>Acquisition</u>
Perolehan						Cost
<u>Kepemilikan</u>						<u>Direct</u>
langsung						<u>ownership</u>
Tanah	7.139.012.500	-	-	-	7.139.012.500	Land
Bangunan	14.363.094.484	153.668.000	-	(198.152.710)	14.318.609.774	Building
Mesin	78.304.137.178	-	(16.638.755.115)	891.934.079	62.557.316.142	Machine
Peralatan kantor	59.602.795.581	1.080.589.647	(4.878.540.752)	(693.781.369)	55.111.063.107	Office equipment
Kendaraan	16.794.549.460	12.754.056.105	(4.382.493.920)	- -	25.166.111.645	Vehicle
Jumlah	176.203.589.203	13.988.313.752	(25.899.789.787)		164.292.113.168	Total
<u>Akumulasi</u>						<u>Accumulated</u>
<u>Penyusutan</u>						<u>Depreciation</u>
Bangunan	12.724.155.076	423.240.949	-	(198.152.710)	12.949.243.315	Building
Mesin	75.447.575.804	1.685.215.942	(16.638.755.115)	891.934.079	61.385.970.710	Machine
Peralatan kantor	56.763.662.778	1.523.644.182	(4.716.597.938)	(693.781.369)	52.876.927.653	Office equipment
Kendaraan	13.013.922.195	2.401.349.053	(4.382.493.920)		11.032.777.328	Vehicle
Jumlah	157.949.315.853	6.033.450.126	(25.737.846.973)	<u> </u>	138.244.919.006	Total
Nilai tercatat	18.254.273.350				26.047.194.162	Net book value

Beban penyusutan dialokasikan ke beban pokok pendapatan dan beban umum dan administrasi masingmasing Rp1.812.525.943 dan Rp163.534.677 pada tahun 2023 (Catatan 27 dan 29).

Aset tetap berupa tanah, bangunan dan kendaraan digunakan sebagai jaminan atas utang bank jangka pendek yang diperoleh Entitas Induk dan KAM dari PT Bank Central Asia Tbk dan utang pembiayaan yang diperoleh Entitas Induk dan KAM dari PT BCA Finance (Catatan 14 dan 21).

Depreciation expense is allocated to cost of revenue and general and administrative expenses of Rp1,812,525,943 dan Rp4,220,924,183 respectively in year ended 2023 (Notes 27 and 29).

Fixed assets in the form of land, buildings and vehicles are used as collateral for short-term bank loans obtained by the Parent Entity and KAM from PT Bank Central Asia Tbk and financing loans obtained by the Parent Entity and KAM from PT BCA Finance (Notes 14 and 21).

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9. ASET TETAP (Lanjutan)

Aset tetap diasuransikan terhadap risiko pencurian, kerusakan dan risiko lainnya berdasarkan suatu paket polis tertentu pada 31 Maret 2024 dan 31 Desember 2023. Manajemen Grup berkeyakinan bahwa nilai pertanggungan tersebut adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian dari risiko yang dipertanggungkan.

Manajemen Grup berkeyakinan bahwa tidak terdapat kejadian-kejadian atau perubahan-perubahan yang mengindentifikasikan adanya penurunan nilai aset tetap.

10. ASET TAK BERWUJUD

Akun ini terdiri dari:

9. FIXED ASSETS (Continued)

Fixed assets are insured against theft, damage and other possible risks under a blanket policy with a coverage on March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. The Group's management believes that the sum insured is adequate to cover possible losses from such risk insured.

The Group's management believes that there have been no events or changes that would indicate an impairment in the value of fixed assets.

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

This account consists of:

31 Maret	2024/	March	31.	2024
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	Saldo awal/ Beginning balance	Penambahan/ Additions	Saldo akhir/ Ending balance	
Biaya Perolehan				Acquisition Cost
Hak pengelolaan				Building management
bangunan	97.749.793.624	362.760.000	98.112.553.624	rights
Web	1.706.070.000	-	1.706.070.000	Web
Akumulasi				Accumulated
Amortisasi				Amortization
Hak pengelolaan				Building management
bangunan	83.705.415.511	886.162.307	84.591.577.818	rights
Web	319.888.125	106.629.375	426.517.500	Web
Saldo akhir	15.430.559.988		14.800.528.306	Ending balance

31 Desember 2023	/ December 31,	2023
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	Saldo awal/ Beginning balance	Penambahan/ Additions	Saldo akhir/ Ending balance	
Biaya Perolehan		· -		Acquisition Cost
Hak pengelolaan				Building management
bangunan	96.254.800.987	1.494.992.637	97.749.793.624	rights
Web	1.706.070.000	-	1.706.070.000	Web
Akumulasi				Accumulated
Amortisasi				Amortization
Hak pengelolaan				Building management
bangunan	80.215.205.970	3.490.209.541	83.705.415.511	rights
Web		319.888.125	319.888.125	Web
Saldo akhir	17.745.665.017		15.430.559.988	Ending balance

GIL memiliki hak atas pembangunan dan pengelolaan sarana olahraga yang dibangun di atas lahan yang dimiliki oleh Pemerintah Provinsi DKI Jakarta dengan sistem Bangun Guna Serah/*Built Operate Transfer* (BOT) selama 25 tahun ditambah masa pembangunan 24 bulan. Hak pembangunan dan pengelolaan sarana olahraga ini diperoleh GIL dari Yayasan Darma Bakti Mahaka berdasarkan Akta Perjanjian Kerja Sama No. 25 tanggal 25 Juni 2002 yang dibuat di hadapan Lily Harjati Soedewo. S.H.

Pembangunan sarana olahraga tersebut sudah selesai dibangun dan telah serah terima pada tanggal 13 Mei 2005 antara Yayasan Darma Bakti dengan Pemerintah Provinsi Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta.

GIL has the right to develop and manage sports facilities built on land owned by the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta under the Build Operate Transfer (BOT) system for 25 years plus a construction period of 24 months. The rights to develop and manage this sports facility were obtained by GIL from the Darma Bakti Mahaka Foundation based on the Deed of Cooperation Agreement No. 25 dated June 25, 2002 made before Lily Harjati Soedewo, S.H.

The construction of the sports facilities has been completed and was handed over on May 13, 2005 between the Darma Bakti Foundation and the Provincial Government of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta.

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10. ASET TAK BERWUJUD (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Kerja Sama No. 15/AK/BPIII/2006 antara Pemerintah Provinsi Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta dengan GIL tanggal 24 Maret 2006, Pemerintah Provinsi Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta menyerahkan pengelolaan kepada GIL berupa tanah dan bangunan Komplek Bola Basket Internasional Kelapa Gading yang disingkat BBC (Basket Ball Complex) atau dikenal dengan "Mahaka Square", Kelapa Gading di Jl. Raya Kelapa Nias Blok HF-3, Kelurahan Kelapa Gading Barat, Kecamatan Kelapa Gading, Kotamadya Jakarta Utara dengan luas tanah 26.215 m² dan luas bangunan 30.833 m² dengan sewa pemanfaatan tanah dan bangunan dengan jangka waktu 25 tahun sejak serah terima bangunan Komplek Bola Basket Internasional Kelapa Gading (Mahaka Square) dari Yayasan Darma Bakti Mahaka (13 Mei 2005 sampai dengan 13 Mei 2030).

Beban amortisasi untuk periode yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dialokasikan ke beban umum dan administrasi (Catatan 29).

11. SEWA

Grup memiliki kontrak sewa untuk bangunan yang digunakan dalam operasi Grup. Sewa bangunan memiliki jangka waktu sewa antara 2-10 tahun. Kewajiban Grup di bawah sewanya dijamin oleh hak pemberi sewa atas aset yang disewakan, tanpa batasan atau perjanjian yang diberlakukan dan termasuk opsi perpanjangan dan penghentian.

Grup juga memiliki sewa kendaraan dan bangunan dengan jangka waktu 12 bulan atau kurang. Grup menerapkan "sewa jangka pendek" pengecualian pengakuan untuk sewa ini

Di bawah ini adalah jumlah tercatat aset hak-guna yang diakui dan mutasinya selama tahun berjalan:

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

Based on Cooperation Agreement No. 15/AK/BPIII/2006 between the Provincial Government of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta and GIL dated March 24 2006, the Provincial Government of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta handed over management to GIL in the form of land and buildings Kelapa Gading International Basket Ball Complex, abbreviated as BBC (Basket Ball Complex) or known as "Mahaka Square", Kelapa Gading on JI. Raya Kelapa Nias Block HF-3, Kelapa Gading Barat Village, Kelapa Gading District, Municipality of North Jakarta with a land area of 26,215 m² and a building area of 30,833 m² with a land and building with a term 25 years since the handover of the Kelapa Gading International Basketball Complex (Mahaka Square) building from the Darma Bakti Mahaka Foundation (13 May 2005 to 13 May 2030.

Amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2023 is allocated to general administrative expenses (Notes 29).

11. LEASE

The Group has lease contracts for buildings used in Group operations. Building leases have a lease term of 2-10 years. The Group's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's rights to the leased assets, without any restrictions or agreements imposed and including options for extension and termination.

The Group also has leases of vehicles and buildings with terms of 12 months or less. The Group applies an exempt "short-term lease" for these leases.

Below is the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets recognized and their movements during the current year:

	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024				
	Saldo awal/ Beginning balance	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Disposal	Saldo akhir/ Ending balance	
Biaya Perolehan				·	Acquisition Cost
Bangunan	5.063.899.871	581.352.532	-	5.645.252.403	Building
Akumulasi Amortisasi					Accumulated Amortization
Bangunan	2.301.772.669	163.534.677	-	2.465.307.346	Building
Nilai buku neto	2.762.127.202			3.179.945.057	Net book value
		31 Desember 2023 / I	December 31, 2023		
	Saldo awal/	Penambahan/	Pengurangan/	Saldo akhir/	
	Beginning balance	Additions	Disposal	Ending balance	
Biaya Perolehan					Acquisition Cost
Bangunan	9.166.553.544	-	4.102.653.673	5.063.899.871	Building
Akumulasi Amortisasi					Accumulated Amortization
Bangunan	4.267.931.795	703.404.364	2.669.563.490	2.301.772.669	Building
Nilai buku neto	4.898.621.749			2.762.127.202	Net book value

Beban penyusutan dialokasikan ke beban umum dan administrasi (Catatan 29).

Depreciation expense allocated to general administrative expenses (notes 29).

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11. SEWA (lanjutan)

Di bawah ini adalah jumlah tercatat liabilitas sewa dan mutasinya selama periode berjalan:

11. LEASE (continued)

Below is the carrying amount of the lease liability and its movements during the current period:

	31 Maret 2024/ 31 March 2024	31 Desember 2023/ December 31, 2023	
Saldo awal	3.500.143.624	6.098.922.202	Beginning balance
Penambahan	581.352.532	-	Additions
Penambahan bunga	65.584.221	327.621.839	Additions interest
Pengurangan	-	(1.510.885.417)	Deductions
Pembayaran			Payments
Pokok	(179.665.779)	(1.087.893.161)	Basic
Bunga	(65.584.221)	(327.621.839)	Interest
Saldo akhir	3.901.830.377	3.500.143.624	Ending balance
Lancar	1.048.292.485	509.125.944	Current portion
Tidak lancar	2.853.537.892	2.991.017.680	Not current portion

12. INVESTASI PADA ENTITAS ASOSIASI

12. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

Rincian investasi dalam bentuk saham pada Entitas Asosiasi Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2024 dan 31 Desember 2023 adalah sebagai berikut: Details of investments in shares in Associated Entities as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are as follows:

			31 Ma	aret 2024/ March 31,	2024			
	Akumulasi Kepemilikan atas Laba (Rugi) bersih dan Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain Perusahaan Asosiasi/							-
	Acc	cumulated Ownersh	hip of Net Profit (Loss	s) and Other Compre	ehensive Income of A	ssociated Companie	es	_
	Penghasilan							
			Bagian atas Laba	Komprehensif				
	Biaya Perolehan/	Saldo Awal/	(Rugi Bersih)/	Lain/	Saldo Akhir/	Penurunan Nilai/	Nilai Tercatat/	
	Acquisition Cost	Beginning balance	Share of Net Profit (Loss)	Other Comprehensive	Ending Balance	Impairment	Carrying value	
Kepemilikan		balance	Tront (Loss)	Comprehensive				Direct
Langsung								Ownership
PT Emas Indon	esia							PT Emas Indonesia
Duaribu	4.395.000.000	(4.395.000.000)	-	-	(4.395.000.000)	-	-	Duaribu
PT Wahana								PT Wahana
Kalyanamitra								Kalyanamitra
Mahardhika	450.000.000	4.227.170.383	(303.187.885)	-	3.923.982.498	-	4.373.982.498	Mahardhika
PT Taulany Med								PT Taulany Media
Kreasi	13.333.333.334	363.035.230	-	-	363.035.230	-	13.696.368.564	Kreasi
Kepemilikan tid	lak							Indirect ownership
Langsung mela								through
PT Republika M	ledia							Republika Media
Mandiri:								Mandiri:
PT Republika								PT Republika
Televisi	4.900.000.000	(263.906.913)			(263.906.913)	(4.636.093.087)	-	Televisi
Total	23.078.333.334	(68.701.300)	(303.187.885)		(371.889.185)	(4.636.093.087)	18.070.351.062	Total

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12. INVESTASI PADA ENTITAS ASOSIASI (lanjutan)

12. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (continued)

_	31 Desember 2023 / December 31, 2023							
-	Akumulasi Kepemilikan atas Laba (Rugi) bersih dan Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain Perusahaan Asosiasi/							
-	Accumulated Ownership of Net Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income of Associated Companies							
				Penghasilan				
	Bagian atas Laba Komprehensif							
	Biaya Perolehan/	Saldo Awal/	(Rugi Bersih)/	Lain/	Saldo Akhir/	Penurunan Nilai/	Nilai Tercatat/	
	Acquisition Cost	Beginning balance	Share of Net Profit (Loss)	Other Comprehensive	Ending Balance	Impairment	Carrying value	
Kepemilikan		balarioc	(2000)	Comprehensive	_			Direct
Langsung								Ownership
PT Emas Indonesi	a							PT Emas Indonesia
Duaribu	4.395.000.000	(4.395.000.000)	-	-	(4.395.000.000)	-	-	Duaribu
PT Wahana								PT Wahana
Kalyanamitra	450 000 000	0.050.000.707	500 000 044	(400 440 755)	4 007 470 000		4 077 470 000	Kalyanamitra
Mahardhika PT Taulany Media	450.000.000	3.852.996.797	502.623.341	(128.449.755)	4.227.170.383	-	4.677.170.383	Mahardhika PT Taulany Media
Kreasi	13.333.333.334	_	363.346.227	(310.997)	363.035.230	_	13.696.368.564	Kreasi
Kepemilikan tidal			000.040.227	(010.001)	000.000.200		10.000.000.00	Indirect ownership
·							through	
PT Republika Me								Republika Media
Mandiri:								Mandiri:
PT Republika								PT Republika
Televisi	4.900.000.000	(263.906.913)		<u> </u>	(263.906.913)	(4.636.093.087)	-	Televisi
Total	23.078.333.334	(805.910.116)	865.969.568	(128.760.752)	(68.701.300)	(4.636.093.087)	18.373.538.947	Total

Ringkasan informasi keuangan di bawah ini merupakan jumlah yang disajikan dalam laporan keuangan entitas asosiasi yang disusun sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Indonesia.

The summarized financial information below represents the amounts as shown in the associates' financial statements prepared in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024		
	WKM	TMK	
Laporan Posisi Keuangan			Statement of Financial Position
Aset lancar	2.909.113.422	10.398.795.127	Current assets
Aset tidak lancar	8.472.820.205	3.008.657.025	Non-current assets
Jumlah Aset	11.381.933.627	13.407.452.152	Total Assets
Liabilitas jangka pendek	435.524.876	1.702.665.912	Current liabilities
Liabilitas jangka panjang	1.226.447.644	6.277.392	Non-current liabilities
Ekuitas	9.719.961.107	11.698.508.848	Equity
Jumlah Liabilitas dan Ekuitas	11.381.933.627	13.407.452.152	Total Liabilities and Equity

PT Wahana Kalyanamitra Mahardhika (WKM)

Berdasarkan Akta Notaris Zulkifi Harahap, S.H., No. 32 tanggal 30 September 2014, Entitas Induk melakukan penyertaan dengan membeli seluruh kepemilikan saham WKM dari PT Beyond Media, pihak berelasi, sebesar 4.500.000 lembar saham atau setara dengan kepemilikian 45,00% dengan harga perolehan sebesar Rp5.500.000.000.

WKM bergerak dalam bidang usaha perdagangan besar.

PT Wahana Kalyanamitra Mahardhika (WKM)

Based on the Deed of Notary Zulkifi Harahap, S.H., No. 32 dated September 30, 2014, the Parent Entity made an investment by buying all of WKM's shares from PT Beyond Media, a related party, amounting to 4,500,000 shares or equivalent to 45.00% ownership with an acquisition price of Rp5,500,000,000.

WKM engages in the field of large trade business.

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12. INVESTASI PADA ENTITAS ASOSIASI (lanjutan)

PT Emas Indonesia Duaribu (EID)

Berdasarkan Akta Notaris Zulkifi Harahap, S.H., No. 18 tanggal 19 Agustus 2010, Entitas Induk melakukan penyertaan dengan membeli seluruh kepemilikan saham dari PT Media Suara Global, pihak ketiga, sebesar 24.250 lembar saham atau setara dengan kepemilikian 29,30% dengan harga perolehan sebesar Rp13.500.000.000.

EID bergerak dalam bidang usaha penerbitan suara kabar.

PT Khazanah Alwahda Kreatif (KAK)

Berdasarkan Akta Notaris Christina Dwi Utami, S.H., M.Hum., M.Kn. No. 95 tanggal 23 Februari 2021, Entitas Induk ikut serta dalam pendirian KAK dengan investasi sebesar Rp800.000.000 atau setara dengan 800 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp1.000.000 per lembar dan kepemilikan sebesar 20.00%.

KAK bergerak dalam bidang usaha periklanan.

Pada tanggal 9 Desember 2022, Grup melepas seluruh kepemilikannya di KAK kepada pihak ketiga, sebanyak 800 lembar saham dengan jumlah keseluruhan sebesar Rp800.000.000.

PT Akasia Damcorp Waba (ADW)

Berdasarkan Akta Notaris Rose Takarina, S.H., No. 44 tanggal 27 Oktober 2021, Entitas Induk mendirikan ADW, yang bergerak dalam bidang perdagangan peralatan telekomunikasi. Entitas Induk melakukan penyertaan saham pada ADW sebanyak 600 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp600.000.000 atau setara dengan 50,00% kepemilikan. Akta pendirian tersebut telah disahkan oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui Surat Keputusan No. AHU-0068479.AH.01.01.Tahun 2021 tanggal 29 Oktober 2021.

ADW bergerak dalam bidang usaha perdagangan peralatan telekomunikasi.

Pada tahun 2022, ADW telah direklasifikasi menjadi kepemilikan pada entitas anak.

PT Taulany Media Kreasi (TMK)

Berdasarkan pernyataan keputusan sirkuler pemegang saham TMK No. 180 pada tanggal 13 Januari 2023, MM melakukan penyertaan saham dengan mengambil saham baru yang diterbitkan oleh TMK sebesar 10,00% setara dengan 556 lembar saham dan sebesar Rp 55.600.000.

Berdasarkan pernyataan keputusan sirkuler pemegang saham TMK No. 44 pada tanggal 6 Februari 2023, MM melakukan penyertaan saham dengan mengambil saham milik PT Taulany Utama Makmur sebesar 10,00% setara dengan 556 lembar saham dan sebesar Rp 55.600.000.

Pada tanggal pelaporan jumlah penyertaan saham MM di TMK sebesar 20,01% setara dengan 1.112 lembar saham dan sebesar Rp 111.200.000.

Goodwill atas TMK sebesar Rp13.222.133.334 berasal dari selisih imbalan yang dialihkan dengan nilai wajar asset neto perusahaan yang diakuisisi.

12. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (continued)

PT Emas Indonesia Duaribu (EID)

Based on the Deed of Notary Zulkifi Harahap, S.H., No. 18 dated August 19, 2010, the Parent Entity made an investment by purchasing all shares ownership from PT Media Suara Global, a third party, amounting to 24,250 shares or equivalent to 29.30% ownership with an acquisition cost of Rp13,500,000,000.

EID is engaged in the business of publishing voice news.

PT Khazanah Alwahda Kreatif (KAK)

Based on Deed of notary Christina Dwi Utami, S.H., M.Hum., M.Kn. No. 95 dated 23 February 2021, The Parent Entity participates in the establishment of KAK with an investment of Rp800,000,000 or equivalent with 800 shares with a nominal value of Rp1,000,000 per share and 20.00% ownership.

KAK engages in the field of advertising business.

On December 9, 2022, the Company divested all of its ownership interests in KAK to a third parties, of 800 shares totaling Rp800,000,000.

PT Akasia Damcorp Waba (ADW)

Based on Deed of Notary Rose Takarina, S.H., No. 44 dated 27 October 2021, the Parent Entity established ADW, which is engaged in trading telecommunications equipment. The Parent Entity invested in 600 shares in ADW with a nominal value of Rp600,000,000 or equivalent to 50.00% ownership. The deed of establishment was ratified by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through Decree No. AHU-0068479.AH.01.01.Tahun 2021 October 29, 2021.

ADW engages in the business of trading telecommunications equipment.

In 2022, ADW has been reclassified as an ownership in a subsidiary.

PT Taulany Media Kreasi (TMK)

Based on shareholder circular No. 180 dated January 13, 2023, the Company invested shares by acquiring new shares issued by TMK of 10,00% of equivalent to 556 shares and amounting to Rp 55,600,000.

Based on shareholder circular No. 44 dated February 6, 2023, the Company invested shares by acquiring shares from PT Taulany Utama Makmur of 10,00% of equivalent to 556 shares and amounting to Rp 55,600,000.

On the reporting date, MM's total invested shares in TMK amounted to 20.01%, equivalent to 1,112 shares and amounted to Rp 111,200,000.

The Goodwill of TMK amounted to Rp13,222,133,334 arised from the difference between consideration transferred and their fair value of the net assets of the acquired entities.

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13. ASET KEUANGAN PADA NILAI WAJAR MELALUI PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN

Rincian investasi ekuitas pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain pada tanggal 31 Maret 2024 dan 31 Desember 2023 adalah sebagai berkut:

13. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Details of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are as follows:

	31 M aret 2024/ M arch 31, 2024	31 Desember 2023/ December 31, 2023	
Saldo awal Kerugian neto yang ditransfer	43.001.728.350	110.084.424.576	Beginning balance Net losses transfer from
ke ekuitas	-	(67.082.696.226)	equity
Saldo akhir	43.001.728.350	43.001.728.350	Ending balance

	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of	31 Maret 2024/	31 Desember 2023/	
	Ownership	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
PT Mahaka Radio Integra Tbk	16,37%	43.001.728.350	43.001.728.350	PT Mahaka Radio Integra Tbk
PT Khasanah Media Visual	5,00%	100.000.000	100.000.000	PT Khasanah Media Visual
PT Insipirasi Media Visual	5,00%	100.000.000	100.000.000	PT Insipirasi Media Visual
Penyisihan penurunan nilai		(200.000.000)	(200.000.000)	Allowance for impairment
Jumlah	_	43.001.728.350	43.001.728.350	Ending balance

Nilai wajar efek yang diperdagangkan di bursa dihitung dari kuotasi harga pasar yang mendasari saham investasi pada bursa efek yang bersangkutan.

Nilai wajar efek yang tidak diperdagangkan di bursa dihitung dari arus kas yang didiskontokan dengan menggunakan suku bunga pasar dan premi risiko yang spesifik atas efek yang tidak diperdagangkan tersebut. The fair value of securities traded on the exchange is calculated from the quoted market price of the underlying investment shares on the relevant stock exchange.

The fair value of non-traded securities is calculated from discounted cash flows using market interest rates and a specific risk premium for non-trading securities.

14. UTANG BANK JANGKA PENDEK

14. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS

Akun Ini terdiri dari:

This account consist of:

	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024	31 Desember 2023/ December 31, 2023	
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk			PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
Entitas Induk	14.857.991.430	14.992.915.815	Parent Entity
KAM	147.135	2.010.587.580	KAM
Jumlah	14.858.138.565	17.003.503.395	Total

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14. UTANG BANK JANGKA PENDEK (lanjutan) PT Bank Central Asia Tbk (BCA)

Entitas Induk

Pada tanggal 13 Mei 2020, Entitas Induk menerima Surat Pemberitahuan Pemberian Kredit (SPPK) No. 00200/0978S/SPPK/2020 dari BCA yang menyetujui permohonan pinjaman Entitas Induk berupa fasilitas kredit lokal (Rekening Koran) dengan batas maksimum pinjaman sebesar Rp15.000.000.000 pada tanggal 31 Maret 2024 dan 31 Desember 2023, fasilitas ini dikenai bunga sebesar 11,00% per tahun. Pinjaman tersebut digunakan untuk membiayai usaha media buying. Jangka waktu pinjaman ini adalah 12 bulan sejak penandatanganan perjanjian kredit dan akan berakhir pada 13 Mei 2023.

Pada tanggal 12 Mei 2023, berdasarkan Surat Pemberitahuan Perpanjangan Sementara (SPPJS) No. 218/KNG/SPPJS/2023 perjanjian ini telah diperpanjang dan jatuh tempo pada 13 Juni 2023. Fasilitas kredit ini dikenai bunga menjadi sebesar 11,50%.

Pada tanggal 12 Juni 2023, berdasarkan Surat Pemberitahuan Perpanjangan Jangka Waktu (SPPJ) No. 00122/KNG/SPPJ/2023 perjanjian ini telah diperpanjang dan jatuh tempo pada 13 Mei 2024. Fasilitas kredit ini dikenai bunga menjadi sebesar 11,50%. Fasilitas-fasilitas kredit tersebut dijamin dengan jaminan sebidang tanah dan bangunan dengan luas 1.815 m² yang terletak di Jl. Pejaten Raya No. 2, Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan dengan Sertifikat Hak Guna Bangunan No. 572/Pejaten Barat atas nama Entitas Induk (Catatan 9).

Selama jangka waktu fasilitas kredit, tanpa persetujuan tertulis dari BCA, Entitas Induk dilarang melakukan aktivitas antara lain sebagai berikut:

- Memperoleh pinjaman uang/ kredit baru dari pihak lain dan/atau mengikatkan diri sebagai penanggung/ penjamin dalam bentuk dan dengan nama apa pun dan/atau mengagunkan;
- Meminjamkan uang, termasuk tetapi tidak terbatas kepada perusahaan afiliasinya, kecuali dalam rangka menjalankan usaha sehari-hari;
- 3. Apabila debitur berbentuk badan:
 - i. melakukan peleburan, penggabungan, pengambilalihan, pembubaran/likuidasi;
 - ii. mengubah status kelembagaan.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2024 dan 31 Desember 2023, Entitas Induk telah memenuhi persyaratan di atas.

KAM

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Kredit No. 00903/PK/SLK/2020 tanggal 13 Mei 2020, PT Kalyanamitra Adhara Mahardhika memperoleh beberapa fasilitas kredit dari BCA.

- Fasilitas Kredit Lokal (Rekening Koran), dengan batas maksimum pinjaman sebesar Rp3.000.000.000, fasilitas ini dikenai bunga sebesar 11,00% per tahun dan digunakan sebagai modal kerja. Jangka waktu fasilitas ini akan berakhir pada tanggal 13 Mei 2022.
- Fasilitas Time Loan Revolving, dengan batas maksimum pinjaman sebesar Rp2.000.000.000, fasilitas ini dikenai bunga sebesar 11,00% per tahun dan digunakan sebagai modal kerja. Jangka waktu fasilitas ini akan berakhir pada tanggal 8 Juni 2023.

14. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (continued)

PT Bank Central Asia Tbk (BCA) Parent Entity

On May 13, 2020, the Parent Entity received a Letter of Notification of Credit Provision (SPPK) No. 00200/0978S/SPPK/2020 from BCA which approved the Parent Entity's loan application in the form of a local credit facility (Current Account) with a maximum loan limit of Rp15,000,000,000 on 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022, this facility bears interest of 11, 00% annually. The loan is used to finance the media buying business. The term of this loan is 12 months from the signing of the credit agreement and will end on May 13, 2023.

On June 12, 2023, based on Temporary Extension Notification Letter (SPPJS) No. 218/KNG/SPPJS/2023 this agreement has been extended and will mature on June 13, 2024. This credit facility bears interest at 11.50%.

On June 12, 2023, based on Notification of Term Extension (SPPJ) No. 00122/KNG/SPPJ/2023 this agreement has been extended and will mature on May 13, 2024. This credit facility bears interest at 11.50%. These credit facilities are secured by a plot of land and building with an area of 1,815 m² located on Jl. Pejaten Raya No. 2, Pasar Minggu, South Jakarta with Building Use Right Certificate No. 572/Pejaten Barat on behalf of the Parent Entity (Note 9).

During the term of the credit facility, without written approval from BCA, the Parent Entity is prohibited from carrying out activities including the following:

- Obtain a new money/credit loan from another party and/or bind oneself as a guarantor/guarantor in any form and with any name and/or pledge it as collateral;
- Lend money, including but not limited to affiliated companies, except in the context of running daily business;
- 3. If the debtor is in the form of an entity:
 - carry out consolidation, merger, acquisition, dissolution/liquidation;
 - ii. changing institutional status.

As of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Parent Entity has complied with the above requirements.

KAM

Based on Letter of Credit Agreement No. 0090/PK/SLK/2020 dated 13 May 2020, PT Kalyanamitra Adhara Mahardhika obtained several credit facilities from BCA.

- Local Credit Facility (Current Account), with a maximum loan limit of Rp3,000,000,000, this facility bears interest at 11.00% per year and is used as working capital. The term of this facility will expire on May 13, 2022.
- Time Loan Revolving Facility, with a maximum loan limit of Rp2,000,000,000, this facility bears interest at 11.00% per year and is used as working capital. The term of this facility will expire on June 8, 2023.

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14. UTANG BANK JANGKA PENDEK (lanjutan)

KAM (Lanjutan)

Berdasarkan Surat Pemberitahuan Perpanjangan Jangka Waktu (SPPSJ) No. 00124/KNG/SPPJ/2023 tanggal 7 Juni 2023, jangka waktu Fasilitas Kredit Lokal (Rekening Koran) dan Fasilitas *Time Loan Revolving* akan berakhir pada tanggal 13 Mei 2024. Fasilitas-fasilitas kredit ini dikenai bunga masing-masing menjadi sebesar 11,50% dan 11,25% per tahun.

Fasilitas-fasilitas kredit tersebut dijamin dengan jaminan sebidang tanah dan bangunan dengan luas 1.815 m² yang terletak di Jl. Pejaten Raya No. 2, Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan dengan Sertifikat Hak Guna Bangunan No. 572/Pejaten Barat atas nama Entitas Induk (Catatan 10).

Selama jangka waktu fasilitas kredit, tanpa persetujuan tertulis dari BCA, KAM dilarang melakukan aktivitas antara lain sebagai berikut:

- Memperoleh pinjaman uang/kredit baru dari pihak lain dan/atau mengikatkan diri sebagai penanggung/ penjamin dalam bentuk dan dengan nama apa pun dan/atau mengagunkan;
- Meminjamkan uang, termasuk tetapi tidak terbatas kepada perusahaan afiliasinya, kecuali dalam rangka menjalankan usaha sehari-hari;
- 3. Apabila debitur berbentuk badan:
 - i. melakukan peleburan, penggabungan, pengambilalihan, pembubaran/likuidasi;
 - ii. mengubah status kelembagaan.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2024 dan 31 Desember 2023, KAM telah memenuhi persyaratan di atas.

Beban bunga dari utang bank jangka pendek dari BCA untuk untuk tahun-tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2024 dan 31 Desember 2023, disajikan sebagai "Beban Bunga" dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

15. UTANG USAHA

Utang usaha terdiri dari utang atas pembelian kertas, percetakan dan biaya-biaya operasional.

14. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (continued)

KAM (Continued)

Based on Letter of Term Extension Notification Letter (SPPSJ) No. 00124/KNG/SPPJ/2023 dated June 7, 2023, the term of the Local Credit Facility (Current Account) and the Time Loan Revolving Facility will expire on 13 May 2024. These credit facilities bear interest at 11.50% each and 11.25% per year.

These credit facilities are secured by a plot of land and building with an area of 1,815 m² located on Jl. Pejaten Raya No. 2, Pasar Minggu, South Jakarta with Building Use Right Certificate No. 572/Pejaten Barat on behalf of the Parent Entity (Note 10).

During the term of the credit facility, without written approval from BCA, KAM is prohibited from carrying out activities including the following:

- Obtain a new money/credit loan from another party and/or bind oneself as a guarantor/guarantor in any form and with any name and/or pledge it as collateral;
- Lend money, including but not limited to affiliated companies, except in the context of running daily business:
- 3. If the debtor is in the form of an entity:
 - i. carry out consolidation, merger, acquisition, dissolution/liquidation;
 - ii. changing institutional status.

As of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, KAM has complied with the above requirements.

Interest expense on short-term bank loans from BCA for the periods ended March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, is presented as "Interest Expense" in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

15. TRADE PAYABLES

Trade payables consist of payables for the purchase of paper, printing and operational costs.

	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024	31 Desember 2023/ December 31, 2023	
Pihak ketiga	32.740.310.812	40.718.382.619	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	13.336.890.794	15.240.439.954	Related parties
Total	46.077.201.606	55.958.822.573	Total

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15. UTANG USAHA (Lanjutan)

Seluruh utang usaha dalam denominasi mata uang Rupiah.

Atas utang usaha ini, Grup tidak dikenakan bunga dan tidak ada aset yang dijadikan jaminan.

16. UTANG LAIN-LAIN - PIHAK KETIGA

Akun ini terdiri atas:

15. TRADE PAYABLES (Continued)

All trade payables are denominated in Rupiah.

On these trade payables, the Group is not subject to interest and there are no assets used as collateral.

16. OTHER PAYABLES - THIRD PARTIES

This account consist of:

	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024	31 Desember 2023/ December 31, 2023	
PT Danayasa Arthatama Tbk Lain-lain	7.076.306.170 3.822.802.562	7.076.306.170 3.381.256.173	PT Danayasa Arthatama Tbk Others
Jumlah	10.899.108.732	10.457.562.343	Total
BEBAN AKRUAL		17. ACCRUED EXPENSES	
Akun ini terdiri atas:		This account consist of:	
	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024	31 Desember 2023/ December 31, 2023	
Operasional Bunga Gaji dan tunjangan Taksiran tagihan pajak	18.645.707.990 4.528.348.915 696.676.527	9.848.629.878 4.216.994.387 27.101.240 6.596.517.854	Operationals Interests Salaries and allowances Estimated tax claims
Jumlah	23.870.733.432	20.689.243.359	Total

18. PERPAJAKAN

17.

a. Pajak dibayar di muka

Akun ini terdiri atas:

18. TAXATION

Prepaid Taxes

This account consist of:

	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024	31 Desember 2023/ December 31, 2023	
Entitas Induk			Parent Entity
Pajak Pertambahan Nilai	3.043.311.287	4.195.694.418	Value Added Tax
Pajak Penghasilan			Income Taxes
Pasal 23	348.645.212	-	Article 23
Entitas Anak			<u>Subsidiaries</u>
Pajak Pertambahan Nilai	-	41.582.268	Value Added Tax
Pajak Penghasilan			Income Taxes
Pasal 4 (2)	527.086.952	585.550.820	Article 4 (2)
Pasal 23	366.747.614	-	Article 23
Jumlah	4.285.791.065	4.822.827.506	Total

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18. PERPAJAKAN (Lanjutan)

18. TAXATION (Continued)

b. Utang pajak

b. Taxes Payables

Akun ini terdiri atas:

This account consist of:

	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024	31 Desember 2023/ December 31, 2023	
Entitas Induk			Parent Entity
Pajak Penghasilan			Income Taxes
Pasal 21	761.742.972	206.589.905	Article 21
Pasal 26	630.594.339	649.406.395	Article 26
Pasal 23	132.605.307	114.082.102	Article 23
Pasal 4 (2)	37.085.849	48.584.323	Article 4 (2)
Entitas Anak			<u>Subsidiaries</u>
Pajak Pertambahan Nilai	10.249.322.468	11.299.573.386	Value Added Tax
Pajak Penghasilan			Income Taxes
Pasal 4 (2)	1.988.947.309	2.021.393.357	Article 4 (2)
Pasal 23	1.398.768.461	1.376.974.572	Article 23
Pasal 21	1.655.702.098	1.254.712.550	Article 21
Pasal 26	133.640.775	133.640.775	Article 26
Pasal 29	87.142.471	72.737.572	Article 29
Pasal 25	5.404.164	5.404.165	Article 25
Jumlah	17.080.956.213	17.183.099.102	Total
Beban pajak penghasilan		c. Income tax expenses	
	31 Maret 2024/	31 Maret 2023/	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	
Entitas Induk			Parent Entity
Tangguhan		228.164.659	Deferred
Entitas Anak			<u>Subsidiaries</u>
Kini	(30.617.400)	(596.138.090)	Current
· · · · ·	(30.017.400)	•	Deferred
Tangguhan		(3.166.336.030)	
Sub total	(30.617.400)	(3.762.474.120)	Sub total
Jumlah	(30.617.400)	(3.534.309.461)	Total

Rekonsiliasi antara rugi komersial sebelum manfaat (beban) pajak penghasilan sesuai laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian dengan laba kena pajak (rugi fiskal) Perusahaan untuk tahun-tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2024 dan 31 Desember 2023 adalah sebagai berikut:

The reconciliation between commercial loss before income tax benefit (expense) as shown in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the Company's taxable profit (taxable loss) for the years ended March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 is as follows:

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18. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

18. TAXATION (continued)

	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024	31 Maret 2023/ March 31, 2023	
Rugi sebelum manfaat (beban)			Loss before benefit (expense)
pajak penghasilan menurut laporan			income tax according to the income statement and income
laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian	(10.757.537.193)	(10.944.146.254)	other comprehensive consolidation
Rugi sebelum beban pajak	(10.737.337.133)	(10.344.140.204)	Loss before income tax
penghasilan entitas anak	4.973.949.818	11.700.903.150	expense of subsidiareis
Bagian rugi (laba) entitas			Share of loss (profit)
asosiasi - Neto	303.187.884	(149.724.305)	of Associates - net
Rugi sebelum manfaat (beban)			Loss before income tax benefit
pajak penghasilan Entitas Induk	(5.480.399.491)	607.032.591	(expense) of the Parent Entity
Beda permanen:			Permanent differences:
Pendapatan yang telah dikenai			Interest income subjected
pajak final	(12.278.247)	(20.317.907)	to final tax
Beban yang tidak dapat			Deductible
dikurangi secara pajak	96.961.783	1.967.174.329	tax expenses
Taksiran rugi fiskal - Entitas Induk	(5.395.715.955)	2.553.889.013	Estimated tax losses - Parent Entity
Kompensasi rugi fiskal			Fiscal loss compensation
Tahun 2019	(4.012.760.878)	(4.012.760.878)	Year 2019
Tahun 2021	(7.743.980.742)	(7.743.980.742)	Year 2021
Tahun 2022	(7.315.211.905)	(7.315.211.905)	Year 2022
Tahun 2023	(19.325.193.918)	<u>-</u> _	
Taksiran akumulasi kompensasi			Estimated accumulated
rugi fiskal	(43.792.863.398)	(16.518.064.512)	compensation fiscal loss

d. Pajak tangguhan

Rincian aset pajak tangguhan berdasarkan beda temporer antara pelaporan komersial dan pajak dengan menggunakan tarif pajak yang berlaku pada tanggal 31 Maret 2024 dan 31 Desember 2023 adalah sebagai berikut:

d. Deferred tax

Details of deferred tax assets based on temporary differences between commercial and tax reporting using the tax rates effective As of December 31, 2023 and December 32, 2022 are as follows:

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18. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

18. TAXATION (continued)

e. Pajak tangguhan (Lanjutan)

e. Deferred tax (Continued)

		31 Maret 2024 / I	March 31, 2024		
	Saldo awal/ Beginning balance	Dikreditkan (dibebankan) ke laba rugi/ Credited (charged) to profit or loss	Dikreditkan (dibebankan) ke penghasilan komprehensif lain/ Credited (charged) to other comprehensive income	Saldo akhir/ Ending balance	
Aset pajak tangguhan					Deferred tax asset
- Entitas Induk Imbalan kerja karyawan Aset pajak tangguhan	849.077.999	-	-	849.077.999	<u>- Parent Entity</u> Employee benefits Deferred tax asset
- Entitas Anak	6.159.304.470			6.159.304.470	- Subsidiaries
Aset pajak tangguhan - neto	7.008.382.469	-	-	7.008.382.469	Deferred tax asset - Net
	31	Desember 2023 / D	December 31, 2023		
	Saldo awal/ Beginning balance	Dikreditkan (dibebankan) ke laba rugi/ Credited (charged) to profit or loss	Dikreditkan (dibebankan) ke penghasilan komprehensif lain/ Credited (charged) to other comprehensive income	Saldo akhir/ Ending balance	
Aset pajak tangguhan - Entitas Induk Imbalan kerja					<u>Deferred tax asset</u> <u>- Parent Entity</u> Employee
karyawan Aset pajak tangguhan - Entitas Anak	734.199.778 7.464.867.284	97.826.023 (5.859.202.332)	17.052.198 4.553.639.518	849.077.999 6.159.304.470	benefits Deferred tax asset - Subsidiaries
Aset pajak tangguhan - neto	8.199.067.062	(5.761.376.309)	4.570.691.716	7.008.382.469	Deferred tax asset - Net

19. PENDAPATAN DITERIMA DI MUKA

19. SALES ADVANCES

Akun ini terdiri atas:

	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024	31 Desember 2023/ December 31, 2023	
Sew a	15.878.218.859	16.289.630.043	Lease
lklan	14.580.024.499	5.235.459.633	Advertising
Lain-lain	159.331.920	158.069.420	Others
Jumlah	30.617.575.278	21.683.159.096	Total
Dikurangi bagian yang jatuh tempo			Less current maturities of
dalam w aktu kurang dari satu tahun	(22.170.551.552)	(10.371.257.360)	sales advances
Bagian Jangka Panjang	8.447.023.726	11.311.901.736	Long-term Maturities

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20. PINJAMAN PIHAK KETIGA

20. THIRD PARTY LOANS

Akun ini terdiri atas:

This account consist of:

	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024	31 Desember 2023/ December 31, 2023	
PT Niaga Kilau Gemilang	49.801.418.625	49.801.418.625	PT Niaga Kilau Gemilang
Pinnacle Global (H.K) Ltd	31.706.000.000	30.832.000.000	Pinnacle Global (H.K) Ltd
Jumlah	81.507.418.625	80.633.418.625	Total
Bagian utang pihak ketiga yang jatuh			Less current maturities of
tempo dalam w aktu satu tahun	(81.507.418.625)	(80.633.418.625)	due to third parties
Bagian Jangka Panjang	_	-	Long-term Maturities

Pada tanggal 15 Juli 2020, DAI menerima pinjaman dari Pinnacle Global (H.K) Ltd. sebesar USD 2.000.000. Pinjaman ini dikenai bunga sebesar 4,00% per tahun, dijamin dengan aset tetap dan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 15 Juli 2021. Pinjaman ini digunakan untuk modal kerja. Pada tanggal 15 Juli 2021, DAI menerima perpanjangan perjanjian pinjaman dari Pinnacle. Perjanjian ini jatuh tempo pada tanggal 15 Juli 2024.

Aset tetap yang digunakan sebagai jaminan tidak dapat dialihkan tanpa persetujuan Pinnacle Global (H.K.) Ltd. sampai seluruh pinjaman telah dilunasi.

Pada tanggal 3 April 2020, DAI menerima pinjaman dari PT Niaga Kilau Gemilang. Pinjaman ini dijamin dengan konversi saham sebanyak-banyaknya 14,95% dan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 2 April 2023. Pinjaman ini digunakan untuk pengembangan unit bisnis baru di bawah DAI.

Sampai dengan tanggal pelaporan, perjanjian ini masih dalam proses perpanjangan.

On July 15, 2020, DAI received a loan from Pinnacle Global (H.K) Ltd. of USD 2,000,000. This loan bears interest at 4.00% per year, is secured by fixed assets and matures on July 15, 2021. This loan is used for working capital. On July 15, 2021, DAI received an extension of the loan agreement from Pinnacle. This agreement matures on July 15, 2024.

Fixed assets used as collateral cannot be transferred without the approval of Pinnacle Global (H.K.) Ltd. until all loans have been repaid.

On April 3, 2020, DAI received a loan from PT Niaga Kilau Gemilang. This loan is secured by a maximum conversion of 14.95% of shares and matures on April 2, 2023. This loan is used for the development of new business units under DAI.

As of the reporting date, this agreement is still in the process of being extended.

21. UTANG PEMBIAYAAN

21. FINANCING PAYABLES

Akun ini terdiri atas:

	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024	31 Desember 2023/ December 31, 2023	
PT BCA Finance	85.916.962	99.511.119	PT BCA Finance
Bagian utang pembiayaan yang jatuh			Less current maturities of
tempo dalam w aktu satu tahun	(42.007.463)	(55.601.620)	financing payables
Bagian Jangka Panjang	43.909.499	43.909.499	Long-term Maturities

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21. UTANG PEMBIAYAAN (Lanjutan)

Entitas Induk

Pada tanggal 17 Maret 2021, Entitas Induk mendapatkan fasilitas pembiayaan dari PT BCA Finance untuk pembelian 1 (satu) unit kendaraan sebesar Rp15.288.176. Fasilitas ini akan dilunasi dalam 11 angsuran bulanan dan telah dilunasi pada tanggal 13 Februari 2022.

Pada tanggal 29 November 2019, Entitas Induk mendapatkan fasilitas pembiayaan dari PT BCA Finance untuk pembelian 1 (satu) unit kendaraan sebesar Rp318.255.000. Fasilitas ini akan dilunasi dalam 48 angsuran bulanan dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 29 Oktober 2023.

Kendaraan ini dijadikan sebagai jaminan atas utang pembiayaan yang diperoleh oleh Induk (Catatan 9).

Utang pembiayaan ini dikenai bunga antara 8,72%-37,92% per tahun.

KAM

Pada tanggal 17 Oktober 2022, KAM mendapatkan fasilitas pembiayaan dari PT BCA Finance untuk pembelian 1 (satu) unit kendaraan sebesar Rp328.417.770. Fasilitas ini akan dilunasi dalam 36 angsuran bulanan dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 17 September 2025.

Kendaraan ini dijadikan sebagai jaminan atas utang pembiayaan yang diperoleh oleh KAM (Catatan 9)

Fasilitas ini dikenai bunga sebesar 7,00% per tahun

22. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA

Grup mencatat penyisihan imbalan pasca kerja karyawan berdasarkan perhitungan aktuaris independen yang dilakukan oleh KKA Nurichwan dan PT Sigma Prima Solusindo masing-masing untuk tanggal 31 Maret 2024 dan 31 Desember 2023, dalam laporannya menggunakan metode "Projected Unit Credit" dengan asumsi-asumsi sebagai berikut:

21. FINANCING PAYABLES (Continued)

Parent Entity

On March 17, 2021, the Parent Entity obtained a financing facility from PT BCA Finance for the purchase of 1 (one) unit of vehicle in the amount of Rp15,288,176. This facility will be repaid in 11 monthly installments and has been paid on February 13, 2022.

On November 29, 2019, the Parent Entity obtained a financing facility from PT BCA Finance for the purchase of 1 (one) vehicle unit in the amount of Rp318,255,000. This facility will be repaid in 48 monthly installments and will mature on October 29, 2023.

This vehicle is used as collateral for financing debts obtained by the Company (Note 9).

This financing debt bears interest between 8.72% -37.92% per year.

KAM

On October 17, 2022, KAM received a financing facility from PT BCA Finance for the purchase of 1 (one) vehicle unit of Rp328,417,770. This facility will be repaid in 36 monthly installments and will mature on September 17, 2025.

This vehicle is used as collateral for financing debts obtained by KAM (Note 9).

This facility bears interest at 7.00% per annum.

22. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITIES

The Group records provision for employee post-employment benefits based on independent actuary calculations performed by KKA Nurichwan and PT Sigma Prima Solusindo for March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, in its reports using the "Projected Unit Credit" method with the following assumptions:

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22. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA (Lanjutan)

22. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITIES (Continued)

	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024	31 Desember 2023/ December 31, 2023	
Tingkat diskonto	6,90%	6,73-7,20%	Discount rate
Tingkat kenaikan gaji tahunan	10,00%	5-10%	Annual salary incrase rate
Tingkat kematian	TMI-IV tahun 2019	TMI-IV (2019)	Mortality rate
Usia pensiun normal	56 Tahun	55-58 tahun	Normal retirement age
Tingkat pengunduran diri			Employees resignation rate
berdasarkan usia	5% pada tahun	5% pada tahun	per age
	karyaw an sebelum	karyaw an sebelum	
	usia 40 tahun dan	usia 40 tahun dan	
	menurun secara linear	menurun secara linear	
	sampai 0% pada usia	sampai 0% pada usia	
	1 tahun sebelum usia	1 tahun sebelum usia	
	pensiun normal/	pensiun normal/	
	5% in employees	5% in employees	
	before the age	before the age	
	of 40 years and	of 40 years and	
	decreasing linearly	decreasing linearly	
	to 0% at age 1	to 0% at age 1	
	years before the normal retirement age	years before the normal retirement age	
Liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawa aporan posisi keuangan konsolida	, ,	Employee benefit liabilitie statements of financial po	es recognized in the consolidated sition consist of:
	31 Maret 2024/	31 Desember 2023/	
	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
Nilai kini liabilitas			Present value of the
			defined benefit obligation

Mutasi liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan adalah berikut:

Movements in employee benefits liabilities are as follows:

	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024	31 Desember 2023/ December 31, 2023	
Saldo awal	30.149.349.762	35.924.459.093	Beginning balance
Beban (pendapatan) imbalan kerja			Employee benefits expense
karyawan periode berjalan	198.491.019	(1.759.924.547)	(income) for the current period
Pendapatan jasa lalu atas			Past service income
imbalan kerja	(45.000.000)	-	on employee benefits
Rugi komprehensif lain	(51.105.372)	20.109.067.639	Other comprehensive loss
Pembayaran imbalan kerja	(9.225.150.625)	(24.124.252.423)	Payment of employee benefits
Saldo akhir	21.026.584.784	30.149.349.762	Ending balance

Metode Deterministic merupakan metode analisa yang tidak mengandung komponen yang sifatnya probabilistik, sehingga hasil yang dihasilkan akan tetap sama sepanjang data yang dimasukkan sama.

Dalam melakukan pengukuran terhadap analisa sensitivitas, aktuaris menggunakan dasar kejadian-kejadian dengan derajat kepastian yang cukup tinggi berdasarkan data saat ini yang telah terjadi.

Tidak terdapat perubahan metode dalam melakukan analisa sensitivitas jika dibandingkan dengan tahun sebelumnya.

The Deterministic method is an analytical method that does not contain a component in nature probabilistic, so that the resulting results will remain the same as long as the data entered is the same.

In measuring the sensitivity analysis, actuaries use the basis of events with a fairly high degree of certainty based on current data that have occurred.

There was no change in the method of conducting sensitivity analysis compared to the previous year.

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23. MODAL SAHAM

Susunan pemegang saham Entitas Induk dan kepemilikannya Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2024 dan 31 Desember 2023 berdasarkan laporan yang dikelola oleh PT Adimitra Jasa Korpora, Biro Administrasi Efek, adalah sebagai berikut:

23. SHARE CAPITAL

The composition of the shareholders of the Parent Entity and their ownership as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 based on a report managed by PT Adimitra Jasa Korpora, Securities Administration Bureau, is as follows:

31 Maret 2024 dan 31 Desember 2023 / March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023

Pemegang Saham	Jumlah Saham Ditempatkan dan Disetor Penuh/ Number of Issued and Fully Paid Shares	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership	Jumlah Modal/ Total Capital	Shareholders
PT Beyond Media	1.592.831.618	40,47%	159.283.161.800	PT Beyond Media
PT Solic Kreasi Baru	542.042.122	13,77%	54.204.212.200	PT Solic Kreasi Baru
Mediahuis Ireland Limited	282.886.300	7,19%	28.288.630.000	Mediahuis Ireland Limited
Masyarakat/ Perorangan	1.518.132.817	38,57%	151.813.281.700	Public/individuals
Jumlah	3.935.892.857	100%	393.589.285.700	Total

24. TAMBAHAN MODAL DISETOR

24. ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2024 dan 31 Desember 2023, rincian tambahan modal disetor terdiri dari:

As of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, details of additional paid-in capital consist of:

	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024	31 Desember 2023/ December 31, 2023	
Agio saham	110.187.880.261	110.187.880.261	Agio stock
Beban emisi saham	(6.233.125.858)	(6.233.125.858)	Share issuance cost
Selisih nilai transaksi restrukturisasi entitas sepengendali:			Difference in value arising from restructuring transaction under common control:
PT Danapati Abinaya Investama PT Gamma Investa Lestari	(117.383.756.940) (19.691.012.437)	(117.383.756.940) (19.691.012.437)	PT Danapati Abinaya Investama PT Gamma Investa Lestari
PT Avabindo Perkasa PT Wahana Kalyanamitra	(6.476.876.320)	(6.476.876.320)	PT Avabindo Perkasa PT Wahana Kalyanamitra
Mahardhika PT Kalyanamitra Adhara	(3.157.878.753)	(3.157.878.753)	Mahardhika PT Kalyanamitra Adhara
Mahardhika PT Pustaka Abdi Bangsa	(2.756.724.511) 54.221.168	(2.756.724.511) 54.221.168	Mahardhika PT Pustaka Abdi Bangsa
Selisih atas transaksi dengan pihak non pengendali			Difference in value from transaction with noncontrolling interests
PT Republika Media Mandiri	(1.023.151.537)	(1.023.151.537)	PT Republika Media Mandiri
Saldo akhir	(46.480.424.927)	(46.480.424.927)	Ending balance

Selisih nilai transaksi entitas sepengendali atas akuisisi DAI merupakan selisih lebih antara nilai buku sebesar (Rp61.883.756.940) dan harga perolehan sebesar Rp55.500.000.000 oleh Entitas Induk yang dilakukan pada tanggal 20 Oktober 2010.

Selisih nilai transaksi entitas sepengendali atas akuisisi GIL merupakan selisih lebih antara nilai buku sebesar Rp6.308.987.563 dan harga perolehan sebesar Rp26.000.000.000 oleh Entitas Induk yang dilakukan pada tanggal 5 Mei 2017.

The difference in transaction value of entities under common control over the acquisition of DAI is the difference between the book value of (Rp61,883,756,940) and the acquisition price of Rp55,500,000,000 by the Parent Entity which was carried out on October 20, 2010.

The difference in transaction value of entities under common control over the acquisition of GIL is the difference between the book value of Rp6,308,987,563 and the acquisition price of Rp26,000,000,000 by the Parent Entity which was carried out on May 5, 2017.

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24. TAMBAHAN MODAL DISETOR (lanjutan)

Selisih nilai transaksi entitas sepengendali atas pelepasan saham PT Avabanindo Perkasa merupakan selisih lebih antara nilai buku sebesar Rp35.576.876.320 dan harga jual sebesar Rp29.100.000.000 oleh Entitas Induk yang dilakukan pada tanggal 5 Mei 2017.

Selisih nilai transaksi entitas sepengendali atas akuisisi PT Wahana Kalyanamitra Mahardhika merupakan selisih lebih antara nilai buku sebesar Rp2.342.121.247 dan harga perolehan sebesar Rp5.500.000.000 oleh Entitas Induk yang dilakukan pada tanggal 30 September 2014.

Selisih nilai transaksi entitas sepengendali atas akuisisi KAM merupakan selisih lebih antara nilai buku sebesar Rp743.275.489 dan harga perolehan sebesar Rp3.500.000.000 oleh Entitas Induk yang dilakukan pada tanggal 7 Mei 2014.

25. KEPENTINGAN NONPENGENDALI

Kepentingan nonpengendali (KNP) atas aset neto entitas anak merupakan bagian atas aset neto entitas anak yang tidak dapat diatribusikan secara langsung maupun tidak langsung kepada Entitas Induk.

Rincian KNP atas aset neto entitas anak adalah sebagai berikut:

24. ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL (continued)

The difference in transaction value of entities under common control for the disposal of PT Avabanindo Perkasa shares is the difference between the book value of Rp35,576,876,320 and the selling price of Rp29,100,000,000 by the Parent Entity which was carried out on May 5, 2017.

The difference in transaction value of entities under common control over the acquisition of PT Wahana Kalyanamitra Mahardhika is the difference between the book value of Rp2,342,121,247 and the acquisition price of Rp5,500,000,000 by the Parent Entity which was carried out on September 30, 2014.

The difference in transaction value of entities under common control over the acquisition of KAM is the difference between the book value of Rp743,275,489 and the acquisition price of Rp3,500,000,000 by the Parent Entity which was carried out on May 7, 2014.

25. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Non-controlling interest (KNP) in the net assets of subsidiaries is part of the net assets of subsidiaries that are not directly or indirectly attributable to the Parent Entity.

The details of KNP on net assets of subsidiaries are as follows:

	31 Maret 2024/	31 Desember 2023/	
	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
PT Pustaka Abdi Bangsa	3.560.138.672	3.857.329.739	PT Pustaka Abdi Bangsa
PT Kalyanamitra Adhara Mahardhika	998.511.666	923.526.779	PT Kalyanamitra Adhara Mahardhika
PT Archytect Teknologi Indonesia	582.141.190	656.480.992	PT Archytect Teknologi Indonesia
PT Akasia Damcorp Waba	576.954.686	582.367.503	PT Akasia Damcorp Waba
PT Akasia Cepat Indonesia	500.000.000	500.000.000	PT Akasia Cepat Indonesia
PT Akasia Code Digital	276.043.224	315.473.063	PT Akasia Code Digital
PT Kreatif Intel Teknologi	180.369.088	217.108.621	PT Kreatif Intel Teknologi
PT Gamma Investa Lestari	1.012.166	770.734	PT Gamma Investa Lestari
PT Republika Media Visual	(3.451.248.909)	(3.451.248.909)	PT Republika Media Visual
PT Republika Media Mandiri	(5.262.984.040)	(5.187.722.324)	PT Republika Media Mandiri
PT Danapati Abinaya Investama	(125.007.495.854)	(123.515.613.239)	PT Danapati Abinaya Investama
Jumlah	(127.046.558.111)	(125.101.527.041)	Total

26. PENDAPATAN NETO

Akun ini terdiri dari:

26. NET REVENUES

	31 Maret 2024/	31 Maret 2023/	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	
Event organizer	14.453.003.459	3.656.750.901	Event organizer
Digital marketing	7.372.387.503	4.224.631.280	Digital marketing
Sewa	6.791.721.497	6.147.144.928	Rent
Media buying	6.126.135.417	8.628.761.605	Media buying
Sirkulasi, iklan surat kabar			Circulation, newspaper advertisement
dan buku	5.696.206.561	5.693.506.840	and books
Penyiaran televisi	931.785.910	1.841.479.187	Television broadcasting
Jasa Informasi dan teknologi	235.741.935	-	Information and technology services
Jumlah	41.606.982.282	30.192.274.741	Total

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27. BEBAN POKOK PENDAPATAN

27. COST OF REVENUES

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consist of:

	31 Maret 2024/	31 Maret 2023/	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	
Event organizer	12.515.058.636	2.943.051.659	Event organizer
Media buying	4.670.751.509	7.308.263.517	Media buying
Digital marketing	6.391.274.704	4.056.326.724	Digital marketing
Sewa	2.445.296.883	2.037.652.041	Rent
Sirkulasi, iklan surat kabar			Circulation, newspaper advertisement
dan buku	1.964.304.644	2.586.290.671	and books
Penyiaran televisi	259.413.743	501.757.275	Television broadcasting
Jasa Informasi dan teknologi	152.008.753	182.730.180	Information and technology services
Jumlah	28.398.108.872	19.616.072.067	Total

28. BEBAN PENJUALAN

28. SELLING EXPENSES

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consist of:

	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024	31 Maret 2023/ March 31, 2023	
Iklan	96.146.916	155.446.993	Advertisement
Promosi	59.214.758	159.568.916	Promotion
Survei dan riset	-	172.275.000	Survey and research
Sirkulasi	-	1.842.394	Circulation
Lain-Lain	32.387.293	-	Others
Jumlah	187.748.967	489.133.303	Total

29. BEBAN UMUM DAN ADMINISTRASI

29. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Akun ini terdiri dari:

	31 Maret 2024/	31 Maret 2023/	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	
Gaji dan tunjangan	18.095.907.057	16.320.141.020	Salaries and allowances
Amortisasi aset tak berwujud	992.791.682	1.006.327.050	Amortization of intangible assets
Honorarium tenaga ahli	863.092.355	247.440.909	Professional fees
Sewa	714.236.819	833.781.347	Rent
Penyusutan aset tetap	477.670.503	909.608.228	Depreciation fixed assets
Utilitas	476.777.376	379.178.722	Utilities
Perijinan	334.131.120	105.513.945	Permit
Transportasi	286.237.825	294.278.058	Transportation
Asuransi	221.214.782	102.423.122	Insurances
Rumah tangga	194.317.186	123.175.265	Housekeeping
Pemeliharaan dan perbaikan	164.166.461	184.416.827	Mantenance and repairs
Penyusutan aset hak guna	163.534.677	183.930.864	Depreciation of right of use assets
Jamuan dan representasi	141.643.944	89.838.603	Entertainment and representation
Telekomunikasi	141.200.409	116.875.451	Telecomunication
Perlengkapan dan alat tulis kantor	72.080.271	133.196.184	Office supplies and stationaries
Pajak lainnya	54.305.881	50.032.981	Other taxes
Lain-lain	344.059.025	556.098.806	Others
Jumlah	23.737.367.373	21.636.257.382	Total

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30. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN

Tingkat probabilitas risiko yang sangat potensial terjadi dari instrumen keuangan Grup adalah risiko pasar (yaitu risiko mata uang asing dan tingkat suku bunga), risiko kredit, dan risiko likuiditas. Kebijakan akan pentingnya mengelola tingkat risiko ini telah meningkat secara signifikan dengan mempertimbangkan beberapa parameter perubahan dan volatilitas pasar keuangan baik di dalam dan luar Indonesia. Direksi Grup menelaah dan menyetujui kebijakan risiko yang mencakup toleransi risiko dalam strategi mengelola risiko-risiko yang dirangkum di bawah ini.

RISIKO PASAR

Risiko pasar merupakan risiko yang terutama disebabkan karena perubahan harga pasar. Grup dipengaruhi oleh risiko pasar, terutama risiko tingkat suku bunga dan nilai tukar mata uang asing.

Risiko Nilai Tukar Mata Uang Asing

Risiko mata uang adalah risiko dalam hal 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 bank dan utang usaha dalam mata uang asing.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2024, Grup mempunyai aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing sebagai berikut:

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The probability level of risk that has the potential to occur from the Group's financial instruments is risk market (ie foreign currency and interest rate risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk. The policy regarding the importance of managing this level of risk has increased significantly by taking into account several parameters of changes and volatility of financial markets both within and outside Indonesia. The Group's Board of Directors reviews and approves the risk policy which includes risk tolerance in the risk management strategy which is summarized below.

MARKET RISK

Market risk is a risk that is mainly caused by changes in market prices. Group affected by market risk, especially interest rate risk and foreign exchange rate risk.

Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Group's exposure to fluctuations in exchange rates mainly comes from cash and banks and trade payables in foreign currencies.

As of March 31, 2024, the Group has monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as follows:

	31 Maret 2024 / I		
	Mata Uang Asing/	Ekuivalen/	
	Foreign currency	Equivalent	
Aset			Assets
Kas dan Bank			Cash and Banks
Kas Kas			<u>Cash</u>
USD	48	756.257	USD
<u>Bank</u>			<u>Banks</u>
USD	2.544	40.323.754	USD
Liabilitas			Liabilities
Pinjaman pihak ketiga			Pinjaman pihak ketiga
USD	2.000.000	31.706.000.000	USD
Liabilitas moneter - neto			Monetary Liabilities - net
USD	2.002.591	31.747.080.011	USD

Untuk mengelola eksposur atas fluktuasi nilai tukar mata uang asing, Grup menjaga agar eksposur berada pada tingkat yang dapat diterima dengan membeli mata uang asing yang akan dibutuhkan untuk mengatasi fluktuasi jangka pendek.

Grup tidak mempunyai kebijakan lindung nilai yang formal atas eksposur nilai tukar mata uang asing.

To manage its exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, the Group keeps its exposure at an acceptable level by purchasing the foreign currency that will be needed to cover short-term fluctuations.

The Group does not have a formal hedging policy for exposure to foreign exchange rates.

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30. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

	31 Desember 2023 / De	ecember 31, 2023	
	Mata Uang Asing/ Foreign currency	Ekuivalen/ Equivalent	
Aset			Assets
Kas dan Bank			Cash and Banks
<u>Kas</u>			<u>Cash</u>
USD	49	756.257	USD
<u>Bank</u>			<u>B</u> anks
USD	5.562	85.750.633	USD
Liabilitas			Liabilities
Pinjaman pihak ketiga			Pinjaman pihak ketiga
USD	(2.000.000)	(30.832.000.000)	USD
Liabilitas moneter - neto			Monetary Liabilities - net
USD	(1.994.388)	(30.745.493.110)	USD

Risiko Tingkat Suku Bunga

Risiko tingkat suku bunga adalah risiko dalam hal nilai wajar atau arus kas kontraktual masa datang dari suatu instrumen keuangan akan terpengaruh akibat perubahan suku bunga pasar. Eksposur Grup yang terpengaruh risiko suku bunga terutama terkait dengan bank dan setara kas, piutang pihak berelasi, utang bank jangka pendek, utang pihak ketiga, liabilitas sewa, utang pembiayaan, utang pihak berelasi dan utang bank jangka panjang.

Grup memonitor secara ketat fluktuasi suku bunga pasar dan ekspektasi pasar sehingga dapat mengambil langkah-langkah yang paling menguntungkan Grup secara tepat waktu. Manajemen tidak menganggap perlunya melakukan swap suku bunga saat ini.

RISIKO KREDIT

Risiko mata uang adalah risiko dalam hal 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 bank dan utang usaha dalam mata uang asing.

Risiko kredit yang berasal dari piutang usaha, piutang lain-lain dan piutang pihak berelasi oleh manajemen Grup sesuai dengan kebijakan, prosedur, dan pengendalian dari Grup yang berhubungan dengan pengelolaan risiko kredit pelanggan. Batasan kredit ditentukan untuk semua pelanggan berdasarkan kriteria penilaian secara internal.

Saldo piutang pelanggan dimonitor secara teratur oleh manajemen dan untuk bank dan setara kas, Grup meminimalkan risiko kredit dengan melakukan penempatan pada lembaga keuangan yang bereputasi.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future contractual cash flows of a financial instrument will be affected by changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to interest rate risk is mainly related to banks and cash equivalents, receivables from related parties, short-term bank loans, third-party loans, lease liabilities, financing payables, related party payables and long-term bank loans.

The Group closely monitors fluctuations in market interest rates and market expectations so that it can take the most profitable steps for the Group in a timely manner. Management does not consider it necessary to carry out interest rate swaps at this time.

CREDIT RISK

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Group's exposure to fluctuations in exchange rates mainly comes from cash and banks and trade payables in foreign currencies.

Credit risk originating from trade receivables, other receivables and receivables from related parties by the Group's management is in accordance with the policies, procedures and controls of the Group relating to the management of customer credit risk. Credit limits are determined for all customers based on internal assessment criteria.

Customer receivable balances are monitored regularly by management and for banks and cash equivalents, the Group minimizes credit risk by placing them with reputable financial institutions.

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The following table provides information regarding the maximum credit faced by the Group on March 31, 2024 and

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

CREDIT RISK (Continued)

December 31, 2023:

30. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

RISIKO KREDIT (Lanjutan)

Tabel berikut ini memberikan informasi mengenai maksimum kredit yang dihadapi oleh Grup pada 31 Maret 2024 dan 31 Desember 2023:

31 Maret 2024/ 31 Desember 2023/ March 31, 2024 December 31, 2023 Bank dan setara kas 15.908.087.947 31.412.136.855 Bank and cash equivalents 49.497.153.668 Piutang usaha - neto 44.701.723.785 Trade receivables - net Piutang lain-lain -neto 6.300.001.879 5.239.619.349 Other receivables - net Piutang pihak berelasi - neto 28.551.641.316 31.090.360.101 Due from related parties - net Aset keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui Financial assets at fair value through penghasilan komprehensif lain 43.001.728.350 43.001.728.350 other comprehensive income Aset tidak lancar lainnya 1.654.103.529 1.460.786.379 Other non-current assets

140.117.286.806

RISIKO LIKUIDITAS

Jum lah

Risiko likuiditas merupakan risiko dalam hal Grup tidak bisa memenuhi liabilitas pada saat jatuh tempo. Manajemen melakukan evaluasi dan pengawasan yang ketat atas arus kas masuk (cash-in) dan kas keluar (cash-out) untuk memastikan tersedianya dana untuk memenuhi kebutuhan pembayaran liabilitas yang jatuh tempo. Secara umum, kebutuhan dana untuk pelunasan liabilitas jangka pendek maupun jangka panjang yang jatuh tempo diperoleh dari penjualan kepada pelanggan.

PENGELOLAAN MODAL

Tujuan utama dari pengelolaan modal Grup adalah untuk memastikan bahwa pemeliharaan peringkat kredit yang tinggi dan rasio modal yang sehat dalam rangka mendukung bisnis dan memaksimalkan nilai pemegang saham. Grup tidak diwajibkan untuk memenuhi syarat-syarat modal tertentu.

Manajemen Grup mengelola struktur permodalan dan melakukan penyesuaian, berdasarkan perubahan kondisi ekonomi. Untuk memelihara dan menyesuaikan struktur permodalan, Grup dapat memilih menyesuaikan pembayaran dividen kepada pemegang saham atau menerbitkan saham baru. Tidak ada perubahan yang dibuat dalam tujuan, kebijakan atau proses selama periode yang disajikan.

Kebijakan Grup adalah untuk menjaga rasio modal yang sehat dalam rangka untuk mengamankan pembiayaan pada biaya yang wajar.

Sebagaimana praktik yang berlaku umum, Grup mengevaluasi struktur permodalan melalui rasio pinjaman terhadap modal (*gearing ratio*) yang dihitung melalui pembagian antara pinjaman neto dengan jumlah ekuitas. Pinjaman neto adalah jumlah liabilitas sebagaimana disajikan di dalam laporan posisi keuangan dikurangi dengan jumlah bank dan setara kas. Sedangkan modal meliputi seluruh komponen ekuitas dalam laporan posisi keuangan. Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2024 dan 31 Desember 2023, perhitungan rasio adalah sebagai berikut:

LIQUIDITY RISK

161.701.784.702

Liquidity risk is the risk in the event that the Group is unable to meet its obligations when they fall due. Management evaluates and strictly monitors cash-in and cash-out flows to ensure the availability of funds to meet the payment of maturing liabilities. In general, the funds needed to pay off short-term and long-term liabilities that are due are obtained from sales to customers.

Total

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a high credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support the business and maximize shareholder value. The Group is not required to meet certain capital requirements.

Group management manages the capital structure and makes adjustments, based on changes in economic conditions. To maintain and adjust the capital structure, the Group may choose to adjust dividend payments to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in objectives, policies or processes during the period presented..

The Group's policy is to maintain healthy capital ratios in order to secure financing at a reasonable cost.

As is generally accepted practice, the Group evaluates its capital structure through the debt-to-equity ratio (gearing ratio) which is calculated by dividing net debt by total equity. Net borrowing is the amount of liabilities as presented in the statement of financial position less the amount of banks and cash equivalents. While capital includes all components of equity in the statement of financial position. As of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the ratio calculation is as follows:

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30. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

PENGELOLAAN MODAL (Lanjutan)

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (Continued)

	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024	31 Desember 2023/ December 31, 2023	
Jumlah liabilitas Dikurangi:	367.058.512.339	376.928.581.607	Total liabilities Less:
Kas dan setara kas	15.986.214.999	31.456.534.546	Cash and cash equivalents
Pinjaman bersih	351.072.297.340	345.472.047.061	Net debt
Total ekuitas - neto	(116.529.144.968)	(105.792.095.747)	Total equity -net
Rasio pinjaman terhadap ekuitas	(3,01)	(3,27)	Debt to equity ratio

31 Maret 2024 / March 31, 2024

31. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN

31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Tabel di bawah ini adalah perbandingan nilai tercatat dan nilai wajar instrumen keuangan Grup yang dicatat di laporan keuangan:

The table below is a comparison of the carrying amount and fair value of the Group's financial instruments recorded in the financial statements:

-	31 Waret 2024/		
	Nilai tercatat/	Nilai wajar/	
-	Carrying amount	Fair Value	
ASET KEUANGAN			FINANCIAL ASSETS
Aset keuangan yang dicatat berdasarl	can		Financial assets measured at
biaya perolehan diamortisasi:			amortized cost
Kas dan setara kas	15.986.214.999	15.986.214.999	Cash and cash equivalents
Piutang usaha - neto	44.701.723.785	44.701.723.785	Trade receivables - net
Piutang lain-lain - neto	6.300.001.879	6.300.001.879	Other receivables - net
Putang pihak berelasi - neto	28.551.641.316	28.551.641.316	Due from related parties - net
Aset tidak lancar lainnya	1.654.103.528	1.654.103.528	Other non-current assets
-	97.193.685.507	97.193.685.507	
Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai			Financial assets at fair value through
wajar melalui penghasilan			other comprehensive
komprehensif lain:			income:
Aset keuangan pada nilai w ajar melalui			Financial assets at fair value through
penghasilan komprehensif lain	43.001.728.350	43.001.728.350	other comprehensive income
Jumlah Aset Keuangan	140.195.413.857	140.195.413.857	Total Financial Assets
LIABILITAS KEUANGAN			FINANCIAL LIABILITIES
Liabilitas keuangan yang dicatat			Financial liabilities measured
berdasarkan biaya perolehan			at amortized
diamortisasi			cost
Utang bank jangka pendek	14.858.138.565	14.858.138.565	Short-term bank loans
Utang usaha	46.077.201.606	46.077.201.606	Trade payables
Utang lain-lain	11.156.098.527	11.156.098.527	Other payables
Beban akrual	23.870.733.432	23.870.733.432	Accrued expenses
Uang muka penjualan tanah	15.000.000.000	15.000.000.000	Cash advance from selling property
Pinjaman pihak ketiga	81.507.418.625	81.507.418.625	Due to third parties
Utang pihak berelasi	100.100.281.319	100.100.281.319	Due to related parties
Utang pembiayaan	85.916.962	85.916.962	Financing payables
Liabilitas sew a	3.901.830.377	3.901.830.377	Lease liabilities
Uang jaminan dari pelanggan	1.775.776.651	1.775.776.651	Customer deposits
Jumlah Liabilitas Keuangan	298.333.396.064	298.333.396.064	Total Financial Liabilities

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31. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

	31 Desember 2023 /	December 31, 2023	
-	Nilai tercatat/	Nilai wajar/	
_	Carrying amount	Fair Value	
ASET KEUANGAN			FINANCIAL ASSETS
Aset keuangan yang dicatat berdasari	(an		Financial assets measured at
biaya perolehan diamortisasi:	Call		amortized cost
Kas dan setara kas	31.456.534.546	31.456.534.546	Cash and cash equivalents
Piutang usaha - neto	49.497.153.668	49.497.153.668	Trade receivables - net
Piutang lain-lain - neto	5.239.619.349	5.239.619.349	Other receivables - net
Putang pihak berelasi - neto	31.090.360.101	31.090.360.101	Due from related parties - net
Aset tidak lancar lainnya	1.460.786.379	1.460.786.379	Other non-current assets
Aset tidak lancar lainnya	1.460.766.379	1.460.766.379	Other non-current assets
-	118.744.454.043	118.744.454.043	
Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai			Financial assets at fair value through
wajar melalui penghasilan			other comprehensive
komprehensif lain:			income:
Aset keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui			Financial assets at fair value through
penghasilan komprehensif lain	43.001.728.350	43.001.728.350	other comprehensive income
Jumlah Aset Keuangan	161.746.182.393	161.746.182.393	Total Financial Assets
LIABILITAS KEUANGAN			FINANCIAL LIABILITIES
Liabilitas keuangan yang dicatat			Financial liabilities measured
berdasarkan biaya perolehan			at amortized
diamortisasi			cost
Utang bank jangka pendek	17.003.503.395	17.003.503.395	Short-term bank loans
Utang usaha	55.958.822.573	55.958.822.573	Trade payables
Utang lain-lain	10.457.562.343	10.457.562.343	Other payables
Beban akrual	20.689.243.359	20.689.243.359	Accrued expenses
Uang muka penjualan tanah	15.000.000.000	15.000.000.000	Cash advance from selling property
Pinjaman pihak ketiga	80.633.418.625	80.633.418.625	Due to third parties
Utang pihak berelasi	102.609.012.368	102.609.012.368	Due to related parties
Utang pembiayaan	99.511.119	99.511.119	Financing payables
Liabilitas sew a	3.500.143.624	3.500.143.624	Lease liabilities
Uang jaminan dari pelanggan	1.735.776.653	1.735.776.653	Customer deposits
Jumlah Liabilitas Keuangan	307.686.994.059	307.686.994.059	Total Financial Liabilities

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31. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

Berikut metode dan asumsi yang digunakan untuk mengestimasi nilai wajar:

- 1. Kas dan setara kas, piutang usaha neto, piutang lainlain - pihak ketiga dan pihak berelasi, utang bank jangka pendek, utang usaha - pihak ketiga dan pihak berelasi, utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga dan pihak berelasi, beban akrual dan utang pihak ketiga jangka pendek mendekati nilai tercatatnya karena bersifat jangka pendek yang akan jatuh tempo dalam waktu 12 bulan.
- Nilai tercatat utang pembiayaan dan utang bank jangka panjang mendekati nilai wajarnya karena suku bunga mengambang dari instrumen keuangan ini tergantung penyesuaian oleh pihak pembiayaan.
- 3. Nilai tercatat liabilitas sewa diukur sebesar nilai kini dari pembayaran kontraktual lessor selama masa sewa, dengan tigkat diskonto yang ditentukan dengan mengacu pada tarif implisit dalam sewa, kecuali hal ini tidak dapat segera ditentukan, dalam hal ini, bunga pinjaman inkremental Grup digunakan saat mulainya sewa.
- 4. Nilai wajar piutang pihak berelasi, aset keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain, aset tidak lancar lainnya, utang pihak ketiga jangka panjang, utang pihak berelasi dan uang jaminan dari pelanggan dicatat sebesar biaya historis karena nilai wajarnya tidak dapat diukur secara handal. Tidak praktis untuk mengestimasi nilai wajar aset tersebut karena tidak ada jangka waktu penerimaan yang pasti walaupun tidak diharapkan untuk diselesaikan dalam jangka waktu 12 bulan setelah tanggal laporan posisi keuangan.
- Aset keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain pada PT Mahaka Radio Integra Tbk dicatat sebesar nilai wajar mengacu pada harga kuotasi yang dipublikasikan pada pasar aktif.

32. INFORMASI TAMBAHAN UNTUK ARUS KAS

Untuk periode yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023, Perusahaan melakukan transaksi investasi yang tidak memerlukan penggunaan kas dan tidak termasuk dalam laporan arus kas dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The following are the methods and assumptions used to estimate fair value:

- 1. Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables net, other receivables third parties and related parties, short-term bank loans, trade payables third parties and related parties, other payables third parties and related parties, accrued expenses and short-term third-party payables approximate their carrying amounts because they are short-term in nature and will mature within 12 months.
- The carrying value of financing debt and long-term bank loans approximate their fair values because the floating interest rates of these financial instruments depend on adjustments by the financing party.
- 3. The carrying amount of the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lessor's contractual payments over the lease term, at a discount rate determined by reference to the rate implicit in the lease, unless this cannot be determined immediately, in which case, the Group's incremental borrowing interest is used at inception rent.
- 4. The fair value of receivables from related parties, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, other non-current assets, long-term third party payables, related party payables and deposits from customers are recorded at historical cost because fair value cannot be measured reliably. It is impracticable to estimate the fair value of the asset because there is no definite timeframe for receiving it, although it is not expected to be settled within 12 months after the statement of financial position date.
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income at PT Mahaka Radio Integra Tbk are recorded at fair value referring to quoted prices published on active markets.

32. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR CASHFLOW

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company had investing transactions which did not require the use of cash and were excluded from the statements of cash flows as follows:

31 December 2023/ December 31 2023

Aktivitas Investasi
Penambahan aset tetap dari:
Uang muka
Penambahan investasi pada entitas asosiasi dari:
Uang muka

12.710.357.375
Additions of fixed assets through:
Additions of fixed assets through:
Advances
Addition of investment in associates through:
6.666.666.667
Advances

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(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

33. SEGMEN OPERASI 33. OPERATING SEGMENT

				31 M aret 2024/ M	arch 31, 2024				_
		iklan surat/ Circulation, books and newspaper	Event	Penyiaran televisi/ Television		Digital	Jasa IT/ <i>IT</i>		
PENDAPATAN NETO	M edia buying 6.126.135.417	ads 5.696.206.561	organizer 14.453.003.459	<u>broadcasting</u> 931,785,910	Sewal Rent 6.791.721.497	7.372.387.503	<u>Services</u> 235.741.935	Jumlah / Total 41.606.982.282	REVENUES - NET
BEBAN POKOK	6.126.135.417	5.696.206.561	4.453.003.459	931.785.910	6.791.721.497	1.312.381.503	235.741.935	41.606.982.282	COST OF
PENDAPATAN	4.670.751.509	1.964.304.644	12.515.058.636	259.413.743	2.445.296.883	6.391.274.704	152.008.753	28.398.108.872	REVENUES
LABA BRUTO	1.455.383.908	3.731.901.917	1.937.944.823	672.372.167	4.346.424.614	981.112.799	83.733.182	13.208.873.410	GROSS PROFIT
BEBAN	1.400.000.000	3.731.301.317	1.337.344.023	072.072.107	4.040.424.014	301.112.1733	00.700.102	13.200.073.410	OPERATING
USAHA									EXPENSES
Beban penjualan yang									Unallocated
tidak dapat									selling
dialo kasikan								187.748.967	expenses
Beban umum dan									Unallocated
administrasi yang									general and
tidak dapat									administrative
dialo kasikan								23.737.367.373	expenses
Total beban usaha									Total unallocated
yang tidak									operating
dapat dialokasikan								23.925.116.340	expenses
RUGIOPERASI								(10.716.242.930)	OPERATING LOSS
Pendapatan lain-lain									Unallocated
neto yang tidak									other
dapat dialokasikan								(41.294.263)	income LOSS BEFORE
RUGI SEBELUM MANFAAT									LOSS BEFORE
(BEBAN) PAJAK									TAX BENEFIT
PENGHASILAN									(EXPENSES
-NETO								(10.757.537.193)	-NET
Beban Pajak								(10.1.01.100)	Unallocate
Penghasilan									Income
- Neto Yang									Tax
Tidak Dapat									Expenses
Dialokasikan								(30.617.400)	- Net
RUGINETO								(10.788.154.593)	NET LOSS
Ruglkomprehensif									Unallocate
lain yang									other
tidak dapat									comprehensive
dialokasikan								51.105.372	losses
TOTAL RUGI									TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE
KOMPREHENSIF								(10.737.049.221)	LOSS

PT MAHAKA MEDIA TBK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2024 AND DECEMBER 31, 2023
AND FOR THE THREE MONTHS
PERIOD ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2023
(WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES
FOR THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
MARCH 31, 2023) (UNAUDITED)
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

33. SEGMEN OPERASI (lanjutan)

33. OPERATING SEGMENT(continued)

31 Maret 2023 / March 31, 2023						_			
	Media buying	Sirkulasi, buku dan iklan surat/ Circulation, books and newspaper ads	Event organizer	Penyiaran televisi/Television broadcasting	Sewa/Rent	Digital Marketing	IT Bootcamp	Total / Total	_
PENDAPATAN NETO BEBAN POKOK	8.628.761.605	5.693.506.840	3.656.750.901	1.841.479.187	6.147.144.928	4.224.631.280	-	30.192.274.741	REVENUES - NET COST OF
PENDAPATAN	7.308.263.517	2.586.290.671	2.943.051.659	501.757.275	2.037.652.041	4.056.326.724	182.730.180	19.616.072.067	REVENUES
LABA BRUTO BEBAN	1.320.498.088	3.107.216.169	713.699.242	1.339.721.912	4.109.492.887	168.304.556	(182.730.180)	10.576.202.674	GROSS PROFIT OPERATING
USAHA Beban penjualan yang tidak dapat dialokasikan								489.133.303	EXPENSES Unallocated selling expenses
Beban umum dan administrasi yang tidak dapat								0.4000 0== 000	Unallocated general and administrative
dialokasikan Total beban usaha yang tidak								21.636.257.382	expenses Total unallocated operating
dapat dialokasikan								22.125.390.685	expenses
RUGI OPERASI								(11.549.188.011)	OPERATING LOSS
Beban lain-lain neto yang tidak									Unallocated other
dapat dialokasikan RUGI SEBELUM								605.041.757	expenses LOSS BEFORE
MANFAAT (BEBAN) PAJAK PENGHASILAN									INCOME Tax Benefit (Expenses)
-NET O BEBAN PAJAK PENGHASILAN								(10.944.146.254)	-NET UNALLOCATTED INCOME TAX
- NETO YANG TIDAK DAPAT DIALOKASIKAN								-	EXPENSES - NET
RUGI NETO RugI komprehensif lain yang								(10.944.146.254)	NET LOSS Unallocated other other
tidak dapat dialokasikan								(26.661.071.577)	comprehensive income
TOTAL RUGI KOMPREHENSIF								(37.605.217.831)	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

34. RUGI PER SAHAM DASAR

34. LOSSES PER SHARE

	31 Maret 2024/ March 31, 2024	31 Maret 2023/ March 31, 2023			
Rugi neto untuk periode berjalan Jumlah rata-rata tertimbang	(8.843.113.599)	(8.905.448.594)	Net loss for the current period Weighted average total		
per saham dasar (angka penuh)	3.935.892.857	3.935.892.857	per share (full amount)		
Rugi per saham dasar	(2,25)	(2,26)	Losses per share		

35. KONDISI GRUP DAN RENCANA MANAJEMEN

Untuk periode yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2024 dan 31 Desember 2023, Grup membukukan penurunan laba bruto jika dibandingkan dengan tahun sebelumnya, sehingga menyebabkan Grup membukukan rugi neto masing-masing sebesar Rp10.788.154.593 dan Rp52.410.604.942. Kerugian berulang ini menyebabkan Grup mengalami akumulasi defisit sebesar Rp355.429.487.490 Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2024.

Rencana manajemen sehubungan dengan kondisi ini adalah sebagai berikut:

- 1. Restrukturisasi Grup dengan:
 - Melakukan efisiensi tenaga kerja;
 - Melakukan pemetaan atas skill dan kemampuan karyawan di bidangnya;
- Memperbaiki bisnis model Grup;
- Menuju digitalisasi untuk mengikuti perkembangan dunia usaha saat ini; dan
- 4. Mendapatkan investor baru untuk melakukan kolaborasi bisnis dan memperkuat pendanaan.

Rencana tersebut di atas belum sepenuhnya direalisasikan Grup, namun manajemen optimis dapat melaksanakannya secara efektif di tahun mendatang.

36. OTORISASI LAPORAN KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini diotorisasi untuk diterbitkan sesuai dengan resolusi Direksi Perusahaan tanggal 31 Mei 2024.

35. GROUP CONDITION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

For the periods ended March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Group recorded a decrease in gross profit compared to the previous year, causing the Group to record a net loss of Rp10,788,154,593 and Rp52,410,604,942, respectively, These recurring losses caused the Group to experience an accumulated deficit of Rp355,429,487,490 on March 31, 2024.

The management plan with respect to this condition is as follows:

- 1. Group Restructuring by:
 - Carry out labor efficiency;
 - Mapping the skills and abilities of employees in their fields;
- 2. Improving the Group's business model:
- 3. Towards digitization to keep abreast of current developments in the business world; and
- Get new investors to collaborate on business and strengthen funding.

The plan mentioned above has not been fully realized by the Group, but management is optimistic that it can implement it effectively in the coming year.

36. AUTHORIZATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance in accordance with the resolution of the Company's Directors dated May 31, 2024.