

D. Exchange controls

Foreign Equity Ownership Restrictions

Prior to September 1997, foreign investors were only permitted to purchase up to 49% of shares offered in a public offering and up to 49% of the publicly listed shares of any Indonesian listed company regardless of the nature of their activities. On September 4, 1997, such restrictions were removed for most Indonesian companies, including TELKOM.

Foreign Exchange

Foreign exchange controls were abolished in 1971 and Indonesia now maintains a liberal foreign exchange system that permits the free flow of foreign exchange. Capital transactions, including remittances of capital, profits, dividends and interest, are free of exchange controls. A number of regulations, however, have an impact on the exchange system. For example, only banks are authorized to deal in foreign exchange and execute exchange transactions related to the import and export of goods. In addition, Indonesian banks (including branches of foreign banks in Indonesia) are required to report to Bank Indonesia (the Indonesian Central Bank) any fund transfers exceeding US\$10,000. As a state-owned company, TELKOM, based on the decree of the Head of Foreign Commercial Loan Coordinating Team ("PKLN"), is required to obtain an approval from PKLN prior to acquiring foreign commercial loans and must submit periodical reports to PKLN during the term of the loans.

Bank Indonesia holds the authority to issue Rupiah currency and has responsibility for maintaining the stability of the Rupiah. Prior to August 14, 1997, Bank Indonesia maintained stability of the Rupiah through a trading band policy, pursuant to which Bank Indonesia would enter the foreign currency market and buy or sell Rupiah, as required, when trading in the Rupiah exceeded bid and offer prices announced by Bank Indonesia on a daily basis. On August 14, 1997, Bank Indonesia terminated the trading band policy, effectively free floating the Rupiah against other currencies. Since that date, the Rupiah has depreciated significantly against world currencies.

During the past 25 years, the value of the Rupiah has been devalued three times against the U.S. Dollar. These downward adjustments occurred in November 1978, when the exchange rate was realigned from Rp.415 to Rp.623 to the U.S. Dollar; in March 1983, when the rate went from Rp.703 to Rp.970 to the U.S. Dollar; and in September 1986, when the rate fell from Rp.1,134 to Rp.1,644 to the U.S. Dollar. Between the time of the 1986 devaluation and August 14, 1997 the value of the Rupiah has gradually adjusted downward in value against the U.S. Dollar by about 4% annually. Since the free-floating regime was implemented in August 1997, the Rupiah fluctuation has been significant. During 2003, the average rate of Rupiah to the U.S. Dollar was Rp.8,573.40, with the highest and lowest rates being Rp.9,120 and Rp.8,165 respectively.

E. Taxation

THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY OF INDONESIAN AND UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS CONTAINS A DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INDONESIAN AND U.S. FEDERAL TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF ADSs OR SHARES OF COMMON STOCK. INVESTORS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS ABOUT THE INDONESIAN AND UNITED STATES FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF ADSs OR SHARES OF COMMON STOCK.

Indonesian Taxation

The following is a summary of the principal Indonesian tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of Common Stock or ADSs to a non-resident individual or non-resident entity that holds Common Stock or ADSs (a "Non-Indonesian Holder"). As used in the preceding sentence, a "non-resident individual" is a foreign national individual who is not physically present in Indonesia for

183 days or more during any twelve month period or present for any period with the intent to reside in Indonesia, during which period such non-resident individual receives income in respect of the ownership or disposition of Common Stock or ADSs and a “non-resident entity” is a corporation or a non-corporate body that is established, domiciled or organized under the laws of a jurisdiction other than Indonesia and does not have a fixed place of business or otherwise conducts business or carries out activities through a permanent establishment in Indonesia during an Indonesian tax year in which such non-Indonesian entity receives income in respect of the ownership or disposition of Common Stock or ADSs. In determining the residency of an individual or entity, consideration will be given to the provisions of any applicable double taxation treaty to which Indonesia is a party.

Dividends

Dividends declared by the Company out of retained earnings and distributed to a Non-Indonesian Holder in respect of Common Stock or ADSs are subject to Indonesian withholding tax, currently at the rate of 20%, on the amount of the distribution (in the case of cash dividends) or on the stockholders’ proportional share of the value of the distribution. A lower rate provided under double taxation treaties may be applicable provided the recipient is the beneficial owner of the dividend and has provided to the Company (with a copy to the Indonesian Office of Tax Services where the Company is registered) a Certificate of Tax Residence issued by the competent authority, or its designee, of the jurisdiction where the Non-Indonesian Holder is domiciled (the “Certificate of Residence”). Indonesia has concluded double taxation treaties with a number of countries, including Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, Mauritius, The Netherlands, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Under the U.S.-Indonesia double taxation treaty, the withholding tax on dividends is generally, in the absence of a 25% voting interest, reduced to 15%.

Capital Gains

The sale or transfer of Common Stock through an Indonesian stock exchange is subject to a final withholding tax at the rate of 0.1% of the value of the transaction. The broker executing the transaction is obligated to withhold such tax. The holding of founder shares or the sale or transfer of founder shares through an Indonesian stock exchange may, under current Indonesian tax regulations, be subject to additional 0.5% final income tax.

Subject to the promulgation of implementing regulations (which have not yet been issued to date), the estimated net income received or accrued from the sale of movable assets in Indonesia, which may include Common Stock not listed on an Indonesian stock exchange or ADSs, by a Non-Indonesian holder (with the exception of the sale of assets under Article 4 paragraph (2) of the Indonesian income tax law) may be subject to Indonesian withholding tax at the rate of 20%. In 1999, the Ministry of Finance issued a Decision that stipulates the estimated net income for the sale of shares in a non-public company to be 25% of the sale price, resulting in an effective withholding tax rate of 5% of the sales price. This is a final withholding tax and the obligation to pay lies with the buyer (if it is an Indonesian taxpayer) or the Company (if the buyer is a non-resident taxpayer). Exemption from withholding tax on income from the sale of shares in a non-public company may be available to non-resident sellers of shares depending on the provisions of the relevant double taxation treaties. In order to benefit from the exemption under the relevant double taxation treaty, the non-resident seller must provide the Certificate of Tax Residence to the buyer or the Company and to the Indonesian Tax Office that has jurisdiction over the buyer or the Company (if the buyer is a non-resident taxpayer).

In cases where a purchaser or Indonesian broker will be required under Indonesian tax laws to withhold tax on payment of the purchase price for Common Stock or ADSs, that payment may be exempt from Indonesian withholding or other Indonesian income tax under applicable double taxation treaties to which Indonesia is a party (including the U.S.-Indonesia double taxation treaty). However, except for the sale or transfer of shares in a non-public company, the current Indonesian tax regulations do not provide specific procedures for removing the purchaser’s or Indonesian broker’s obligation to withhold tax from the proceeds of such sale. To take advantage of the double taxation treaty relief,

Non-Indonesian Holders may have to seek a refund from the Indonesian Tax Office by making a specific application accompanied by a Certificate of Residence issued by the competent tax authority, or its designee; of the jurisdiction in which the Non-Indonesian Holder is domiciled.

Stamp Duty

Any documents that are prepared in the transactions in common stock in Indonesia, which documents will be used as evidence in Indonesia, are subject to stamp duty of Rp.6,000. Generally, the stamp duty is due at the time the document is executed.

United States Federal Income Taxation

The following is a general description of the principal United States federal income tax consequences to a U.S. Holder, as defined below, of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the ADSs or shares of Common Stock. This description is for general information purposes only and is based on the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, and judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, all as in effect on the date hereof and all of which are subject to change, possibly retroactively. The tax treatment of a holder of ADSs or shares of Common Stock may vary depending upon his particular situation. Certain holders (including, but not limited to, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions, persons subject to the alternative minimum tax, broker-dealers, persons that have a "functional currency" other than the U.S. Dollar and persons owning, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the voting shares of the Company) may be subject to special rules not discussed below. The following summary is limited to U.S. Holders, as defined below, who will hold the ADSs or shares of Common Stock as "capital assets" within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code and not as part of a "hedge," "straddle" or "conversion transaction" within the meaning of Sections 1221, 1092 and 1258 of the Code and the regulations thereunder. The discussion below also does not address the effect of any United States state, local or foreign tax law or any United States federal estate, gift or alternative minimum tax law on a holder of the ADSs or shares of Common Stock.

As used herein, the term "U.S. Holder" means a holder of ADSs or shares of Common Stock who is (i) a citizen or resident of the United States for United States federal income tax purposes, (ii) a corporation, or other entity treated as a corporation, created or organized under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof, (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income tax without regard to its source, or (iv) a trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

If a partnership (including any entity treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes) holds ADSs or shares of Common Stock, the tax treatment of a partner in such partnership will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partners in such a partnership should consult their tax advisors as to the particular United States federal income tax consequences applicable to them.

Holders of ADSs evidencing Common Stock will be treated as the owners of the Common Stock represented by those ADSs. Accordingly, no gain or loss will be recognized upon the exchange of ADSs for the holder's proportionate interest in the shares of Common Stock, a holder's tax basis in the withdrawn shares of Common Stock will be the same as his tax basis in the ADSs surrendered therefor, and the holding period in the withdrawn shares of Common Stock will include the period during which the holder held the surrendered ADSs.

You are urged to consult your tax advisor concerning the particular United States federal, state, local and foreign income and other tax considerations regarding the ownership and disposition of the ADSs or shares of Common Stock.

Taxation of Distributions

The gross amount of a distribution with respect to ADSs or shares of Common Stock (other than certain pro rata distributions of ADSs or shares of Common Stock or rights to subscribe for ADSs or shares of Common Stock), without reduction for Indonesian taxes withheld, will be treated as a dividend subject to tax as ordinary income on the date of receipt by the Depositary or the holder of such ADSs or shares of Common Stock, respectively, to the extent of the Company's current and accumulated earnings and profits as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A non-corporate recipient of dividend income will generally be subject to tax on such dividend income at a maximum U.S. federal rate of 15% rather than the marginal tax rates generally applicable to ordinary income so long as certain holding period requirements are met. Dividends received from "qualified foreign corporations" generally qualify for the reduced rate. A non-U.S. corporation (other than a foreign personal holding company, foreign investment company, or passive foreign investment company) will generally be considered to be a qualified foreign corporation (i) if it is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive tax treaty with the United States which the Secretary of Treasury determines is satisfactory for purposes of this provision and which includes an exchange of information program or (ii) with respect to any dividend it pays on stock which is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. The Treasury Department has determined that the income tax treaty between Indonesia and the United States as currently in effect meets the requirements described in clause (i) above. In addition, the ADSs are expected to be readily tradable on the New York Stock Exchange, an established securities market in the United States. Distributions, if any, in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits will constitute a return of capital and will be applied against and reduce such holder's tax basis in such ADSs or shares of Common Stock. To the extent that such distributions are in excess of such basis, the distributions will constitute capital gain as discussed below. U.S. corporate holders will generally not be eligible for the dividends received deduction otherwise allowed under Section 243 of the Code for distributions to domestic corporations in respect of distributions on ADSs or shares of Common Stock.

If a distribution is paid with respect to ADSs or shares of Common Stock in Rupiah, the amount of the distribution will generally equal the U.S. Dollar value of the Rupiah distribution, including the amount of any Indonesian tax withheld, calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date the distribution is actually or constructively received by the Depositary or the holder of such shares of Common Stock, respectively, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. Dollars on that date. Any subsequent gain or loss in respect of such Rupiah arising from exchange rate fluctuations will be ordinary income or loss. This gain or loss will generally be treated as United States source income for United States foreign tax credit limitation purposes. If the Depositary converts the Rupiah to U.S. Dollars on the date it receives such Rupiah, U.S. Holders will not recognize any such gain or loss.

Subject to the limitations and conditions set forth in the Code, U.S. Holders may elect to claim a credit against their United States federal income tax liability for Indonesian tax withheld from dividends received in respect of the ADSs or shares of Common Stock. The rules relating to the determination of the foreign tax credit are complex and prospective purchasers should consult their personal tax advisors to determine whether and to what extent they would be entitled to such credit. U.S. Holders that do not elect or are not permitted to claim foreign tax credits may instead claim a deduction for Indonesian tax withheld.

Taxation of Capital Gains

The sale or other disposition of ADSs or shares of Common Stock by a U.S. Holder will generally result in the recognition of U.S. source gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale or other disposition and the holder's adjusted basis in such ADSs or shares of Common Stock. This will result in a long-term or short-term capital gain or loss, depending on whether the ADSs or shares of Common Stock have been held for more than one year. Long-term capital gain of a non-corporate holder is currently subject to a maximum tax rate of 15% in respect of

property with a holding period of more than one year. The deductibility of a capital loss is subject to limitations.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Status

Special adverse United States federal income tax rules apply to holders of equity interests in a corporation classified as a passive foreign investment company ("PFIC") under the Code. A foreign corporation will constitute a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes if 75% or more of its gross income for a taxable year consists of passive income (generally, interest, dividends, rents, royalties and net gain from the disposition of assets that give rise to such income) or 50% or more of its average assets held during a taxable year consists of passive assets. Passive assets are defined as assets that give rise, or that reasonably could give rise during the reasonably foreseeable future, to passive income.

Based on the Company's existing and anticipated future operations, the Company believes that it is not, and anticipates that it will not become in the foreseeable future, a PFIC. If the Company is not operated in the manner currently anticipated, however, the Company may be considered a PFIC for the current or for a subsequent year depending upon the composition of the Company's income or assets.

If the Company is or becomes a PFIC, any gain upon sale or other disposition or any "excess distribution" realized by a U.S. Holder with respect to its ADSs or shares of Common Stock would be allocated ratably over the entire period during which the U.S. Holder held such ADSs or shares of Common Stock and would be subject to the highest ordinary income tax rate for each taxable year (other than the current year of the U.S. Holder) in which the items were treated as having been earned, regardless of the rate otherwise applicable to the U.S. Holder. Such U.S. Holder would also be liable for an additional tax equal to an interest charge on the tax liability attributable to income that is treated as allocated to prior years as if such liability had actually been due in each such prior year.

In general, an "excess distribution" is any distribution with respect to the Company's ADSs or shares of Common Stock to the extent it exceeds 125% of the average annual distributions with respect to such ADSs or shares of Common Stock received by the U.S. Holder over the prior three years or, if shorter, the U.S. Holder's holding period for the ADSs or shares of Common Stock.

If the Company is classified as a PFIC, it may be possible to avoid the adverse tax consequences associated therewith but only if (i) the U.S. Holder elects to annually mark-to-market the ADSs or shares of Common Stock and recognize ordinary gain or loss therefrom, or (ii) assuming certain conditions are met (which is not likely to be the case with respect to the Company), the U.S. Holder elects to include in income annually its share of the ordinary earnings and capital gain of the Company. Should the Company ever be classified as a PFIC, U.S. Holders are advised to consult their tax advisors concerning the United States federal income tax consequences of holding ADSs or shares of Common Stock and of making the mark-to-market election. A U.S. Holder who owns ADSs or shares of Common Stock during any year that the Company is a PFIC must file with the IRS Form 8621.

Further, if the Company is classified as a PFIC, a U.S. Holder would not be eligible for a reduced tax rate on dividends paid on ADSs or shares of Common Stock. See "Taxation of Distributions" above.

F. Dividends and paying agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by experts

Not applicable.