

# ANNUAL REPORT **2024**



Exploring the Floral  
**Heritage of Indonesia**

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# Opening

## *Melati* National Flower

**Jasmine, with its white color symbolizing purity, embodies the beliefs of diverse groups in Indonesia. It is often used to represent elegance in simplicity and sincerity.**



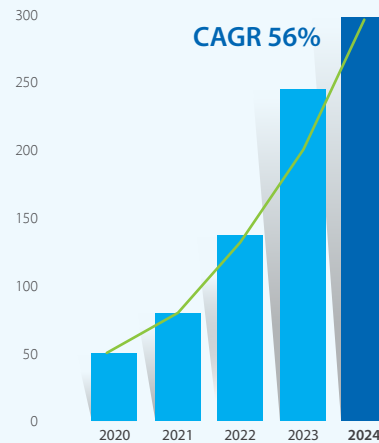
# Key Highlights



Achievement of the **Bank's net profit** with Compound Annual Growth Rate (**CAGR**) 2020 - 2024 of **56%**, and Growth 2024 of 22%.



CCB Indonesia obtained **AAA rating (the highest rating)** from rating agency PT Pefindo for 5 (five) consecutive years.



## STRONG LOAN AND FUNDING GROWTH



LOAN GROWTH

**21%**  
y-o-y



TOTAL FUNDING GROWTH

**17%**  
y-o-y

## IMPROVED PROFITABILITY AND EFFICIENCY



REVENUE GROWTH

**24%**  
y-o-y



PROFIT AFTER TAX GROWTH

**22%**  
y-o-y

CONTROLLED COST GROWTH AND IMPROVED IN EFFICIENCY

**CIR 54%**  
**BOPO 83.39%**

## IMPROVED ASSET QUALITY AND SOLID LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL



IMPROVED ASSET QUALITY (GROSS NPL)

**2.12%**  
vs 2.87% in 2023

STRONG AND MORE OPTIMAL LIQUIDITY

**LCR 175% & NSFR 111%**

\* above the minimum threshold of 100%

STRONGER/ HIGHER CAPITAL

**CAR 30.72%**



## Key Highlights

STRONG LOAN AND  
FUNDING GROWTH

- **Loan growth** by IDR 4.1 trillion or 21.2% y-o-y which was mostly from Corporate and Commercial segments.
- **Improved Asset Quality** with lower Gross NPL ratio from 2.87% (Dec'23) to 2.12% (Dec'24).
- **Total Funding growth** by IDR 3.4 trillion or 17% y-o-y mostly contributed from the growth of TD and CASA of foreign currency.

IMPROVED  
PROFITABILITY AND  
EFFICIENCY

- **Revenue increased by 24% y-o-y** which was mostly contributed by business volume growth.
- **Efficiency Improvement** with CIR decreased from 58% to 54%.
- **Profit after tax / PAT growth by 22% y-o-y** contributed from the business growth and improvement in profitability along with efficiency improvement.

SOLID LIQUIDITY AND  
CAPITAL

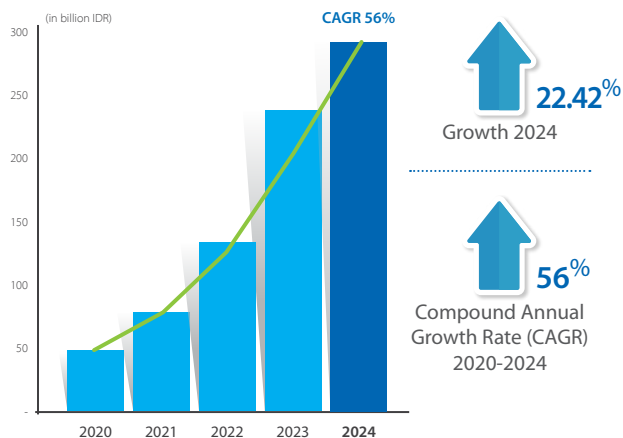
- **Total Asset increased** by IDR 5.7 trillion or 20% y-o-y.
- **Strong and optimal liquidity** with sufficient of LCR 175.13% and NSFR 110.81% which are still above the minimum regulatory threshold of 100%.
- **Strong Capital** with CAR 30.72% (Dec'24).
- **Bank's equity increased** from IDR 6.54 trillion, up by IDR 301 billion to IDR 6.84 trillion as of December 2024.



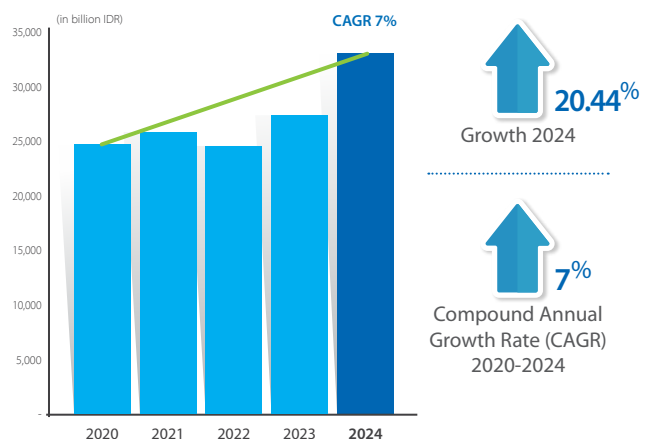
# Key Performance

With the support of stakeholders, CCB Indonesia continues to show consistent financial performance with net profit increasing by 22.42% y-o-y, and continues to provide higher quality banking services through electronic banking and 73 offices spread across Indonesia.

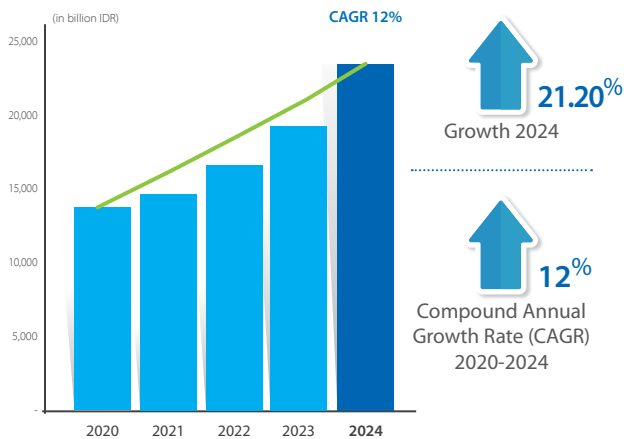
## Profit After Tax



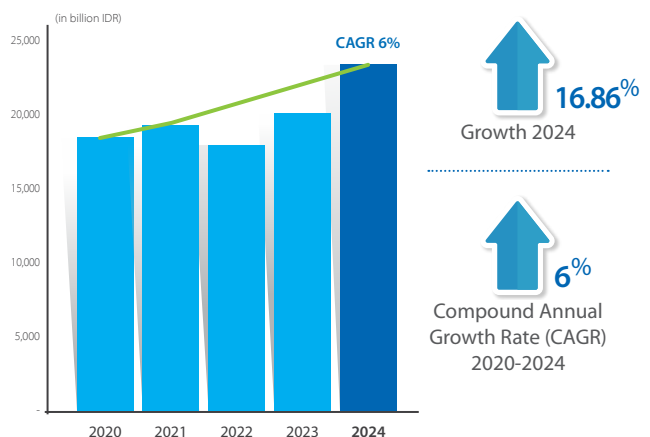
## Total Assets



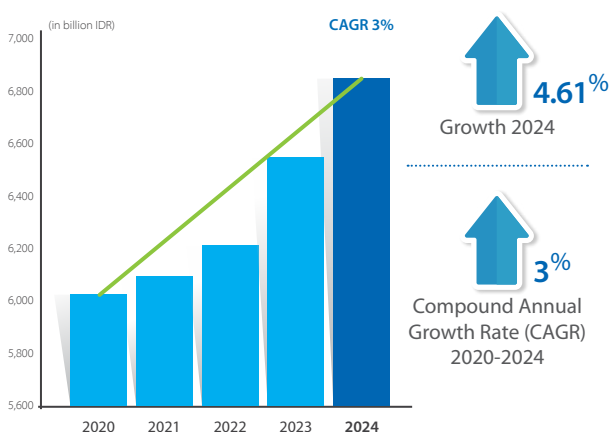
## Loan



## Third Party Fund



## Equity







# Awards



**中国建设银行**  
China Construction Bank  
印度尼西亚股份有限公司  
CCB Indonesia



# Vision, Mission, Core Beliefs, Core Values

## Vision

Become an international bank and has the ability to multiply value through innovation capabilities.

## Mission

Provide better products and services for customers, create higher value for shareholders, build broader career path for associates, and implementing social and environmental responsibility as a good corporate citizen.

## Core beliefs

### 1. Strong financial base

We believe that a strong financial base will determine the competitiveness of our bank. Therefore, we aim to deliver outstanding sustainable financial performance by building a customer network, productive processes and cost-effectiveness, superior human capital.

### 2. Ability to provide complex service and with speed

We believe that the ability to provide complex and fast services can win customers' choices. Therefore, we desire to design and implement complex and fast service processes for customers.

### 3. Strong partnerships

We believe that the partnership is a multiplier of the value received by the customer; therefore, we intend to build comprehensive partnerships between our bank and suppliers and business partners, partnerships between employees and managers, partnerships between functions within our organization.

### 4. Sustainable improvement

We believe that in this life we will never reach perfection, therefore we desire to always strive for perfection; there is always a better way.

### 5. Human capital

We believe that human capital is a determinant of our ability to deliver sustainable financial performance; therefore we aim to attract, retain, motivate and effectively utilize the quality personnel we can find.

### 6. Commitment

We believe that the commitment to build a harmony of economic, social and environmental interests will maintain sustainable economic growth, therefore we desire to succeed in developing a green environment.

## Core Values

### 1. Integrity

Ability and commitment to realize what has been agreed.

### 2. Trust

Relationships are based on trust in each other.

### 3. Speed

Speed in providing service.

### 4. Competence

Competence is the main differentiator between success and failure in any field.



# Overview of CCB Indonesia



## Brief History of CCB Indonesia 11

## Business Line 12

- Business Activities on the Basis of the Articles of Association and Are Implemented
- Business Activities According to the Articles of Association

PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk ("CCB Indonesia") is a Commercial Foreign Exchange Bank listed in the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX), and was the result of a merger between PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk ("Bank Windu") and PT Bank Antardaerah ("Bank Anda") on 30 November 2016, which has a network consisting of 73 offices spread out in cities across Indonesia such as Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, Denpasar Bali, Mataram Lombok, Palembang, Bandar Lampung, Batam, Pekanbaru, Pontianak, Makassar and Pangkal Pinang.

Accelerating business development in the corporate banking segment, along with the retail segment, namely commercial banking and small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs), as well as consumer banking, taking into account the harmony of economic, social and environmental interests.

## Brief History of CCB Indonesia

Merger between Bank Windu with the fully controlled subsidiary Bank Anda has been approved by Financial Services Authority (OJK) No. S-400 / PB.12 / 2016 dated 30 November 2016, as well as the Admission of Merger Notification of Minister of Law and Human Rights No. AHU-AH.01.10-0003777 dated 30 November 2016.

## Overview of CCB Indonesia

Thus, merger between Bank Windu and Bank Anda has been effectively implemented as of 30 November 2016.

Bank Windu as surviving company was renamed into "PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk" or shortened as "CCB Indonesia" which had been registered by the Decision of Minister of Law R.I. No. AHU-0003776.AH.01.10.Tahun 2016 dated 30 November 2016 and has been approved by Financial Services Authority No.S-441/PBI.12/2016 dated 28 December 2016 in accordance with copy of the corresponding decision of the Board of Commissioners of Financial Services Authority No. 17/KDK.03/2016 dated 27 December 2016 regarding the confirmation of the use of business license of PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk into PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk.

Background for change of Company's name is related to the entry of new controlling shareholder China Construction Bank Corporation ("CCB") into the Company, which currently holds 60% (sixty percent) of the shares of the Company.

Previously, PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk ("Bank Windu") was also a merged bank between PT Bank Multicor Tbk and PT Bank Windu Kentjana (BWK) on 8 January 2008. The merger is legally incorporated in the Merger Deed No.171 dated 28 November 2007 which was approved by the Minister of Justice and Human Rights No.AHU-00982.AH.01.02 on 8 January 2008.

PT Bank Windu Kentjana (BWK) was originally founded on 26 May 1967 by 3 social foundations as its founder, Dharma Putra Kostrad Foundation, Trikora Orphans Fellowship Foundation and Djakarta Foundation. In 1978, ownership was transferred to the Salim family (Salim Group).

While Multicor was originally known as PT Multinational Finance Corporation established in 1974 in the form of Non-Bank Financial Institutions (LKBB), was a consortium (joint venture) of domestic banks with international banks namely Royal Bank of Scotland, BCA, LTCB Japan, Jardine Fleming, Chemical Bank and Asia Insurance. In 1993 changed its status to Bank Multicor. Subsequently in 2003, Mr. Johnny Wiraatmadja and colleagues took over the ownership of Bank Multicor.

On 8 January 2008 a merger between Bank Multicor Tbk and BWK took place and it became "PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk.", also known as "Bank Windu".

## Business Line

### Business Activities on the Basis of the Articles of Association and Are Implemented

Based on Article 3 of the Company's Articles of Association, the scope of CCB Indonesia's activities is to conduct business in the banking sector in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations. Information on business activities based on the Articles of Association. The scope of CCB Indonesia's activities includes:

### Business Activities According to the Articles of Association

#### Main Business Activities

- Raising funds from the community in the form of current account, time deposits, certificates of deposit, savings and/or other equivalent forms;
- Granting medium, long or short term-loans and other types that are prevalent in the banking world;
- Promissory note issuance;
- Purchasing, selling, or guaranteeing at own risk or for the benefit and at the behest of the customer:
  - Bills including bills received by banks whose validity period is no longer than the usual practice in trading these letters;
  - Promissory notes and commercial paper - other, whose validity period is no longer than the usual practice in trading such documents;
  - State treasury papers and government guarantees;
  - Bank Indonesia Certificates (SBI);
  - Bonds;
  - Promissory notes which can be traded;
  - Other securities in accordance with the provisions stipulated by the competent authority.
- Transferring money both for own interests and for the interests of customers;
- Placing funds in, borrowing funds from, or lending funds to other banks, either by using letters, telecommunications facilities or by sight draft, checks or other means;
- Receiving payments from bills on securities and doing calculations with or between third parties;
- Placing funds from customers to other customers in the form of securities listed on the stock exchange;
- Conducting activities in foreign currencies by meeting applicable regulations;
- Providing financing and or conducting other activities in accordance with the provisions stipulated by the competent authority.



## Overview of CCB Indonesia

## Supporting Business Activities

- Providing a place to store goods and securities;
- Conducting custodian activities for the interests of other parties based on a contract;
- Purchasing collateral both in whole or in part through auctions in the event that the debtor does not fulfill his obligations to the Company provided that the collateral purchased must be disbursed as soon as possible;
- Conducting factoring, credit business and trustee activities;
- Conducting activities as a provider of pension funds in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, both as the founder of the employer's pension fund and as the founder and/or participant of the financial institution pension fund;
- Conducting venture capital in banks or other companies in finance leasing, venture capital companies, securities companies, insurance companies, clearing and guarantee institutions as well as deposit and settlement institutions, by fulfilling the provisions stipulated by the competent authority;
- Conducting temporary venture capital activities to overcome non-performing loan, on condition that the investment must be withdrawn accordance with the provisions stipulated by the competent authority;
- Undertaking other businesses that are directly or indirectly related to the above purpose, the implementation of which is not contrary to the laws in force in Indonesia.

Most of the business activities according to Articles of Association have been carried out by the Company in accordance with the prevailing rules and regulations.



# Company Profile



Company Name	PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk
Head Office	Sahid Sudirman Center, 15 <sup>th</sup> floor Jl. Jend Sudirman Kav. 86, Central Jakarta 10220, Indonesia. Telephone (62-21) 5082 1000 Fax. (62-21) 5082 1010 SWIFT/BIC : BWKIIDJA
Website	idn.ccb.com
Email	corsec@idn.ccb.com
Investor Relation	Corporate Secretary (Thomas Widiyanto)
Legal Aspect	<p>Merger between PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk with PT Bank Antardaerah which was approved by Financial Services Authority ("OJK") No. S-400 / PB.12 / 2016 dated 30 November 2016, as well as the Admission of Merger Notification No. AHU-AH.01.10-0003777 dated 30 November 2016.</p> <p>Surviving company was renamed into <b>"PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk"</b> abbreviated <b>"CCB Indonesia"</b> which was registered by the Decision of Minister of Law and Human Rights R.I. No. AHU-0003776.AH.01.10.Year 2016 dated 30 November 2016 and has been approved by Financial Services Authority No. S-441/PBI.12/2016 dated 28 December 2016 in accordance with copy of the corresponding decision of the Board of Commissioners of Financial Services Authority No. 17/KDK.03/2016 dated 27 December 2016 regarding the confirmation of the use of business license of "PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk" into "PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk".</p>
Bank Status	Public listed Company dan Foreign Exchange Commercial Bank
Stock listing	Indonesia Stock Exchange
Stock Code	MCOR

## Supporting Institutions and/or Professionals

### Trading and Stock Listing Information

#### PT Indonesia Stock Exchange

Indonesia Stock Exchange Building, Tower 1  
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53  
Jakarta 12190, Indonesia  
Tel : (62-21) 5150515  
Fax : (62-21) 5154153  
Website : [www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id)  
Email : [listing@idx.co.id](mailto:listing@idx.co.id)

Services provided : Annual Stock Registration Services  
Assignment Period : January - December 2024  
Fee : IDR 277,500,000,-

### Public Accounting Firm

#### Public Accountant Firm Purwantono, Sungkoro and Surja a member of Ernst and Young

(Public Accountant : Christophorus Alvin Kossim)  
Indonesia Stock Exchange Building  
Tower 1, 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Floor, Tower 2, 7<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53  
Jakarta 12190, Indonesia  
[www.ey.com](http://www.ey.com)

Services provided : Audit services for Financial Statement for  
Fiscal Year 2024  
Assignment Period : January - December 2024  
Audit Fee : IDR 1,972,192,500,-

### Securities Administration Bureau

#### PT Sinartama Gunita

Gedung Menara Tekno 7<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Jl. H. Fachrudin No.19, Kebon Sirih, Tanahabang  
Jakarta Pusat 10250, Indonesia  
Tel : (62-21) 3923003  
Fax : (62-21) 3923003  
Website : [www.sinartama.co.id](http://www.sinartama.co.id)  
Email : [helpdesk1@sinartama.co.id](mailto:helpdesk1@sinartama.co.id)

Services provided : Stock Administration Services  
Assignment Period : July 2024 – June 2025  
Fee : IDR 20,181,818,-

### Custodian

#### PT Indonesian Central Securities Depository

Indonesia Stock Exchange Building, Tower 1, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53  
Jakarta 12190, Indonesia  
Tel : (62-21) 5152855  
Fax : (62-21) 52991199  
Website : [www.ksei.co.id](http://www.ksei.co.id)  
Email : [helpdesk@ksei.co.id](mailto:helpdesk@ksei.co.id)

Services provided : Securities Administration (Stock) Management  
Assignment Period : January - December 2024  
Fee : IDR 11,100,000,-

### Public Notary

#### Notaris Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H.

Graha Kencana Blok DK Jl. Raya Perjuangan No. 88  
Kebon Jeruk Jakarta Barat, Indonesia  
Tel : (62-21) 536 77 338  
Fax : (62-21) 536 77 339, 532 5938  
Email : [eliwatyt@gmail.com](mailto:eliwatyt@gmail.com)

Services provided : Preparing the Annual GMS Resolution for the  
2023 fiscal year and Extraordinary GMS  
Assignment Period : January - December 2024  
Fee : IDR 66,600,000,-

### Membership of the Association

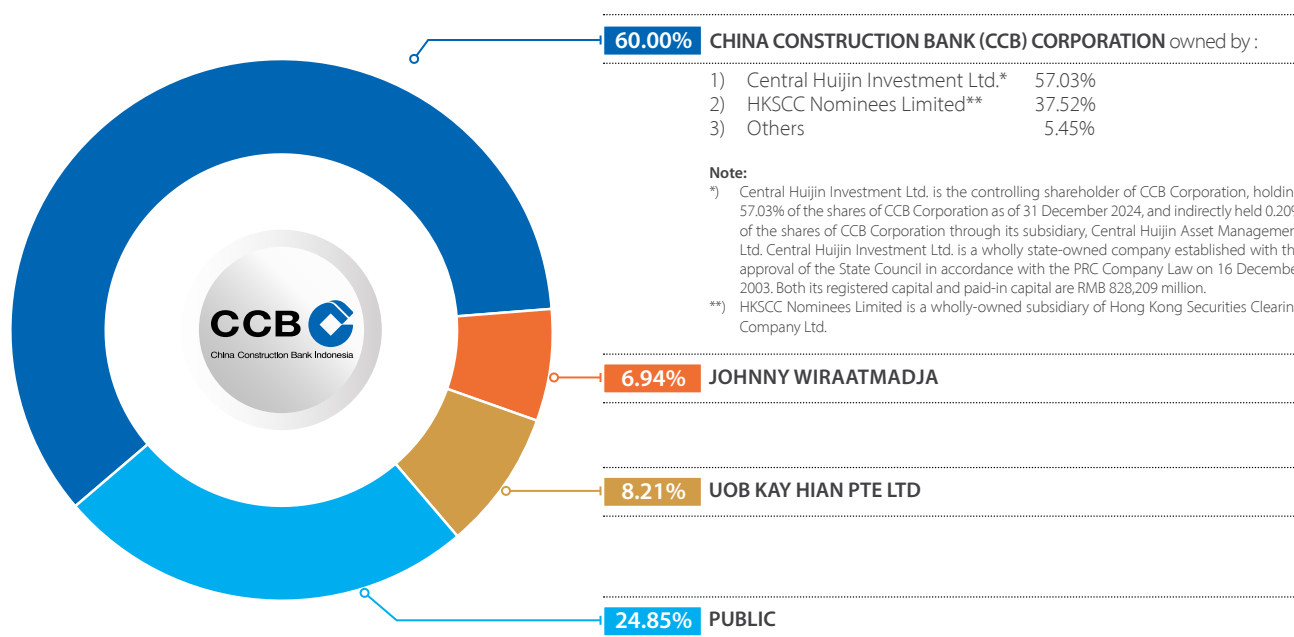
CCB Indonesia is a member of a number of associations, including:

1. National Commercial Banks Association (Perbanas)
2. Association of Indonesian Issuers (AEI)
3. Banking Compliance Director Communication Forum (FKDKP)
4. Indonesia Corporate Secretary Association (ICSA)
5. Indonesian Payment System Association (ASPI)
6. Indonesian Commodity Futures Trading Association (ASPEBTINDO)
7. Alternative Institutions for Settlement of Financial Services Sector Disputes (LAPS SJK)
8. Chinese Chamber of Commerce
9. Association Cambiste International - Financial Markets Association Indonesia (ACI FMA Indonesia)
10. Banking Operations Director Communication Forum (FKDOP)
11. Indonesian Money Market and Foreign Exchange Market Association (APUVINDO)



# Shareholders' Information

## Composition of Shareholders



## Share Ownership Composition of CCB Indonesia

No.	Shareholders' Name	1 January 2024		31 December 2024	
		Number of Shares	Percentage	Number of Shares	Percentage
1.	China Construction Bank Corporation	22,751,563,707	60.00%	22,751,563,707	60.00%
2.	Johnny Wiraatmadja	2,631,113,705	6.94%	2,631,113,705	6.94%
3.	UOB Kay Hian Pte. Ltd.	3,112,882,656	8.21%	3,112,832,456	8.21%
4.	Public	9,424,170,446	24.85%	9,424,220,646	24.85%
<b>Total Shares</b>		<b>37,919,730,514</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>37,919,730,514</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## Brief Description of Shareholders

### China Construction Bank Corporation

China Construction Bank (CCB) Corporation, headquartered in Beijing, is a leading large-scale commercial bank in China. Its predecessor, People's Construction Bank of China, was established in October 1954. It was listed on Hong Kong Stock Exchange in October 2005 (stock code: 939) and Shanghai Stock Exchange in September 2007 (stock code: 601939). At the end of 2024, CCB Corporation's market capitalisation was approximate US\$ 212,427 million, ranking sixth among all listed banks in the world. CCB Corporation ranks second in "Top 1000 World Banks Ranking" in 2024 by *The Banker magazine* and second in the "Top 500 Banking Brands" by Brand Finance.

CCB Corporation provides customers with comprehensive financial services, including corporate finance business, personal finance business, treasury and asset management business and others, serving 771 million personal customers and 11.68 million corporate customers. Moreover, CCB Corporation has subsidiaries in various sectors, including fund management, financial leasing, trust, insurance, futures, pension and investment banking. At the end of 2024, CCB Group had 376,847 staff members and 14,750 operating entities.

## Shareholders' Information

CCB Group fully recognises the political significance of financial work and its importance to the interest of the people, and conscientiously upholds these principles in practice. It enhances high-quality financial services for major national strategies, key areas and weak links, makes significant efforts in the "Five Priorities", i.e., technology finance, green finance, inclusive finance, pension finance and digital finance, actively supports the development of new quality productive forces, effectively serves the real economy, and assists in high-standard opening up and coordinated regional development. CCB Group remains steadfast in its core responsibilities and primary businesses focus, continuously enhances its "Three Capabilities" in serving national construction, preventing financial risks, and participating in international competition, proactively

integrates into the broader framework of further deepening reform comprehensively and unswervingly promotes high-quality development.

## Johnny Wiraatmadja

Mr Johnny Wiraatmadja, Indonesian citizen, 71 years old, is an entrepreneur and has experience in the banking sector since 1979, domiciled in Jakarta.

He was appointed as Director of Treasury at PT Bank Panin, Tbk from 1991 to 2007. Furthermore, from 2007 until now, he serves as Commissioner at PT Bank Panin, Tbk.

## Share Ownership of the Company (Direct and Indirect)

## Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

1 January 2024				31 December 2024			
No	Name	Position	Number of Shares	No	Name	Position	Number of Shares
<b>Board of Commissioners</b>				<b>Board of Commissioners</b>			
1.	Sun Jianzheng	President Commissioner	-	1.	Guo Meijun	Commissioner	-
2.	Qi Jiangong	Commissioner	-	2.	Mohamad Hasan	Commissioner (independent)	-
3.	Mohamad Hasan	Commissioner (independent)	-	3.	Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo	Commissioner (independent)	-
4.	Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo	Commissioner (independent)	-				-
<b>Board of Directors</b>				<b>Board of Directors</b>			
1.	You Wennan	President Director	667,964 (<1%)	1.	Zhu Yong	Director	681,162 (<1%)
2.	Zhu Yong	Director	333,636 (<1%)	2.	Setiawati Samahita	Director	3,422,310 (<1%)
3.	Setiawati Samahita	Director	2,316,097 (<1%)	3.	Junianto	Director	1,588,382 (<1%)
4.	Junianto	Director	1,062,958 (<1%)	4.	Agresius Robajanto Kadiaman	Compliance Director	1,458,831 (<1%)
5.	Chandra Nangkok Tua Siagian	Director	938,386 (<1%)				
6.	Agresius Robajanto Kadiaman	Compliance Director	764,687 (<1%)				

**Note:**

All members of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors have no indirect ownership of CCB Indonesia shares during 2024 period.

## Shareholders' Information

## Number of Shareholders and Percentage Based on Classification as of 31 December 2024

Shareholder Category		Number of Shareholders	Number of Shares	Percentage
<b>Domestic Investor</b>				
1.	Broker	13	2,988,804	0.01%
2.	Individual - Domestic	10,340	6,312,633,778	16.65%
3.	Individual Foreign KITAS - NPWP	10	5,321,258	0.01%
4.	Insurance NPWP	3	1,723,775,428	4.55%
5.	Pension Fund	2	14,700,000	0.04%
6.	Limited company NPWP	27	2,240,359,430	5.91%
7.	Foundation NPWP	3	203,200	0.00%
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>10,398</b>	<b>10,299,981,898</b>	<b>27.16%</b>
<b>Foreign Investor</b>				
8.	Individual - Foreign	15	5,760,469	0.02%
9.	Institution - Foreign	30	27,613,988,147	72.82%
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>45</b>	<b>27,619,748,616</b>	<b>72.84%</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,443</b>	<b>37,919,730,514</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## Shareholders ≥ 5%

No	Shareholders' Name	1 January 2024		31 December 2024	
		Number of Shares	Percentage	Number of Shares	Percentage
1	China Construction Bank Corporation	22,751,563,707	60.00%	22,751,563,707	60.00%
2	Johnny Wiraatmadja	2,631,113,705	6.94%	2,631,113,705	6.94%
3	UOB Kay Hian Pte. Ltd.	3,112,882,656	8.21%	3,112,832,456	8.21%
<b>Total Shares</b>		<b>28,495,560,068</b>	<b>75.15%</b>	<b>28,495,509,868</b>	<b>75.15%</b>

## Shareholders &lt; 5% Based on Classification

Shareholder Category		1 January 2024			31 December 2024		
		Number of Shareholders	Number of Shares	Percentage	Number of Shareholders	Number of Shares	Percentage
Domestic Investor							
1.	Broker	14	10,267,572	0.03%	13	2,988,804	0.01%
2.	Individual - Domestic	11,032	3,676,582,363	9.70%	10,339	3,681,520,073	9.71%
3.	Individual Foreign KITAS - NPWP	12	3,096,600	0.01%	10	5,321,258	0.01%
4.	Insurance NPWP	3	1,723,775,428	4.55%	3	1,723,775,428	4.55%
5.	Pension Fund	2	14,700,000	0.04%	2	14,700,000	0.04%
6.	Limited company NPWP	28	2,245,232,330	5.92%	27	2,240,359,430	5.91%
7.	Foundation NPWP	2	203,100	0.00%	3	203,200	0.00%
Sub Total		11,093	7,673,857,393	20.24%	10,397	7,668,868,193	20.22%
Foreign Investor							
8.	Individual - Foreign	16	6,084,269	0.02%	15	5,760,469	0.02%
9.	Institution - Foreign	29	1,744,228,784	4.60%	28	1,749,591,984	4.61%
Sub Total		45	1,750,313,053	4.62%	43	1,755,352,453	4.63%
Total		11,138	9,424,170,446	24.85%	10,440	9,424,220,646	24.85%



# Company Group Structure, Subsidiaries and Associated Entities

## Company Group Structure

### Subsidiaries and/or Associated Entities

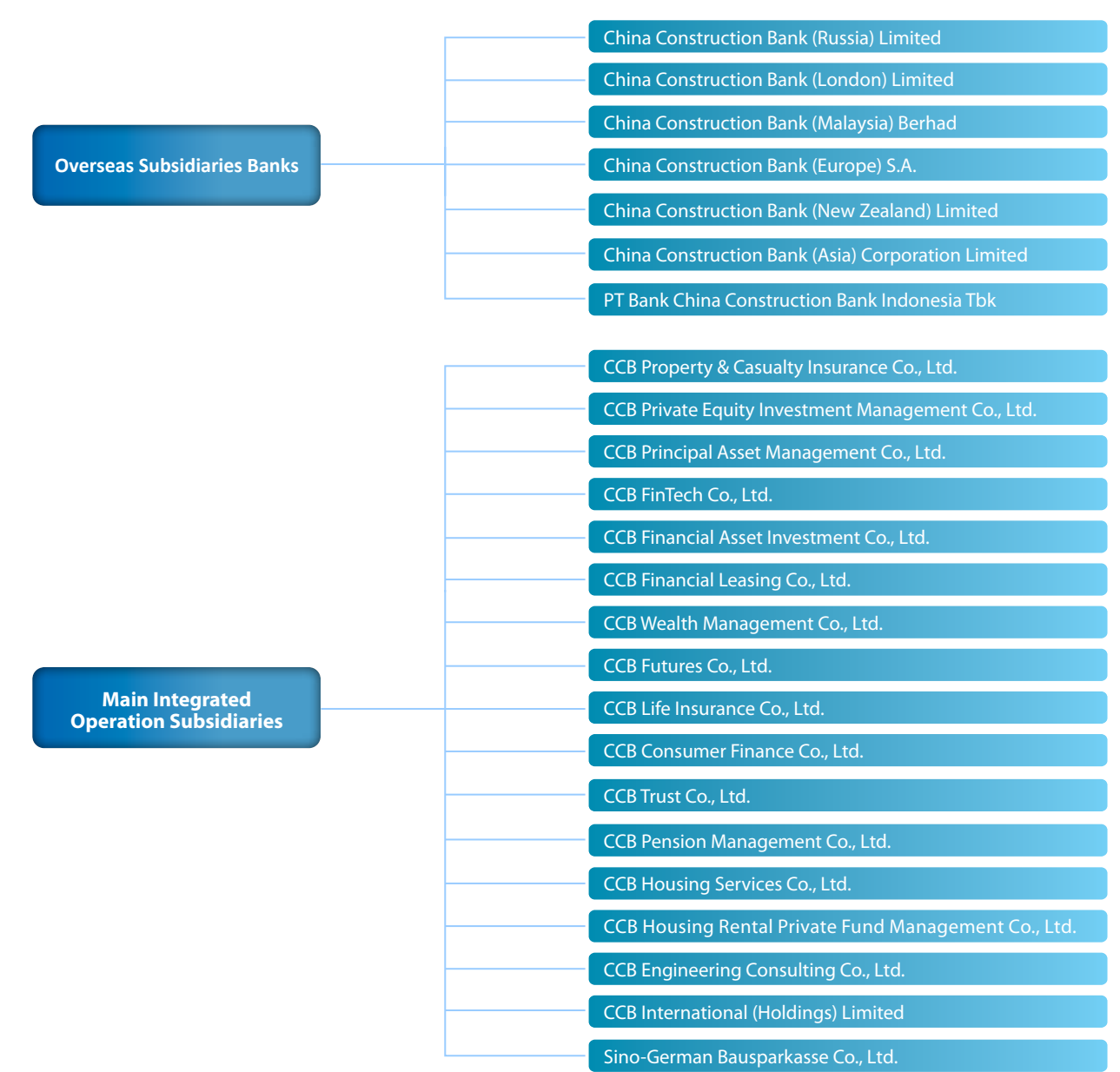
As of 31 December 2024, PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk has no subsidiaries or associated entities.

### Other Information

As of 31 December 2024, there has been no transactions between bank and related parties in business groups in the financial sector; there has been no transactions with related parties conducted by every entity in the business group in the financial sector; there has

been no provision of funds, commitments or other facilities which may be equalized by any entity situated in business group with Bank to debtor and / or parties that have obtained the provision of funds from Bank.

## Structure of Subsidiaries of CCB Corporation



# Capital and Risk Management - Parent Entity

## Capital Management

The Group adhered to a robust and prudent capital management strategy, stressing both internal capital accumulation and external replenishment. It strengthened the constraint and guidance role of capital, continued to promote the transformation towards more intensive use of capital, and enhanced the efficiency of capital utilisation. It maintained adequate capital and an optimal capital structure, providing a solid foundation for serving the high-quality development of the real economy.

In 2024, The Group actively ensured the smooth transition and high-quality implementation of the new capital rules. It steadily and orderly carried out external capital replenishment, and continued to strengthen capital strength while maintaining a sound capital structure. It continued to improve the regulatory capital constraint and transmission mechanism, established a comprehensive capital planning management system covering the entire group, and steadily pushed forward refined capital management. During the reporting period, it saw solid performance in various capital indicators. Driven by factors such as retained earnings of RMB 178,805 million after deducting dividends, the issuance of Tier 2 capital bonds of RMB 135 billion, the conversion of measurement rules upon implementation of the new capital rules, and reinforced intensive capital management, the Group's capital adequacy ratios rose at all levels as compared to the end of 2023, and remained at a sound and reasonable level.

## Capital Adequacy Ratio

According to regulatory requirements, the Group calculates and discloses capital adequacy ratios in accordance with the Rules on Capital Management of Commercial Banks from 1 January 2024. The scope of calculation includes all the domestic and overseas branches and sub-branches, and financial subsidiaries (excluding insurance companies). Based on the approval for the implementation of the advanced capital measurement approach in 2014, the former CBIRC granted approval for the Group to expand the implementation scope of the approach in April 2020. Pursuant to the regulatory requirements, the Group calculates capital adequacy ratios with both the advanced approach and other approaches for capital measurement, and complies with the relevant requirements for capital floors.

The Group steadily carried out external capital replenishment, continued to deepen the transformation towards more intensive use of capital and refined management, and advanced the high-quality implementation of the new capital rules. At the end of 2024, the Group's capital adequacy ratio, Tier 1 ratio and Common Equity Tier 1 ratio, which were calculated in accordance with the Rules on Capital Management of Commercial Banks, were 19.69%, 15.21% and 14.48%, respectively, all in compliance with the regulatory requirements.

## Risk Management

The Group has been committed to the concept of comprehensive risk management. It continues to improve its comprehensive, proactive, intelligent and modern risk management system, promotes its integrated risk management and control and unified credit risk management, and strengthens risk governance of overseas operations, subsidiaries and grass-roots institutions. It steadily elevates its ability to prevent financial risks and ensures that various risks are under overall control.

In 2024, the Group beefed up its efforts in **"comprehensive risk management"**. It dug into the overall and key issues of improving the risk internal control system, and optimised checks and balances and coordination mechanism of "three lines of defence". It improved the corporate comprehensive financing management system, promoted the building of a unified credit management system for personal customers, and enhanced emerging risk management. The Group bolstered **"proactive risk management"**. It strengthened cross-cycle management of asset quality, intensified risk prevention and mitigation in key areas, upgraded its significant risks reporting system, implemented the "One Policy for One Subsidiary" management for subsidiaries, and continued to carry out comprehensive risk monitoring, risk profiling and risk warning of overseas operations. The Group also reinforced **"intelligent risk management"**. Leveraging on technologies such as big data and AI, it expedited its development of projects such as enterprise-level risk management platform, propelled the integration of digital risk control tools into its business processes, and advanced risk information sharing. The Group also updated its recovery and resolution plans on an annual basis, and made continuous improvements in areas such as total loss-absorbing capacity ("TLAC"), large exposures, and effective risk data aggregation and risk reporting, so as to meet the additional regulatory requirements for systemically important banks.

## Credit Risk Management

The Group stayed committed to proactive management and control of credit risk, and effectively promote resolution of risks in key areas. As such, the overall credit risk maintained stable and controllable in 2024.

The Group deepened its integrated credit risk management. It continued to press ahead with the adjustment of composition of credit assets, and focused on the "Five Priorities" and key areas of the real economy to enhance its capability to provide high-quality financial services for major strategies, key areas and weak links. It increased its efforts in whole-process management and control of credit risks, and elevated the efficiency of risk control over key processes. It bolstered risk prevention and resolution for key areas, forming an all-encompassing matrix-style risk management mechanism. It upgraded its unified credit risk monitoring mechanism, adhered to the "customer-centred" concept in coordinated

## Capital and Risk Management - Parent Entity

management, and enhanced collaborative risk prevention and control between the parent bank and subsidiaries. The Group implemented the Rules on Risk Classification of Financial Assets of Commercial Banks. It took full consideration of the substantive risks, conducted risk classification management in a strict and accurate manner in line with the three step procedure of "initial classification, identification and approval", and the asset quality remained stable. It adhered to the high-quality implementation of ECL method, timely made adequate provisions, and maintained strong risk mitigation capacity.

The Group enhanced its risk measurement capabilities. It rolled out an evaluation tool specially for sci-tech enterprises and an upgraded customer rating model across the bank to support the rapid development of technology finance; it promoted the building of the ESG evaluation system for corporate customers to support the high-quality development of green finance; it optimised the rating model for small business customers, and reinforced its risk control of non-retail inclusive finance customers in a forward-looking manner, to support the steady development of inclusive finance. The Group pressed ahead with the building of the online business risk scanning and detection (RSD) system, empowered branches to develop, launch, transplant and reuse regional differentiated characteristic rules, and bolstered proactive risk control. It continued to improve the application of scorecard tool in the retail business segment, covering Quick Loan for Small and Micro Businesses, Yunong Quick Loan, qualified revolving retail loan, and special instalment services, and put customer risk assessment in place.

## Liquidity Risk Management

The Board reviews and approves liquidity risk strategy and risk appetite, and assumes the ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management. Senior management carries out liquidity risk strategy set by the Board and organises the implementation of liquidity risk management activities. The board of supervisors supervises and evaluates the performance of the Board and senior management in liquidity risk management. Asset & Liability Management Department leads the Group's liquidity risk management and performs various duties in liquidity risk management together with business management departments and branches. Each subsidiary assumes the primary responsibility for its own liquidity risk management.

The Group adheres to a liquidity risk management strategy featuring prudence, decentralisation, coordination and diversification. The objective for liquidity risk management is to establish and improve a liquidity risk management system that can fully identify, accurately measure, continuously monitor, and effectively control liquidity risk, effectively balance the return on and security of funds, and safeguard the steady operation across the bank. In light of regulatory requirements, external macro environment, and its business development, the Group formulates approaches for liquidity risk identification, measurement

and monitoring, sets out risk limit management criteria, carries out daily liquidity management, periodically conducts stress testing at the group level, and reviews and assesses contingency plans.

In 2024, the Group adhered to the principle of robustness and prudence, responded to changes in internal and external fund situation in a forward-looking manner, carefully arranged the total amount and structure of funding sources and utilisation, and optimised the allocation of assets and liabilities. It gave full play to the buffering role of liquidity reserve, improved its financing strategies, and elevated the diversification and stability of financing sources. It continued to advance the iteration of liquidity management system, and improved the autonomy, intelligence and timeliness of IT systems. In addition, it also proactively fulfilled its obligations as a major state-owned bank, and played its roles as a market "stabiliser" and a policy "transmitter".

## Market Risk Management

In 2024, the Group continued to reinforce its market risk management. It formulated the annual risk policy and limit plan for investment and trading business, and improved the limit management mechanism. It developed detailed rules of new product risk assessment for the financial market business and financial institutional business, and rolled out a new product risk assessment system, enabling online operation of the risk assessment process. It optimised the system for debenture investment eligibility, approval and list management, and conducted special stress testing on bonds in a targeted manner. The Group enhanced digital monitoring and risk screening for trading business, launched on-site investigation on derivatives business in key branches, and refined risk management mechanism of financial institutional business and asset management business. It also optimised the new standardised approach for market risk and the counterparty credit risk measurement module, and completed the building of relevant systems of measurement and rules.

## Operational Risk Management

In 2024, the Group actively benchmarked itself against regulatory requirements such as Basel III, the *Rules on Capital Management of Commercial Banks*, and the *Rules on Operational Risk Management of Banking and Insurance Institutions* and effectively enhanced its operational risk management.

The Group revised its policies on operational risk management, improved the top-level design, and further promoted the application of risk management tools such as operational risk loss data, key risk indicators and operational risk self-assessment. It further polished up its management mechanism such as operational risk reporting, and promoted regulatory assessment and validation related work pursuant to new standardised approach for operational risk in an orderly manner, so as to comprehensively enhance refined management. It continued to strengthen business continuity



## Capital and Risk Management - Parent Entity

management, improved rules and regulations, focused on developing emergency plans and organizing emergency drills, consolidated management foundation, so as to enhance operational resilience.

The Group continued to improve its staff behaviour management system, so as to promote staff compliance and standardised operations. It established and improved its staff behaviour management framework, clarified the code of conduct for employees, and conducted inspections of abnormal behaviours. It cared for its employees and guided them to correctly develop and practise the compliance concept. In 2024, the Bank organised audits on risk prevention and control of criminal cases and dynamic audits on key operational risk items related to employees, with focuses on risk prevention and control of criminal cases, staff behaviour management and noncompliance.

### Reputational Risk Management

In 2024, the Group adhered to the forward-looking, comprehensive, proactive and effective principle of reputational risk management, strengthened source management of reputational risk, deployed risk screening on a regular basis, and prevented and mitigated potential risks with emergency plans. It strengthened the working mechanism for emergency response and joint resolution, and continued to enhance its capability in joint resolution of negative news coverage. During the reporting period, no significant reputational incidents occurred, effectively safeguarding the Group's good corporate image and reputation.

### Country Risk Management

In strict compliance with regulatory requirements, the Group incorporates country risk management into comprehensive risk management system. The Board assumes the ultimate responsibility for monitoring the effectiveness of country risk management, and senior management carries out country risk management policies approved by the Board. The Group manages country risk by applying tools including evaluation and rating, risk limit, data aggregate, stress testing, monitoring and early alert, and emergency responses.

In 2024, the Group continued to optimise its country risk management in line with the needs of business development to address global economic challenges. It optimised the country risk management system, reviewed country risk ratings, and carried out country risk assessment. It closely monitored country risk exposure, conducted country risk stress testing, and strengthened country risk early warning and emergency response mechanism. The Group's country risk exposure was mainly concentrated in countries or regions with low or relatively low country risk, and the overall country risk was maintained at a reasonable level.

### IT Risk Management

In 2024, the Group continued to strengthen IT risk management to effectively safeguard the high-quality development of FinTech. It continued to improve its IT risk management system, and upgraded its management framework and whole-process management requirements. The Group continued to perform IT risk identification, assessment, monitoring, reporting, control and mitigation, and promoted early detection, early warning, early exposure and early resolution of IT risks. The Group attached great importance to cybersecurity, improved its cybersecurity risk monitoring system, conducted all-round, full-chain and real-time monitoring, actively responded to cyberattacks, and effectively addressed cybersecurity risks such as ransomware and data leakage, seeing no cybersecurity incidents throughout the year. It continued to reinforce the management of information technology outsourcing, conducted in-depth supervision and inspection of third-party service providers, and strengthened risk management and control of IT outsourcing. No IT risk incidents caused by third-party outsourcing and cooperation occurred during the year. It strengthened IT assurance and evaluation, engaged professional accounting firms to conduct audit and assurance on IT control measures adopted by the head office towards overseas entities, and engaged qualified professional institutions to conduct cybersecurity classified protection evaluation as well as security assessment of cryptography application for systems at or above Grade III of cybersecurity classified protection. During the reporting period, the relevant IT risk indicators of the Group met regulatory requirements and risk appetite requirements, with risks basically under control.

### Strategic Risk Management

In 2024, under the leadership of the Board and senior management, the Group established a mechanism for formulating and implementing its strategic plan, improved the rules and systems for strategic planning and strategic risk management, and continued to improve the strategic risk management framework. It optimised the governance structure and division of responsibilities for strategic risk management, closely tracked external economic and financial environment, and enhanced strategic risk identification and assessment. The Group's strategic risk remained under control during the reporting period.

### Emerging Risk Management

As emerging risks, such as model risk, data risk, fraud risk, ESG risk, and new product risk, continued to emerge and evolve rapidly in the wake of acceleration of digital transformation and rapid development of FinTech in recent years, the Group continued to bolster its identification and assessment of emerging risks, and formulated targeted prevention and control measures.

## Capital and Risk Management - Parent Entity

## Consolidated Management of CCB Corporation Group

In 2024, the Group continued to enhance consolidated management, reinforced various aspects of the Group's consolidated management, including corporate governance, risk management and capital management, and prevented cross-border and cross-industry business risks, and promoted the high-quality development of subsidiaries.

The Group promoted the integrated management at the group level, and strengthened business integration of the parent bank and subsidiaries on the basis of incorporating subsidiaries into the Group's business segment operation and management system. It continued to streamline equity hierarchy of the Group, and improved see through management ability of subsidiaries at all

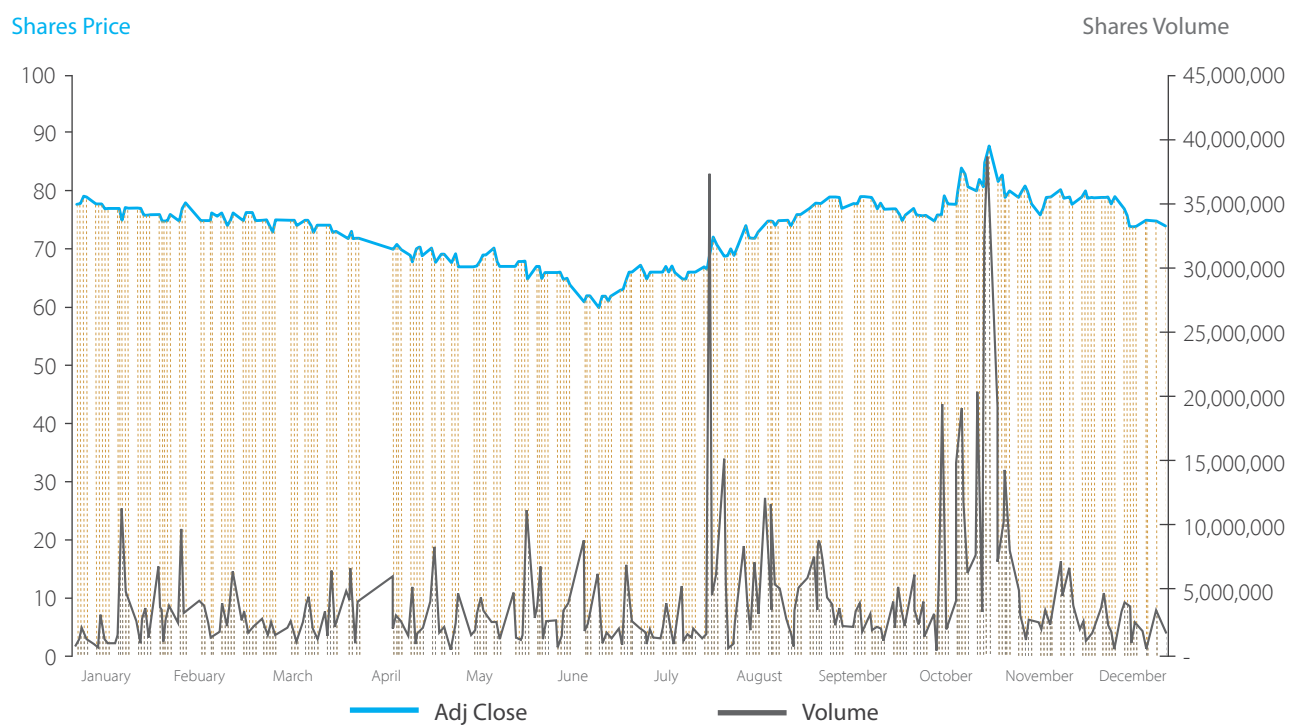
levels. It intensified comprehensive risk management of subsidiaries, improved the transmission and implementation mechanism of its unified risk appetite, and advanced unified credit risk management across the Group. It continued to press ahead with the implementation of the "customer-centred" comprehensive financing management mechanism to strengthen integrated and collaborative risk control. It enhanced monitoring and management of capital adequacy of subsidiaries to push the subsidiaries to constantly meet industry regulatory requirements on capital indicators and maintain a reasonable buffer. The Group enhanced its data governance and application capabilities, and promoted subsidiaries to improve their data governance systems, enhance the informatisation level, and elevate the quality and efficiency of data reporting. It continued to promote IT integration at the Group level, and strengthened support for sci-tech development at subsidiaries.



# Shares Highlights



## Graph of Shares Price and Volume of CCB Indonesia (MCOR) throughout 2024





## Shares Highlights

## Shares Price Throughout 2024

Period	Highest Price (in IDR)	Lowest Price (in IDR)	Closing Price (in IDR)	Total Transaction Volume
January	79	75	75	2,494,132
February	80	73	76	3,336,072
March	76	72	73	2,430,367
April	74	67	68	3,505,450
May	70	65	65	2,798,689
June	68	53	62	2,969,694
July	78	62	69	3,646,365
August	78	65	76	4,990,664
September	80	74	77	3,491,340
October	87	75	85	8,055,741
November	91	75	78	7,230,085
December	81	73	74	2,252,384

Shares Price (in IDR)	2024				2023			
	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing Price	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing Price
First Quarter	78	80	72	73	81	89	68	69
Second Quarter	73	74	53	62	69	79	67	73
Third Quarter	63	80	62	77	73	89	73	84
Fourth Quarter	77	91	73	74	84	87	74	78

Shares Volume	2024		2023	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
First Quarter	11,152,400	407,600	35,121,700	337,800
Second Quarter	11,061,200	322,400	32,080,000	478,800
Third Quarter	37,328,400	521,100	53,853,400	961,700
Fourth Quarter	38,180,600	263,000	25,059,900	546,400

Shares Performance (in IDR)	2024	2023	Market Capitalization (in IDR)	2024	2023
Highest Price	91	89	First Quarter	2,740,458,924,257	2,590,296,791,421
Lowest Price	53	67	Second Quarter	2,327,513,058,958	2,740,458,924,257
Price at the end of the year	74	78	Third Quarter	2,890,621,057,093	3,153,404,789,556
Earnings Per Share	7.79	6.36	Fourth Quarter	2,777,999,457,466	2,928,161,590,302

Shares Ownership as of December 2024	Number of Shareholders	Number of shares	Ownership Portion
<b>Local</b>	<b>10,398</b>	<b>10,299,981,898</b>	<b>27.16%</b>
Local Individual	10,350	6,317,955,036	16.66%
Local Institution	48	3,982,026,862	10.50%
<b>Foreign</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>27,619,748,616</b>	<b>72.84%</b>
Foreign Individual	15	5,760,469	0.02%
Foreign Institution	30	27,613,988,147	72.82%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,443</b>	<b>37,919,730,514</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## Shares Highlights

## Capital Structure

Description	Nominal value of IDR100 per share	
	Number of shares	Nominal Amount
Authorized capital	60,000,000,000	IDR 6,000,000,000,000
Total Issued and Paid-Up Capital	37,919,730,514	IDR 3,791,973,051,400
Number of Shares in Portepel	22,080,269,486	IDR 2,208,026,948,600

## Chronology of Shares Listing

Recording Date	Description/Corporate Actions	Additional New Shares	Paid-Up Shares Capital	Shares Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange	Nominal Value (IDR)
16 April 2007	Capital prior to Initial Public Offering (IPO)	-	1,429,245,170	-	100
3 July 2007	Initial Public Offering (IPO)	300,000,000	1,729,245,170	1,711,952,718	100
8 January 2008	Merger (Shares Conversion of PT Bank Multicor, Tbk into PT Bank Windu Kentjana International, Tbk)	1,013,000,000	2,742,245,170	2,714,802,718	100
July 2010	Limited Public Offering I to the Company's Shareholders on the issuance of Pre-emptive Rights (HMETD) to the Shareholders with offering price amounting to IDR 200 per share.	1,014,630,713	3,756,875,883	3,719,307,123	100
July 2012	Limited Public Offering II to the Company's Shareholders on the issuance of Pre-emptive Rights (HMETD) to the Shareholders with offering price amounting to IDR 200 per share along with the issuance of Series I Warrant	525,962,624	4,282,838,507	4,240,010,121	100
July - November 2013	Conversion of 5,283 Series I Warrant into Shares	5,283	4,282,843,790	4,240,015,404	100
December 2013	Limited Public Offering III to the Company's Shareholders on the issuance of Pre-emptive Rights (HMETD) to the Shareholders with offering price amounting to IDR 125 per share along with the issuance of Series II Warrant	1,627,480,640	5,910,324,430	5,851,221,186	100
May - December 2014	Conversion of 570,000 Series I Warrant into Shares	570,000	5,910,894,430	5,851,791,186	100
January - December 2015	Conversion of 587,404,171 Series I Warrant and 37,987,934 Series II Warrant into Shares	625,392,105	6,536,286,535	6,460,737,221	100
January - July 2016	Conversion of 11,453,773 Series II Warrant into Shares	11,453,773	6,547,740,308	6,482,262,901	100
25 July 2016	Limited Public Offering IV to the Company's Shareholders on the issuance of Pre-emptive Rights (HMETD) to the Shareholders with offering price amounting to IDR 100 per share	10,083,519,837	16,631,260,145	16,456,934,930	100
September - December 2016	Conversion of 200,606 Series II Warrant into Shares	200,606	16,631,460,751	16,366,239,742	100
2020	Limited Public Offering V to the Company's Shareholders on the issuance of Pre-emptive Rights (HMETD) to the Shareholders with offering price amounting to IDR 150 per share	21,288,269,763	37,919,730,514	37,540,533,209	100
2024	During 2024 there was no addition of new shares	-	37,919,730,514	37,540,533,209	100

# Financial Highlights

(in million IDR)

BALANCE SHEET	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total Assets	33,545,461	27,851,946	25,022,953	26,194,548	25,235,573	18,893,684
Loans	23,463,801	19,359,978	16,687,285	13,772,663	14,729,081	13,858,412
Securities	6,815,620	4,506,619	893,950	1,108,110	1,174,538	1,699,912
Placement with Other Banks	241,425	44,999	279,436	659,148	256,464	-
Customer Funds	23,357,473	19,986,812	17,946,578	19,274,009	18,452,403	12,861,778
Deposits from Other Banks	844,674	324,650	68,011	74,122	40,012	1,593,888
Equity	6,841,796	6,540,557	6,199,237	6,081,204	6,016,716	2,794,858
Liabilities	26,703,665	21,311,389	18,823,716	20,113,344	19,218,857	16,098,826

(in million IDR)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Interest Income	2,141,940	1,690,178	1,322,606	1,248,020	1,282,612	1,298,866
Net Interest Income	995,810	956,879	803,954	720,832	562,357	559,891
Other Operating Income	90,676	43,494	68,965	64,092	64,328	70,192
Other Operating Expenses	554,024	543,791	529,401	500,920	514,337	493,623
Operating Income	375,542	302,702	170,654	108,928	57,056	114,488
Non-Operating Income (Expenses)	6,747	7,099	5,088	(4,914)	6,647	(2,152)
Income Before Tax	382,289	309,801	175,742	104,014	63,703	112,336
Net Income (Loss)	295,402	241,291	135,959	79,392	49,979	78,967
Income Attributable to Owners of the Company	295,402	241,291	135,959	79,392	49,979	78,967
Income Attributable to Non-Controlling Interests						
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	301,239	341,320	118,032	64,487	85,541	278,700
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Owners of the Company	301,239	341,320	118,032	64,487	85,541	278,700
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Non-Controlling Interests						
Earnings per Share (in full Rupiah)	7.79	6.36	3.59	2.09	1.91	4.75

(in million IDR)

ASSETS QUALITY	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Earning Assets	32,286,342	26,671,589	23,905,067	24,813,815	23,823,521	16,257,504
Non-Earning Assets	207,885	215,913	233,616	232,837	247,766	245,592
Total Earning and Non-Earning Assets	32,494,227	26,887,502	24,138,683	25,046,652	24,071,287	16,503,096

## Financial Highlights

FINANCIAL RATIO (%)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
<b>Capital</b>						
CAR Credit Risk	32.78%	40.76%	35.57%	41.56%	38.60%	18.68%
CAR Credit and Market Risks	32.20%	39.76%	35.24%	41.20%	38.05%	18.60%
CAR Credit Market and Operational Risks	30.72%	37.45%	32.73%	37.96%	35.28%	17.40%
Fixed Assets to Capital Ratio	11.48%	12.88%	12.08%	15.75%	23.67%	35.71%
<b>Assets Quality</b>						
Non-Performing Earning and Non-Earning Assets to Total Earning and Non-Earning Assets	1.78%	2.21%	2.70%	3.33%	2.35%	2.61%
Non-Performing Earning Assets to Total Earning Assets	1.54%	2.09%	2.37%	2.44%	1.82%	2.09%
Allowance for Impairment Losses of Financial Assets to Earning Assets*	1.40%	1.93%	1.90%	1.19%	0.73%	0.80%
NPL Gross	2.12%	2.87%	3.40%	4.39%	2.94%	2.52%
NPL Net	0.82%	0.77%	0.93%	2.45%	1.92%	1.64%
<b>Profitability</b>						
ROA	1.22%	1.22%	0.69%	0.41%	0.29%	0.71%
ROE	4.78%	4.11%	2.40%	1.43%	1.27%	4.15%
NIM	3.50%	4.18%	3.54%	3.12%	2.82%	3.83%
BOPO	83.39%	82.76%	87.76%	92.75%	97.70%	91.49%
Profit/Loss To Income Ratio	12.98%	13.61%	9.63%	5.92%	3.64%	-
Cost to Income Ratio	53.95%	58.33%	61.59%	66.87%	89.93%	-
<b>Liquidity</b>						
LDR	100.46%	96.86%	92.98%	71.46%	79.82%	107.75%
<b>Compliance</b>						
Violation of Legal Lending Limit						
a. Related Party	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
b. Unrelated	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Exceedances of Legal Lending Limit						
a. Related Party	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
b. Unrelated	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Statutory Reserves Requirement in Rupiah	7.85%	8.83%	9.62%	5.61%	3.94%	0.00%
Statutory Reserves Requirement in Foreign Currency	4.14%	4.38%	4.58%	6.24%	5.91%	8.17%
Net Open Position	0.05%	0.17%	0.40%	0.11%	0.17%	0.64%
<b>Others</b>						
Liability to Equity Ratio	390.30%	325.83%	303.65%	330.75%	319.42%	576.02%
Liability to Assets Ratio	79.60%	76.52%	75.23%	76.78%	76.16%	85.21%





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# Significant Events



## 1. Grand Opening of PIK Gold Coast sub-branch office

CCB Indonesia held Grand Opening of PIK Gold Coast sub-branch office on 12 January 2024.

## 2. Annual Meeting of CCB Indonesia

CCB Indonesia held an Annual Meeting which was attended by Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, Division Heads, Regional Heads and Branch Managers throughout Indonesia on 1-2 February 2024 at Sahid Hotel, Jakarta.

## 3. Social Assistance for Jamrud Biru Foundation

CCB Indonesia provided social assistance for logistical needs at the Jamrud Biru Foundation which takes care of 140 people with mental disabilities in Bekasi on 28 February 2024.

## 4. GCG Award 2024

CCB Indonesia has received the Award "Indonesia Excellence Good Corporate Governance Awards 2024 - GCG Innovation for Better Implementation in Business Ethics and Sustainability" from "Warta Ekonomi" magazine on 5 March 2024 in Jakarta.

## 5. Social Assistance for Scavengers and Underprivileged Families

In the framework of the holy month of Ramadan, CCB Indonesia provided logistic assistance to scavengers and underprivileged families, including children who live in the shelter housing area of Jati Padang, Pasar Minggu, South Jakarta, through Green Indonesia Foundation, on 22 March 2024. Besides that, CCB Indonesia also provided school assistance by sponsoring to get School Diploma for the fostered children, so that they can continue school to a higher level, with the aim of getting a better life.

## 6. InfoBank - Digital Brand Award

CCB Indonesia has received the "Digital Brand Award - The Best Mortgage Loan Conventional Bank" award from Infobank magazine on 1 April 2024 in Jakarta.

## 7. Annual GMS in Hybrid Manner

CCB Indonesia held a hybrid Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGMS), with limited physical presence and also electronically by using the eASY.KSEI application for e-Proxy, e-Voting and GMS zoom display on 7 June 2024 at the head office of CCB Indonesia.





## Significant Events

**8. Top Bank Award 2024**

CCB Indonesia has received the "Top Bank Award 2024 for KBMI 2 category" from The Iconomic on 20 June 2024 in Jakarta.

**9. Social Visit to Brayat Pinuji Orphanage, Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta**

CCB Indonesia carried out a social visit by providing logistical assistance, especially basic necessities to the Brayat Pinuji Orphanage, Boro, Central Java which cares for 109 children from toddlers to teenagers on 24 July 2024.

**10. Sustainable Greening Program**

As a continuation of the planting of tree seedlings, within the framework of the Sustainable Greening program, especially in arid areas, CCB Indonesia also provided assistance for the care and watering of tree seedlings that have been planted during the dry season so that the seedlings grow strong, in Eramoko District, Sumberharjo Village, Sindukarto Village, Puloharjo Village, Wonogiri, Central Java.

**11. Social Visit to Bhakti Asih Multiple Disability Orphanage, Semarang**

CCB Indonesia conducted a social visit by providing logistical assistance and other needs to the Bhakti Asih Multiple Disability Orphanage, Semarang, Central Java, which cares for 38 children with multiple disabilities on 26 July 2024.

**12. Indonesia Best Bank 2024**

CCB Indonesia received "Indonesia Best Bank 2024" for Strategies Implementation through business development, category KBMI 2 Private Foreign Banks' from Warta Ekonomi magazine on 31 July 2024

**13. InfoBank Award - The Excellent Performance Bank in 2023 (KBMI 2)**

CCB Indonesia received "The Excellent Performance Bank in 2023 (KBMI 2)" Award from Infobank magazine on 29 August 2024.

**14. Best Performance Bank KBMI II Category**

CCB Indonesia received "Best Performance Bank KBMI II category" award from Bisnis Indonesia Daily on 18 September 2024.

**15. School Assistance for Baiturrahim Integrated Islamic Primary School**

CCB Indonesia provided school assistance in the form of computer equipment, school supplies, stationery, supplies for prayer, and others for Baiturrahim Integrated Islamic Elementary School in Bekasi on 19 September 2024.

**16. Social Visit to Mekar Lestari Orphanage**

CCB Indonesia carried out a social visit by providing logistical assistance and a number of computer equipment to Mekar Lestari Orphanage, which cares for 33 children from toddlers to teenagers on 20 September 2024.





## Significant Events



### 17. CCB Indonesia Support Education for Marginal and Underprivileged Children

CCB Indonesia supported education for 150 Marginal and Underprivileged children by providing literacy training, and donated a number of computer equipment and stationery to "Sahabat Anak Grogol" Foundation on 12 October 2024.

### 18. Social Visit to Fajar Baru Orphanage

CCB Indonesia conducted a social visit by providing logistical assistance and school needs to the Fajar Baru Orphanage which cares for a total of 128 school-age children in Mekar Sari, Depok City on 13 November 2024.

### 19. Financial Education Literacy for Santri, Banyumas, Central Java

CCB Indonesia conducted Financial Literacy for 400 students at Nurul Huda Islamic Boarding School, Banyumas, Central Java to improve their understanding and skills. This activity was supported by Financial Services Authority (OJK) Purwokerto and in collaboration with Yayasan Benih Baik Indonesia on 2 December 2024. This Financial Literacy activity includes training on personal financial management, business planning, and utilization of appropriate financial services as provisions to prepare for the future of the students.

### 20. Sustainable Greening Program "Green Harmony" Banyumas, Central Java

In order to support the reforestation program and preserve nature through tree planting, which will be able to absorb carbon to reduce the impact of climate change, CCB Indonesia has planted 500 durian trees in Karang Tengah, Banyumas, Purwokerto, Central Java for 500 heads of farming families in collaboration with Yayasan Benih Baik Indonesia on 3 December 2024.

### 21. Extraordinary GMS in Hybrid Manner

CCB Indonesia held a hybrid Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (EGMS), with limited physical presence and also electronically by using the eASY.KSEI application for e-Proxy, e-Voting and GMS zoom display on 20 December 2024 at the head office of CCB Indonesia.





# Strategic Policy



**The Bank's policy is directed at accelerating the development of the corporate banking business, especially infrastructure financing, and supporting the development of the SME sector, which is in line with the government program**

CCB Indonesia in short and medium term directs its strategic policy on business improvement, good corporate governance implementation, IT system development, process effectiveness and cost efficiency encouragement, and human capital professionalism and competence improvement. The direction of the Bank's policy is in line with the government program, in this case infrastructure financing and supporting the development of SME sector.

The forward-looking strategic direction is aimed at :

- Develop business prudently and conservatively in the corporate banking segment, along with the retail segment, namely commercial banking and small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs), as well as consumer banking, taking into account the harmony of economic, social and environmental interests.
- Ensure sufficient CAR and liquidity for business development onwards.
- Stay consistent in improving the implementation of good corporate governance (GCG) and improving the risk management system to a more advanced level.
- Optimizing existing offices, towards developing digital banking gradually.
- Improving the quality of human capital by increasing the scale of training programs and more diverse development opportunities.
- Strengthening IT system infrastructure to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and business capabilities of bank. Development and utilization of technology to manage risk, facilitate control, AML functions and anti-fraud, as well as product and service development.

# Report of Board of Commissioners



## Board of Commissioners deemed that Board of Directors and management had performed the measures of management in accordance with their roles, responsibilities and authorities properly during 2024

By expressing gratitude to God Almighty. On this occasion, Board of Commissioners hereby submits the Board of Commissioners' Report on the performance of CCB Indonesia in 2024.

According to the results of the supervision and evaluation, Board of Commissioners generally concluded that Board of Directors and management had performed management measures in accordance with their roles, responsibilities and authorities.

Board of Commissioners assessed the achievement of performance in 2024 as generally favorable in accordance with the Bank's Business Plan, especially in terms of profitability, loan quality, and maintaining liquidity position. Management has implemented prudential principles in carrying out business during 2024.

## Report of Board of Commissioners

The results of the Risk-Based Bank Rating in December 2024 by self-assessment obtained a composite rating with a value of "2", which reflects the Bank's generally sound condition, therefore it is considered capable of facing significant negative influences from changes in business conditions and other external factors, taking into account the assessment factors, namely risk profile, implementation of good corporate governance, profitability, and capital.

In order to support the Bank's business policies, which have been established in the implementation of the Bank's supervisory role, Board of Commissioners, assisted by Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, and Remuneration and Nomination Committee, continues to encourage the Bank's management in improving performance by enhancing the planning quality, internal control functions, evaluating the formulation and implementation of policies in the field of risk, as well as evaluating and providing input on remuneration and nomination policies to the Board of Directors.

During the 2024 period, there were changes to the composition of Board of Commissioners as follows:

Board of Commissioners	2024	2023
President Commissioner	-	Sun Jianzheng*
Commissioner	Guo Meijun***	Qi Jiangong**
Independent Commissioner	Mohamad Hasan	Mohamad Hasan
Independent Commissioner	Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo	Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo

\* Mr Sun Jianzheng has ended his tenure as President Commissioner effective 7 June 2024. The Company would like to express appreciation and gratitude for his services to the Company during his previous term as President Commissioner of the Company.

\*\* Mr Qi Jiangong has resigned from his position as President Commissioner effective 20 December 2024, previously Mr Qi Jiangong was appointed as President Commissioner at Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 7 June 2024 and effective 2 December 2024. The Company would like to express appreciation and gratitude for his services to the Company during his previous term as President Commissioner of the Company.

\*\*\* Ms Guo Meijun was appointed as Commissioner at Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 7 June 2024 and effective on 2 December 2024.

In accordance with the provisions, the number of members of Board of Commissioners of the Bank is not less than 3 (three) persons and does not exceed the number of members of Board of Directors. The members of Board of Commissioners consist of Independent Commissioners and Non-Independent Commissioners, with the composition of 50% of the members of Board of Commissioners is Independent Commissioners, as stipulated in the Code of Conduct of Board of Commissioners. The determination of the number of members of Board of Commissioners considers the condition and scale of the Bank.

Based on the Decree of Board of Directors No. 017/SK-DIR/KP-JKT/III/2024 dated 7 March 2024, the composition of Audit Committee is as follows:

**Chairman:**

Mohamad Hasan (Independent Commissioner)

**Members:**

1. Mohamad Hassan (Independent Party)
2. Mohammad Sumarsono (Independent Party)

Based on the Decree of Board of Directors No. 016/SK-DIR/KP-JKT/III/2024 dated 7 March 2024, the composition of Risk Monitoring Committee is as follows:

**Chairman:**

Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo (Independent Commissioner)

**Members:**

1. Mohammad Sumarsono (Independent Party)
2. Mulyadi

During 2024 there were no changes in the membership of Remuneration and Nomination Committee, with the composition as follows:

**Chairman:**

Muhamad Hasan (Independent Commissioner)

**Members:**

1. Qi Jiangong (Commissioner)
2. Irwan Bonto (Human Capital Division Head)

The membership and composition, as well as the independence of the members of all Committees under the supervision of Board of Commissioners have complied with the provisions of Financial Services Authority.

Board of Commissioners has a Board of Commissioners Charter (BOC Charter) that includes Work Ethics, Working Hours and Meetings, Duties and Responsibilities, Rights and Authorities, Working Relationships, Performance Appraisal and Evaluation.

Board of Commissioners also has Guidelines for Organizing Board of Commissioners Meetings, by referring to Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 dated 8 December 2014 regarding Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers or Public Companies, as well as Code of Conduct of Board of Commissioners, which includes regulating the Performance Assessment and Evaluation of the Board of Commissioners.

Board of Commissioners continuously monitors factors that affect the Bank's soundness, namely aspects of risk profile, implementation of good corporate governance, profitability, capital, as well as continues to encourage management to be consistent from strategy formulation to strategy implementation, including the targets set in the Bank's Business Plan can be achieved. Periodically, Board of Commissioners holds Board of Commissioners meetings, as well as Board of Commissioners meetings with Board of Directors in order to carry out the supervisory function of the Bank's business activities in accordance with the determined strategic plan. Every semester, Board of Commissioners submits the Business Plan Supervision Report to Financial Services Authority in accordance with the provisions. In general, the Bank has been able to comply with the provisions of Financial Services Authority and other regulatory authorities.

## Report of Board of Commissioners

In the view of Board of Commissioners, CCB Indonesia has implemented good corporate governance in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations, which is realized in:

- Implementation of duties and responsibilities of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors;
- Completeness and implementation of the duties of committees and work units that carry out the Bank's internal control function;
- Implementation of the functions of compliance, internal auditors, and external auditors;
- Implementation of risk management, including internal control system;
- Provision of funds to related parties and provision of large funds;
- Bank's strategic plan;
- Transparency of the Bank's financial and non-financial condition.

### Frequency and Method of Providing Advice from Board of Commissioners to Board of Directors

Board of Commissioners does not only play a supervisory role but also an active role in terms of providing advice. The advice provided by Board of Commissioners to Board of Directors is carried out both formally in meetings, as well as informally at every opportunity with all of the Board of Directors or with one of the Directors.

Board of Commissioners meetings in its implementation are categorized as formal meetings into 3 (three) types of meetings, namely:

1. Board of Commissioners meetings, namely internal meetings of Board of Commissioners which in 2024 have been held 6 (six) times, 5 (five) of which were attended by all members of Board of Commissioners, and were held virtually via teleconference and offline.
2. Board of Commissioners inviting the Board of Directors meetings, namely Board of Commissioners Meeting with Board of Directors were conducted virtually via teleconference and offline which has been held 3 (three) times in 2024.
3. Committee meetings under the supervision of Board of Commissioners, consisting of Audit Committee Meetings, Risk Monitoring Committee Meetings, and Remuneration and Nomination Committee Meetings which the Committee Meetings may also invite Directors or members of the Board of Directors if necessary.

The Bank has held an Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGMS) on 7 June 2024 on a hybrid manner, namely with limited physical presence and electronically using the eASY.KSEI application for e-Proxy, e-Voting and GMS zoom display at head office of CCB Indonesia. In addition, the Bank also held a hybrid Extraordinary GMS on 20 December 2024 at the head office of CCB Indonesia.

The Bank's financial performance showed consistent strengthening in various financial indicators, namely profitability, efficiency and asset quality. The following is a review of financial performance in 2024:

Profit After Tax in 2024 was IDR 295.40 billion, an increase of 22.42% compared to 2023 of IDR 241.29 billion, with an achievement of 100.23% of the business plan target.

Loan disbursement increased by 21.20% year on year from IDR 19.36 trillion as of 31 December 2023 to IDR 23.46 trillion as of 31 December 2024, with 105.39% achievement of the business plan. While Third Party Funds on a year on year basis increased by 16.86% from IDR 19.99 trillion to IDR 23.36 trillion as of 31 December 2024, or 103.30% of the business plan target. The Bank managed to improve the effectiveness of its intermediary function by optimizing the Loan to Deposits Ratio (LDR). As loans increased, total assets as of 31 December 2024 also increased by 20.44% year on year from IDR 27.85 trillion to IDR 33.55 trillion, or 109.49% of the business plan target.

In terms of equity, the Bank's equity increased from IDR 6.54 trillion as of December 2023, to IDR 6.84 trillion as of December 2024, which was better than the business plan target.

Achievement of profitability ratios, namely Return On Assets (ROA) and Return On Equity (ROE) as of 31 December 2024 were 1.22% and 4.78% respectively, compared to business plan targets of 1.28% and 4.79% respectively. Net Interest Margin (NIM) of 3.50% was also compared to the business plan of 3.69%. As of 31 December 2024, loan quality of gross NPL at 2.12% and net NPL at 0.82% were better than the targets of 2.67% and 0.87% respectively. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) as of 31 December 2024 reached 30.72% compared to the business plan projection of 31.59%.

Board of Commissioners assesses that the implementation of good corporate governance in CCB Indonesia has been carried out properly and sustainably, by maintaining the fulfilment of the principles of Good Corporate Governance in every business activity at all levels or levels of the organization is an important factor to gain the trust of stakeholders, including: shareholders/investors, customers, correspondent banks, government/regulators, employees, suppliers as well as the community in the work environment of CCB Indonesia, as the results of the Good Corporate Governance assessment also affect the assessment of the Risk-Based Bank Rating (RBBR).

In the context of implementing sustainability finance, CCB Indonesia carries out business activities in a responsible manner, by integrating environmental, social and governance aspects within the framework of sustainable finance, including by providing loans for environmentally sound business activities, namely to parties that have social and environmental concerns (green companies), and implementing sustainable greening programs, as well as financial literacy and inclusion programs. Thus, the business growth of CCB Indonesia will have a good impact on the preservation of the planet and the welfare of the community environment.





## Report of Board of Commissioners

Indonesia's economic growth remains consistently good amid the global economic slowdown and geopolitical uncertainty, based on data from Central Statistics Agency (BPS), overall economic growth in 2024 was recorded strong growth of 5.02% (yoy).

Indonesia's economic growth in 2025 is estimated at 5.2% and the inflation rate is maintained at around 2.5%, according to the 2025 Draft State Budget (RAPBN) set by the Indonesian government. On the other hand, banking in Indonesia is also showing optimism, with expected loan growth in 2025 between 9-11%.

For the financial projection in 2025, the increase in Loans is targeted at 15.21%, Third Party Funds are projected with the growth of 18.35% adjusted to LDR position of 97.79%, while Total Assets are projected to increase by 8.44%, if compared to the position at the end of 2024.

Projected financial ratios for 2025 includes various aspects, namely: asset quality with gross NPL ratio of 2.35%, net NPL of 1.18%; capitalization with CAR of 29.89%; liquidity with LDR of 97.79%;

efficiency with CIR of 51.74% and BOPO of 82.64%; and profitability with ROA of 1.24% and ROE of 5.05%.

Board of Commissioners assesses the Bank's good prospects in the future and the upcoming strategic policy measures prepared by Board of Directors through the Bank's Business Plan are good and realistic to the Bank's internal and external conditions. The business strategy has been reported to Board of Commissioners by Board of Directors, including business implementation plans based on prudential principles, adequate internal control systems, implementation of good corporate governance and comprehensive risk management.

In conclusion, on this occasion we would like to express our gratitude for the hard work of Board of Directors, and our appreciation to all shareholders, employees, customers, business partners, banking and capital market authorities, and other stakeholders for the trust and great support for CCB Indonesia.

May God Almighty always guide and protect all of us; thus, we can embrace the future optimistically.

## Board of Commissioners,

**Guo Meijun**  
Commissioner

**Mohamad Hasan**  
Independent Commissioner

**Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo**  
Independent Commissioner

# Report of Board of Directors



The Bank's financial performance in 2024 showed strong and consistent financial results. Net profit showed an increase of 22.42% y-o-y which was supported by an increase in lending of 21.20% y-o-y and also strengthening of various financial ratio indicators, especially profitability, efficiency and asset quality while still adhering to prudential principles with a strong liquidity and capital position

World economic growth was highlighted by the US economy growing stronger than forecast, supported by fiscal stimulus that improved domestic demand and increased investment in technology which encouraged productivity gains. In contrary, the economies of Europe, China, and Japan are still affected by declining consumer confidence and restrained productivity, while the economy of India is still restrained due to a limited manufacturing sector. Accordingly, 2025 world economic growth outlook is predicted to be higher than the previous projection to 3.2%.

Indonesia's economic growth remains strong amidst the global economic slowdown, based on data from Central Statistics Agency (BPS), overall economic growth in 2024 was recorded at strong growth of 5.02% (yoy).

Indonesia's economy remains resilient in 2024 due to domestic demand driven by consumption and investment. The recovery of the Indonesian economy continues amidst the dynamics of high global uncertainty.

## Report of Board of Directors

Indonesia's balance of payments (NPI) remains healthy, supporting external resilience. The trade balance surplus continued in December 2024 at 2.2 billion US dollars influenced by the strong export performance of Indonesia's main commodities.

Indonesia's foreign exchange reserves at the end of December 2024 were recorded to have increased to 155.7 billion US dollars, equivalent to financing 6.7 months of imports or 6.5 months of imports and servicing of Government external debt, and was above the international adequacy standard of around 3 months of imports. Rupiah exchange rate is manageable amidst high global uncertainty. Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation for 2024 is maintained within its target range of 2.5±1%, in line with December CPI inflation of 1.57% (yoy).

The role of loan/financing in 2024 remains strong in supporting economic growth. Loan growth in 2024 achieved 10.39% (yoy).

From the demand side, loan growth was influenced by the maintained interest in the distribution of bank loans, the continued reallocation of liquid tools to loans by banks, the availability of funding support from the growth of third party funds. On the supply side, loan growth was supported by maintained corporate business performance, amidst limited household consumption.

Source: Bank Indonesia

The Indonesian Government continues to take further policy measures needed to support the National Economic Recovery program by paying close attention to the dynamics of the global economy and financial markets and its impact on Indonesia's economic prospects from time to time to maintain macroeconomic and financial system stability, and accelerate national economic recovery. CCB Indonesia fully supports the implementation of the Government's programs in Asta Cita, including for food resilience, economic financing, and acceleration of economy and digital finance.

During 2024 the financial performance of CCB Indonesia showed a number of positive financial ratio indicators, especially the Bank's profitability, efficiency and asset quality performance. Profit After Tax in 2024 amounted to IDR 295.40 billion, an increase of 22.42% compared to 2023 of IDR 241.29 billion, with an achievement of 100.23% of the business plan target.

Loan disbursement increased by 21.20% year on year from IDR 19.36 trillion as of 31 December 2023 to IDR 23.46 trillion as of 31 December 2024, achieving 105.39% of the business plan. While Third Party Funds on a year on year basis increased by 16.86% from IDR 19.99 trillion to IDR 23.36 trillion as of 31 December 2024, or 103.30% of the business plan target. The Bank managed to improve the effectiveness of its intermediary function by optimizing the Loan to Deposits Ratio (LDR). Along with the increase in Loans, Total Assets as of 31 December 2024 also increased by 20.44% year on year from IDR 27.85 trillion to IDR 33.55 trillion, or 109.49% of the business plan target.

In terms of capital, the Bank's equity increased from IDR 6.54 trillion as of December 2023, to IDR 6.84 trillion as of December 2024, and improved from the business plan target.

Achievement of profitability ratios, namely Return On Assets (ROA) and Return On Equity (ROE) as of 31 December 2024 were 1.22% and 4.78% respectively compared to business plan targets of 1.28% and 4.79% respectively. Net Interest Margin (NIM) of 3.50% was also compared to the business plan of 3.69%. As of 31 December 2024, credit quality gross NPL of 2.12% and net NPL of 0.82% were better than the targets of 2.67% and 0.87% respectively. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) as of 31 December 2024 reached 30.72% compared to the projected business plan of 31.59%.

The challenges faced by CCB Indonesia during 2024 are mainly the level of competition in the banking industry which is still tight and competitive, both on the asset and liability side, including margin spreads. The Bank continues to set interest rates at competitive and reasonable levels.

By the end of 2024 CCB Indonesia has a network of 73 offices, consisting of 1 Head Office, 20 Branch Offices and 52 Sub-Branch Offices, spread across cities in Indonesia such as Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang, Solo, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, Denpasar Bali, Mataram Lombok, Palembang, Bandar Lampung, Batam, Pekanbaru, Pontianak, Makassar and Pangkal Pinang. In 2024, CCB Indonesia opened 1 (one) new office, KCP Melinda III Hospital in Bandung.

Board of Directors has a Code of Conduct (BOD Charter) that includes Work Ethics, Working Hours and Meetings, Duties and Responsibilities, Rights and Authorities, Working Relationships, Performance Appraisal and Evaluation.

During 2024 period, there were changes to the composition of the Board of Directors of CCB Indonesia as follows:

Board of Directors	2024	2023
President Director	Jiang Yongdong*	You Wennan*
Director	Zhu Yong	Zhu Yong
Director	- Chandra N.T. Siagian**	
Director	Junianto	Junianto
Director	Setiawati Samahita	Setiawati Samahita
Compliance Director	Agresius R. Kadiaman	Agresius R. Kadiaman

\* Mr You Wennan has resigned, effective as of 20 December 2024. The Company would like to express appreciation and gratitude for his services to the Company during his previous term as President Director of the Company. The position of President Director was replaced by Mr Jiang Yongdong through the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (EGMS) on 20 December 2024 and effective on 14 March 2025.

\*\* Mr Chandra N.T. Siagian passed away on 2 May 2024. The company would like to express its appreciation and gratitude for the services rendered by the Deceased during his tenure as Director of the Company.

Board of Directors has a Board of Directors' Meeting Guidelines, by referring to the relevant provisions of Financial Services Authority regarding Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers

## Report of Board of Directors

or Public Companies, as well as Code of Conduct of Board of Directors, which includes regulating the Policy of Board of Directors' performance assessment, as well as Performance Assessment and Evaluation of Board of Directors.

In 2024, Board of Directors held 85 (eighty-five) Board of Directors Meetings, which were generally conducted virtually, and held 4 (four) Meetings with the Board of Commissioners, therefore complied with the provisions.

The result of Risk Based Bank Rating in Semester II 2024 by self-assessment obtained a composite rating with a value of "2", which reflects the condition of the Bank is generally healthy, therefore it is considered capable of facing significant negative effects from changes in business conditions and other external factors, taking into account the assessment factors, namely risk profile, implementation of good corporate governance, profitability and capital. CCB Indonesia obtained 5 (five) consecutive years of **AAA** rating (the highest rating) from the rating agency PT Pefindo, on the basis of capital strength, prospect and support from the shareholders of CCB Indonesia.

Board of Directors of CCB Indonesia fully support the implementation of Sustainable Finance for Financial Service Institutions, Issuers, and Public Companies, in accordance with Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) No. 51/POJK.03/2017, which is a comprehensive support from the financial services sector to create sustainable economic growth by aligning economic, social and environmental interests.

CCB Indonesia is committed to preserving the environment in its daily operations by integrating environmental, social, and governance (environmental social governance / ESG) aspects within the framework of sustainable finance, including by maintaining cleanliness around the office, providing loans for environmentally sound business activities, namely to the parties that have social and environmental concerns ('green companies'), implementing sustainable greening programs, and financial literacy and inclusion programs. The occurrence of climate change or extreme weather, which has recently hit the earth globally and caused various disasters, such as long droughts, drains, landslides.

In 2024 CCB Indonesia will continue to implement a number of initiatives to encourage the implementation of the Sustainable Finance Action Plan. CCB Indonesia will consistently support government policies by implementing programs with economic

activities that support the efforts and Sustainable Development Goals of Indonesia which include economic, environmental, and social aspects; in the framework of sustainable financing to support the achievement of net zero emission (NZE) targets in Indonesia until 2060.

CCB Indonesia has participated in sustainable greening programs in barren lands that has been continuously implemented in the past 10 (ten) years through corporate social responsibility which aims to prevent erosion and avoid landslide hazards.

CCB Indonesia encourages loan providers to give more priority to environmentally sound business actors with concern for social and environmental aspects ('green financing'), such as the business sector of processing waste into energy sources.

CCB Indonesia held the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGMS) on 7 June 2024 and Extraordinary GMS on 20 December 2024, both in a hybrid manner namely with limited physical attendance and electronically by using the eASY.KSEI application for e-Proxy, e-Voting and GMS zoom display at the head office of CCB Indonesia.

In the Draft State Budget (RAPBN) 2025 set by the Indonesian Government, the economic growth of Indonesia in 2025 is estimated at 5.2% and the inflation rate is kept at around 2.5%. Despite the global economic slowdown and geopolitical uncertainty, the domestic economy continues to show resilience.

One of the main considerations is the continuing high level of global uncertainty and its impact on consumption and investment, the two main drivers of gross domestic product (GDP).

Banking in Indonesia is showing optimism, with expectations of loan growth in 2025 between 9-11%.

For the financial projection of in 2025, the increase in Loans is targeted at 15.21%, Third Party Funds are projected with the growth of 18.35% adjusted to the LDR position of 97.79%, while Total Assets are projected to increase by 8.44%, if compared to the position at the end of 2024.

The projected financial ratios for 2025 include: gross NPL ratio of 2.35%, net NPL ratio of 1.18%; CAR of 29.89%; LDR of 97.79%; NIM of 3.31%; ROA of 1.24% and ROE of 5.05%. In developing business volume, the Bank always adheres to the principle of prudence.



## Report of Board of Directors

Strategies and policy strategies are directed at prudent and conservative business development in the corporate banking segment, along with the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) segment including commercial, and consumer banking; maintaining adequate CAR and liquidity for business development in the years ahead; implementation of good corporate governance; development of information technology systems; encouraging process effectiveness and cost efficiency, and improving the professionalism and competence of human capital.

The formulation of these strategies and policies is discussed intensively by Board of Directors through Board of Directors meetings, as well as Board of Directors meetings with Board of Commissioners. Periodically, Board of Directors conducts monitoring accompanied with discussions at Board of Directors meetings to ensure the implementation of strategies and policies can proceed properly.

The widespread and comprehensive implementation of Good Corporate Governance will contribute to profitability, value added for stakeholders, and long-term business growth sustainability for CCB Indonesia as a public-listed company.

CCB Indonesia is committed to always implementing the principles of Good Corporate Governance in every business activity.

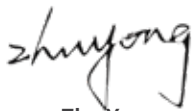
In implementing Good Corporate Governance, CCB Indonesia builds a corporate culture by applying the principles of corporate governance, namely transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence and fairness. These five principles are always applied in the business activities and daily operations of the Bank at all levels of the organization.

On this occasion, Board of Directors expressed the deepest appreciation to all stakeholders including regulators for the trust and support, as well as the cooperation that has been well established over the years, so that the Bank is able to improve its performance. We would also like to express our greatest gratitude to the Shareholders and Board of Commissioners who have entrusted us to manage this Bank, as well as to all employees, the entire family of CCB Indonesia who with high dedication participated together to advance CCB Indonesia.

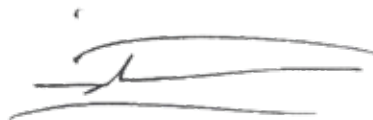
## Board of Directors,



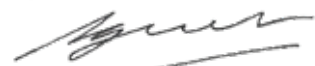
**Jiang Yongdong**  
President Director



**Zhu Yong**  
Director



**Junianto**  
Director



**Agresius R. Kadiaman**  
Compliance Director



# Business and Functional Review

02

## *Anggrek Bulan*

Flower of Charm

The moon orchid, chosen as the Puspa Bangsa, symbolizes Indonesia's diversity. As a mother plant producing varied offspring, it reflects the nation's rich mix of ethnicities, cultures, and beliefs.





# Loan



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## CCB Indonesia performs intermediary function and optimizes efforts to contribute to the national economy - lending is aimed at various economic sectors with adequate risk management

CCB Indonesia continues to encourage the Bank's intermediary function by paying attention to liquidity position, Loan to Deposits Ratio (LDR) position of 100.46% as of 31 December 2024. In 2024, lending increased by 21% y-o-y from IDR 19.4 trillion per December 2023 to IDR 23.5 trillion per December 2024, or 105% of the target. As of the end of 2024, loan quality was well maintained with a gross NPL ratio of 2.12% from the initial target of 2.67%.

Lending is directed to sectors considered potential and prospective with a focus on the quality and repayment capacity of debtors. The Bank also continues to develop the risk management function in the lending process, both by reducing manual processes and replacing them with automation, system improvements and improving the quality of human resources. Lending measures taken by management are in accordance with government and Financial Services Authority regulations. In improving the loan portfolio, CCB Indonesia channelled funds to various sectors, including infrastructure, telecommunications, consumption, trade, processing industry with domestic raw materials, services sector, and others.



Accelerating business development in the corporate banking segment, along with the retail segment, namely commercial banking and small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs), as well as consumer banking, taking into account the harmony of economic, social and environmental interests.

CCB Indonesia has full support from China Construction Bank Corporation as controlling shareholder who has expertise and experience, especially in infrastructure financing, which is in line with government programs and supports the Indonesian economy in general.

CCB Indonesia always maintains diversified loan portfolios in various economic sectors, so that the spread of risk is relatively good. Lending is directed at sectors that are considered still potential and prospective with a focus on the quality and level of ability to repay debtors' loans.

CCB Indonesia is always guided by the conservative principle and the prudential banking principle. CCB Indonesia is actively extending credit to existing customers, as well as potential customers to expand and develop the business, both for working capital needs, as well as other needs. CCB Indonesia continues to strive to finance important industrial sectors to support business growth and contribute to the economy.

In the context of implementing sustainability finance, providing loans for environmentally sound business activities, namely to parties who have a concern for the environment (green company). CCB Indonesia encourages credit providers to give priority to business actors who carry out their business by prioritizing environmentally sound aspects.

## Corporate Banking

Financing in the Corporate Banking segment is aimed at domestic private companies, Indonesian conglomerate companies, state-owned companies as well as Chinese corporations that invest and do business in Indonesia. Development of distribution to the corporate banking segment, related to controlling shareholder, CCB Corporation, which has expertise and experience in handling corporate banking, especially for infrastructure financing and trade finance.

Financing in the infrastructure sector is in line with current government programs, by providing financing solutions for government projects through arranging or participating in syndicated financing with CCB Corporation groups, or externally with other banks; as well as the "one belt - one road" program development initiative in Indonesia.

The focus of the industrial sectors for corporate banking include: infrastructure, manufacturing, natural resources (oil and gas, mining and other materials), transportation (sea, air and land), irrigation systems, petrochemicals, telecommunications, waste recycling management, real estate/property and electricity generation.

Corporate Banking develops a number of products on a larger scale, such as investment loan, working capital loan, syndicated loan, factoring, commodity financing, trade finance, export credit, bank guarantees, invoice financing and LC standby. Corporate loan products include Back to back loan, Current Account Loan, Syndicated Loan, Investment Loan, Project Financing Loan, Working Capital Loan, and trade finance products.

## Commercial Banking

Commercial loans at CCB Indonesia is the provision of credit facilities, both for companies and individuals, for the needs of working capital and investment financing.

- **Working Capital** is a credit facility provided to meet the necessary working capital requirements in one business cycle, and/or special working capital needs such as to finance inventory/receivables/projects or other special needs which, according to CCB Indonesia's provisions, are appropriate to be financed.
  - Credit limit as needed
  - Credit can be given in Rupiah or foreign currency
  - The period of up to a maximum of 1 year and can be extended as needed
  - The nature of revolving or non-revolving credit
- **Investment** is a credit facility provided to finance the needs of capital goods in the context of rehabilitation, modernization, expansion, establishment of new projects and/or special needs related to investment.
  - Credit limit as needed
  - Credit is given in Rupiah or foreign currency
  - Long-term (more than 1 year) adjusted to the project plan

Continuing the conditions in the preceding period, CCB Indonesia's commercial loans play an important role in channelling funds through credit. This shows the role and contribution of CCB Indonesia to help grow the Indonesian economy by encouraging the growth of the business sector in society.

CCB Indonesia's lending policy is guided by the principle of prudential banking. Increasing the loan portfolio to various potential and quality business sectors that support the growth of the Indonesian economy remains spread evenly, so as to avoid concentrated risk.

## Loan

### Consumer Banking

In distributing consumer credit, CCB Indonesia has implemented a number of attractive program promos for customers, including product exhibitions and promotions in public places, as well as providing special promotions for Mortgage Loan programs. CCB Indonesia also cooperates with a number of major developers to offer mortgage facilities for consumers of the main developers.

CCB Indonesia develops innovative products and improves service quality. Customer needs is continuously monitored and the results are used as a basis for continuous improvement in products and services.

In the midst of intense competition in the consumer sector, CCB Indonesia relies on customer-oriented business models that are able to provide innovative products according to consumer needs.

Ease of access and premium quality services to customers and prospective customers with a focus on prospective areas as a consumer credit marketing channel.

### Small and Medium Enterprise (SMEs) Loan

The SME sector has become one of the priorities in credit disbursement within the banking industry, in addition to having still wide opportunities, it has been proven to be relatively more resilient in a crisis situation that has occurred several times in Indonesia. Lending to SMEs is also in line with government programs to encourage the improvement of SMEs in Indonesia. Efforts to increase lending to the SME segment with wider risk spreading. Flexibility combined with the conservative principle is the main foundation for this UKM credit, the ability of personnel handling credit is sharpened by the provision of special training. Besides that, the activity of lending to UKM is also classified as sustainability finance.

The number of loans to the MSME sector as on 31 December 2024 was IDR 1,615 billion with the ratio of MSMEs to total loans of 6.89%. Based on the economic sector, the largest portion of the financing plan for MSMEs for each group is as follows:

MSME Loans Distribution	The Most Dominant Economic Sector	Sharing of Groups
Micro Business Loans	Transportation and Warehousing	4.72%
Small Business Loans	Wholesale & Retail	25.76%
Medium Business Loans	Wholesale & Retail	69.52%

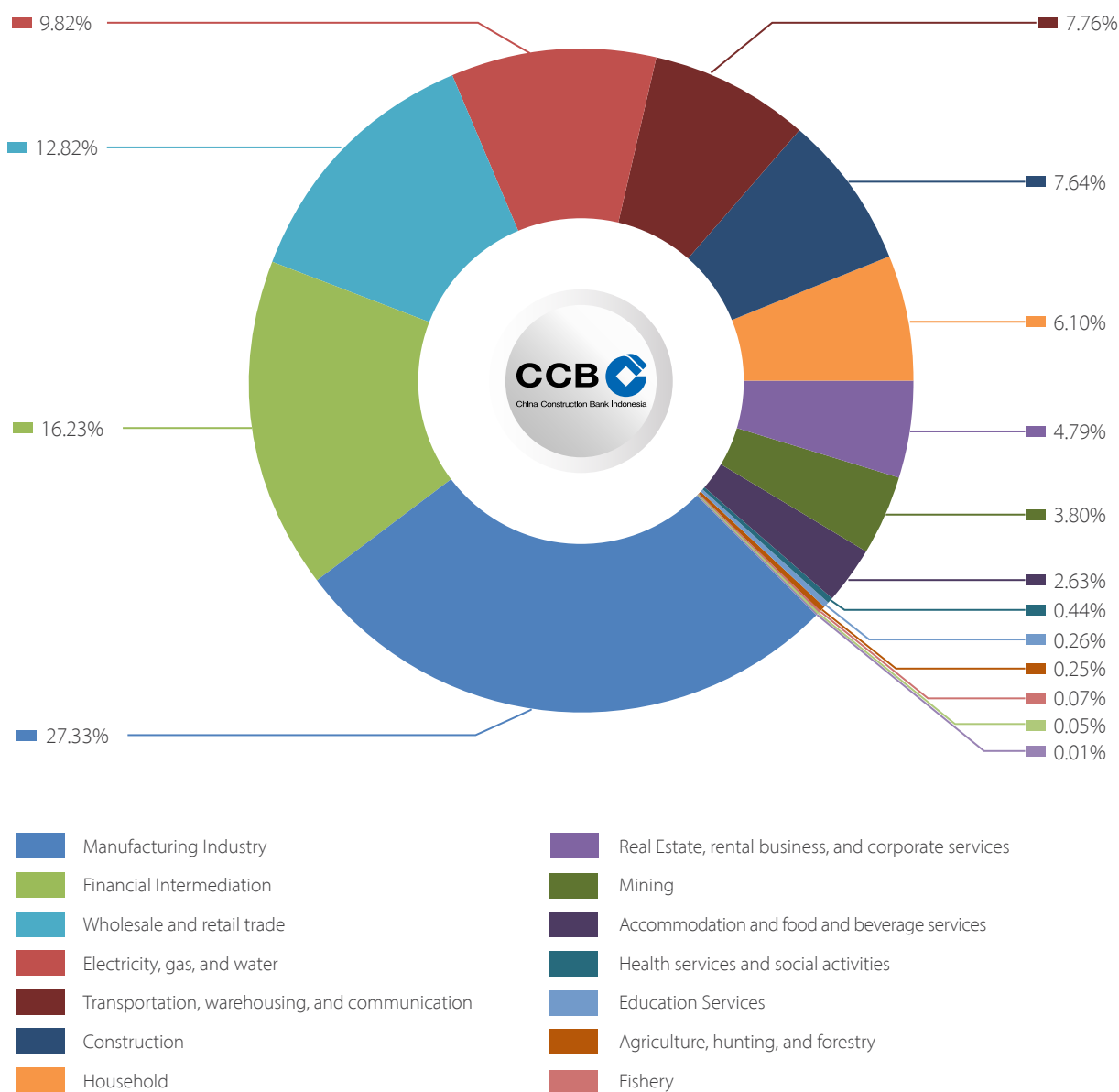
Viewed from the type of use, the following loan classifications per position 31 December 2024 compared to the position 31 December 2023:

Type of Loans	31 Dec 2024 (in million IDR)	%	31 Dec 2023 (in million IDR)	%
Working capital	10,581,219	45.10%	8,836,642	45.64%
Investment	11,452,290	48.81%	9,046,948	46.73%
Consumer	1,427,934	6.08%	1,473,201	7.61%
Employee	2,358	0.01%	3,187	0.02%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,463,801</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>19,359,978</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

In 2024, the concentration of CCB Indonesia's lending in the Manufacturing Industry sector (27.33%), Financial Intermediation (16.23%), Wholesale and Retail Trade (12.82%), and Electricity, Gas and Water (9.82%), while others were spread across various industrial sectors. CCB Indonesia continues to maintain the diversification of the loan portfolio relatively spread to various economic sectors, so that the spread of risk is relatively good.

## Loan

## Loan Data by Economic Sector in 2024



## Loan by collectability

Description	(in million IDR)	
	2024	2023
Current	22,235,207	18,266,779
Special Mention	730,193	536,786
Sub Standard	12,872	245,676
Doubtful	10,516	38,171
Loss	475,013	272,566
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,463,801</b>	<b>19,359,978</b>

# Treasury, FI, Trade Finance and International Banking



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Treasury role in CCB Indonesia includes assets and liabilities management, liquidity management, and the net open position (NOP) in accordance with applicable regulations.

Treasury also acts as a profit center through securities trade and foreign exchange transactions, either for customer's benefit or Bank's benefit.

Treasury is actively and dynamically managing Bank's liquid assets portfolio to diversify its fund placement. Bank conducts placement in the inter-bank market, State Treasury Notes, Bank Indonesia Certificate and Corporate Bonds.

For foreign exchange transactions, Treasury strengthens its cooperation with corporate and commercial segments to cover a larger client network. The diversity of products offered are also tailored to customer's requirements. Thus, Bank's marketing strategy to market Treasury product solutions can be more optimal. Bank has offered Treasury service solutions in the form of foreign exchange transactions of Spot, Forward, Swap and various hedging product solutions.

Moreover, with the expansion of inter-bank network owned, Treasury is now participating more actively in the money market transactions and foreign exchange markets. Without ignoring the precautionary principle, Treasury is expected to provide optimal and sustainable income from this inter-bank market.

Facing the existing economic challenges, Treasury is expected to continue to take the initiative in developing existing products and businesses. Existing opportunities will continue to be explored to provide reliable solutions for the needs of foreign exchange transactions and customer hedging.



## Treasury, FI, Trade Finance and International Banking

CCB Indonesia is one of the Indonesian Appointed Cross Currency Dealer (ACCD) Banks in the Implementation of Bilateral Transactions with Local Currency Settlement (LCS) between Indonesia and China. Bank Indonesia (BI) and the People's Bank of China (PBC) since 2021 officially started the implementation of cooperation in the settlement of bilateral transactions with local currencies between Indonesia and China. The framework for this cooperation includes, among others, the use of direct quotations and relaxation of certain regulations in foreign exchange transactions between Rupiah and Yuan.

The implementation of this cooperation is part of Bank Indonesia's ongoing efforts to encourage wider use of local currencies in the settlement of trade transactions and direct investment with various partner countries. The expansion of the use of LCS is expected to support the stability of the Rupiah through its impact on reducing dependence on certain currencies in the domestic foreign exchange market.

The use of LCS provides many direct benefits to business actors, including: (i) more efficient conversion costs of transactions in foreign currencies, (ii) availability of alternative trade financing and direct investment in local currency, (iii) availability of alternative hedging instruments in local currency, and (iv) diversification of currency exposure used in the settlement of foreign transactions.

Taking into account CCB Indonesia's activeness in the Money Market and Foreign Exchange Market (PUVA) initiative, in 2023 Bank Indonesia (BI) appointed CCB Indonesia as one of initiator banks as management of the Money Market and Foreign Exchange Market Association Indonesia (APUVINDO), namely a self-regulatory association formed by transaction performers in PUVA Indonesia in the form of banks and consisting of institutions and associations that carry out or are related to activities in PUVA Indonesia.

The purpose of establishing this association is to realize sustainable and industry-led development of PUVA Indonesia in the product pricing participant and infrastructure aspects in line with the direction of PUVA development.

## Financial Institution / FI

The Bank also actively plays a role in providing credit line and cooperation with financial institutions, banks and non-banks such as asset management, insurance institutions and pension funds. Determining transaction limit for FI facilities has also been using counterparty scoring method, so the Bank's risk exposure remains prudent.

CCB Indonesia also supports Bank Indonesia's initiative to encourage the expansion of repurchase agreement (Repo) transaction actors in order to develop advanced and modern financial markets, increase

the effectiveness of monetary policy transmission and encourage financial system stability by increasing the number of Global Master Repurchase Agreement (GMRA) signings with counterparties in Indonesia. This GMRA agreement is one of the main requirements before carrying out a repo transaction with a counterparty.

In order to strengthen long-term funding and improve liquidity, CCB Indonesia has established bilateral cooperation with partner banks through Bilateral Loan which aims to strengthen bank liquidity and support sustainable growth. This step is taken to ensure the bank can continue to grow steadily and maintain optimal liquidity to deal with market dynamics and evolving operational needs as well as to diversify funding sources for CCB Indonesia.

## Transaction Banking

In 2024, CCB Indonesia has optimized its Transaction Banking products and services. The services developed can facilitate the needs of both domestic and international trade and account management for corporate cash flow, optimize working capital, minimize operational risks, and optimize the use of funds generated through business and trade activities. Transaction Banking provides comprehensive products and solutions for domestic and cross-border payments, trade finance, foreign exchange, and mitigating payment risks.

In the face of competitive business challenges, international professional services have been prepared to capture opportunities to serve Transnational Company/TNC business activities.

Transaction Banking services is to assist customers in carrying out various banking transactions. Various services at competitive costs and exchange rates, as well as the latest processing systems have been available to serve the customers.

Operation as an implementer of Transactional Banking services strives to provide excellent and up-to-date services for international and domestic trade transaction settlement services, bank guarantee provision and distribution services, foreign exchange fund transfer services, as well as playing an important role in helping the implementation of international financing programs, transaction financing trading, and implementation of RMB Local Currency Settlement (LCS), and also becoming direct participant of CIPS so as to further expand the channel for CNY settlement and facilitate the FX transactions of customers engaged in import/export trade between China and Indonesia.

Bank continues to improve the structure of international trading services so as to provide services in accordance with customers' expectations and needs.

## Treasury, FI, Trade Finance and International Banking

### Trade Finance

CCB Indonesia is able to provide comprehensive Trade Finance product services to assist customers in local or international transactions such as issuance of Letter of Credit (LC) / Domestic Letter of Credit (SKBDN), Bank Guarantee / Standby Letter of Credit (SBLC) / Demand Guarantee, negotiating / discounting on documents of LC / SKBDN and Documentary Collection, as well as to obtain financing in the form of Trust Receipt Financing, Invoice Financing, Pre-shipment Financing, Post-shipment Financing and Supply Chain Financing.

In carrying out international transactions, CCB Indonesia collaborates with the CCB network in several countries, as well as with the Bank's correspondents both domestically and internationally to improve the scope and quality of services to customers.

### International Banking

Facing the challenges of an increasingly competitive business, international professional services have been prepared in capturing opportunities to serve the business activities of transnational companies (TNC).

International banking services is provided to assist customers in carrying out various banking transactions. Various services at competitive costs and exchange rates, as well as the latest processing systems have been available to serve the customers.

Trade Operation as an implementer of international banking services strives to provide excellent and up-to-date services for international and domestic trade transaction settlement services, bank guarantee provision and distribution services, foreign exchange fund transfer services, as well as playing an important role in helping the implementation of international financing programs, transaction financing trading, and implementation of RMB Local Currency Settlement (LCS).

Bank continues to improve the structure of international trading services so as to provide services in accordance with customers' expectations and needs.





Treasury, FI, Trade Finance and International Banking





# Human Capital



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- Total Employees by Employees' Status
- Employees' Composition by Education Level
- Employees' Composition by Years of Service
- Employees' Composition by Age
- Employees' Composition by Position
- Employees' Composition by Gender
- Employee Turnover

**Human resources are an important asset to a company. Human capital management as a strategic partner aims to encourage business growth and support CCB Indonesia's efforts to provide the best for all stakeholders**

In 2024, the Bank's human resources management is focused on enhancing employee competencies to improve adaptation to technological advances and system changes, increasing employee awareness of compliance, improving credit skills, and developing other competencies. Changes to the organizational structure were also carried out to maintain the effectiveness of the Company's operational performance. Filling vacant positions was prioritized through internal promotions to strengthen risk mitigation management and improve operational support for business development. Workforce quality improvement is carried out through training, both online and offline methods, as well as overseas educational visits.

Improving employee competencies is not only conducted to improve hard skills, but also soft skills. Soft skills enhancement included leadership training for all employees at the middle management level. The Bank also enhanced employee skills to help them understand and adapt to technological developments. The Bank conducted training related to the implementation of new applications to facilitate daily activities, sent relevant employees



## Human Capital

for advanced training in cybersecurity, helped socialize cybersecurity knowledge for all employees, and also sent some employees to the information technology development center in Shanghai, China to learn the new banking system. To improve skills directly supporting banking operations, CCB Indonesia organized intensive credit analysis training for marketing personnel, conducted training to increase awareness of compliance and regulations, and sent several employees to Beijing, China to learn about banking operations at CCB Corporation.

The implementation of training and skills enhancement in 2024 improved in terms of quality compared to previous years. There were more intensive trainings than in 2023. In 2024 there were also more overseas educational visits. Workforce quality enhancement activities were also accompanied by the enhancement of training systems, among others by developing a learning management system that is more in line with current conditions. Training related to the enhancement of specific competencies related to the Bank's activities remains a large part of the training program, including risk management competency certification, competency-based training on Payment System, Treasury competency training, as well as other training. In addition, training was also provided to improve employee skills in project management, fire management and consumer protection. Human resources development is conducted through systematic and continuous education and training programs, which training materials are adapted to the needs of the Bank in line with the development of national and global conditions.

In supporting the improvement of human capital quality, development in 2024 was directed at:

- Learning related to the advancement of information technology in general, the improvement of information technology systems in the Bank's operational activities, and the development of cybersecurity
- Maintenance of competency certificates and competency-based training that is mandatory for Bank employees
- Education to increase risk and compliance awareness
- Education to improve banking skills, including credit analysis skills
- Enforcement of systematic and continuous education and training programs.
- Cadre formation process for first line management positions, including the promotion of employees to fill strategic positions.
- Ensure code of conduct implementation and increase compliance with applicable provisions and laws in the field of labour

## Education, Training, and Development for Human Capital

Employee training and enhancement programs became a special concern in 2024, and are still being improved in accordance with

the requirements to support the Bank's business development. During 2024, the Bank conducted 286 training programs with a total of 7,098 participants. Compared to 2023, 310 training programs were conducted with 8,567 participants. Training programs in 2024 were conducted locally and overseas, online and offline, adapted to the needs at the time of activity implementation. In 2024, 59 employees were sent on overseas educational visits, which is higher compared to only 11 employees in 2023.

The Bank has consistently conducted training programs and increased employee competence, both carried out inside and outside of the bank. The number of participants in education and training programs during 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

Types of Education and Training	Total Participants	
	2024	2023
• Internal Education	6,758	8,290
• External Training	340	277
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,098</b>	<b>8,567</b>

Education and training programs held throughout 2024 with materials covering technical skills and soft skills including: Training and introduction to new banking systems or applications, Risk Management Certification, Payment Systems, credit analysis, Bank Operations / Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), selling skill training, AML CFT Training, Compliance field, Induction Program, Product Knowledge, Training related to personal data protection, Training related to Cyber Security, Digital Banking, project management, as well as various other Seminars and Workshops.

The number of the Bank's employees as of December 2024 (excluding outsourcing employees) was 1,131 persons. The Bank outsources some of the work of non-staff, such as couriers, drivers, security and cleaning to outsourcing service providers. As of 31 December 2024, the number of outsourced employees was 288 persons, bringing the total number of employees (including outsourced employees) to 1,419 persons.

### Total Employees by Employees' Status

Employees' Status	31 Dec 2024		31 Dec 2023	
	Total	%	Total	%
Permanent Employees	1,089	96%	1,137	96%
Probation Employees	36	3%	37	3%
Contract Employees	6	1%	9	1%
<b>Number of employees</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>100%</b>
Outsourcing Employees	288	-	295	-
<b>Number of employees (including outsourcing employees)</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>-</b>

## Human Capital

## Employees' Composition by Education Level

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Education Level	31 Dec 2024		31 Dec 2023	
	Total	%	Total	%
≤ Senior High School	213	19%	249	21%
Academy	119	11%	126	11%
Bachelor	760	67%	766	65%
Postgraduate	39	3%	42	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Employees' Composition by Years of Service

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Years of Service	31 Dec 2024		31 Dec 2023	
	Total	%	Total	%
0-3 years	324	29%	296	25%
3-5 years	84	7%	128	11%
5-10 years	338	30%	375	32%
10-20 years	269	24%	257	22%
> 20 years	116	10%	127	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Employees' Composition by Age

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Age	31 Dec 2024		31 Dec 2023	
	Total	%	Total	%
< 25 years old	60	5%	48	4%
25-34 years old	415	37%	450	38%
35-44 years old	362	32%	374	32%
> 45 years old	294	26%	311	26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Employees' Composition by Position

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Position	31 Dec 2024		31 Dec 2023	
	Total	%	Total	%
Directors	4	0%	6	1%
Division Head/Regional Head	36	3%	39	1%
Branch Manager	67	6%	67	9%
Department Head	135	12%	151	14%
Officer	70	6%	64	5%
Staff	735	65%	765	68%
Non-Staff	84	7%	91	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Employees' Composition by Gender

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Gender	31 Dec 2024		31 Dec 2023	
	Total	%	Total	%
Male	544	49%	582	49%
Female	587	51%	601	51%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Employee Turnover

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Employee Turnover	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
New Employees Recruitment	105	140
Resigned employees	157	160
<b>Total year-end employees</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>1,183</b>



# Information Technology



## Development of Information Technology Systems of CCB Indonesia is performed in a sustainable manner, especially to provide convenience for customers in transactions

Information Technology (IT) as the driving force of business needs to be flexible and reliable to keep up with the dynamic development of CCB Indonesia. IT is also an important element in supporting the Bank's operations.

In the era of digitalization, cyber security has become the top priority, therefore CCB Indonesia has implemented ISO 27001 regarding Information Security Management Systems and obtained the certification.

CCB Indonesia consistently strives to improve the quality of its products and services, with IT support as a critical instrument in realizing such efforts. CCB Indonesia successfully implemented RMB Cross-Border Settlement System (CIPS) and UnionPay Acquiring in their ATM machines, enhancing cross-border financial services and customer convenience. Additionally, CCB Indonesia ensures the protection of personal data in compliance with Personal data Protection Law, safeguarding customer information and maintaining Privacy standards.

The best utilization of information technology is a key factor for the efficiency required in the processing of transactions, improving accuracy and providing satisfactory services to various banking

needs of the customers. The synergy that is developed across all elements have led to the sustainable growth of CCB Indonesia.

To realize short-term targets in Information Technology, IT development is also supported by appropriate technology tools to achieve targets with a proper security system. All technological activities are carried out in a centralized and integrated manner.

The IT systems development policy is consistently continued in the future which directs CCB Indonesia to transform its image into a modern bank, by providing convenience to customers in banking transactions, using the technology and internet sophistication by applying and improving electronic delivery channel services.

To develop a forward-looking information technology in order to support process and service which are effective, rapid, accessible and convenient, will be continued consistently.

The development of the Information Technology System for CCB Indonesia is carried out continuously in line with the development of the company, which is expected to provide optimal support for CCB Indonesia operations and also provide convenience for customers in making transactions both at Bank counters and online.



# Risk Management



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The implementation of risk management includes identification, measurement, monitoring and control of various types of risk in each line of business and its supporting functions. CCB Indonesia always implements effective and comprehensive risk management in accordance with the level of risk faced

Risk management is a structured approach to managing uncertainty related to the threat of loss as a result of a series of activities or business activities being carried out. In risk management, it requires management that has sufficient expertise and competence, so that all kinds of potential risks can be anticipated from the start by preparing the necessary mitigation measures.

CCB Indonesia always implements effective and comprehensive risk management according to the level of risk faced. The application of risk management is an important aspect in managing various risks faced by the Bank.

The implementation of risk management includes identification, measurement, monitoring and control of various types of risk in each line of business and its supporting functions. Therefore, in applying risk management, the Bank is very concerned about the efforts to raise risk awareness and risk culture well and thoroughly in business activities and banking operations on a daily basis.



The Bank's risk management policies follow and refer to the Financial Services Authority Regulations (POJK) and Bank Indonesia Regulations (PBI) as minimum provisions to guarantee the best governance. The Bank improves and perfects every policy, guidelines and standard operating procedures that shape the effectiveness of the risk management strategy, in line with the development of the Bank's business complexity.

Risk management aims to protect the Bank from possible losses arising from various activities, maintain the Bank's capital, support the decision-making process, to optimise the risk profile, to increase the value of the Company, and to keep the Bank's reputation based on risk appetite by considering the capital capacity owned. Therefore, the Bank maintains a balance between risk and benefits in order to produce sustainable value growth for shareholders.

The Bank identifies risks for each risk factor that can be quantified and measured according to objective and consistent criteria. The implementation of sound and comprehensive risk management in identifying, measuring, controlling, monitoring and reporting risks is carried out on 8 types of risks determined by Bank Indonesia and the Financial Services Authority (OJK), namely Credit Risk, Market Risk, Liquidity Risk, Operational Risk, Legal Risk, Compliance Risk, Strategic Risk and Reputation Risk.

The entire risk management process is carried out based on the application of the principles of good corporate governance. In implementing risk management, the Bank has a corporate governance structure which functions to improve the four eyes principle and transparency in the risk management process. The Risk Management function is established as a controller to direct the Bank's capability, and in terms of risk measurement and risk control supported by other functions, such as Internal Audit, Legal, Compliance, and others.

In implementing risk management, the Bank applies by referring to banking regulations in accordance with the Financial Services Authority Regulations (POJK) and OJK Circular Letters (SEOJK), among others:

- POJK No. 18/POJK.03/2016 dated 16 March 2016 regarding the Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks.
- POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2016 dated 29 January 2016 regarding the Minimum Capital Adequacy of Commercial Banks, as amended by POJK No. 34/POJK.03/2016 dated 22 September 2016.
- POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2022 dated 6 July 2022 regarding the implementation of Information Technology by Commercial Banks.
- SEOJK No. 12/SEOJK.03/2018 dated 21 August 2018 regarding the Implementation of Risk Management and Standardized Approach Risk Measurement for Interest Rate Risk In The Banking Book for Commercial Banks.
- SEOJK No. 34/SEOJK.03/2016 dated 1 September 2016 regarding the Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks.
- SEOJK No. 21/SEOJK.03/2017 dated 6 June 2017 concerning the Implementation of Risk Management in the Use of Information Technology by Commercial Banks.

- SEOJK No. 14/SEOJK.03/2017 dated 17 March 2017 concerning Assessment of the Health Level of Commercial Banks.
- SEOJK No. 29/SEOJK.03/2022 dated 27 December 2022 regarding Cyber Resilience and Security for Commercial Banks.
- POJK No. 17 of 2023 dated 14 September 2023 regarding the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks.

In addition, the Bank also refers to internal regulations, namely risk management policies, international best practices, as well as the Basel Committee recommendations.

## Risk Management Structure

The risk management structure consists of Risk Monitoring Committee, Risk Management Committee and Risk Management Division. The risk management organization involves active supervision of the Board of Commissioners and Directors, including business lines at various levels of responsibility.

The Risk Monitoring Committee is the highest management authority at the Board of Commissioners level. This committee functions as a supervisory board to monitor the implementation of risk management strategies and policies.

The Risk Management Committee is a committee at Board of Directors level and executive officers who are responsible for overall risk management in all business lines and operational banks. This committee also functions to oversee the implementation of strategies, policies and evaluate significant risk issues. The Board of Directors has the authority to manage risk, provide risk limits in making decisions which are the Bank's risk appetite.

In addition, the Bank has other directors' committees in implementing risk management, namely the Credit Committee, Credit Policy Committee, Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO), and Information Technology Steering Committee. Each committee performs its duties based on the mandate that has been set. These committees meet regularly to assess and discuss risk issues faced by the Bank in carrying out its operational activities.

Daily risk management activities are carried out by the Risk Management Division, which is independent from the operational business units, which regularly monitors and reviews each risk and potential loss to the Bank. Specifically, the functions and duties of the Risk Management Division are as follows:

- Monitoring and reviewing the implementation of risk management policies, methodologies, process, information systems and strategies of the Bank on a regular basis.
- Related to Operational Risk, implementing various operational risk management tools including data collection on operational losses, Risk & Control Self-Assessments, and Key Risk Indicators, Stress Test etc.

## Risk Management

- Related to Credit Risk, monitoring and reviewing credit risk exposure, reviewing credit policies, credit concentration limits, industrial market targets and sectoral zones, conducting stress tests, reviewing credit risk portfolio reports, setting and developing methodologies for calculating impairment losses credits based on applicable Financial Accounting Standards Guideline/FASG, etc.
- Related to Market and Liquidity Risks, monitoring and reviewing market and liquidity risk exposures arising from business units; stress testing of market and liquidity risks, etc.
- Related to other risks, namely legal risk, compliance risk, strategic risk and reputation risk; monitoring and reviewing the risk exposure of each business and operational unit, etc.
- Supporting the approval process of new products & activities of the Bank by reviewing the related risks and required risk mitigation.
- Providing the Board of Commissioners, Directors and Risk Management Committee with an independent and periodic assessment of the risk profile, Risk Based Bank Rating (RBRR), capital adequacy assessment report through the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), where the Bank's capital adequacy level is measured by considering risks other than Pillar 1 risks (credit, market and operational), as well as providing recommendations to risk taking units or risk management committees in accordance with the scope of the Risk Management Division.
- Responsible for reporting related to Financial Services Authority (OJK) regulations for Risk Management.

## Implementation of Risk Management

The implementation of risk management at CCB Indonesia involves the main elements that support the risk management governance structure. The implementation of good and comprehensive risk management is expected to improve business performance with controlled risk by prioritizing prudential principles and sound banking practices. The application of risk management is part of strengthening the stability and resilience of banking business activities by:

- a. Active supervision by Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors.
- b. Adequacy of policies, procedures and limit setting.
- c. Risk management process and risk management system.
- d. Risk management internal control system.

The Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors hold a key role in ensuring the success of risk management through

their active supervision. The Board of Commissioners may delegate the risk monitoring function to the Risk Monitoring Committee. However, the Board of Commissioners remains as the final responsible party.

The Board of Directors has a role in determining comprehensive risk management policies direction and strategies as well as the implementation. As the party responsible for carrying out operational activities, including monitoring the implementation of risk management, the Board of Directors established Risk Management Committee to assist them in carrying out their functions and responsibilities.

## Risk Management Policy

The risk management policy aims to be able to measure the amount of tolerance limit or risk appetite which can be taken by banks in managing profitability, which reflects the amount of capital managed to face risks including business development. CCB Indonesia's risk management policy also includes efforts to foster a risk awareness culture at all levels, namely the awareness that risk management is essentially the responsibility of all levels of the Bank.

## Risk Management Strategy

The risk management strategy is made by considering the Bank's business plan in a comprehensive manner to be conveyed to all levels of the Bank so that all levels can understand and implement it properly. The Bank implements the following risk management strategy as follows:

- Having committees that actively monitor risk management
- Formulation of risk management policies based on banking regulations concerning the Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks and taking into account the recommendations from Basel and best practices in the market.
- Ensure the application of the precautionary principle and the four eyes principle in decision making.
- Establishment of risk limits.
- Implementing a risk awareness culture in all Bank employees.
- Develop a methodology for calculating risk exposure.
- Monitor the quality of risk implementation on a regular basis
- Develop an information system and risk reporting.
- Perform stress testing to anticipate potential risks in the future.
- Ensure the effectiveness and enhance the competence of human resources in the application of risk management.

## Key Metrics Report

No.	Description	December 2024	December 2023
<b>Available Capital (value)</b>			
1	Common Equity Tier (CET1)	6,139,213	6,014,355
2	Capital Tier (Tier 1)	6,139,213	6,014,355
3	Total Capital	6,355,818	6,209,630
<b>Risk Weighted Asset (Value)</b>			
4	Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	20,694,595	16,581,331
<b>Risk Based Capital Ratio in the form of percentage of RWA</b>			
5	CET1 Ratio (%)	29.67	36.27
6	Tier 1 Ratio (%)	29.67	36.27
7	Total Capital Ratio (%)	30.72	37.45
<b>Additional CET1 that functions as a buffer in the form of percentage of RWA</b>			
8	Capital conservation buffer (2.5% of RWA) (%)	2.50	2.50
9	Countercyclical buffer (0 - 2.5% of RWA) (%)	-	-
10	Capital Surcharge for Systemic Banks (1% - 2.5%) (%)	-	-
11	Total CET1 as buffer (Line 8 + Line 9 + Line 10)	2.50	2.50
12	Component of CET1 for buffer	21.72	28.45
<b>Basel III compliant leverage ratio</b>			
13	Total Exposure	42,184,297	34,265,494
14	Leverage Ratio, including the impact of adjustments to the temporary exemption of current accounts with Bank Indonesia in order to meet the minimum reserve requirement (if any)	-	-
a.	Leverage ratio in accordance with Basel III with the Expected Credit Loss Model in accordance with PSAK 71 in full. (%) (line 2a / line13)	N/A	N/A
b.	Leverage Ratio, excluding the impact of any adjustment to the temporary exemption of current accounts with Bank Indonesia in order to meet the minimum reserve requirement (if any)	-	-
c.	Leverage Ratio, including the impact of temporary exemption on current accounts with Bank Indonesia in order to fulfill the minimum reserve requirement (if any), which incorporates the average value of gross carrying amount of Securities Financing Transaction (SFT) assets (%)	14.56	17.71
d.	Leverage Ratio, excluding the impact of temporary exemption on current accounts with Bank Indonesia in order to fulfill the minimum reserve requirement (if any), which incorporates the average value of gross carrying amount of SFT assets (%)	14.52	16.08
<b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)</b>			
15	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	8,265,365	7,712,763
16	Total Net Cash Outflow	4,719,455	3,198,895
17	LCR (%)	175.13	241.11
<b>Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)</b>			
18	Total Available Stable Funding (ASF)	21,508,202	19,858,964
19	Total Required Stable Funding (RSF)	19,409,682	16,582,105
20	NSFR (%)	110.81	119.76

## Qualitative Analysis

Capital Adequacy Ratio as of 31 December 2024 decreased by 6.73% compared to 31 December 2023. This was due to an increase in RWA, especially in credit risk RWA of IDR 4.15 trillion or 27.27%, based on historical data, the Capital Ratio has always been above the regulatory requirements.

Leverage Ratio as of 31 December 2024, there was an increase in total exposure to IDR 42,184,297 million due to a significant increase in the value of its asset exposure due to an increase in loans from the previous period. The percentage of leverage ratio decreased to 14.56% due to the core capital increased to IDR 6,143,407 million. The leverage ratio is still above the provisions of the Financial Services Authority (OJK).

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) of 31 December 2024 decreased by 27.37% compared to the position of 31 December 2023. This was due to an increase in total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) of IDR 552 billion and an increase in Total Net Cash Outflow of IDR 1.52 trillion.

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) position on 31 December 2024 decreased by 7.47% compared to the position on 31 December 2023. The decrease was influenced by an increase in total available stable funding (ASF) of IDR 1.65 trillion and an increase in total required stable funding (RSF) of IDR 2.83 trillion.

## LI1: Difference between Consolidated Coverage according to accounting standards and prudential requirements

[illegible]



## LI2: Source of the main difference between exposure in accordance with prudential regulations and carrying values in accordance with financial accounting standards

(in million IDR)

Period 31 December 2024	a	b	c	d	e
	Total	Item corresponds to:			
		Credit risk framework	Framework securitization	Counterparty credit risk framework	Market risk framework
Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as per template LI1)	33,545,461	17,885,714	-	-	-
Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template LI1)	26,703,665	-	-	-	-
Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	-	-	-	-	-
Off-balance sheet amounts	-	-	-	-	-
Differences in valuations	-	-	-	-	-
Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2	-	-	-	-	-
Differences due to consideration of provisions	-	-	-	-	-
Differences due to prudential filters	-	-	-	-	-
....	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Qualitative Analysis					

## LIA: Explanation of the Differences between Exposure Values in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards and OJK Provisions

There is no difference between the carrying value according to financial accounting standards, as reported in the financial statements and the exposure value according to prudential regulations

## Capital Disclosure

### a) Capital Structure

Risk management through capital carried out by the Bank includes diversification of capital sources to comply with applicable capital requirements, maintaining a healthy capital ratio, supporting long-term strategic business plans and maximizing value for shareholders. The Bank must ensure capital adequacy to cover various types of risks based on regulatory requirements, as well as internal requirements according to changes in economic conditions and the characteristics of activities.

The Bank has complied with the capital requirements set forth throughout the reporting period with an emphasis on core capital to support its business and activities. Core Capital of CCB Indonesia as of 31 December 2024 of IDR 6.14 trillion. In managing capital, the Bank refers to the applicable regulatory provisions in calculating capital adequacy to cover risks.

### b) Capital adequacy

The Bank's capital adequacy ratio (CAR) taking into account credit, market and operational risks in 2024 amounted to 30.72%, a decrease of 6.73% compared to 2023 which amounted to 37.45%.

## Risk Management

### Quantitative Disclosure of Bank Capital Structure

#### Standard Format for Disclosure of Capital Calculations in Accordance with the Basel III Framework

##### CC1: Capital Composition

Period 31 December 2024

No.	Components	Amount (in million IDR)	Ref. number derived from Balance Sheet Publication <sup>1)</sup>
<b>CET 1: Instruments and Additional Paid-in Capital</b>			
1	Common stock (including surplus stock)	5,059,351	1
2	Retained earnings	1,415,589	2
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	358,722	3
4	Capital included in the phase out of CET1	N/A	N/A
5	Non-controlling interests that can be taken into account	N/A	4
6	<b>CET 1 before regulatory adjustments</b>		
<b>CET 1: Reduction Factor (Regulatory Adjustment)</b>			
7	Difference less the amount of fair value adjustment of financial instruments in the trading book	-	
8	Goodwill	190,075	5
9	Other intangible assets (other than Mortgage-Servicing Rights)	19,382	6
10	Deferred tax assets from future profitability	N/A	N/A
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve	N/A	N/A
12	Shortfall on provisions for expected losses	N/A	N/A
13	Gain on sale of assets in securitization transactions	N/A	N/A
14	Increase/decrease in fair value of financial liabilities (DVA)	N/A	N/A
15	Defined benefit pension assets	N/A	N/A
16	Investments in own shares (if not already netted in capital in the Statement of Financial Position)	N/A	N/A
17	Cross-holdings in CET 1 instruments in other entities	-	
18	Investments in the capital of banks, financial and insurance entities outside the scope of consolidation on a provisional basis, net of permitted short positions, where the Bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	N/A	N/A
19	Significant investments in ordinary shares of banks, financial and insurance entities outside the scope of consolidation on a provisional basis, net of permitted short positions (amounts above the 10% threshold)	N/A	N/A
20	Mortgage servicing rights	N/A	N/A
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amounts above the 10% threshold, net of tax liabilities)	N/A	N/A
22	Amounts exceeding the 15% limitation of:	N/A	N/A
23	Significant investments in common stock financials	N/A	N/A
24	Mortgage servicing rights	N/A	N/A
25	Deferred tax from temporary differences	N/A	N/A
26	Adjustments based on specific national provisions		
a.	Difference between PPKA and CKPN	198,493	
b.	Non-productive PPKA	161,846	N/A
c.	Deferred Tax Assets	132,787	7
d.	Investments	-	
e.	Capital shortfall in insurance subsidiaries	-	
f.	Securitization exposure	-	
g.	Others	8,134	

## Quantitative Disclosure of Bank Capital Structure

### Standard Format for Disclosure of Capital Calculations in Accordance with the Basel III Framework

#### CC1: Capital Composition

Period 31 December 2024

No.	Components	Amount (in million IDR)	Ref. number derived from Balance Sheet Publication <sup>1)</sup>
27	Adjustment to CET 1 due to AT 1 and Tier 2 being less than the deduction factor	-	
28	<b>Amount of reduction (regulatory adjustment) to CET 1</b>	N/A	N/A
29	<b>Total CET 1 after deduction factor</b>	N/A	N/A
<b>Additional Tier 1 Capital (AT 1): Instrument</b>			
30	AT 1 instruments issued by the Bank (including stock surplus)	-	-
31	Those classified as equity under accounting standards	-	N/A
32	Those classified as liabilities under accounting standards	-	N/A
33	Capital that is included in the phase out of AT 1	N/A	N/A
34	AT 1 instruments issued by subsidiaries that are recognized in the consolidated CAR calculation	N/A	N/A
35	Instruments issued by subsidiaries that are included in the phase out	N/A	N/A
36	<b>Total AT 1 before regulatory adjustment</b>	-	-
<b>Additional Tier 1 Capital: Reduction Factor (Regulatory Adjustment)</b>			
37	Investment in own AT 1 instruments	N/A	N/A
38	Cross-holdings in AT 1 instruments of other entities	N/A	N/A
39	Investments in capital of banks, financial and insurance entities outside the scope of consolidation on a regulatory basis, net of permitted short positions, where the Bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amounts above the 10% threshold)	N/A	N/A
40	Significant investments in the capital of banks, financial and insurance entities outside the scope of statutory consolidation (net of permitted short positions)	N/A	N/A
41	Adjustments based on national specific requirements	N/A	N/A
	Placement of funds in AT 1 instruments with other banks	N/A	N/A
42	Adjustment to AT 1 due to Tier 2 being less than the deduction factor	N/A	N/A
43	<b>Total regulatory adjustment to AT 1</b>	-	-
44	<b>Total AT 1 after deduction factor</b>	-	-
45	<b>Total Tier 1 Capital (CET 1 + AT 1)</b>	-	-
<b>Supplementary Capital (Tier 2): Instruments and reserves</b>			
46	Tier 2 instruments issued by the Bank (including stock surplus)	-	8
47	Capital that is included in the phase out of Tier 2	N/A	N/A
48	Tier 2 instruments issued by subsidiaries that are recognized in the consolidated CAR calculation	N/A	N/A
49	Capital issued by subsidiaries that are included in the phase out of Tier 2	N/A	N/A
50	KDPA general reserve for earning assets that must be calculated with a maximum amount of 1.25% of RWA for Credit Risk	216,605	N/A
51	<b>Total Supplementary Capital (Tier 2) before deduction factor</b>	-	-
<b>Supplementary Capital (Tier 2): Regulatory Adjustment</b>			
52	Investment in own Tier 2 instruments	N/A	N/A
53	Cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments of other entities	N/A	N/A

## Risk Management

### Quantitative Disclosure of Bank Capital Structure

#### Standard Format for Disclosure of Capital Calculations in Accordance with the Basel III Framework

##### CC1: Capital Composition

###### Period 31 December 2024

No.	Components	Amount (in million IDR)	Ref. number derived from Balance Sheet Publication <sup>1)</sup>
54	Investment in TLAC liabilities of capital of banks, financial and insurance entities outside the scope of consolidation on a regulatory basis, net of permitted short positions, where the Bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital; value was previously set at a threshold of 5% but no longer meets the criteria (for Systemic banks)	N/A	N/A
	Investments in other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial, and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation and, for which the bank does not own more than 10% of the entity's issued ordinary shares: amount previously designated for the 5% threshold but which no longer qualifies (for Systemic G-SIBs only)		
55	Significant investments in capital or TLAC instruments of banks, financial and insurance entities outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of permitted short positions)	N/A	N/A
56	Adjustments based on national specific provisions	N/A	N/A
	a. Sinking fund	N/A	N/A
	b. Placement of funds in Tier 2 instruments with other banks	N/A	N/A
57	<b>Total regulatory adjustment Supplementary Capital</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
58	<b>Total Supplementary Capital (Tier 2) after regulatory adjustment</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
59	<b>Total Capital (Tier 1 Capital + Supplementary Capital)</b>	<b>6,355,818</b>	<b>-</b>
60	<b>Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)</b>	<b>20,694,595</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and Capital Buffer</b>			
61	Tier 1 Capital Ratio (percentage to RWA)	29.67	-
62	Tier 1 Capital Ratio (percentage of RWA)	29.67	-
63	Total Capital Ratio (percentage to RWA)	30.72	-
64	Buffer (percentage to RWA)	-	-
65	Capital Conservation Buffer	2.50	-
66	Countercyclical Buffer	-	-
67	Higher loss absorbency requirement	-	-
68	For conventional commercial banks: CET 1 available to fulfill the Buffer (percentage to RWA)	21.72	-
<b>National minima (if different from Basel 3)</b>			
69	National lowest CET 1 ratio (if different from Basel 3)	N/A	N/A
70	Lowest national Tier 1 ratio (if different from Basel 3)	N/A	N/A
71	Lowest national total capital ratio (if different from Basel 3)	N/A	N/A
<b>Amount under the deduction limit (before risk weighting)</b>			
72	Non-significant investments in capital or other TLAC liabilities of other financial entities	N/A	N/A
73	Significant investments in ordinary shares of financial entities	N/A	N/A
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of tax liability)	N/A	N/A
75	Deferred tax assets from temporary differences (net of tax liabilities)	N/A	N/A



## Quantitative Disclosure of Bank Capital Structure

## Standard Format for Disclosure of Capital Calculations in Accordance with the Basel III Framework

## CC1: Capital Composition

Period 31 December 2024

No.	Components	Amount (in million IDR)	Ref. number derived from Balance Sheet Publication <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Cap imposed on Tier 2 provisions</b>			
76	Provisions that can be recognized as Tier 2 according to the exposure under the standardized approach (before the cap is imposed)	N/A	N/A
77	Cap on provisions recognized as Tier 2 under the standardized approach	N/A	N/A
78	Provisions that can be recognized as Tier 2 based on exposures under the IRB approach (before cap)	N/A	N/A
79	Cap on provisions recognized as Tier 2 under the IRB approach	N/A	N/A
<b>Capital Instruments subject to phase out (only applicable between 1 Jan 2018 and 1 Jan 2022)</b>			
80	Cap on CET 1 that includes phase out	N/A	N/A
81	Amount excluded from CET 1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N/A	N/A
82	Cap on AT 1 that includes phase out	N/A	N/A
83	Amount excluded from AT 1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N/A	N/A
84	Cap on Tier 2 that includes phase out	N/A	N/A
85	Amount excluded from Tier 2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N/A	N/A

## Qualitative Analysis



## Risk Management

## CC2: Capital Reconciliation

## Period 31 December 2024

Posts	Publication Balance (in million IDR)	Published Balance Sheet with prudential coverage (in million IDR)	Reference
<b>ASSETS</b>			
1. Cash	169,338	169,338	-
2. Placement with Bank Indonesia	1,587,169	1,587,169	-
3. Placement with another bank	407,051	407,051	-
4. Spot and derivatives / forward bills	3,076	3,076	-
5. Securities owned	5,247,450	5,247,450	-
6. Securities that are sold with a promise to repurchase (repo)	1,565,533	1,565,533	-
7. Receivables on securities purchased with an agreement to resell (reverse repo)	-	-	-
8. Acceptance bill	12,262	12,262	-
9. Provided loans	23,463,801	23,463,801	-
10. Sharia financing *)	-	-	-
11. Capital investment	-	-	-
12. Other financial assets	161,467	161,467	-
13. Reserve for losses for decrease in the value of financial assets -/-	(451,198)	(451,198)	-
a. Securities held	(104)	(104)	-
b. Credit provided and sharia financing *)	(450,922)	(450,922)	-
c. Other	(172)	(172)	-
14. Assets are intangible	259,797	259,797	-
Goodwill		190,075	5
Other intangible assets		69,722	6
Accumulated amortization of intangible assets -/-	(50,340)	(50,340)	6
15. Fixed assets and inventory	1,179,170	1,179,170	-
Accumulated depreciation of fixed assets and inventory -/-	(403,616)	(403,616)	-
16. Non-productive assets	207,885	207,885	-
a. Abandoned property	127,801	127,801	-
b. Collateral that is foreclosed	80,084	80,084	-
c. Account on hold	-	-	-
d. Interoffice assets**)	-	-	-
17. Deferred Tax Assets	-	132,787	7
18. Other Assets	186,616	53,829	-
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>33,545,461</b>	<b>33,545,461</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>LIABILITY AND EQUITY</b>			
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
1. Current Accounts	4,009,871	4,009,871	
2. Savings	1,164,249	1,164,249	
3. Deposits	18,183,353	18,183,353	
4. Electronic Money	-	-	
5. Liabilities to Bank Indonesia	-	-	
6. Liabilities to other banks	844,673	844,673	
7. Spot and derivatives / forward liabilities	20,350	20,350	

## CC2: Capital Reconciliation

### Period 31 December 2024

Posts	Publication Balance (in million IDR)	Published Balance Sheet with prudential coverage (in million IDR)	Reference
8. Liabilities for securities that are sold under an agreement to repurchase (repo)	1,545,444	1,545,444	-
9. Acceptance liability	12,262	12,262	-
10. Securities issued	-	-	8
11. Loans/financing received	482,850	482,850	-
12. Security deposit	10,330	10,330	-
13. Interoffice liabilities**)	-	-	-
14. Other liabilities	430,283	430,283	-
15. Minority interests	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>26,703,665</b>	<b>26,703,665</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
16. Paid up capital	3,791,973	3,791,973	1
a. Authorized capital	6,000,000	6,000,000	-
b. Capital which has not yet been paid up -/-	(2,208,027)	(2,208,027)	-
c. The stocks that were bought back (treasury stock) -/-	-	-	-
17. Additional paid-in capital	1,267,378	1,267,378	-
a. Agio	1,267,378	1,267,378	1
b. Disagio -/-	-	-	-
c. Capital deposit funds	-	-	1
d. Other	-	-	-
18. Other comprehensive income	361,356	361,356	-
a. Other Comprehensive Income Gains	-	-	3
b. Loss of Other Comprehensive Income	-	(6,877)	-
c. Profit and Loss Employee Benefits	-	9,987	3
d. Fixed Asset Revaluation Difference	-	358,246	3
19. Backup	5,500	5,500	-
a. General reserve	5,500	5,500	-
b. Reserves destination	-	-	-
20. Profit/loss	1,415,589	1,415,589	-
a. Past years	1,120,187	1,120,187	2
b. Current year ***)	295,402	295,402	2
c. Dividends paid -/-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL EQUITY WHICH CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO OWNERS</b>	<b>6,841,796</b>	<b>6,841,796</b>	<b>-</b>
21. Non-Controlling Interests	-	-	4
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>	<b>6,841,796</b>	<b>6,841,796</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>	<b>33,545,461</b>	<b>33,545,461</b>	<b>-</b>

## Risk Management

### CCA: Key Features of Capital Instruments and TLAC-Eligible Instruments

Period 31 December 2024

No.	Description	Quantitative/Qualitative Information
1	Issuer	N/A
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	N/A
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	N/A
a.	Means by which enforceability requirement of Section 13 of the TLAC Term Sheet is achieved (for other TLAC-eligible instruments governed by foreign law)	N/A
<b>Instrument treatment based on CAR provisions</b>		
4	Transitional Basel III rules	N/A
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	N/A
6	Eligible at solo/group/group and solo	N/A
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	N/A
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	-
9	Par value of instrument	-
10	Accounting classification	N/A
11	Original date of issuance	N/A
12	Perpetual or dated	N/A
13	Original maturity date	N/A
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	N/A
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N/A
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
<b>Coupons / dividends</b>		
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	N/A
18	Coupon rate and any related index	N/A
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	N/A
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	N/A
21	Existence of step-up or other incentive to redeem	N/A
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	N/A
23	Convertible or non-convertible	N/A
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
30	Writedown feature	N/A
31	If writedown, writedown trigger(s)	N/A
32	If writedown, full or partial	N/A
33	If writedown, permanent or temporary	N/A
34	If temporary write-own, description of writeup mechanism	N/A
Type of subordination		N/A
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument in the insolvency creditor hierarchy of the legal entity concerned).	N/A
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	N/A
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A
<b>Qualitative Analysis</b>		

**Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia** has settled the Securities issued in February 2024 as a capital instrument.



## Risk Management

## Qualitative Disclosures regarding Capital Structure and Capital Adequacy

## Capital Adequacy Ratio

Period 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023

(in million IDR)

Capital Components	December 2024		December 2023	
	Individual	Consolidated	Individual	Consolidated
I Core Capital (Tier 1)	6,139,213	-	6,014,355	-
1 Main Core Capital/Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1)	6,139,213	-	6,014,355	-
1.1 Paid-in Capital (after deducting Treasury Stock)	3,791,973	-	3,791,973	-
1.2 Supplementary Additional Capital *)	2,689,484	-	2,560,195	-
1.2.1 Additional Factor	3,413,311	-	3,114,064	-
1.2.1.1 Other comprehensive income	716,710	-	719,434	-
1.2.1.1.1 Differences from the explanation of financial statements	-	-	-	-
1.2.1.1.2 Potential gains from an increase in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	358,464	-	361,188	-
1.2.1.1.3 Fixed asset revaluation surplus balance	358,246	-	358,246	-
1.2.1.2 Other additional capital reserves (other disclosed reserves)	2,696,601	-	2,394,630	-
1.2.1.2.1 Agio	1,267,378	-	1,267,378	-
1.2.1.2.2 General reserves	5,500	-	5,000	-
1.2.1.2.3 Profit from previous years	1,120,187	-	879,396	-
1.2.1.2.4 Current year profit	295,402	-	241,291	-
1.2.1.2.5 Capital deposit funds	-	-	-	-
1.2.1.2.6 Others	8,134	-	1,565	-
1.2.2 Deduction Factor	723,827	-	553,869	-
1.2.2.1 Other Comprehensive Income	363,488	-	365,482	-
1.2.2.1.1 Differences from the explanation of financial statements	-	-	-	-
1.2.2.1.2 Potential loss from a decrease in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	363,488	-	365,482	-
1.2.2.2 Other additional capital reserves (other disclosed reserves)	360,339	-	188,387	-
1.2.2.2.1 Disagio	-	-	-	-
1.2.2.2.2 Loss from previous years	-	-	-	-
1.2.2.2.3 Current year loss	-	-	-	-
1.2.2.2.4 The difference between the Allowance for Asset Quality Assessment (PPKA) and Allowance for Loss and Impairment (CKPN) on productive assets	198,493	-	-	-
1.2.2.2.5 The difference in the amount of the fair value adjustment of the financial instrument in the Trading Book	-	-	-	-
1.2.2.2.6 Impairment for Quantitative Valuation of Non-productive Assets	161,846	-	188,387	-
1.2.2.2.7 Others	-	-	-	-
1.3 Calculating Non-Controlling Interests	-	-	-	-
1.4 Reduction Factor of Main Core Capital *)	342,244	-	337,813	-
1.4.1 Deferred tax	132,787	-	124,588	-
1.4.2 Goodwill	190,075	-	190,075	-

## Risk Management

## Capital Adequacy Ratio

Period 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023

(in million IDR)

Capital Components	December 2024		December 2023	
	Individual	Consolidated	Individual	Consolidated
1.4.3 Intangible Asset	19,382	-	23,150	-
1.4.4 Participation calculated as a deduction factor	-	-	-	-
1.4.5 Lack of capital in insurance subsidiary companies	-	-	-	-
1.4.6 Securitization exposure	-	-	-	-
<b>1.4.7 Other major core capital deduction factors</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
1.4.7.1 Placement of funds in AT 1 and/or Tier 2 instruments in other banks	-	-	-	-
1.4.7.2 Cross-ownership in another entity acquired by virtue of a transfer by law, grant, or testamentary grant	-	-	-	-
1.4.7.3 Exposure that creates Credit Risk due to settlement failure (settlement risk) - Non Delivery Versus Payment	-	-	-	-
1.4.7.4 Exposure in Subsidiaries conducting business activities based on sharia principles (if any)	-	-	-	-
<b>2. Additional Tier 1 (AT 1) *)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
2.1 Instruments that meet the requirements of AT 1	-	-	-	-
2.2 Agio/Disagio	-	-	-	-
<b>2.3 Reduction Factors of Additional Core Capital *)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
2.3.1 Placement of funds in AT 1 and/or Tier 2 instruments in other banks	-	-	-	-
2.3.2 Cross-ownership in another entity acquired by virtue of a transfer by law, grant, or testamentary grant	-	-	-	-
<b>II Supplementary Capital (Tier 2)</b>	<b>216,605</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>195,275</b>	<b>-</b>
1 Capital instruments in the form of shares or other that meet the requirements of Tier 2	-	-	15,397	-
2 Agio/Disagio	-	-	-	-
3 General reserves of PPKA on productive assets that must be calculated (maximum 1.25% RWA Credit Risk)	216,605	-	179,878	-
<b>4 Subtracting Factors of Supplementary Capital *)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
4.1 Sinking Fund	-	-	-	-
4.2 Placement of funds in a Tier 2 instrument with another bank	-	-	-	-
4.3 Cross-ownership in another entity acquired by virtue of a transfer by law, grant, or testamentary grant	-	-	-	-
<b>III. Capital Reducing Factors in the Form of Exposures That Create Credit Risk Due to Settlement Risk - Non Delivery Versus Payment</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>IV. Capital Reducing Factors in the Form of Exposure in Subsidiary Companies Conducting Business Activities Based on Sharia Principles (If Any)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL</b>	<b>6,355,818</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,209,630</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS</b>				
RWA CREDIT RISK	19,390,306	-	15,235,593	-
RWA MARKET RISK	349,855	-	382,744	-
RWA OPERATIONAL RISK	954,434	-	962,994	-
<b>TOTAL RWA</b>	<b>20,694,595</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,581,331</b>	<b>-</b>

## Capital Adequacy Ratio

Period 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023

(in million IDR)

Capital Components	December 2024		December 2023	
	Individual	Consolidated	Individual	Consolidated
CAR RATIO				
CET 1 Ratio (%)	29.67	-	36.27	-
Tier 1 Ratio (%)	29.67	-	36.27	-
Tier 2 Ratio (%)	1.05	-	1.18	-
Capital Adequacy Requirement Ratio (%)	30.72	-	37.45	-
Capital Adequacy Requirement Ratio According To Risk Profile (%)	9.00	-	9.00	-
Allocation of Fulfillment Capital Adequacy Requirement According to The Risk Profile				
From CET 1 (%)	7.95	-	7.82	-
From AT 1 (%)	-	-	-	-
From Tier 2 (%)	1.05	-	1.18	-
CET 1 for Buffer (%)	21.72	-	28.45	-
Percentage of Buffer Required by The Bank (%)	-	-	-	-
Countercyclical Buffer (%)	-	-	-	-
Capital Surcharge untuk Bank Sistemik (%)	-	-	-	-
Capital Conservation Buffer (%)	2.50	-	2.50	-



## Risk Management

## Leverage Ratio Fulfillment Obligation Report and Leverage Ratio Calculation Report

## Report of Total Exposure in Leverage Ratio

**Bank Name** : PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia, Tbk  
**Report Position** : December 2024

(in million IDR)

No	Description	Total
1	Total assets on the balance sheet in published financial statements (gross value before deducting CKPN).	34,968,837
2	Adjustments to the value of investments in banks, financial institutions, insurance companies, and/or other entities based on financial accounting standards must be consolidated but are outside the scope of consolidation based on the provisions of the Financial Services Authority.	-
3	"Adjustments for the value of a collection of financial assets or underlying sharia assets that have been transferred in asset securitization that meet the sale and balance requirements as regulated in the OJK statutory regulations regarding the Prudential Principles in Asset Securitization Activities for Commercial Banks. In the event that the underlying financial assets or sharia assets have been deducted from the total assets in the balance sheet in the published financial report (line number 1), then this line is filled in as 0 (zero)."	-
4	Adjustments to temporary exceptions for current account placements with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with minimum statutory reserve requirements (if any).	-
5	Adjustments for fiduciary assets that are recognized as balance sheet components based on financial accounting standards but are excluded from the calculation of total exposure in the Leverage Ratio.	-
6	Adjustments for the value of regular purchases or sales of financial assets using the trade date accounting method.	-
7	Adjustments for transaction values in cash pooling facilities that meet the requirements as regulated in this Financial Services Authority Regulation.	-
8	Adjustment for derivative transaction exposure value.	3,381,352
9	Adjustment for the exposure value of Securities Financing Transaction (SFT) as an example of a reverse repo transaction.	-
10	Adjustment for the Administrative Account Transaction (TRA) exposure value which has been multiplied by the Credit Conversion Factor (FKK).	5,343,158
11	Prudent valuation adjustments in the form of capital reduction factors and Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN)	(1,509,050)
12	Other adjustments (if any)	-
13	<b>Total Exposure in Leverage Ratio Calculation</b>	<b>42,184,297</b>

## Qualitative Analysis

Total exposure in the leverage ratio of IDR 34,968,837 million with a leverage ratio percentage of 14.56%, which is above the minimum requirement of 3% set by POJK Number 31/POJK.03/2019 concerning Obligations to Fulfill the Leverage Ratio for Commercial Banks.

## Leverage Ratio Calculation Report

**Bank Name** : PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia, Tbk  
**Report Position** : December 2024

(in million IDR)

No	Description	Period	
		T	T-1
Asset Exposure in the Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet)			
1	Asset exposure in the Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet) includes collateral assets recorded in the balance sheet, but does not include derivative transaction exposure and SFT exposure. *Using gross value before deducting CKPN."	33,400,227	33,180,300
2	The added value for derivative collateral handed over to counterparties and the provision of such collateral resulted in a decrease in total asset exposure on the balance sheet due to the application of accounting standards.	-	-
3	(Reduction of receivables related to cash variation margin provided in derivative transactions).	-	-
4	(Adjustment for securities received in SFT exposure that have been recorded as assets in the Bank's balance sheet).	-	-
5	(Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN) on these assets in accordance with applicable accounting standards).	(451,199)	(513,090)
6	(Assets that have been calculated as a reducing factor for Core Capital (tier 1) as referred to in the Financial Services Authority Regulation which regulates the obligation to provide minimum capital for commercial banks).	(1,057,851)	(852,766)



## Leverage Ratio Calculation Report

Bank Name : PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia, Tbk

Report Position : December 2024

(in million IDR)

No	Description	Period	
		T	T-1
7	<b>Total Asset Exposure in the Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet) (Sum of line 1 to line 6)"</b>	<b>31,891,177</b>	<b>31,814,444</b>
<b>Derivative Transaction Exposure</b>			
8	Replacement Cost (RC) value for all derivative transactions, whether there is a variation margin that meets the requirements or there is an offsetting agreement that meets certain requirements.	-	-
9	The additional value is the Potential Futures Exposures (PFE) for all derivative transactions.	3,384,429	1,682,150
10	(exception for exposure to derivative transactions settled through a central clearing counterparty (CCP))	N/A	N/A
11	Adjustments to the effective notional value of credit derivatives	-	-
12	(Adjustment for effective notional value made offsetting and subtracting add-ons for derivative credit sales transactions)	-	-
13	<b>Total Derivative Transaction Exposure (Sum of line 8 to line 12)</b>	<b>3,384,429</b>	<b>1,682,150</b>
<b>Securities Financing Transaction (SFT) Exposure</b>			
14	Gross SFT Value	1,565,533	378,115
15	(Net value between cash liabilities and cash receivables)	-	-
16	Credit Risk due to counterparty failure related to SFT assets which refers to the Current Exposure calculation as regulated in Attachment I to this Financial Services Authority Regulation.	-	-
17	Exposure as an SFT agent	-	-
18	<b>Total SFT Exposure (Sum of line 14 to line 17)</b>	<b>1,565,533</b>	<b>378,115</b>
<b>Administrative Account Transaction (TRA) Exposure</b>			
19	The value of all committed obligations or contingent liabilities. *Gross value before deducting CKPN	8,625,643	7,367,304
20	(Adjustment to the result of multiplying the value of committed obligations or contingent liabilities and the Credit Conversion Factor (FKK))	(3,282,485)	(3,314,219)
21	(Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN) for the TRA is in accordance with applicable accounting standards).	-	-
22	<b>Total Administrative Account Transaction Exposure (TRA) (Sum of line 19 to line 21)</b>	<b>5,343,158</b>	<b>4,053,085</b>
<b>Capital and Total Exposure</b>			
23	Core Capital (Tier 1)	6,143,407	6,272,511
24	<b>Total Exposure (Sum of line 7, 13, 18, and 22)</b>	<b>42,184,297</b>	<b>37,927,794</b>
<b>Leverage Ratio</b>			
25	Leverage Ratio Value (Column 23 ÷ Column 24)	14.56%	16.54%
26	Minimum Leverage Ratio Value	3.00%	3.00%
27	Buffer against the Leverage Ratio value	N/A	N/A
<b>Disclosure of Average Values</b>			
28	The average value of the gross carrying value of SFT assets, after adjustments for sales accounting transactions which are calculated on a net basis with cash liabilities in SFT and cash claims in SFT	123,491	82,327
29	The final reporting quarter value of the gross carrying value of SFT assets, after adjustments for sales accounting transactions which are calculated on a net basis with cash liabilities in SFT and cash claims in SFT	-	-
30	Total Exposure, including the impact of adjustments to temporary exceptions for current account placements with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with minimum statutory reserve requirements (if any), which includes the average value of the gross carrying value of SFT assets as referred to in line 28	42,184,297	37,927,794
30a	Total Exposure, does not include the impact of adjustments to the temporary exception for the placement of demand deposits with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with minimum statutory reserve requirements (if any), which includes the average value of the gross carrying value of SFT assets as referred to in line 28	42,307,788	38,010,121
31	Leverage Ratio Value, including the impact of adjustments to temporary exceptions for current account placements with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with minimum statutory reserve requirements (if any), which includes the average gross carrying value of SFT assets as referred to in line 28	14.56%	16.54%
31a	The Leverage Ratio value, does not include the impact of adjustments to the temporary exception for the placement of demand deposits with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the minimum statutory reserve requirements (if any), which includes the average value of the gross carrying value of SFT assets as referred to in line 28	14.52%	16.50%
<b>Qualitative Analysis</b>			

As of 31 December 2024, there is a leverage ratio percentage of 14.56%, which is above the minimum requirement of 3% as stipulated in No. 31/POJK.03/2019 concerning the Obligation to Fulfill the Leverage Ratio for Commercial Banks.

## Risk Management

### Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is the risk that arises because the debtor fails to fulfil his obligations to the Bank. Failure to manage this risk can result in financial losses that have a negative impact on the financial performance of the Bank directly or indirectly. Credit risk management is carried out with the aim of measuring, anticipating, and minimizing losses due to the failure of the debtor or counterparty to fulfil their obligations.

Credit risk can be sourced from various bank business activities, such as lending, purchasing securities, acceptances, inter-bank transactions, trade finance transactions, exchange rate transactions and derivatives, as well as commitments and contingencies obligations, where lending is the largest source of risk in assets. bank balance sheet.

Credit risk management, among others, is carried out on the following matters:

- a. The readiness of human, operational and IT resources capable of supporting credit risk management in accordance with the bank's business plan in the development of lending that has the potential to cause credit risk exposure. Increasing the number of adequate human resources through the recruitment process and improving the quality of human resources through the training process.
- b. Identification of credit risk to the source and potential for credit risk that is adjusted to the characteristics of the product and the type of activity.
- c. The measurement of inherent risk includes, among others, the composition of the asset portfolio and the level of concentration, the quality of the provision of funds and the adequacy of the reserves. In addition, banks perform credit risk stress testing to measure the impact of changes in internal and external conditions on the bank's credit portfolio.
- d. In carrying out the credit Risk Management function, the credit approval process has been regulated in bank policies, guidelines, and SOPs, which include, among other things, setting limits on the authority of regional credit makers and credit committees at the head office so that the risk management of credit disbursement can run optimally.
- e. Credit analysis is carried out by implementing the 5C principles, namely Character, Capital, Collateral, Capacity and Condition of the Economy. In addition, credit analysis will also be carried out by considering the impact of lending on risk exposures other than credit risk, such as market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, legal risk, compliance risk, reputation risk and strategic risk.
- f. The Bank always refers to the practice of prudential principles in assessing credit quality, providing credit decisions with adequate analysis of the 3 PILLAR assessment factors, namely

business prospects, debtor performance, and ability to pay. After disbursement of credit is carried out strictly by requiring a business visit from the debtor and submitting a call report to the loan monitoring department.

- g. The implementation of the covenant monitoring system as one of the tools in monitoring debtors to minimize the occurrence of default, or in other words can help reduce or control the risk of transactions by specifying certain things that debtors should and should not do.
- h. The process of integrating an integrated credit risk management information system to facilitate management in monitoring credit performance and developing a data warehouse to support the credit risk management information system.
- i. The Bank has conducted regular evaluations of the availability of the Bank's Credit Policy, including through the provision of Risk Opinions and Compliance Opinions on policy reviews, guidelines and SOPs related to credit.
- j. To manage portfolio composition, CCB Indonesia has set sectoral limits for each industrial business sector, unused facility limits, determination of sectoral Risk Appetite and Risk Acceptance Criteria in Commercial & Retail Banking which are reviewed and monitored regularly by the Risk Management Division.
- k. To cover potential credit risk in the future, banks establish an Expected Credit Loss (ECL) reserve by including the Macro Economic Variables (MEV) factor in the ECL model. In addition, the bank maintains the NPL coverage ratio in accordance with the bank's target set in the Bank's Business Plan (RBB).

The Bank proactively runs credit collection and recovery loans for debtors who experience late payments and all bad loans. Credit collection and recovery is carried out by the Special Asset Management Unit. In terms of resolving non-performing loans by confiscation of collateral or the auction process at the Private Auction Center and the District Court, the Legal Division plays a role in providing assistance so that it is always proper in litigation.

### Credit Collection and Recovery

The Bank's credit collection system is proactively done through Special Asset Management (SAM) Division, which specifically handles non-performing loans. Credit collection and recovery are carried out non-performing debtors of which the handling method is adjusted to the different problems of each debtor. For the execution of collateral, SAM Division cooperates with Legal Division in settlement through legal channels.

## Credit Concentration Risk Management Policy

The Bank diversifies its loan portfolio by spreading risks arising from various industrial sectors and credit segments. Credit concentration risk management is carried out including:

- Determination of limits based on the Industrial sector.
- Credit concentration risk analysis is carried out in accordance with the portfolio profile managed by the Bank by considering various impacts of changes in various economic indicators that can affect lending in certain economic sectors.
- Analysis of Non-Performing Loans (NPL) movements in each industry sector.
- Monitor credit concentration risk on a regular basis.
- Calculating the capital allocation for credit concentration risk, which is conveyed through the Capital Calculation Report Based on Risk Profile or ICAAP.

## Credit Risk Exposure

Based on the exposure category according to the Standard Approach, the Bank has the following exposures:

### Disclosure of Net Receivables by Region - Bank Individually

(in million IDR)

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2024					31 December 2023				
		Net Receivables by Region					Net Receivables by Region				
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Others	Total	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Others	Total
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
1	Receivables to Government	8,125,909	-	-	-	8,125,909	5,889,066	-	-	-	5,889,066
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	2,144,507	-	-	-	2,144,507	1,626,646	-	-	-	1,626,647
3	Receivables to Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Receivables to Bank	708,890	-	-	-	708,890	386,775	-	-	-	386,775
5	Receivables in the form of a Covered Bond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Receivables to Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions	3,312,732	-	-	-	3,312,732	-	-	-	-	-
7	Receivables in the form of Securities/Subordinated Receivables, Equity and Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Residential Property Secured Loans	1,903,005	168,798	38,822	63,795	2,174,419	2,195,070	168,358	45,541	89,013	2,497,983
9	Commercial Property Backed Loans	1,789,103	230,449	205,063	311,059	2,535,674	2,045,198	274,026	167,228	316,355	2,802,807
10	Loans for Land Acquisition, Land Management and Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Employee or Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Receivables on Micro Businesses, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolios	286,420	10,310	3,859	27,454	328,043	173,013	6,044	-	18,446	197,505
13	Receivables to Corporations	7,489,970	1,347,384	3,444,561	209,362	12,491,278	5,883,179	753,364	1,768,835	461,515	8,866,896
14	Past due receivables	168,225	7,531	13,086	4,506	193,347	134,980	6,591	1,601	6,627	149,799
15	Other Assets	1,078,805	-	-	-	1,078,805	3,951,612	-	-	-	3,951,612
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27,007,566</b>	<b>1,764,473</b>	<b>3,705,391</b>	<b>616,175</b>	<b>33,093,605</b>	<b>22,285,539</b>	<b>1,208,384</b>	<b>1,983,206</b>	<b>891,955</b>	<b>26,369,089</b>

The Bank does not have a subsidiary, therefore the Bank in Consolidation with Subsidiaries is Zero.

Geographically, the Bank office network is spread across major cities in Indonesia, such as: Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang, Bekasi, Serpong, Bandung, Semarang, Solo, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, Denpasar, Pontianak, Bandar Lampung, Pekanbaru, Palembang, Batam, Makassar, Cirebon, Mataram and Malang.

## Risk Management

## Disclosure of Net Receivables Based on the Remaining Contract Term - Bank Individually

(in million IDR)

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2024						31 December 2023					
		Net Receivable based on Contract Term						Net Receivable based on Contract Term					
		< 1 year	> 1 year to 3 years	> 3 years to 5 years	> 5 years	Non-contractual	Total	< 1 year	> 1 year to 3 years	> 3 years to 5 years	> 5 years	Non-contractual	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	Receivables to Government	8,125,909	-	-	-	-	8,125,909	5,889,066	-	-	-	-	5,889,066
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	777,677	91,784	325,338	949,709	-	2,144,507	547,755	164,621	382,821	531,449	-	1,626,646
3	Receivables from Securities Companies and Financial Services Institutions	875,618	965,452	864,684	606,978	-	3,312,732	533,679	1,229,672	1,033,166	18,674	-	2,815,190
4	Receivables to Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Receivables to Bank	708,890	-	-	-	-	708,890	386,775	-	-	-	-	386,775
6	Receivables in the form of a Covered Bond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Receivables to Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Residential Property Secured Loans	640,344	90,912	236,618	1,206,545	-	2,174,419	845,553	120,081	302,306	1,230,042	-	2,497,983
9	Commercial Property Backed Loans	1,365,186	179,102	435,940	555,411	34	2,535,674	1,452,790	211,528	327,017	809,871	1,600	2,802,807
10	Loans for Land Acquisition, Land Management and Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Employee or Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Receivables on Micro Businesses, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolios	223,956	6,505	34,279	63,304	-	328,043	156,678	1,253	9,551	30,021	-	197,503
13	Receivables to Corporations	3,070,079	1,026,096	3,922,135	4,472,969	-	12,491,279	1,739,947	311,795	1,462,843	5,352,309	-	8,866,894
14	Past due receivables	11,293	71,914	18,114	30,253	61,773	193,347	21,778	6,577	53,025	31,185	37,235	149,799
15	Other Assets	1,078,805	-	-	-	-	1,078,805	1,136,422	-	-	-	-	1,136,422
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,877,757</b>	<b>2,431,765</b>	<b>5,837,108</b>	<b>7,885,169</b>	<b>61,807</b>	<b>33,093,605</b>	<b>12,710,443</b>	<b>2,045,527</b>	<b>3,570,728</b>	<b>8,003,551</b>	<b>38,835</b>	<b>26,369,084</b>

The Bank does not have a subsidiary; thus, the Disclosure of Net Receivables Based on Remaining Contract Term - Bank in Consolidation with Subsidiaries is Zero



## Risk Management

## Disclosure of Net Receivables by Economic Sector - Bank Individually

(in million IDR)

No.	Economic Sector	Receivables to Government	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	Receivables to Securities Companies and Financial Services Institutions	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	Receivables to Bank	Home-Backed Loans	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	Employee/Retiree Loans	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	Receivables to Corporations	Past Due Receivables	Others Assets
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
<b>31 December 2024</b>													
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	39,800	6,416	-	-	23,891	6,000	-
2	Mining and excavation	-	332,710	-	-	-	90,993	8,158	-	80,710	378,943	-	-
3	Processing industry	-	-	-	-	-	627,161	145,450	-	6,501	5,342,877	-	-
4	Procurement of Electricity, Gas, Steam/ Hot Water and Cold Air	-	164,929	-	-	-	20,197	617	-	-	1,906,895	-	-
5	Water Management, Waste Water Management, Waste Management and Recycling, and Remediation Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210,606	-	-
6	Construction	-	890,043	-	-	-	234,379	365,941	-	1,959	239,458	2,100	-
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance	-	-	6,983	-	-	476,681	278,401	-	79,518	2,222,098	1,365	-
8	Transportation and Warehousing	-	250,860	-	-	-	97,595	45,586	-	43,243	11,353	3,500	-
9	Provision of accommodation and provision of food and drink	-	-	-	-	-	319,707	36,871	-	22,434	234,875	2,700	-
10	Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	47,013	2,828	-	2,404	193,210	-	-
11	Financial and Insurance Activities	-	505,965	3,305,749	-	-	-	1,843	-	2,685	-	-	-
12	Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-	237,441	25,584	-	3,970	65,056	136,780	-
13	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	-	-	-	-	-	5,204	3,299	-	612	41,052	600	-
14	Rental and Leasing Activities without Option Rights, Employment, Travel Agents and Other Business Support.	-	-	-	-	-	53,882	118,103	-	14,300	417,042	804	-
15	Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,253	-	-	-	-	-
16	Education	-	-	-	-	-	61,601	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Human Health Activities and Social Activities	-	-	-	-	-	1,329	7,474	-	15,223	80,009	-	-
18	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,677	-	-	-	-	-
19	Other Service Activities	-	-	-	-	-	4,466	2,327	-	-	-	868	-
20	Household Activities as an Employer; Activities that produce goods and services by households that are used to meet their own needs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Activities of International Agencies and Other Extra International Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Household	-	-	-	-	-	218,226	1,119,591	-	54,485	-	38,630	-
23	Not Other Business Fields	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Others	8,125,909	-	-	-	708,890	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,153,313
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8,125,909</b>	<b>2,144,507</b>	<b>3,312,732</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>708,890</b>	<b>2,535,674</b>	<b>2,174,419</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>328,043</b>	<b>12,491,279</b>	<b>193,347</b>	<b>1,153,313</b>

## Risk Management

## Disclosure of Net Receivables by Economic Sector - Bank Individually

(in million IDR)

No.	Economic Sector	Receivables to Government	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	Receivables to Securities Companies and Financial Services Institutions	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	Receivables to Bank	Home-Backed Loans	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	Employee/Retiree Loans	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	Receivables to Corporations	Past Due Receivables	Others Assets
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
<b>31 December 2023</b>													
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	13,039	19,808	-	4,918	22,226	-	-
2	Mining and excavation	-	164,621	-	-	-	5,454	90,623	-	61,608	411,796	-	-
3	Processing industry	-	-	-	-	-	151,228	798,956	-	7,622	2,902,342	42,625	-
4	Procurement of Electricity, Gas, Steam/ Hot Water and Cold Air	-	-	-	-	-	233,737	24,535	-	-	2,928,753	-	-
5	Water Management, Waste Water Management, Waste Management and Recycling, and Remediation Activities	-	157,272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Construction	-	706,330	-	-	-	99,756	190,402	-	-	160,467	26,956	-
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	452,491	458,793	-	30,706	743,677	38,771	-
8	Transportation and Warehousing	-	-	-	-	-	40,564	122,663	-	12,222	727,920	600	-
9	Provision of accommodation and provision of food and drink	-	-	-	-	-	49,205	358,125	-	13,358	115,315	4,174	-
10	Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Financial and Insurance Activities	-	598,423	2,523,427	-	-	1,739	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Real Estate	-	-	291,763	-	-	235,989	495,615	-	1,210	779,558	9,017	-
13	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Rental and Leasing Activities without Option Rights, Employment, Travel Agents and Other Business Support.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security	-	-	-	-	-	847	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Education	-	-	-	-	-	544	34,686	-	-	-	-	-
17	Human Health Activities and Social Activities	-	-	-	-	-	2,587	4,527	-	40,964	74,839	-	-
18	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Other Service Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Household Activities as an Employer; Activities that produce goods and services by households that are used to meet their own needs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Activities of International Agencies and Other Extra International Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Household	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Not Other Business Fields	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Others	5,889,066	-	-	-	386,775	1,210,804	204,074	-	24,894	-	27,656	1,136,421
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5,889,066</b>	<b>1,626,646</b>	<b>2,815,190</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>386,775</b>	<b>2,497,983</b>	<b>2,802,807</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>197,503</b>	<b>8,866,894</b>	<b>149,799</b>	<b>1,136,421</b>

The Bank does not have a subsidiary; thus, Disclosure of Net Receivables by Economic Sector - Consolidated Banks with Subsidiaries is Zero.

Risk Management

Disclosure of Receivables and Allowances by Region - Bank Individually

(in million IDR)

No.	Description	31 December 2024					31 December 2023				
		Region					Region				
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Others	Total	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Receivables	27,007,566	1,764,473	3,705,391	616,175	33,093,605	22,285,539	1,208,384	1,983,206	891,955	26,369,084
2.	Impaired Receivables										
a.	Not Yet Due	17,201,292	1,763,645	3,693,846	611,670	23,270,453	15,101,187	1,203,793	1,982,435	883,728	19,171,143
b.	Overdue	176,470	828	11,544	4,506	193,348	175,246	4,591	771	8,227	188,835
3.	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 1	21,226	2,868	4,374	4,785	33,252	23,457	1,228	2,056	3,704	30,445
4.	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 2	2,469	255	65	-	2,789	72,706	21	1,075	1,120	74,921
5.	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 3	406,960	2,188	3,489	2,243	414,881	399,425	5,995	465	2,310	408,195
6.	Receivables written off	232,099	-	-	-	232,099	9,313	-	-	-	9,313



## Risk Management

## Disclosure of Receivables and Provisions Based on Economic Sector - Bank Individually

(in million IDR)

No.	Economic Sector	Receivables	Impaired Receivables		Allowance for Impairment Losses - stage 1	Allowance for Impairment Losses - stage 2	Allowance for Impairment Losses - stage 3	Deleted book receivables
			Not Yet Mature	Past Due				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8)
<b>31 December 2024</b>								
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	76,107	70,107	6,000	100	-	1,693	-
2	Mining and excavation	891,515	891,515	-	833	-	-	-
3	Processing industry	6,412,946	6,396,580	16,365	7,006	157	283,709	-
4	Procurement of Electricity, Gas, Steam/Hot Water and Cold Air	2,092,637	2,092,637	-	2,688	7	-	-
5	Water Management, Waste Water Management, Waste Management and Recycling, and Remediation Activities	210,606	210,606	-	262	-	-	-
6	Construction	1,793,546	1,791,446	2,100	1,809	148	65,826	-
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance	3,007,277	2,846,914	160,363	2,808	138	19,530	-
8	Transportation and Warehousing	1,576,051	1,572,551	3,500	2,453	-	989	-
9	Provision of accommodation and provision of food and drink	616,587	613,887	2,700	7,206	-	3,714	-
10	Information and Communication	245,454	245,454	-	191	-	-	-
11	Financial and Insurance Activities	3,807,826	3,807,826	-	3,347	-	-	-
12	Real Estate	468,831	467,731	1,100	314	-	28,095	-
13	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	50,768	50,168	600	37	-	189	-
14	Rental and Leasing Activities without Option Rights, Employment, Travel Agencies and Other Business Support Activities	604,131	604,131	-	633	-	78	-
15	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	1,253	1,253	-	2	-	-	-
16	Education	61,601	61,601	-	79	-	-	-
17	Human Health and Social Activities	104,035	104,035	-	111	-	-	-
18	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	4,677	4,677	-	15	-	-	-
19	Other Service Activities	7,661	7,106	556	12	-	274	-
20	Activities of Households as Employers; Activities that Produce Goods and Services by Households Used to Meet Their Own Needs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Activities of International and Other Extra-International Bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Households	1,430,292	1,430,230	63	3,347	2,339	10,784	-
23	Not Other Business Fields	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Others	9,702,267	9,702,267	-	-	-	-	232,099
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33,166,068</b>	<b>32,972,722</b>	<b>193,347</b>	<b>33,252</b>	<b>2,789</b>	<b>414,881</b>	<b>232,099</b>
<b>31 December 2023</b>								
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	59,993	-	59,993	114	-	-	-
2	Mining and excavation	734,102	-	734,102	444	-	-	-
3	Processing industry	4,204,535	86,775	4,117,760	4,078	2,289	269,320	-
4	Procurement of Electricity, Gas, Steam/Hot Water and Cold Air	3,154,130	-	3,154,130	3,387	64	-	-
5	Water Management, Waste Water Management, Waste Management and Recycling, and Remediation Activities	146,284	-	146,284	160	-	-	-
6	Construction	1,234,578	24,002	1,210,576	1,140	64,846	20,545	-
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance	1,770,303	50,593	1,719,709	2,580	3,686	52,591	-
8	Transportation and Warehousing	694,559	-	694,559	798	-	-	-
9	Provision of accommodation and provision of food and drink	540,177	4,174	536,003	5,648	590	1,239	-
10	Information and Communication	20,916	600	20,316	174	-	209	-
11	Financial and Insurance Activities	3,115,973	-	3,115,973	2,832	-	-	-
12	Real Estate	879,364	18,598	860,766	6,106	257	45,729	-



## Risk Management

## Disclosure of Receivables and Provisions Based on Economic Sector - Bank Individually

(in million IDR)

No.	Economic Sector	Receivables	Impaired Receivables		Allowance for Impairment Losses - stage 1	Allowance for Impairment Losses - stage 2	Allowance for Impairment Losses - stage 3	Deleted book receivables
			Not Yet Mature	Past Due				
13	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	43,977	-	43,977	42	-	209	-
14	Rental and Leasing Activities without Option Rights, Employment, Travel Agencies and Other Business Support Activities	929,812	-	929,812	988	-	1,114	-
15	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	847	-	847	2	-	-	-
16	Education	35,230	-	35,230	51	-	-	-
17	Human Health and Social Activities	122,916	-	122,916	135	-	-	-
18	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	657	600	57	0	-	-	-
19	Other Service Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Activities of Households as Employers; Activities that Produce Goods and Services by Households Used to Meet Their Own Needs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Activities of International and Other Extra-International Bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Not Other Business Fields	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Others	8,680,733	3,494	8,677,239	1,765	3,189	17,238	9,313
<b>Total</b>		<b>26,369,084</b>	<b>188,835</b>	<b>26,180,248</b>	<b>30,445</b>	<b>74,921</b>	<b>408,195</b>	<b>9,313</b>

The Bank does not have a subsidiary; thus, the Disclosure of Receivables and Allowances Based on Economic Sector - Consolidated Banks and Subsidiaries is Zero.

## Disclosure of Receivables and Provisions Based on Days of Overdue - Individual Banks

No	Type of Exposure	31 December 2024				31 December 2023			
		Receivables Based on Days Overdue				Receivables Based on Days Overdue			
		>90 days until 120 days	>120 days until 180 days	>180 days	Total	>90 days until 120 days	>120 days until 180 days	>180 days	Total
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
1	Loans included in Past Due Receivables	13,239.88	12,884.00	167,224.00	193,347.88	246,418.00	37,429.00	272,565.00	556,412.00
2	Securities included in Past Due Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13,239.88</b>	<b>12,884.00</b>	<b>167,224.00</b>	<b>193,347.88</b>	<b>246,418.00</b>	<b>37,429.00</b>	<b>272,565.00</b>	<b>556,412.00</b>

## Disclosure of Performing and Non-Performing Assets - Individual Banks

Description	Performing (Current and Special Mention Quality)		Non Performing (Substandard, Doubtful and Bad Quality)					
			Impaired Receivables		Receivables That Are Not Impaired in Value			
					Have > 90 Days in Arrears		Have ≤ 90 Days in Arrears	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Allowance for Impairment Losses	Gross Carrying Amount	Allowance for Impairment Losses	Gross Carrying Amount	Allowance for Impairment Losses	Gross Carrying Amount	Allowance for Impairment Losses
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
1	Securities	5,247,450	104	-	-	-	-	-
2	Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a.	Corporate	12,388,453	14,016	-	-	-	-	-
b.	Retail	327,678	554	-	-	-	-	-
3	Administrative Account Transactions	891,886	648	-	-	-	-	-

## Risk Management

### Disclosure of Performing and Non-Performing Restructuring Assets - Individual Banks

Description	Performing (Current and Special Mention Quality)		Non Performing (Substandard, Doubtful and Bad Quality)		Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
	Gross Carrying Value	Allowance for Impairment Losses	Gross Carrying Value	Allowance for Impairment Losses	Gross Carrying Value	Allowance for Impairment Losses	Gross Carrying Value	Allowance for Impairment Losses	Gross Carrying Value	Allowance for Impairment Losses
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
1 Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. Corporate	1,855,571	2,379	-	-	1,855,571	2,379	-	-	-	-
b. Retail	2,980	7	-	-	2,980	7	-	-	-	-
3 Administrative Account Transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

### Disclosure of Loan Quality of Assets (CR1)

#### 1) Bank individually

Description	Gross Carrying Value		Allowance for Impairment Losses	Allowance for Impairment Losses		Allowance for Impairment Losses (IRB Approach)	Net Value (a+b-c)
	Past Due Receivables	Receivables that are not yet due		Stage 2 and Stage 3	Stage 1		
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
1 Loans	498,401	22,965,400	450,922	417,670	33,252	-	23,012,879
2 Securities	-	5,247,450	104	-	104	-	5,247,346
3 Administrative Account Transactions	-	891,886	648	-	648	-	891,238
<b>4 Total</b>	<b>498,401</b>	<b>29,104,736</b>	<b>451,674</b>	<b>417,670</b>	<b>34,004</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29,151,463</b>

#### Additional disclosures

Past due receivables include those with more than 90 days overdue or collectability 3,4 and 5.

### Disclosure of Mutation of Past Due Loans and Securities (CR2)

#### 1) Bank Individually

(in million IDR)

	a
1 Loans and Securities that have matured in the last reporting period	498,401
2 Loans and securities that have matured since the last reporting period	-
3 Loans and securities that have returned to not yet due status	-
4 Write-off value	-
5 Other changes	-
<b>6 Loans and Securities that have matured at the end of the reporting period (1+2-3-4+5)</b>	<b>498,401</b>

#### Additional Disclosures

Past due receivables are entirely derived from loans.

## Risk Management

## Quantitative Disclosures related to Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques (CR3)

## 1) Bank individually

Description	Receivables Not Secured by Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques	Receivables Secured by Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques	Receivables Secured by Collateral	Receivables Secured by Guarantees, Guarantees and/or Credit Insurance	Receivables Secured by Credit Derivatives
	a	b	c	d	e
1 Loans	19,821,542	3,191,336	-	-	-
2 Securities	5,247,346	-	-	-	-
<b>3 Total</b>	<b>25,068,888</b>	<b>3,191,336</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
4 Past Due Loans and Securities	193,347	-	-	-	-

## Additional Disclosures

The Bank applies the Credit Risk Mitigation with Collateral Technique with a Simple Approach to Credit and Securities exposures.

All Receivables secured by Credit Risk Mitigation (MRK) technique come from Loans provided to Customers.

There are no significant changes to the exposure of Asset positions in the Financial Statements.

## Disclosure of Credit Risk Exposure and Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques (CR4)

## 1) Bank Individually

Portfolio Category	Net Receivables Before Implementation of Commitment Obligation Function (FKK) and Credit Risk Mitigation (MRK) Techniques		Net Receivables After Implementation of Commitment Obligation Function (FKK) and Credit Risk Mitigation (MRK) Techniques		RWA and Average Risk Weight	
	Statement of Financial Position	Administrative Account Transactions	Statement of Financial Position	Administrative Account Transactions	RWA	Average Risk Weight (e/(c+d))
	a	b	c	d	e	f
1 Receivables to Government	8,125,909	-	8,125,909	-	-	0.00%
2 Receivables on Public Sector Entities	2,144,507	162,132	2,144,507	16,213	763,207	35.32%
3 Receivables to Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
4 Receivables to Bank	708,890	-	708,890	-	141,778	20.00%
Receivables to Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions 1)	3,312,732	225,240	3,312,732	225,240	1,334,102	37.71%
5 The Receivable is in the form of a Covered Bond	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
6 Receivables on Corporations - General Corporate Exposures 2)	12,491,279	4,224,434	12,491,279	716,834	11,652,384	88.22%
Receivables from securities companies and other financial services institutions 3)	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Special Financing Exposure 4)	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
7 Receivables in the form of Securities/Subordinated Receivables, Equity and Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
8 Receivables on Micro Businesses, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolios	328,043	77,177	328,043	7,788	106,703	31.77%
9 Property Backed Loans						
Residential Property-Backaged Loans whose Payments Are Not Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flow	2,174,419	487,590	2,174,419	48,759	1,102,740	49.60%
Residential Property-Backaged Loans whose Payments Depend Materially on the Property's Cash Flows	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Commercial Property-Backed Loans Where Payments Are Not Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flows	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Commercial Property-Backed Loans Where Payments Depend Materially on the Property's Cash Flows	2,535,674	684,116	2,535,674	68,412	2,566,323	98.55%
10 Past Due Receivables	193,347	-	193,347	-	96,674	50.00%
11 Other Assets	1,078,805	-	1,078,805	-	949,509	88.01%
<b>12 Total</b>	<b>33,093,605</b>	<b>5,860,689</b>	<b>33,093,605</b>	<b>1,083,246</b>	<b>18,713,420</b>	<b>54.75%</b>

## Risk Management

## Exposure Disclosure by Asset Class and Risk Weight (CR5)

## 1) Bank Individually

Portfolio Category	0%	20%	50%	100%	150%	Others	Net Receivables After FKK and MRK Techniques
1 Receivables to Government	8,125,909	-	-	-	-	-	8,125,909

Portfolio Category	20%	50%	100%	150%	Others	Net Receivables After FKK and MRK Techniques
2 Receivables to Public Entities	-	2,160,720	-	-	-	2,160,720

Portfolio Category	0%	20%	30%	50%	100%	150%	Others	Net Receivables After FKK and MRK Techniques
3 Receivables to Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Portfolio Category	20%	30%	40%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Net Receivables After FKK and MRK Techniques
4 Receivables to Bank	708,890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	708,890
Receivables to Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions 1)	-	-	3,537,972	-	-	-	-	-	-

Portfolio Category	10%	15%	20%	25%	35%	50%	100%	Others	Net Receivables After FKK and MRK Techniques
5 Receivables are in the form of Covered Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Portfolio Category	20%	50%	65%	75%	80%	85%	100%	130%	150%	Others	Net Receivables After FKK and MRK Techniques
6 Receivables to General Corporations 2)	-	716,834	-	-	-	-	12,491,279	-	-	-	13,208,113
Receivables from securities companies and other financial services institutions 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Financing Exposure 4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Portfolio Category	100%	150%	250%	400%	Others	Net Receivables After FKK and MRK Techniques
7 Receivables in the form of Securities/ Subordinated Receivables, Equity and Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-

Portfolio Category	45%	75%	85%	100%	Others	Net Receivables After FKK and MRK Techniques
8 Receivables on Micro Businesses, Small Businesses and Retail Portfolio	231,406	104,425	-	-	-	335,831



[illegible]

## Risk Management

### Exposure Disclosure by Asset Class and Risk Weight (CR5) Cont

#### 1) Bank Individually

No.	Risk Weight	Net Receivables Statement of Financial Position	TRA Net Receivables (before imposition of FKK)	Average FKK	Net Receivables (After imposition of FKK and MRK Technique)
1	<40%	9,024,252	97,518	-	9,121,770
2	40%-70%	8,092,997	5,078,879	-	13,171,876
3	75%	104,337	176	-	104,513
4	85%	-	-	-	-
5	90%-100%	15,791,935	684,116	-	16,476,051
6	105%-130%	-	-	-	-
7	150%	80,084	-	-	80,084
8	250%	-	-	-	-
9	400%	-	-	-	-
10	1250%	-	-	-	-
<b>11</b>	<b>Total Net Receivables</b>	<b>33,093,605</b>	<b>5,860,689</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38,954,294</b>

### Qualitative Disclosure Regarding Counterparty Credit Risk

The Bank manages this risk comprehensively by monitoring the Counterparty Credit Risk exposure on a monthly basis including the measurement of the Potential Future Exposure (PFE) value.

#### CCR1: Analysis of Credit Risk Net Receivables due to counterparty failure based on the approach used

No.	Description	a	b	c	d	e	f
		Replacement cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha is used for the calculation of regulatory EAD	Net Receivables	RWA
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	-	2,417,450	-	1.4	3,384,430	676,886
2	Internal Model Method (for derivatives and SFTs)	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
3	Simple Approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
4	Comprehensive Approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	VaR for SFTs	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
<b>6</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>676,886</b>

#### Qualitative Analysis

In accordance with OJK Circular Letter No.48/SEOJK.03/2017, the calculation of RWA Credit Risk due to counterparty failure (Counterparty Credit Risk) using the standard approach method for derivative transactions uses the Replacement Cost calculation analysis method for derivative transactions without margin.

## CCR3 : CCR Exposure Based on Portfolio Category and Risk Weight

No.	Risk Weight	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
	Portfolio Category	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total Net Receivables
<b>Indonesia</b>										
1	Receivables to Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a. Receivables to the Indonesian Government									
	b. Receivables to Governments of Other Countries									
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Receivables to Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Receivables to Bank	-	-	3,384,430	-	-	-	-	-	3,384,430
	a. Short Term Receivables	-	-	3,384,430	-	-	-	-	-	3,384,430
	b. Long Term Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Receivables to Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a. Short Term Receivables									
	b. Long Term Receivables									
6	Receivables on Micro Businesses, Small Businesses and Retail Portfolios	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Receivables on Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Counterparty Credit Risk</b>		-	-	3,384,430	-	-	-	-	-	3,384,430

## Qualitative Analysis

The increase in Net Receivables was due to an increase in the portfolio category of Receivables to other banks with a rating of 20%

## CCR6 : Credit Derivative Net Receivables

	a	b
	Protection bought	Protection sold
<b>Indonesia</b>		
<b>Notional Value</b>		
Single-name credit default swaps	-	-
Index credit default swaps	-	-
Total return swaps	-	-
Credit options	-	-
Other credit derivatives	-	-
<b>Total Notional Value</b>	-	-
<b>Fair value</b>		
Positive fair value (asset)	-	-
Negative fair value (liability)	-	-

## SECA Explanation of Qualitative disclosures regarding securitization exposure

Explanation of Qualitative disclosures regarding securitization exposure  
There is nothing about securitization exposure

## SEC1: Securitization Exposure on the Banking Book

[illegible][illegible]

SEC3 : Securitization exposure on the banking book when the bank is the originator or sponsor and its capital requirements

[illegible]



SEC3 : Securitization exposure on the banking book when the bank is the originator or sponsor and its capital requirements

No.	Description	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
		Exposure value (based on Risk Weight)					Exposure value (based on regulatory approach)				RWA (based on regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap			
		≤20% Risk Weight	>20% to 50% Risk Weight	>50% to 100% Risk Weight	>100% to <1250% Risk Weight	1250% Risk Weight	IRB RBA (include IAA)	IRB SFA	SA/ SSFA	1250%	IRB RBA (include IAA)	IRB SFA	SA/ SSFA	1250%	IRB RBA (include IAA)	IRB SFA	SA/ SSFA	1250%
6	Of which re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Of which senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Of which non-senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Synthetic securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Of which securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Of which retail underlying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Of which wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Of which re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Of which senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Of which non-senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qualitative Analysis																		

#### SEC4: Securitization exposure on the banking book and its capital requirements

No.	Description	≤20% Risk Weight	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	
			Exposure value (based on Risk Weight)						Exposure Values				RWA				Capital charge after cap		
			>20% to 50% Risk Weight	>50% to 100% Risk Weight	>100% to <1250% Risk Weight	1250% Risk Weight	IRB RBA	IRB SFA	SA/ SSFA	1250%	IRB RBA	IRB SFA	SA/ SSFA	1250%	IRB RBA	IRB SFA	SA/ SSFA	1250%	
1	Total exposure																		
2	Traditional securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Of which securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Of which retail underlying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Of which wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Of which re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Of which senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	Of which non-senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	Synthetic securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	Of which securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	Of which retail underlying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	Of which wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	Of which re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	Of which senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15	Of which non-senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Qualitative Analysis																			

## Risk Management

### Market Risk Management

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market variables, which include changes in interest rates, exchange rates, including derivative instruments, as well as micro and macro economic conditions.

Market risk management is carried out on the position of financial instruments in the trading book and banking book. Market risk in the trading book is measured by various methodologies, one of which is Value at Risk (VaR) which takes into account potential losses within a period with a certain level of confidence.

Market risk management, among others, is carried out on the following matters:

- a. The readiness of human, operational and IT resources capable of supporting market risk management in accordance with the bank's business plan in product development that has the potential to cause market risk exposure. Increasing the number of adequate human resources through the recruitment process and improving the quality of human resources through the training process.
- b. Monitoring and reporting the magnitude of Market Risk, macroeconomics on the entire Bank's portfolio exposed to Market Risk.
- c. Monitoring and reporting on compliance with Market Risk limits (realization of Market Risk exposure compared to the limit).
- d. Recommendations for follow-up on the occurrence of exceeding the limit and/or the occurrence of abnormal market conditions, and/or the occurrence of other conditions that lead to an increase in potential Market Risk.
- e. Ensuring that the amount of bank capital required is sufficient to cover the market risk of the trading book and banking book.
- f. Stress testing simulation on the worst possible market impact on the Bank's portfolio.

Development of a market risk exposure measurement system, among others through simulation of 99% VaR calculation using statistical methods to measure the ability of the Bank's capital to absorb potential losses. Based on policies, procedures and SOPs.

### Market - Trading Book

Trading book market risk is the potential loss caused by changes in interest rates and exchange rates on the trading portfolio. During 2024, the exposure of the Bank's trading book is still very limited. Any price changes that occur can be managed fairly well and will not have a significant impact on Bank capital.

### Market Risk - Banking Book

Banking book market risk is caused by movements in exchange rates and interest rates on banking book activities that can be detrimental to banks. Banking book market risk management arising from treasury activities and balance sheet position is adjusted to the strategies and policies set by Management through the decisions of the asset and liability committee. Every change in interest rates and exchange rates for banking book activities is managed by optimizing the structure of the bank's balance sheet to get maximum returns according to the level of risk that is acceptable to the bank or the economic value of bank capital (economic value perspective).

Sources of risk in banking book interest rates are repricing risk (mismatch between asset and liability components), basis risk (use of different reference rates), option risk (repayment of loan or withdrawal of deposits before maturity).

### Pricing Management

To maximize Net Interest Margin (NIM), the Bank implements a pricing policy for Fund products and credit products by considering competitive market conditions. Apart from that, the Bank considers liquidity conditions and Fund needs. In order to minimize interest rate risk, the Bank's credit interest rate will be adjusted to the fund interest rate. The Bank's loan interest rate is determined by taking into account the reserve requirement (GWM) fee and the Bank's profit margin while still taking into account the competitiveness with the main competitors.

The Bank publishes the Prime Lending Rate in Rupiah through announcements in each of the Bank's branch offices, the Bank's website and newspapers.

## Market Risk Disclosure Using Standard Methods

(in million IDR)

No.	Risk Type	31 December 2024				31 December 2023			
		Individual		Consolidated		Individual		Consolidated	
		Capital Expense	RWA	Capital Expense	RWA	Capital Expense	RWA	Capital Expense	RWA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Interest Rate Risk								
	a. Specific Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. General Risk	18,974.53	237,182	-	-	27,285.35	341,066.88	-	-
2.	Exchange Rate Risk	108.80	1,360	-	-	829.12	10,364.00	-	-
3.	Equity Risk *)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Commodity Risk *)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Option Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19,083.33</b>	<b>238,541.63</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28,114.47</b>	<b>351,430.88</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book - Report on the Implementation of Risk Management for IRRBB

IRRBB (Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book) is the risk due to interest rate movements in the market that are contrary to the position of the Banking Book, which has the potential to impact the Bank's equity and earnings, both now and in the future. IRRBB measurement is carried out by determining the gap between interest rate sensitive assets, interest rate sensitive liabilities, and interest rate sensitive contingent commitments between bucket repricing maturities then simulated with changes in the Bank's interest rates.

Interest rate risk control is carried out by minimizing the repricing maturities gap on each time scale (bucket) between interest rate sensitive assets, interest rate sensitive liabilities, and interest rate sensitive contingent commitments through the asset liability management strategy.

The risk management strategy for IRRBB is implemented by minimizing the repricing maturities gap for each bucket between interest rate sensitive assets, interest rate sensitive liabilities, and the Bank's interest rate sensitive contingency commitments. The interest rate shock scenario and stress test scenario used by the Bank in calculating IRRBB using the EVE and NII approaches, namely 400 basis point interest rate change with 6 types of interest rate shock scenarios used, namely:

1. Shock rate parallel up
2. Shock rate parallel down
3. Short down long up
4. Short up long down
5. Shock rate shock up
6. Shock rate shock down

The modeling assumptions used in the IRRBB calculation use a standard approach in accordance with FSA Circular Letter No.12/SEOJK.03/2018. Currently, the Bank does not yet have other modeling assumptions to be used significantly in the Bank's internal measurement system (IMS).

In calculating  $\Delta$ EVE, the Bank takes into account all cash flows excluding margin. In the calculation process, the cash flows that have been classified in 19 time buckets are multiplied by the reference interest rate and then discounted at the risk-free rate at the reporting date.

The average repricing maturity period applied to Non Maturity Deposits (NMD) is in the over-night time bucket of up to 1 month. The longest repricing maturity period applied to NMD is in the time bucket >4Y to  $\leq$ 5Y specifically for transactional retail NMD.

## Risk Management

### Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book - IRRBB Calculation Report

Table of Report on the Application of Risk Management for Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB).

Report Position: 31 December 2024

(In million IDR)

Period	Δ EVE		Δ NII	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Parallel up	(184,229.48)	(127,925.13)	156,856.15	255,212.85
Parallel down	(416,568.61)	(511,377.22)	(156,856.15)	(255,212.85)
Steeper	(195,843.06)	(225,994.06)		
Flattener	238,928.93	282,081.57		
Short rate up	305,776.32	368,467.53		
Short rate down	(452,610.19)	(550,808.54)		
Negative Maximum Value (absolute)	452,610.19	550,808.54	156,856.15	255,212.85
Tier 1 Capital (for ΔEVE) or Projected Income (for ΔNII)	6,143,407	6,069,256	1,135,322.00	923,196.00
Maximum Value divided by Tier 1 Capital (for ΔEVE) or Projected Income (for ΔNII)	7.37%	9.08%	13.82%	27.64%

### Liquidity Risk (LIQA)

Liquidity risk is the risk resulting from the Bank's inability to meet maturing obligations from cash flow funding sources and/or from high quality liquid assets that can be pledged as collateral, without disrupting the Bank's activities and financial condition.

Liquidity risk can be categorized as:

1. Market liquidity risk, namely the risk that arises because the Bank is unable to liquidate certain positions at market prices due to illiquid market liquidity conditions or market disturbances.
2. Funding liquidity risk, namely the risk that arises because the Bank is unable to liquidate liquid assets or obtain funding.

Bank liquidity is influenced by funding structure, asset liquidity, liabilities to counterparties, and credit commitments to debtors. The Bank's liquidity risk is measured through several indicators, including the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR), and several other liquidity ratios.

Liquidity risk management, among others, is carried out as follows:

- a. The readiness of human, operational and IT resources capable of supporting liquidity risk management in accordance with the bank's business plan in developing products that have the potential to cause liquidity risk exposure. Increasing the number of adequate human resources through the recruitment process and improving the quality of human resources through the training process.
- b. Management of liquidity ratios within normal limits which include the ratio of LDR, NSFR, LCR, Liquid Assets Ratio to Non Core Deposit (ALNCD), etc. This is to mitigate the bank's ability to meet its short-term obligations.
- c. CCB Indonesia also proactively manages the core deposit base at an adequate level and ensures that existing liquidity limits are adhered to.
- d. Liquidity risk management is carried out through setting policies, setting limits and monitoring liquidity risk management.
- e. Maintain primary reserves in the form of Statutory Reserves in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority and provide optimal cash balances in accordance with customer behavior patterns.
- f. Maintain secondary reserves in the form of Bank Indonesia Certificates, other Bank Indonesia Facilities, Securities that are easy to trade. Secondary reserve is a tool in anticipating unexpected liquidity needs.
- g. In dealing with the liquidity crisis, the Bank has prepared a Contingency Funding Plan document. The Contingency Funding Plan includes policies, strategies, procedures and action plans to ensure the Bank's ability to obtain the required funding sources in a timely manner and at a reasonable cost.
- h. Maintain sufficient market access.
- i. Have an adequate liquidity risk management information system.



## Bank Risk Management Approach (OVA)

Banks must describe the objectives and policies of risk management, as follows:	General Disclosure
<p>(a) How the business model is determined and interacts with the overall risk profile (i.e. the main risks related to the business model and how each risk is disclosed) and how the Bank's risk profile interacts with the risk tolerance that has been approved by the Board of Directors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CCB Indonesia (the Bank) views that the implementation of risk management is part of the implementation of compliance with laws and regulations and part of the precautionary principle in carrying out business activity strategies in an effort to respond to rapidly growing external and internal banking dynamics, maintain the soundness of the bank and ensure that the business activities carried out by the Bank do not cause losses that exceed the Bank's ability or that may disrupt the continuity of the Bank's business.</li> <li>- The implementation of risk management carried out by the Bank includes planning, strategy, organization, policies and procedures, as well as risk management methodology. The purpose of implementing risk management is to ensure that all risks faced by the Bank can be identified, measured, monitored, controlled and communicated appropriately.</li> <li>- Risk Management Implementation Policy refers to the provisions and regulations of the Financial Services Authority, including Number: 18/POJK.03/2016 dated 16 March 2016 concerning the Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks and Financial Services Authority Circular Letter Number: 34/SEOJK.03/2016 dated 1 September 2016 concerning Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks (with attachments), Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 17/2023 dated 14 September 2023 concerning Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks, Financial Services Authority Circular Letter Number 13/SEOJK.03/2017 dated 17 March 2017 concerning Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks and POJK No.13/POJK.03/2021 concerning Implementation of Commercial Bank Products. The Bank has internal policies in the form of General Policies and General Risk Management Guidelines ("KPU") which aim to ensure that the risks faced by the Bank can be identified, measured, controlled and reported properly. This KPU is reviewed periodically and adjusted accordingly. POJK/SEOJK and other provisions.</li> <li>- The implementation of risk management at CCB Indonesia always complies with the regulations set by the Regulator and refers to banking industry best practices. All reports related to Bank products and/or activities have been submitted to Regulators properly and on time.</li> <li>- The implementation of the Bank's Risk Management in principle refers to the pillars and provisions contained in regulatory authorities as well as improving the quality of risk management implementation in line with developments in the implementation of the Basel framework which is adjusted to the goals, policies, size and business complexity, as well as adjusting the Bank's capabilities and best practices. The implementation of risk management is carried out on an ongoing basis to achieve healthy and sustainable business growth and operational activities as well as to ensure that it generates optimal returns in accordance with the determined risk appetite and risk tolerance.</li> <li>- In carrying out its business, the Bank is faced with inherent risks in all business activities and banking operations. Bank risk management is carried out on 8 (eight) types of risk, namely Credit Risk, Market Risk, Liquidity Risk, Operational Risk, Compliance Risk, Legal Risk, Reputation Risk, &amp; Strategic Risk. The management of these risks is carried out by taking into account the principle of prudence in accordance with Regulatory provisions. The Bank also implements the principle of transparency in risk management through published reports submitted to Regulators and the public through information on website and mass media.</li> <li>- The determination of risk appetite and risk tolerance is the basis for establishing indicators for assessing the Bank's inherent risk profile rating, which consists of "low, low to moderate, moderate, moderate to high, and high" ratings.</li> </ul>

## Risk Management

Banks must describe the objectives and policies of risk management, as follows:	General Disclosure
<p>(b) Risk governance structure: Bank responsibilities (supervision and delegation of authority, breakdown of responsibilities by type of risk, business unit, etc.); relationships between organizational structures involved in risk management (i.e. Board of Directors, executive officers, separate risk committee, risk management committee, compliance function, and internal audit function).</p>	<p>CCB Indonesia has an organizational structure to support the implementation of risk management, three lines of defense, risk owner, risk control, risk assurance, with the organ structure as described below.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Active Supervision of the Board of Commissioners The Board of Commissioners understands the risks faced by the Bank and provides clear directions in the implementation of risk management, as well as in conducting supervision. The Board of Commissioners carries out the risk oversight function through the Risk Monitoring Committee.</li> <li>2. Active Supervision of the Board of Directors (BOD) The Board of Directors of CCB Indonesia provides direction in implementing risk management, conducting active monitoring and mitigation. The Board of Directors carries out the function of risk policy (risk policy) through the Board of Directors committees such as the Risk Management Committee (KMR), Asset &amp; Liability Committee (ALCO), Credit Policy Committee (KKP).</li> <li>3. Risk Monitoring Committee The Risk Monitoring Committee is a risk management oversight function at the Commissioners level and Independent Parties.</li> <li>4. Risk Management Committee Risk Management Committee is the function of implementing risk management at the level of Directors and executive officers to direct and approve the preparation of risk strategies, policies, procedures, limits and methodologies. Based on the Risk Management Committee's Work Rules and Regulations with document number 240/PEDO-CCBI/KOMR/III/2024 Revision Number 04 as of 8 March 2024.</li> <li>5. Asset and Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) ALCO is the function of implementing risk management in managing market risk and managing Bank liquidity. The implementation of ALCO refers to the ALCO Committee's Code of Conduct with document number 242/PEDO-CCBI/ALCO/IX/2013 Rev 05 as of 12 December 2023.</li> <li>6. Credit Policy Committee (KKP) The Credit Policy Committee is the implementation of risk management in its role of assisting the Board of Directors in formulating credit policies that are regulated, based on the Guidelines for the Work Rules of the Credit Policy Committee with document number 251/PEDO-CCBI/KOKP/IV/2023 Rev 04 as of 22 April 2024.</li> <li>7. Risk Taking Unit The business unit is a risk taking unit that is responsible for each risk in business activities.</li> <li>8. CCB Indonesia Risk Management Division Risk Management Division is a function of managing the implementation of risk management at CCB Indonesia which is independent of the Bank's operational activities. The Risk Management Division is currently under the Compliance &amp; Risk Management Directorate.</li> <li>9. Internal Control The Internal Control System in each Division and Office of the Bank is supported by a supervisory function from the Internal Audit Division, supervision from the Compliance Division, and the Anti-Fraud Work Unit.</li> </ol>
<p>(c) Media to communicate, reject, and encourage risk management culture within the Bank (i.e. code of conduct; guidelines related to operational limits or procedures to prevent violations or exceeding the Bank's risk limits; procedures to increase and share risk issues between business lines and management functions risk).</p>	<p>The Bank implements a Risk Awareness Culture in a sustainable and consistent manner by conducting socialization, training, and certification to build the sensitivity of all Bank employees to the risk culture.</p> <p>The Implementation of Risk Management Culture is carried out continuously at all levels of the organization, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The Bank includes employees in the Risk Management Certification Program as well as the refreshment program in accordance with the minimum required certification. With the Certification Program, all employees are expected to have a better understanding and awareness of risks.</li> <li>b) Socialization of the provisions of both internal and regulatory provisions through email media.</li> <li>c) Conducting socialization related to operational risk in order to increase risk awareness to employees at branch offices and divisions.</li> <li>d) Broadcasting risk management awareness posters to all employees every month.</li> </ol>
<p>(d) The scope and main features of the risk measurement system.</p>	<p>Risk appetite is defined as the level and type of risk that is willing to be taken by the Bank in order to achieve the Bank's business objectives. Risk appetite set by the Bank is reflected in the Bank's business strategy and objectives.</p> <p>Risk tolerance is the acceptable level of variation relative to the achievement of certain goals. In setting risk tolerance, management considers the importance of each interrelated objective and aligns it with risk appetite.</p> <p>Risk appetite and risk tolerance are considered in the preparation and changes to the Bank's strategic business plan (RBB) which are carried out periodically. Therefore, a review of risk appetite and risk tolerance can be carried out at least once a year.</p>

## Risk Management

Banks must describe the objectives and policies of risk management, as follows:	General Disclosure
(e) Description of the risk information reporting process provided to the Board of Commissioners and Directors, particularly in relation to the scope and content of the risk exposure report.	<p>Risk information reporting provided to the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors includes a risk-based bank soundness report which contains a description of the Bank's Risk Profile, Governance, Profitability, and Capital. In addition, it is also reported specifically, namely the Bank's risk profile report which contains details of measuring 8 types of risk, which before being reported every 3 months, it is submitted in the Risk Management Committee meeting.</p> <p>The report on the implementation of risk management is also submitted to the Board of Commissioners every 3 months which contains an exposure report of 8 types of risk and qualitative risk management implementation.</p> <p>In addition, the obligation to report on the implementation of risk management is carried out regularly by referring to several Financial Services Authority Regulations (POJK) and Financial Services Authority Circular Letters (SEOJK) related to the implementation of risk management.</p>
(f) Qualitative information related to stress tests (i.e. portfolio of stress tests, scenarios and methodologies used, as well as the use of stress tests in risk management.	<p>In order to implement risk management, the Risk Management Division conducts stress testing which aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To measure the resilience of the Bank's capital in overcoming extreme conditions that occur due to changes in deteriorating economic conditions.</li> <li>2. To obtain the necessary information in an effort to mitigate risk in stressful conditions.</li> </ol> <p>Stress testing conducted by the Bank consists of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Credit Risk Stress Testing, conducted quarterly with various scenarios of credit quality decline to the level considered the worst condition, whether influenced by economic variable factors, among others, the increase in the rupiah exchange rate, changes in interest rates, as well as the impact of natural disasters and pandemics.</li> <li>2. Market Risk Stress Testing (exchange rate risk and interest rate risk), carried out monthly, with various scenarios of lowering loan interest rates, increasing fund interest rates, increasing volatility of the rupiah exchange rate against foreign currencies, and others.</li> <li>3. Operational Risk Stress Testing, conducted quarterly, with several scenarios of operational events that have an impact on the Bank's profit and loss report, either directly or indirectly.</li> <li>4. Liquidity Risk Stress Testing, conducted monthly, with various scenarios of withdrawal of third party funds on a certain scale, such as 10%, 30% to certain ratios that are considered to represent the worst conditions.</li> </ol> <p>Based on the results of stress testing, the Bank can measure that the Bank's Capital appears to be strong enough to deal with risks that could potentially occur. In addition to capital, an impact analysis on the Risk Based Bank Rating (RBRR) has also been carried out.</p>
(g) Strategies and processes to regulate, hedge and mitigate risks arising from the Bank's business model and processes to monitor the effectiveness of hedging and risk mitigation.	<p>In order to mitigate the risks that arise from the Bank's business model, a risk assessment has been carried out on each new product and activity that will be developed before the Bank realizes the new business that has been listed and the Bank's business plan (RBB). In addition, each product owner conducts a business impact analysis (BIA) on each product to be developed.</p> <p>Regarding hedging, banks carry out Net Open Position (NOP) monitoring, and Mark to Market (MtM).</p> <p>Determination of classification of Held to Maturity (HTM), Available for Sale (AFS), securities and determination of securities that can be owned by banks to mitigate risk in value.</p> <p>In general, the Bank can implement Risk Acceptance, Risk Avoidance, Risk Transference, and Risk Mitigation strategy.</p>

## Risk Management

## Liquidity Risk - Liquidity Adequacy Ratio (LCR) Calculation Report

**CALCULATION REPORT**  
**FULFILLMENT OBLIGATION OF LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (LCR)**

Bank Name : PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk

Period of Report : December 2024

				(Eqv IDR Mio)
No.	Component	Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate	Outstanding or Market Value	Value after Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate
<b>A. HQLA</b>				
<b>1. HQLA Level 1</b>				
1.1	Cash and cash equivalents	0%	181,362	181,362
1.2	Total placements with Bank Indonesia, namely:		-	
	Part of placements with Bank Indonesia that can be withdrawn during stressful conditions	0%	1,979,976	1,979,976
1.3	Securities that meet the criteria of Article 10 paragraph (1) letter c		-	
	Issued or guaranteed by governments of other countries	0%	-	-
	Issued or guaranteed by the central bank of another country	0%	-	-
	Issued or guaranteed by public sector entities	0%	-	-
	Issued or secured by a multilateral development bank	0%	-	-
	Published or guaranteed by international agencies (i.e. BIS, IMF, ECB and European Community)	0%	-	-
1.4	Securities issued by the Central Government and Bank Indonesia in rupiah and foreign currency	0%	6,104,027	6,104,027
1.5	Securities issued by the government and central banks of other countries in foreign currency with a risk weight of more than 0% that meet the criteria of Article 10 paragraph (1) letter e	0%	-	-
<b>Total HQLA Level 1</b>				<b>8,265,365</b>
<b>2. HQLA Level 2A</b>				
2.1	Securities that meet the criteria of Article 11 paragraph (1) letter a:		-	
	Issued or guaranteed by the governments of other countries	15%	-	-
	Issued or guaranteed by the central bank of another country	15%	-	-
	Issued or guaranteed by public sector entities	15%	-	-
	Issued or secured by a multilateral development bank	15%	-	-
2.2	Securities in the form of debt securities issued by non-financial corporations that meet the criteria of Article 11 paragraph (1) letter b	15%	-	-
2.3	Securities in the form of covered bonds not issued by the reporting Bank or parties affiliated with the Reporting Bank meeting the criteria of Article 11 paragraph (1) letter b	15%	-	-
<b>Total HQLA Level 2A</b>				<b>-</b>

## Risk Management

(Eqv IDR Mio)

No.	Component	Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate	Outstanding or Market Value	Value after Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate
<b>3. HQLA Level 2B</b>				
3.1	Asset-backed securities in the form of houses that meet the criteria of Article 12 paragraph (1) letter a	25%	-	-
3.2	Securities in the form of debt securities issued by corporations that meet the criteria of Article 12 paragraph (1) letter b	50%	-	-
3.3	Common shares owned by non-Bank subsidiaries that meet the criteria of Article 12 paragraph (1) letter c	50%	-	-
3.4	Government securities or central banks of other countries with the highest rank BBB+ and the lowest BBB-	50%	-	-
<b>Total HQLA Level 2B</b>				
<b>Total HQLA before adjustment</b>				<b>8,265,365</b>
<b>Adjustment for Maximum Limit of HQLA Level 2B</b>				-
<b>Adjustment for Maximum Limit of HQLA Level 2</b>				-
<b>Total HQLA</b>				<b>8,265,365</b>

**B. Net Cash Outflow****1. Cash Outflow****1.1 Withdrawal of Individual Customer's Deposit**

Total Deposits from individual customers:

Stable deposit	5%	1,311,567	65,578
Stable deposits that meet the criteria of Article 50 paragraph (2)			
<b>Total Stable deposits of individual customers</b>			<b>65,578</b>
Deposits are less stable	10%	4,755,577	475,558
Less stable savings that meet the criteria of Article 50 paragraph (2)			
Additional categories of Deposits with higher withdrawal rates set by supervisors			
Category 1			
Category 2			
Category 3			
<b>Total Savings are less stable for individual customers</b>			<b>475,558</b>
<b>Total Withdrawal of Individual Customer's Deposit</b>			<b>541,136</b>

**1.2 Withdrawal of Funding from Micro and Small Business Clients**

Number of Micro and Small Business Customer Financing:

Stable funding from customers who meet the criteria of Article 15 paragraph (1)	5%	-	-
Stable funding from customers who meet the criteria of Article 15 paragraph (2)	5%	525,387	26,269
Stable funding from customers who meet the criteria of Article 50 paragraph (2)			
<b>Total Stable Funding for customers of Micro and Small Business Enterprises</b>			<b>26,269</b>
Funding that less stable than customers who meet the criteria of Article 21 paragraph (1)	10%	509,741	50,974



## Risk Management

				(Eqv IDR Mio)
No.	Component	Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate	Outstanding or Market Value	Value after Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate
	Less stable funding that meets the criteria of Article 50 paragraph (2)			
	Additional categories of Deposits with higher withdrawal rates set by supervisors			
	Category 1			
	Category 2			
	Category 3			
	<b>The less stable funding amount from Micro and Small Business Enterprises</b>			<b>50,974</b>
	<b>Number of Withdrawal of Funding for Micro and Small Business</b>			<b>77,243</b>
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Withdrawal of Funding from Corporate Clients</b>			
	Funding amount from corporate customers:			
	Operational savings:			
	Guaranteed by the Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS)	5%	104,891	5,245
	Not guaranteed by the Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS)	25%	2,783,244	695,811
	Operational savings that meet the criteria of Article 50 paragraph (1):			
	Guaranteed by the guarantee institution			
	Not guaranteed by the guarantee institution			
	<b>Total Deposits of corporate customers</b>			<b>701,055</b>
	Deposits non-operating and / or non-operating liabilities			
	Guaranteed by the Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS)	20%	46,977	9,395
	Not guaranteed by the Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS)	40%	6,642,462	2,656,985
	Deposits non-operational and / or non-operating liabilities that meet the criteria of Article 50 paragraph (1):			
	Guaranteed by the guarantee institution			
	Not guaranteed by the guarantee institution			
	Securities in the form of debt securities issued by the Bank	100%	-	-
	<b>Total non-operating deposits and / or non-operating liabilities</b>			<b>2,666,380</b>
	<b>Total of Withdrawals Funding Derived from Corporate Customers</b>			<b>3,367,436</b>
<b>1.4</b>	<b>Withdrawal of Funds by Collateral (Secured Funding)</b>			
	The transaction is conducted with Bank Indonesia	0%	-	-
	The transaction with HQLA Level 1 collateral	0%	-	-
	The transaction by collateral HQLA Level 2A	15%	-	-
	Transactions are made with the Central Government or public sector entities that have the highest risk weight of 20% or multilateral development banks, with collateral other than HQLA Level 1 or HQLA Level 2A	25%	-	-
	Transactions with HQLA collateral Level 2B are EBA	25%	-	-
	Transactions with collateral HQLA Level 2B in addition to EBA	50%	-	-
	Transactions are made with collateral other than HQLA	100%	-	-
	<b>Total Withdrawal of Funds by Collateral (Secured Funding)</b>			<b>-</b>

## Risk Management

(Eqv IDR Mio)				
No.	Component	Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate	Outstanding or Market Value	Value after Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate
<b>1.5</b>	<b>Other Cash Outflow (Additional Requirement)</b>			
	Other cash outflows related to derivative transactions	100%	1,109,980	1,109,980
	Other cash outflows related to the increase in liquidity requirements			
	Related to the downgrade (rating) of the Bank in Funding transactions, derivatives, and other agreements	100%	-	-
	Related to mark-to-market changes of derivative transactions or other transactions	The largest absolute net collateral flow for 30 days that is realized in 24 months	-	-
	Related to the potential for changes in the value of collateral for derivatives and other transactions	20%	-	-
	Related to the excess of non-segregated collateral which is controlled by the Bank which can be contractually taken at any time by the counterparty	100%	-	-
	Related to the obligation of providing collateral to the counterparty of a particular transaction but the counterparty has not requested such collateral	100%	-	-
	Related to the potential for collateral exchange in the form of HQLA to be not HQLA	100%	-	-
	Other cash outflows related to Funding losses			
	Derived from asset-backed securities, covered bonds, and other structured financing instruments issued by the Bank	100%	-	-
	Derived from asset-backed commercial papers, conduits, securities investment vehicles	100% of funding due within 30 days and potential assets to be repaid within 30 days ahead	-	-
	Other cash outflows relate to commitment obligations in the form of credit facilities			
	Facilities are provided to individuals or Micro and Small Business Enterprises	5%	467,340	23,367
	Facilities are granted to non-financial corporations, the Central Government, Bank Indonesia, other state governments, central banks of other countries, public sector entities, and / or multilateral development banks	10%	1,868,540	186,854
	Facilities are granted to the Bank and / or financial services institutions	40%	-	-
	Facilities are granted to other entities	100%	179,273	179,273
	<b>Other cash outflows are related to the commitment obligations in the form of liquidity facilities</b>			
	Facilities are provided to individuals or Micro and Small Business Enterprises	5%	-	-
	Facilities are provided to non-financial corporations, the Central Government, Bank Indonesia, other state governments, central banks of other countries, public sector entities, and / or multilateral development banks	30%	855,064	256,519
	Facilities are provided to the Bank	40%	1,846,438	738,575
	Facilities are provided to financial institutions and / or other entities	100%	-	-

## Risk Management

				(Eqv IDR Mio)
No.	Component	Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate	Outstanding or Market Value	Value after Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate
	<b>Other contractual obligations to provide funds to:</b>			
	Financial services institutions	100%	-	-
	Individual customers	100% of the value of the excess difference between the contractual obligation to disburse funds with 50% of the total cash inflows	-	-
	Non-financial corporation	100% of the value of the excess difference between the contractual obligations to disburse funds with 50% of the total cash inflows	-	-
	<b>Other contingent financing obligations</b>			
	Comes from trade finance instruments	3%	-	-
	Derived from credit facilities and liquidity facilities of a nature Unconditionally revocable uncommitted	0%	-	-
	Derived from letter of credit (L / C) and warranty not related to trade finance obligations	5%	215	11
	Derived from the potential demand for repurchase of bank debt or associated with securities investment vehicles and other financing facilities	5%	-	-
	Derived from structured products that are anticipated by customers through ready marketability	5%	-	-
	Comes from managed funds sold for the purpose of maintaining stability	5%	-	-
	The obligation to cover potential buyback of securities, with or without collateral, which has a period of more than 30 (thirty) days for issuers having affiliation with the dealer or market maker	5%	-	-
	Non-contractual liabilities of short position of customers covered by other customers' collateral	50%	-	-
	<b>Other contractual cash outflows</b>	100%	-	-
	<b>Total of Withdrawals related to Other Cash Out (Additional Requirement)</b>			<b>2,494,579</b>
	<b>Total of Cash Outflows</b>			<b>6,480,394</b>
	<b>2. Cash Inflows</b>			
	<b>2.1 Loan with Collateral (Secured Lending)</b>			
	<b>Collateral is not reused to cover short positions Customer</b>			
	Collateral is HQLA Level 1	0%	-	-
	Collateral is HQLA Level 2A	15%	-	-
	Collateral in the form of Asset Backed Securities that meet the requirements of HQLA Level 2B	25%	-	-
	Collateral in the form of HQLA Level 2B other than Asset Backed Securities	50%	-	-
	The transaction in the form of margin lending but the collateral in addition to HQLA	50%	-	-
	Collateral does not meet the requirements as mentioned above	100%	-	-
	Collateral is reused to cover short positions of customers	0%	-	-
	<b>Total of Cash Flows Originated from Loans with Collateral (Secured Lending)</b>			

## Risk Management

(Eqv IDR Mio)				
No.	Component	Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate	Outstanding or Market Value	Value after Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate
<b>2.2 Claims by Counterparty</b>				
	Individual customers	50%	95,353	47,677
	Customers of Micro and Small Business Enterprises	50%	2,253	1,127
	Financial services institutions	100%	221,510	221,510
	Bank Indonesia	100%	-	-
	Other (non-financial corporate customers, Central Government, other state governments, public sector entities and multilateral development banks)	50% of the contractual value and / or 100% of the contractual value in the event that the rate of receipt comes from non-HQLA securities with remaining period of less than 30 days.	772,130	386,065
<b>The total of cash inflows by the counterparty</b>				<b>656,378</b>
<b>2.3 Other Cash Inflows</b>				
	Derived from derivative transactions	100%	1,104,560	1,104,560
	Comes from other contractual bills	50%	-	-
<b>Total of Cash Inflow Other</b>				<b>1,104,560</b>
<b>Total of Cash Inflow</b>				<b>1,760,938</b>
<b>Total of Cash Inflows which can be calculated in LCR Calculation (maximum 75% of Total Outflow Cash)</b>				<b>1,760,938</b>
<b>Total Net Cash Out Flow</b>				<b>4,719,455</b>
<b>C. LCR</b>				
<b>Total HQLA</b>				<b>8,265,365</b>
<b>Total Net Cash Out Flow</b>				<b>4,719,455</b>
<b>Result of LCR</b>				<b>175.13%</b>

1. This Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) calculation is prepared based on OJK Regulation No. 19 of 2024 regarding the amendment to OJK regulation No.42/POJK.03/2015 regarding the Obligation to Fulfill the Liquidity Adequacy Ratio (Liquidity Coverage Ratio) for Commercial Banks. CCB Indonesia's LCR value for December 2024 period is 175.13% or above OJK's minimum requirement of 100%.
2. LCR in December 2024 was lower by 65.98% compared to the December 2023 period which was at 241.11%. The decrease was due to HQLA increased by 6.66% while net cash outflow increased higher by 47.53% compared to the December 2023 period.
3. The implementation of liquidity risk management has been implemented well. The active role of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, and ALCO Committee in monitoring liquidity conditions on a regular basis.

## Risk Management

## Liquidity Risk - NSFR Report

## FULFILLMENT OBLIGATION OF NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO

Bank Name : PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk

Report Month : December 2024

## A. NSFR Calculation

(in million IDR)

ASF components		Report Date Position (December 2024)					Report Date Position (December 2023)					Ref. No. from the NSFR Working Paper
		Carrying Value Based on Remaining Term				Total Weighted Value	Carrying Value Based on Remaining Term				Total Weighted Value	
		No Term	≤ 6 months	> 6 months - 1 year	> 1 year		No Term	≤ 6 months	> 6 months - 1 year	> 1 year		
1.	Capital	6,694,036	-	-	-	6,694,036	6,551,425	-	-	-	6,551,425	
2.	Capital according to OJK Regulations of CAR	6,694,036	-	-	-	6,694,036	6,551,425	-	-	-	6,551,425	1.1.1 1.1.2 1.1
3.	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2
4.	Deposits from individual customers and funding from micro and small business customers:	1,656,532	7,215,928	362,773	-	8,411,916	1,663,906	7,051,270	201,731	-	8,147,512	2 3
5.	Stable deposits and funding	1,099,350	876,929	27,834	-	1,903,908	1,132,074	1,271,086	42,772	-	2,323,635	2.1 3.1
6.	Deposits and funding are less stable	557,182	6,338,999	334,939	-	6,508,008	531,832	5,780,184	158,959	-	5,823,877	2.2 3.2
7.	Funding from corporate customers:	4,101,402	12,787,298	133,509	-	6,402,250	2,536,999	8,389,060	130,379	-	5,160,027	4
8.	Operating deposits	3,296,520	-	-	-	1,648,260	2,397,212	-	-	-	1,198,606	4.1
9.	Other funding from corporate customers	804,882	12,787,298	133,509	-	4,753,990	139,786	8,389,060	130,379	-	3,961,421	4.2
10.	Liabilities that have interdependent asset pairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
11.	Other liabilities and equity:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
12.	NSFR derivative liabilities			-					-			6.1
13.	Other equity and liabilities not categorized above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2 to 6.5
14.	Total ASF	-	-	-	-	21,508,202	-	-	-	-	19,858,964	

(in million IDR)

RSF components	Report Date Position (December 2024)					Report Date Position (December 2023)					Ref. No. from the NSFR Working Paper
	Carrying Value Based on Remaining Term				Total Weighted Value	Carrying Value Based on Remaining Term				Total Weighted Value	
	No Term	≤ 6 months	> 6 months - 1 year	> 1 year		No Term	≤ 6 months	> 6 months - 1 year	> 1 year		
15 Total HQLA for the purpose of NSFR calculation	1,756,507	1,888,990	2,496,456	-	219,272	1,765,520	810,009	2,765,558	636,693	210,613	1
16 Deposits with other financial institutions for operational purposes	163,581	241,425	-	-	202,503	121,147	45,000	-	-	83,074	2
17 Loans with Current and Special Mention (performing) categories	-	3,345,715	3,856,847	16,850,855	17,613,828	-	2,234,429	3,292,753	13,531,559	13,990,003	3
18 to financial institutions secured by HQLA Level 1	-	-	13,972	-	6,986	-	-	-	-	-	3.1.1



## Risk Management

(in million IDR)

RSF components		Report Date Position (December 2024)					Report Date Position (December 2023)					Ref. No. from the NSFR Working Paper
		Carrying Value Based on Remaining Term				Total Weighted Value	Carrying Value Based on Remaining Term				Total Weighted Value	
		No Term	≤ 6 months	> 6 months - 1 year	> 1 year		No Term	≤ 6 months	> 6 months - 1 year	> 1 year		
19	to financial institutions not secured by HQLA Level 1 and loans to unsecured financial institutions	-	2,555	1,950	19,210	20,568	-	7,920	1,998	17,814	20,001	3.1.2 3.1.3
20	to non-financial corporations, retail customers and micro and small business customers, national governments, governments of other countries, Bank Indonesia, central banks of other countries and public sector entities, which include:	-	2,721,479	3,023,722	14,606,308	15,287,963	-	1,612,487	2,598,721	11,937,178	12,252,206	3.1.4.2 3.1.5 3.1.6
21	qualify for a risk weight of 35% or less, as per the OJK RWA for Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1.4.1
22	Residential mortgages that are not being collateralized, which include:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1.7.2
23	qualify for a risk weighting of 35% or less, as per OJK RWA for Credit Risk	-	621,681	617,203	1,563,333	1,635,608	-	614,022	692,034	1,376,567	1,547,796	3.1.7.1
24	Current and substandard (performing) securities that are not being collateralized, not in default, and not included as HQLA, including stocks traded on the stock exchange.	-	-	200,000	662,004	662,703	-	-	-	200,000	170,000	3.2
25	Assets that have interdependent liability pairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
26	Other assets:	2,329,918	426,091	12,633	402,172	1,093,822	1,114,748	496,098	-	1,145,390	1,908,680	5
27	Physical commodities that are traded, including gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1
28	Cash, securities and other assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and cash or other assets posted as default funds with central counterparties (CCPs).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2
29	NSFR of derivative assets	-	-	-	3,076	3,076	-	-	-	-	-	5.3
30	NSFR of derivative liabilities before deducting variation margin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4
31	All other assets not categorized above	2,329,918	423,015	12,633	402,172	1,090,745	1,114,748	496,098	-	1,145,390	1,908,680	5.5 to 5.12
32	Administrative Account	-	-	-	-	280,257	-	-	-	-	389,737	6
33	Total RSF	-	-	-	-	19,409,682	-	-	-	-	16,582,105	-
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)	-	-	-	-	110.81%	-	-	-	-	119.76%	-

<sup>1</sup> Components reported in the no maturity category are those that do not have a contractual term, including: perpetual capital instruments, short positions, open maturity positions, demand deposits, equities not categorized as HQLA and commodities.

1. This Net Stable Funding ratio (NSFR) calculation is prepared based on OJK Regulation No.20 of 2024 regarding the amendment to OJK Regulation No.50/POJK.03/2017 regarding the Obligation to Fulfill the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) for Commercial Banks. As of December 2024, Bank CCB's NSFR value is above the OJK minimum requirement (100%), which is 110.81%.
2. CCB Indonesia's NSFR value in December 2024 decreased by 8.95% from the NSFR value in December 2023 which amounted to 119.76%. The decrease in NSFR for December 2024 is due to the following:
  - a. Total Available Stable Funding (ASF) for December 2024 period increased by 7.67%.
  - b. Total Required Stable Funding (RSF) for December 2024 period increased by 17.05%.

This reflects that the Bank has the ability to manage liquidity with a period of one year and mitigate risks that may arise in the next one year period.

## Risk Management

### Bound Assets (Encumbrance - ENC)

Position 31 December 2024

(in million IDR)

	a	b	c	d
	Bound Assets (Encumbrance)	Assets deposited with or committed to the central bank but not yet used to generate liquidity	Unencumbered assets	Total
Assets in the statement of financial position can be presented in detail to the extent necessary.	200,000	6,147,481	2,222,010	8,569,490

#### Qualitative Analysis

- Encumbered assets are assets of the Bank that are restricted for liquidity purposes, legally and contractually by the Bank. Encumbered assets do not include assets deposited or committed with Bank Indonesia but have not been used to generate liquidity. Currently the Bank has encumbered assets in the form of BRI Bank Bonds (Environmentally Sound) amounting to IDR 200 billion.
- Currently, the Bank has assets deposited or committed with Bank Indonesia amounting to IDR 6.15 trillion including statutory reserves. These assets placed with Bank Indonesia consist of placements in rupiah amounting to IDR 4.56 trillion and placements in foreign currency amounting to IDR 1.58 trillion. The assets deposited at Bank Indonesia have not been used to generate liquidity but are still calculated as HQLA as stipulated in OJK Regulation No.19 of 2024 concerning amendments to OJK regulation No.42/POJK.03/2015 regarding the Obligation to Fulfill the Liquidity Coverage Ratio for Commercial Banks.
- Unencumbered assets are assets that qualify as HQLA as stipulated in OJK Regulation No.19 of 2024 concerning amendments to OJK Regulation No.42/POJK.03/2015 concerning the Obligation to Fulfill the Liquidity Coverage Ratio for Commercial Banks. Currently the Bank has unencumbered assets of IDR 2.22 trillion, in the form of Cash of IDR 169.34 billion, Government Securities of IDR 387.97 billion, other securities of IDR 99.17 billion and Repo securities of IDR 1.57 trillion.



## Operational Risk

Operational Risk is the inadequacy and/or non-functioning of internal processes, human error, system failure, or external events that may disrupt the Bank's operations/business and/or cause losses to the Bank.

The implementation of operational risk management becomes very important in line with the increasing volume and complexity of the Bank's operations and business.

Operational risk management, among others, is carried out as follows:

- a. The readiness of human, operational and IT resources capable of supporting operational risk management in accordance with the Bank's business plan in product development that has the potential to cause operational risk exposure. Increasing the number of adequate human resources through the recruitment process and improving the quality of human resources through the training process.
- b. Ensure the availability of Business Continuity Plan (BCP) and Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) to mitigate operational risk from external disruptions of the Bank and conducting periodic testing.
- c. Coordinate with the Information Technology Division in maintaining and developing information technology process security in electronic data processing such as the existence of emergency plan back up procedures that are tested regularly.
- d. Conduct a review on each issuance of new products and/or activities and their development in accordance with applicable regulations.
- e. Increase employee productivity through training and development, both internally and externally.
- f. Ensure that the Operational Management framework that is developed can properly mitigate potential operational risks.
- g. Identify and measure operational risks inherent in all activities, and assess the quality of control in each business line using the Operational Risk Self Assessment (ORSA) and Key Operational Risk Indicator (KORI) methods carried out by the Operational Risk Coordinator (ORISCO) in each function and branch offices and supervised by the Risk Management Division.
- h. Ensure risk assessments related to cyber security have been carried out in accordance with regulatory provisions and mitigation required to maintain the quality of the Bank's cyber security and resilience processes.
- i. Creating a culture and developing awareness of risks, including cyber security risks, through knowledge sharing/socialization to all work units, either directly or indirectly, or through risk management coordinator officers in each work unit.
- j. Provide a review of policies, guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures for each work unit and division if necessary.
- k. Coordinate with Operational Risk Coordinator (ORISCO) on the physical security of operational implementation with access restrictions as restricted areas if necessary.
- l. Follow up on the results of internal audits, external audits, anti-fraud, Financial Services Authority inspections and other authorities inspections.

### Operational Risk Disclosure - Bank Individually

(in million IDR)

No.	Approach Used	31 December 2024
		Business Indicators (Average of last 3 years)
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Components of Business Indicators (KIB)	82,351.14
	Internal Loss Multiplier Factor (FPKI)	1.00
	Minimum Operational Risk Capital (MMRO)	82,351.14
<b>RWA for Operational Risk</b>		<b>1,029,389.25</b>

## Risk Management

### Legal Risk

Legal Risk is the risk resulting from legal claims and/or weaknesses in juridical aspects. Legal risk management is conducted jointly by the risk owner together with the Legal Division and the Credit Operation-Legal Credit Division along with its team, which is responsible for periodically reviewing contracts and agreements between the Bank and third parties and/or debtors to verify the validity of rights in contracts and agreements. Enhancing the understanding of Bank officers regarding legal regulations is crucial in fostering relationships with customers and other external parties.

Identification of Legal Risk is conducted based on factors causing the risk, including legal claims and weaknesses in juridical aspects inherent in the functional and operational activities of the Bank. Legal Risk measurement is carried out by the Risk Management Division together with the Legal Division. From this measurement, evaluation reports are obtained from individual legal case analyses regarding liabilities arising from legal claims. The measurement is based on the evaluation reports of individual legal cases regarding liabilities arising from legal claims and the quality of contract agreements.

Indicators/parameters used in measuring Legal Risk include potential losses due to legal claims, weaknesses in contracts due to non-compliance with the legal requirements of agreements, and changes in legal regulations causing Bank products to be inconsistent with existing provisions.

Monitoring of Legal Risk is conducted by the Risk Management Division together with the Legal Division by evaluating the effectiveness of policy implementation, procedures, and compliance with legal policies, regulations, and Bank limits provisions. Monitoring is periodically carried out for all Legal Risk positions. In implementing Legal Risk controls, the Legal Division provides legal input and recommendations to each division and periodically reviews cooperation agreements and contracts with counterparties.

### Reputation Risk

Reputation Risk is the risk resulting from a decrease in stakeholder trust stemming from negative perceptions of the Bank.

The management of reputation risk is conducted jointly by the Corporate Secretary and the Division/Regional/Branches authorized and responsible for providing comprehensive information to customers and other stakeholders to control reputation risk. The Bank's Reputation Risk is managed by the Corporate Secretary Division, which handles Bank-related media coverage in both print and electronic media and coordinates with units managing customer

complaints in accordance with OJK Regulation No. 22/2023 concerning Consumer Protection and Society in the Financial Services Sector.

Moreover, the Bank also enhances the quality of customer service by promptly addressing customer complaints and legal claims, applying transparency principles, and implementing appropriate communication policies to address negative news/publications or prevent counterproductive information.

Measurement of Reputation Risk is based on assessments of factors influencing the Bank's reputation, including customer complaints and negative media coverage about the Bank. To monitor Reputation Risk and ensure customer satisfaction, the Bank's Customer Service Unit (UP3N) functions to support service management and handle customer complaints at both Branch and Head Office levels. Additionally, Reputation Risk monitoring is also conducted by the Risk Management Division, which provides reminders and improvement recommendations to the Reputation Risk Management Division based on assessments of reputation risk profile parameters. In controlling Reputation Risk, the Corporate Secretary Division is responsible for implementing policies related to handling and resolving negative publicity or avoiding counterproductive information. For Reputation Risk control related to customer complaints, the Bank follows up on customer complaints and resolves them according to established SLAs.

### Strategic Risk

Strategic Risk is the risk arising from inaccuracies in making and/or implementing strategic decisions and failures to anticipate changes in the business environment.

In managing strategic risk, the Board of Directors establishes written strategic plans (corporate plans) and business plans and communicates them to the officials and/or employees of the Bank at every organizational level, then implements and monitors these plans. Monitoring of the bank's strategic plan achievements is conducted by the Assets Liability Management (ALM) Division, which is periodically reported to the Board of Directors.

Measurement of Strategic Risk is based on the Bank's performance achievements by comparing actual results with set targets. Monitoring is carried out by identifying the Bank's weaknesses, strengths, and developments in the external conditions that may directly or indirectly affect the Bank's established strategy, ensuring that the strategy's determination considers its impact on the Bank's capital. Additionally, monitoring of risk exposure compared to the Bank's risk appetite and periodic monitoring of Strategic Risk Appetite and Risk Tolerance are conducted. The Risk Management Division monitors Strategic Risk by comparing targeted results with actual

results, evaluating unit performance, and ensuring target objectives are achieved. Control of Strategic Risk is conducted by analyzing the gap between actual reports and business plan targets and presenting necessary actions to the Board of Directors periodically.

## Compliance Risk

Compliance Risk is the risk arising from the Bank's failure to comply with and/or implement regulations issued by the Financial Services Authority (OJK), Bank Indonesia, as well as prevailing laws and regulations.

Compliance risk is inherent in risks related to legal and regulatory requirements and other regulations, such as the Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Net Open Position (NOP), Asset Provisioning (PPA), Quality of Productive Assets (QPA), and Maximum Credit Exposure (MCE). Compliance risk also relates to the implementation of Know Your Customer (KYC) principles, Employee, Anti Money Laundering (AML), Counter Terrorism Financing (CTF), and Prevention of Proliferation Financing of Weapons of Mass Destruction (PPFWMD), and Personal Data Protection. Compliance risk management is conducted as follows:

- a. Ensuring the adequacy of policies, guidelines, and procedures of each work unit and division.

- b. Creating a culture and fostering awareness of compliance risks through knowledge sharing/socialization of relevant regulations to all work units, both directly and indirectly, conveyed by the Compliance Division to each respective work unit.
- c. Enhancing the internal control function in each work unit or independent division and optimizing the implementation of compliance functions.
- d. Following up on the results of internal audit examinations, external audits, anti-fraud measures, Financial Services Authority inspections, and other regulatory examinations.

## Risk Profile

The risk profile assessment includes evaluations of inherent risks and assessments of the quality of Risk Management implementation, reflecting the risk control system. The assessment is conducted on 8 (eight) risks: Credit Risk, Market Risk, Liquidity Risk, Operational Risk, Legal Risk, Strategic Risk, Compliance Risk, and Reputation Risk. The Bank manages risks on a bank-wide basis, as regulated by the Financial Services Authority (OJK) regarding the Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks. Based on the self-assessment of the bank-wide risk profile as of December 2024, the Bank's risk profile rating is Low to Moderate, with the following details:

### Measurement of the Bank's Risk Profile as of 31 December 2024 (as per the Bank's Risk Profile Report)

Risks Type	Inherent Risk Rating	Quality Rating in The Application of Risk Management	Rank Levels of Risk
Loan Risk	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate
Market Risk	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate
Liquidity Risk	Low	Satisfactory	Low
Operational Risk	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate
Legal Risk	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate
Strategic Risk	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate
Compliance Risk	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate
Reputation Risk	Low	Satisfactory	Low
<b>Composite Rating</b>	<b>Low to Moderate</b>	<b>Satisfactory</b>	<b>Low to Moderate</b>

According to the monitoring conducted on each of the main risk groups encountered by CCB Indonesia during 2024, the composite rating for the overall risk profile of the bank as of 31 December 2024, was at level 2 (Low to Moderate). This indicates that the Bank's risk management implementation across all areas has been effective, reflecting the Bank's robust condition and its capability to withstand significant adverse effects stemming from changes in business conditions and other external factors.





# Financial Review

03

## *Rafflesia Arnoldii*

Rare Flower

**Rafflesia Arnoldii, the world's largest flower, was first discovered in Indonesia. Symbolizing the nation's uniqueness, it reminds us of the importance of nature conservation.**





# Management Analysis and Discussion



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CCB Indonesia has consistently demonstrated asset growth while maintaining strong asset quality and robust capitalization. Net profit increased by 22.4% year-on-year, supported by a 21.2% year-on-year growth in loan disbursement. The Bank adhered to prudent principles in conducting business, and successfully demonstrated strengthening of various financial ratio indicators, including profitability, efficiency, and asset quality

World economic growth was highlighted by the US economy growing stronger than forecast, supported by fiscal stimulus that improved domestic demand and increased investment in technology which encouraged productivity gains. In contrary, the economies of Europe, China, and Japan are still affected by declining consumer confidence and restrained productivity, while the economy of India is still restrained due to a limited manufacturing sector. Accordingly, 2025 world economic growth outlook is predicted to be higher than the previous projection to 3.2%.

Indonesia's economic growth remains strong amidst the global economic slowdown, based on data from Central Statistics Agency (BPS), overall economic growth in 2024 was recorded at strong growth of 5.02% (yoy).

## Management Analysis and Discussion

Indonesia's economy remains resilient in 2024 due to domestic demand driven by consumption and investment. The recovery of the Indonesian economy continues amidst the dynamics of high global uncertainty.

Indonesia's balance of payments (NPI) remains healthy, supporting external resilience. The trade balance surplus continued in December 2024 at 2.2 billion US dollars influenced by the strong export performance of Indonesia's main commodities.

Indonesia's foreign exchange reserves at the end of December 2024 were recorded to have increased to 155.7 billion US dollars, equivalent to financing 6.7 months of imports or 6.5 months of imports and servicing of Government external debt, and was above the international adequacy standard of around 3 months of imports. Rupiah exchange rate is manageable amidst high global uncertainty. Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation for 2024 is maintained within its target range of  $2.5 \pm 1\%$ , in line with December CPI inflation of 1.57% (yoy).

The role of loan/financing in 2024 remains strong in supporting economic growth. Loan growth in 2024 achieved 10.39% (yoy).

From the demand side, loan growth was influenced by the maintained interest in the distribution of bank loans, the continued reallocation of liquid tools to loans by banks, the availability of funding support from the growth of third party funds. On the supply side, loan growth was supported by maintained corporate business performance, amidst limited household consumption.

Source: Bank Indonesia, Financial Services Authority, BAPPENAS, Ministry of Finance of Republic of Indonesia, Central Statistics Agency (BPS)

Indonesian Government continues to take further policy measures needed to support the National Economic Recovery program by paying close attention to the dynamics of the global economy and financial markets and its impact on Indonesia's economic prospects from time to time to maintain macroeconomic and financial system stability, and accelerate national economic recovery.

## Financial Performance in 2024 and Realization compared to the Bank's Business Plan

In 2024, CCB Indonesia's financial performance showed a number of positive financial ratio indicators, particularly strong loan and funding growth, improved profitability and efficiency, as well as solid and optimized liquidity and capitalization. The Bank recorded a 22.4% increase in profit compared to the previous year. Similarly, other indicators such as loan quality and efficiency showed better performance compared to the previous year. CCB Indonesia continues to drive the bank's intermediary function by paying close attention to its liquidity position.

Accelerating business development in the corporate banking segment, along with the retail segment, namely commercial banking and small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs), as well as consumer banking, taking into account the harmony of economic, social and environmental interests.

The Bank's policy direction is in line with government programs to finance infrastructure and support the development of the SME sector. The Bank consistently applies prudential principles and is selective in lending to maintain and improve asset quality.

Compared to the position at the end of 2023, there was an increase in the Bank's loans of IDR 4.1 trillion or 21.2% y-o-y to IDR 23 trillion at the end of 2024 from the Corporate, Commercial and SME segments despite a decline in Consumer.

Third Party Funds (DPK) increased by IDR 3.3 trillion or 16.9% y-o-y to IDR 23.3 trillion at the end of 2024, mainly from an increase in time deposits of IDR 2.4 trillion or 15.3% y-o-y to IDR 18.1 trillion while current accounts increased by IDR 888.3 billion or 28.5% y-o-y to IDR 4.0 trillion. The Bank manages to improve the effectiveness of its intermediary function by optimizing the Loan to Deposits Ratio (LDR).

Total Assets reached IDR 33.5 trillion at the end of 2024, an increase of IDR 5.7 trillion or 20.7% y-o-y reflected in productive assets such as placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks of IDR 275 billion which increased compared to the end of 2023, as well as an increase in loans of IDR 4.1 trillion.

The liquidity ratio (LDR) increased from 90.30% at the end of 2023 to 100.46% at the end of 2024 in line with the Bank's policy to encourage the Bank's intermediary function. The strong liquidity position is reflected in the LCR (Liquidity Coverage Ratio) at 175.13% and NSFR (Net Stable Funding Ratio) at 110.81% at the end of 2024, above the minimum level set by the regulator of 100%.

The Bank recorded a profit before tax of IDR 382 billion, an increase of IDR 72 billion or 23.3% y-o-y from last year. The increase was partly derived from loan interest income which increased by IDR 383.1 billion, despite an increase in interest expense to third parties of IDR 400.6 billion. On the other hand, there was an increase in allowance for impairment losses (CKPN) of IDR 10.9 billion compared to the previous year, while loan quality improved, the gross NPL ratio from 2.87% at the end of 2023 to 2.12% at the end of 2024.

Profit after tax for the year 2024 was IDR 382.2 billion which increased the Bank's capital organically in anticipation of asset growth. The Bank recorded a Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 30.63% at the end of 2024, a decrease compared to the previous year of 37.64%, in line with the increase in loan in 2024. The Bank's Tier 1 Capital at the end of 2024 of IDR 6.1 trillion or an increase of IDR 129 billion compared to the end of 2023 of IDR 6.0 trillion.

## Management Analysis and Discussion

During 2024 the Bank remains focused on implementing its short and medium term plans which direct strategic policies on business improvement, implementation of good corporate governance, development of IT systems, encouraging process effectiveness and cost efficiency, as well as improving the professionalism and competence of human capital. The Bank's policy direction is in line with government programs in terms of financing for infrastructure and supporting the development of SME sector.

## Income Statement

### Net Interest Income

Interest income increased by IDR 446 billion or 27.0% to IDR 2,099 billion in 2024 compared to the previous year of IDR 1,690 billion due to an increase in loans.

Meanwhile, interest expense increased by IDR 412.8 billion or 56.3% to IDR 1,146.1 billion in 2024 compared to the previous year. The increase in interest expense was due to the increase in the collection of third party funds in 2024.

Thus, net interest income in 2024 amounted to IDR 995.8 billion, higher than the previous year of IDR 956.8 billion. The realization of net interest income was below the Bank's business plan (RBB) of IDR 1,000.8 billion, resulting in a realization of NIM of 3.50%, lower than the initial plan of 3.69%.

### Description of Interest Incomes

Description	(in million IDR)	
	2024	2023
Loans	1,714,467	1,325,422
Marketable Securities	368,443	313,068
Placement in Other Banks	45,862	40,168
Current Account Services	13,168	11,520
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,141,940</b>	<b>1,690,178</b>

### Description of Interest Expenses

Description	(in million IDR)	
	2024	2023
Current Accounts	87,419	45,939
Time deposits	882,140	587,476
Saving Accounts	19,559	17,405
Interbank	69,565	15,334
Other	87,407	67,145
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,146,130</b>	<b>733,299</b>





## Management Analysis and Discussion

## Other Operating Incomes

Other Operating Income in 2024 amounted to IDR 169.5 billion, increased compared to IDR 114.0 billion in 2023.

## Other Operating Expenses

Other Operating Expenses in 2024 amounted to IDR 791.4 billion, an increase of 4.0% or IDR 30.4 billion compared to the previous year. Several components with realization above the bank's business plan, including Other Operating Expenses by 2.4% or IDR 18.5 billion. Labor Expenses were higher by 2.2% or IDR 6.8 billion.

## Allowance for impairment losses (CKPN)/Impairment

Provision for impairment losses in 2024 amounted to IDR 165.8 billion, an increase of 7.1% or IDR 10.92 billion compared to the previous year, in line with the improvement in loan quality with gross NPL ratio from 2.87% at the end of 2023 to 2.12% at the end of 2024. Compared to the Bank's business plan, the realization of provision for impairment losses exceeded the Bank's business plan by 7.3% or IDR 11.2 billion.

## Profit Before Tax

Profit before tax expense amounted to IDR 382.3 billion, an increase of IDR 72.2 billion or 23.3% y-o-y from last year. Compared to the Bank's business plan (RBB), the achievement of Profit Before Tax was slightly below target by 0.1% or IDR 0.4 billion.

## Net Profit

Net Profit in 2024 was recorded at IDR 295.4 billion, an increase of 22.4% or IDR 54.1 billion compared to the previous year, and above the Bank's business plan target by 0.2% or IDR 0.7 billion

## Balance Sheet

## Total Assets

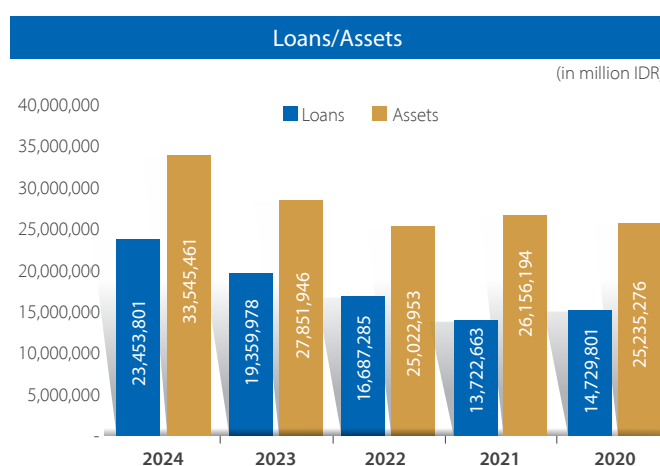
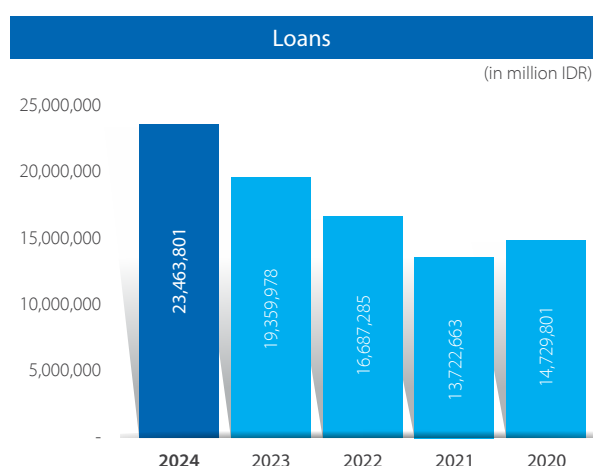
The Bank's total assets as of December 2024 amounted to IDR 33.5 trillion, an increase of 20.5% y-o-y or IDR 5.6 billion. The increase in total assets was reflected by an increase in placements in marketable securities of IDR 1.2 trillion, and an increase in deposits of IDR 3.3 trillion. Compared to the business plan, the Bank's total asset realization was above target by 9.5%.

## Equity

Total Equity reached IDR 6.8 trillion at the end of 2024, an increase compared to the position at the end of 2023.

## Loans Disbursed

Achieved loans of IDR 23.4 trillion by year-end 2024, an increase of 21.2% or IDR 4.1 trillion compared to the end of 2023, above the Bank's business plan target of IDR 1.1 trillion which was partly related to a number of project financing disbursements. Loan quality improved with gross NPL ratio declining to 2.12% from 2.87% previously. While on a net basis, the NPL ratio increased to 0.82% compared to the previous year end of 0.77%.



## Management Analysis and Discussion

### Third Party Funds

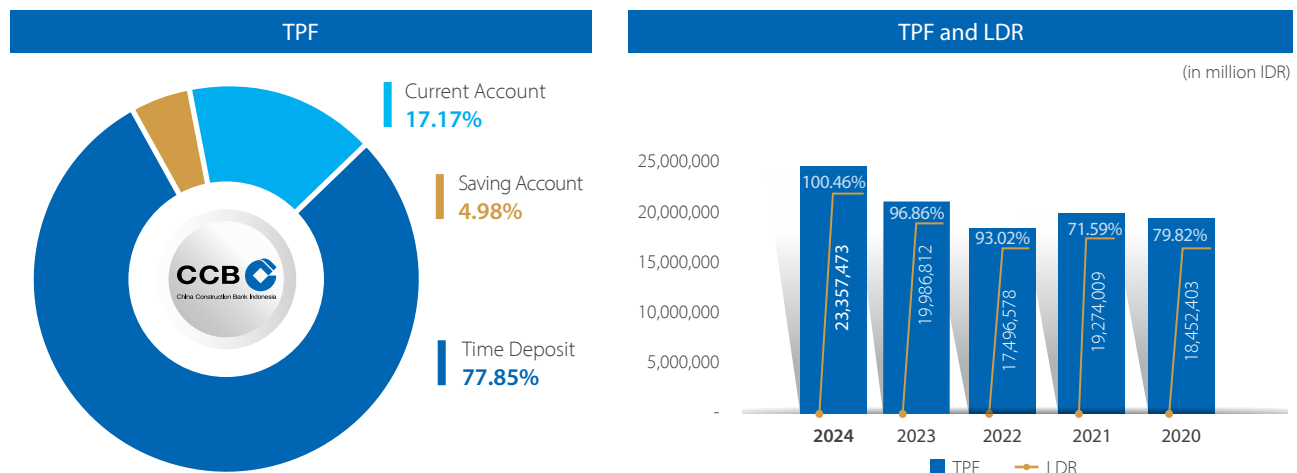
Third Party Funds at the end of 2024 reached IDR 23.3 trillion, an increase of 16.9% or IDR 3.4 trillion compared to the end of 2023, above the Bank's business plan of 3.3%. The Bank seeks to improve the effectiveness of its intermediary function by optimizing LDR.

Current accounts at the end of 2024 reached IDR 4.0 trillion, an increase of 28.2% or IDR 882.9 billion from the end of 2023 position. Savings at the end of 2024 reached IDR 1.2 trillion, an increase of IDR 76.8 billion from the position in 2023. Time deposits at the end of 2024 reached IDR 18.2 trillion, up 15.3% or IDR 2,411 billion from the end of 2023 and above the bank's business plan of 5.4%. Current Account Saving Account (CASA) ratio was 22.15% at the end of December 2024, increased from 21.09% at the end of 2023.

Savings are still being continuously developed by the Bank to meet the transaction needs of individual, SME and corporate customers in order to compete more competitively.

The level of customer confidence in the Bank is also well maintained, reflected in the good growth of time deposits with reasonable interest rates.

(in million IDR)		
Description	2024	2023
Current Account	4,009,871	3,126,957
Time Deposit	18,183,353	15,772,440
Saving Account	1,164,249	1,087,415
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,357,473</b>	<b>19,986,812</b>



## Financial Ratios

### Capital Adequacy Ratio

The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) at the end of 2024 amounted to 30.72% or decreased compared to the position at the end of 2023 of 37.45% due to an increase in credit risk-weighted assets.

### Non-Performing Loan Ratio

The gross NPL ratio decreased to 2.12% at the end of 2024 compared to the end of 2023 position of 2.87% and below the Bank's business plan of 2.67%. Meanwhile, the net NPL ratio increased to 0.82% compared to 0.77% at the end of last year.

### Return on Assets

The Return On Assets (ROA) ratio at the end of December 2024 was 1.22%, the same as the end of 2023, lower than the Bank's business plan of 1.28%.

### Return on Equity

The Return on Equity (ROE) in 2024 of 4.78% has increased compared to the previous year of 4.11% and is almost equal to the target of 4.79%. This is related to profit after tax which is greater than the bank's business plan.

### Net Interest Margin

NIM ratio in 2024 of 3.50% decreased compared to the previous year of 4.18% and lower than the Bank's business plan target of 3.69%, due to an increase in interest expense on Third Party Funds.

### Expense to Income Ratio

BOPO ratio in 2024 was 83.39%, up from 82.76% in the previous year. Compared to the ratio targeted in the Bank's business plan of 81.86%, the BOPO realization in 2024 was higher due to an increase in interest expenses.

### Loan to Deposit Ratio

Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) position at the end of December 2024 was 100.46%, higher than the end of 2023 position of 96.86% and also higher than the Bank's business plan target of 98.47%.

The Bank strives to improve the effectiveness of its intermediary function by optimizing LDR, while maintaining liquidity at a safe level, with LCR (Liquidity Coverage Ratio) of 173.13% and NSFR (Net Stable Funding Ratio) of 110.81% at the end of 2024, above the minimum level set by the regulator of 100%.



## Management Analysis and Discussion

### Cash Flow Development

Description	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Operating Cash before Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities	432,821	430,322
Net Cash from (Used for) Operating Activities	2,470,595	2,988,748
Net Cash from (Used for) Investing Activities	(2,298,583)	(3,619,104)
Net Cash from Financing Activities	4,994	(10,629)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	177,006	(640,985)
Cash and Early Year Cash Equivalents	1,949,662	2,602,352
Effect of Changes in Foreign Currency	36,890	(11,705)
Cash and End of Year Cash Equivalents	2,163,558	1,949,662

### Cash Flow from Operating Activities

Net cash flows from operating activities amounted to a deficit of IDR 2,470,595 billion with the largest gain coming from a decrease in interest income, fees and commissions, other operating income, increase in receivables from securities purchased under resale agreements, decrease in derivative liabilities, increase in acceptance liabilities, increase in other liabilities, increase in deposits of third party funds. While its use from the side of operating activities for payment of interest and other financial expenses, payment of general and administrative expenses, labor costs, payment of income taxes, purchase of securities for sale, increase in acceptance bills, payment of other expenses and payment of debts.

### Cash Flow from Investing Activities

In 2024, cash outflows from investing activities for the acquisition of fixed assets amounted to IDR 22 billion and the purchase of marketable securities amounted to IDR 2.3 trillion, while cash inflows included proceeds from the sale of foreclosed collateral and fixed assets amounting to IDR 34 billion. Therefore, the net cash flow from investing activities was a deficit of IDR 2.2 trillion.

### Material Commitments for Investment in Capital Goods

Details of the Company's capital expenditures are as follows:

Description	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Land	-	-
Building	-	515
Asset Repairment	2,394	134
Office Inventories	13,470	8,033
Car	84	79
Assets under Construction	6,394	7,635
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,342</b>	<b>16,366</b>

Sources of funds used for capital expenditures come from internal sources. Historically, the Bank has a good level of leverage and was able to finance capital expenditures.

The Company's capital expenditures are mostly aimed at strengthening the Company's operations in order to support the Company's operational and financial performance. The purchase of capital goods to the Company's performance affects the ability of the Company's infrastructure to handle fast-growing and high operational activities, as well as meeting the needs of increasingly complex, online and timely regulatory reporting, the ability to fulfill statistical data for risk management reporting and management of the Company.

## Management Analysis and Discussion

## Operational Review Per Business Segment

## Funding

To improve its performance in achieving third party funds throughout 2024, the Bank implemented a number of initiatives including:

1. To increase CASA, CCB Indonesia has consistently developed information technology systems, especially electronic delivery channels.
2. In the effort to increase total current accounts, working with corporate customers to increase the volume of business and transactions in the Bank, by requiring them to use their account at CCB Indonesia as the main corporate account.
3. Time deposits are maintained proportionally by setting a competitive interest rate policy within reasonable limits.

(in million IDR)

Product	December 2024	December 2023	Growth	Percentage
Current Account	4,009,871	3,126,957	882,914	28.23%
Saving Account	1,164,249	1,087,415	76,884	7.07%
Time Deposit	18,183,352	15,772,440	2,410,913	15.28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,357,472</b>	<b>19,986,812</b>	<b>3,370,660</b>	<b>50.58%</b>

## Corporate Loans

(in million IDR)

Corporate	December 2024	December 2023	Growth	%
<b>Total Corporate Loans</b>	<b>11,875,040</b>	<b>9,134,978</b>	<b>2,740,062</b>	<b>23.07%</b>

Loan disbursements in the Corporate Banking segment in 2024 increased significantly in line with the increased utilization of working capital facilities and project financing. By prioritizing prudence and thorough analysis, the quality of loan assets can still be maintained well.

The realization of loan disbursement from the Corporate Banking segment until the end of 2024 reached IDR 11.8 trillion or an increase of IDR 2.7 trillion from the position at the end of 2023.

The highest Corporate Banking loan disbursement industry sector is in the manufacturing sector at 47.38% of the current Corporate Banking portfolio, followed by power plant, water treatment and infrastructure at 23.41%, financing at 12.07%, construction at 8.36%, and others at 8.78%. In addition to growth in loan assets, there was also growth in fee-based income.

## Commercial Loans

In 2024, the loan portfolio of the commercial loan segment also showed an increase, while still adhering to prudent and conservative principles.

(in million IDR)

Financing Type	December 2024	December 2023	Growth	%
Working Capital	5,445,457	4,757,923	687,534	14.45%
Investment	3,773,730	3,088,831	684,899	22.17%
<b>Total Commercial Loans</b>	<b>9,219,188</b>	<b>7,846,754</b>	<b>1,047,100</b>	<b>36.62%</b>



## Management Analysis and Discussion

### Small Business Segment (SME) Loans

In 2024, lending to the small business segment was consolidated, and decreased compared to the previous year, while still maintain credit quality.

(in million IDR)				
SME Loan	December 2024	December 2023	Growth	%
<b>Total SME Loans</b>	<b>939,281</b>	<b>901,858</b>	<b>37,422</b>	<b>4.14%</b>

### Consumer Loans

To increase the consumer lending portfolio, especially Home Ownership Loans, the Bank continues the initiative of collaborative programs with large developers, holding virtual customer gatherings during the pandemic, providing rewards programs, both internal and external, holding attractive marketing programs, and other promotional media, by utilizing websites and media for marketing expansion. Consumer loans experienced growth compared to the previous year.

(in million IDR)				
Product	December 2024	December 2023	Growth	%
Primary Mortgage	916,333	1,005,996	(89,663)	(8.91%)
Secondary Mortgage	337,402	309,433	27,969	9.03%
Other Mortgage	161,461	133,199	28,263	21.22%
Other Products	15,095	27,759	(12,664)	45.62%
<b>Total Consumer Loans</b>	<b>1,430,292</b>	<b>1,476,387</b>	<b>(46,095)</b>	<b>(42.34%)</b>

### Public Offering

During the 2024 fiscal year, the Company did not hold any Public Offering, hence no information needs to be disclosed.

### Material Transaction

During the 2024 fiscal year, there was no Material Transactions in accordance with applicable regulations, hence there was no information that needs to be disclosed.

### Business Outlook

In 2024, economic growth is expected to continue to increase, driven by domestic demand, particularly continued growth in consumption, including the positive impact of holding elections, and increased investment, particularly in buildings, in line with the continued development of the National Strategic Program (PSN), including the Archipelago Capital (IKN). Investment is also expected to rise, led by improved business prospects and increased foreign investment (PMA) inflows.

Meanwhile, export performance is expected to be sluggish as a result of the global economic downturn and falling commodity prices. Bank Indonesia will continue to increase the synergy between the government's fiscal stimulus and macroprudential stimulus to promote economic growth, particularly from the

domestic demand side. All regions are expected to have significant economic development as domestic demand improves.

Banking intermediation will expand in 2024 and is expected to continue until 2025. The financial system, particularly banking, remains resilient in terms of capital and liquidity. Bank Indonesia continues to ensure payment system stability and efficiency by strengthening policies and increasing digitization in order to sustain the economic recovery momentum.

In the Draft State Budget (RAPBN) 2025 set by the Indonesian Government, the economic growth of Indonesia in 2025 is estimated at 5.2% and the inflation rate is kept at around 2.5%. Despite the global economic slowdown and geopolitical uncertainty, the domestic economy continues to show resilience.

One of the main considerations is the continuing high level of global uncertainty and its impact on consumption and investment, the two main drivers of gross domestic product (GDP).

Banking in Indonesia is showing optimism, with expectations of loan growth in 2025 between 9-11%.

The challenges faced by CCB Indonesia are mainly the level of competition in the banking industry which is getting tougher, both on the asset and liability side, including margin spreads. The Bank

## Management Analysis and Discussion

continues to prudently set interest rates at competitive and reasonable levels. Global economic uncertainty, especially due to rising inflation and interest rates, has the potential to slow economic growth and asset quality related to the ability of customers to fulfill their obligations.

With the considerable experience of CCB Corporation in the infrastructure sector, CCB Indonesia is optimistic to grow and develop and contribute to the development of Indonesia, especially in the infrastructure sector. CCB Corporation as the majority shareholder is committed to the development of CCB Indonesia, both through strong capital support, as well as the transfer of business knowledge, improved compliance and risk management and information technology and operational support.

### Marketing Strategy

With the potential growth of the Indonesian economy and the potential for good business growth in Indonesia, the Bank develops a realistic business strategy by taking into account various factors.

CCB Indonesia sharpened its fund disbursement strategy while adhering to prudent and conservative principles, especially in terms of lending to the corporate banking segment, the retail sector, namely commercial and small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs), and consumer banking.

In addition, secondary reserve management in securities and interbank placements. In developing bank activities, as an alternative investment instrument and other sources of income for the Bank, such as placement in securities such as Bank Indonesia Certificates, Government Securities, Retail Sukuk, corporate bonds, by paying attention to the yield obtained, tenor and security, and maximizing the return on bank investment in securities.

Lending will be distributed to commercial loans for working capital and investment financing, as well as consumer loans. For the effectiveness of lending, the Bank will continue to adhere to prudential banking principles and maintain loan quality.

In terms of pricing, the Bank offers competitive rates to penetrate the market. Each branch office monitors and provides information on prevailing interest rates in the local area. Loan processing is expedited through the application of the integrated Loan Originating System (LOS), and conservative and prudential banking principles are the main guidelines.

The quality of loans disbursed, both new, additional, and ongoing loans, is properly monitored and evaluated utilizing Post-loan Monitoring Management.

The disbursement of new quality loans is intended to achieve the loan growth target in 2025 and improve the Bank's profitability.

Meanwhile, the growth of third party funds (TPF) will be carried out in line with the growth of lending, by maintaining the Loan to Deposits Ratio position in accordance with management policy.

The target of fund raising is to gradually increase the portion of the portfolio of more efficient sources of funds, namely Savings and Current Accounts, with wider customer diversification and not relying on a certain group of customers. This increase in CASA is to minimize costs, but keep the funding position under control, so that the liquidity position is maintained and the acquisition of better spread margins.

The fierce competition in the banking sector for TPF does not solely depend on the number of office networks, but also on the reliability of technology such as internet and mobile banking. CCB Indonesia has consistently developed information system technology; internet banking has been gradually implemented in the previous years and has been able to serve corporate and individual customers.

In 2025, continue to develop technology that leads to digital banking, for the convenience and comfort of customers, especially current and savings customers. Development of innovative products to encourage the collection of funds to increase CASA through attractive promo programs.

Meanwhile, time deposits products as the foundation of bank funds are maintained proportionally with the establishment of competitive interest rate policies within reasonable limits.

Public trust needs to be enhanced with sound and transparent bank management (good corporate governance) and excellent service quality, attractive customer choice products, and competitive interest rate policies. With CCB Corporation as the controller, it is expected to further strengthen public confidence in CCB Indonesia.

### Target / Projection for the coming year

CCB Indonesia is carefully planning its future strategic initiatives geared towards:

1. Develop business carefully and conservatively in the corporate banking segment, along with the retail segment, namely commercial banking and small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs), as well as consumer banking, taking into account the harmony of economic, social and environmental interests.
2. Ensure adequate CAR and liquidity for business development.
3. Consistently improving the implementation of good corporate governance (GCG) and enhancing the risk management system to a more advanced level.
4. Optimization of existing offices, towards the development of digital banking.
5. Improving the quality of human capital by increasing the scale of training programs and more diverse development opportunities.
6. Strengthening IT system infrastructure to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and capability of the bank's business. Development and utilization of technology to manage risk, facilitate control, AML and anti-fraud functions as well as product and service development.

For financial projections in 2025, Loans are targeted to increase by 15.21% compared to the end of 2024, Third Party Funds are projected with the growth of 18.35%, while Total Assets are

## Management Analysis and Discussion

projected to increase by 8.44%, if compared to the end of 2024. Profit after tax is targeted at IDR 326 billion or an increase of 10.37% compared to the end of 2024.

Projected financial ratios for 2025 include: gross NPL ratio of 2.35%, net NPL ratio of 1.18%; CAR of 29.89%; LDR of 97.79%; NIM of 3.31%; ROA of 1.24% and ROE of 5.05%. In developing business volume, the Bank always adheres to the precautionary principle.

### Capital Plan

CCB Indonesia always ensures adequate Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) for business development.

The Bank conservatively maintains capital ratios in accordance with applicable regulations. CAR is maintained at a safe level, taking into account capital add on according to risk profile assessment, as well as capital buffer in accordance with Basel III implementation. CAR is projected to be 29.89% by the end of 2025 and total core capital is projected to be IDR 6.65 trillion by the end of 2025.

Organic capital raising is also underway through the earnings of CCB Indonesia in the coming years. The Bank also seeks to drive revenue growth through fee-based income, in addition to interest income.

The Bank carefully considers the various uncertainties that may occur, i.e. considers the potential impact of changes in the macroeconomic, market environment, regulatory policies, asset quality, and business development on capital requirements and availability, as well as reflects them in capital raising arrangements and capital management measures. The Bank conducts stress testing using ICAAP on capital adequacy in anticipation of risks.

### Dividend Policy

All issued shares of the Company shall have the same and equal rights in all respects with existing shareholders, including the right to dividends, in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association and prevailing laws and regulations.

The amount of cash dividend payment will be adjusted based on the profit earned by the Company in the relevant fiscal year, without prejudice to the right of the Company's GMS to determine otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association and the prevailing laws and regulations in the banking sector.

The Company's management plans to distribute dividends if there is a cash surplus from operating activities after the funds are set aside for reserve funds, financing activities, capital expenditure plans and working capital of the Company, amounting to a maximum of 20% (twenty percent) of the Company's consolidated net profit, for each year. While at least 80% (eighty percent) will be used to strengthen the Company's capital. However, if necessary, from time to time the Company may not distribute dividends to the Company's Shareholders. Since the Initial Public Offering in June 2007, the Company has never paid dividends. There are no negative covenants in relation to third party restrictions on the distribution of dividends. In the last 2 (two) years, the Bank has not paid dividends, as profit generation is still prioritized to strengthen the capital structure.

### Additional Information

There is no material information, regarding investment, expansion, divestment, business merger/consolidation, acquisition, debt/capital restructuring, and transactions containing conflict of interest, which occurred in the 2024 fiscal year.

### Transactions with Related Parties

In carrying out its business activities, the Company also conducts certain transactions with related parties. There are no transactions with related parties either directly or indirectly related to the Company's main business activities, which are defined as conflict of interest transactions based on BAPEPAM-LK regulation No. IX.E.1 "Conflict of Interest". In this financial report, the term related party is in accordance with PSAK No. 7 (Revised 2010) concerning "Disclosure of Related Parties".

## Management Analysis and Discussion

The following is the table of Provision of Funds to Related Parties at the end of 2024.

Description	Balance as of 31 December 2024 (in million IDR)	Condition and Treatment of the transaction
Board of Commissioners, Directors, Executive Officers and Key Employees	5,631	In accordance with applicable procedures. There is no preferential treatment.
Accrued interest income	12	In accordance with applicable procedures. There is no preferential treatment.
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,643</b>	

## Performance Review Per Business Segment from Revenue and Profitability

31 Desember/December 31, 2024

	Kredit <i>Loans</i>	Treasuri <i>Treasury</i>	Ekspor-impor <i>Trade finance</i>	Pendapatan dan beban yang tidak dapat dialokasi <i>Unallocated income and expenses</i>	Total	
<b>Pendapatan</b>						<b>Income</b>
Pendapatan bunga	1,714,466	427,474	-	-	2,141,940	Interest income
Pendapatan lainnya	-	3,351	6,828	89,828	100,007	Other income
Jumlah pendapatan	1,714,466	430,825	6,828	89,828	2,241,947	Total income
<b>Beban</b>						<b>Expenses</b>
Beban bunga	-	(5,934)	-	(1,140,196)	(1,146,130)	Interest expense
Beban lainnya	-		-	(713,528)	(713,528)	Other expenses
<b>Jumlah beban</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(5,934)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,853,724)</b>	<b>(1,859,658)</b>	<b>Total expenses</b>
Segmen - neto	1,714,466	424,891	6,828	(1,763,896)		Segment - net
Laba sebelum beban pajak					382,289	Income before tax expense
Beban pajak					(86,887)	Tax expense
<b>Laba tahun berjalan</b>					<b>295,402</b>	<b>Income for the year</b>
Aset segmen	23,012,879	8,809,658	-	1,722,924	33,545,149	Segment assets
Liabilitas segmen		(844,673)	(11,056)	(25,847,936)	(26,703,353)	Segment liabilities
Segmen - neto	23,012,879	7,964,985	(11,056)	(24,125,012)	6,841,796	Segment - net

## Management Analysis and Discussion

### Prime Lending Rate

All Commercial Banks conducting conventional business activities have an obligation to report and publish the Prime Lending Rate (SBDK) in Rupiah currency as stipulated in OJK Regulation No.37/POJK.03/2019 concerning Transparency and Publication of Bank Reports and OJK Circular Letter No.9/SEOJK.03/2020 concerning Transparency and Publication of Conventional Commercial Bank Reports.

The reporting and publication of Prime Lending Rate is one of the efforts taken by the Bank to provide clarity to customers and facilitate customers in weighing the benefits, costs and risks of credit offered. In addition, the Prime Lending Rate is also an effort to improve good governance and encourage healthy competition in the banking industry, among others, through the creation of better market discipline.

The Bank uses the Prime Lending Rate as an indicator of the amount of credit interest rates that will be charged to customers so that CCB Indonesia constantly updates the Prime Lending Rate in accordance with the movement of the BI 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate set by Bank Indonesia. The Prime Lending Rate calculation considers 3 (three) components, namely the Cost of Funds for Credit (HPDK) arising from

customer fund raising activities, operational expenses incurred for fund raising and lending activities and the profit margin component set by the Bank in lending activities. For the record, the calculation of SBDK does not take into account the risk premium component of the debtor, the amount of which depends on the assessment of the risk of each debtor. Therefore, the amount of credit interest rate charged to debtors is not necessarily the same as the Prime Lending Rate.

CCB Indonesia has an obligation to report the calculation of the Prime Lending Rate to OJK on a monthly and periodic basis and to publish it in the wider media. Prime Lending Rate calculation applies to corporate loans, retail loans and consumer loans (mortgage and non-mortgage). The classification of corporate loans, retail loans and consumer loans (mortgages and non-mortgages) is based on internal criteria used by the Bank.

In determining the Prime Lending Rate (Prime Lending Rate), CCB Indonesia considers the compatibility of the Prime Lending Rate movement with regulatory policies, trends in the movement of the BI 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate and average market interest rates. In addition, operational costs and cost of funds at the Bank are also important factors for CCB Indonesia in determining the Prime Lending Rate to remain competitive in the market. The Prime Lending Rate for 2024 is as follows:

	Prime Lending Rate by Credit Segmentation				BI 7DRR
	Loans		Consumer Loans		
	Corporate	Retail	Mortgage	Non-Mortgage	
2024					
March	8.69%	8.82%	8.82%	9.11%	6.00%
June	8.33%	8.53%	8.56%	9.15%	6.25%
September	8.36%	8.82%	8.84%	9.92%	6.00%
December	8.24%	8.45%	8.60%	9.85%	6.00%
2023					
March	7.71%	8.57%	8.24%	8.33%	5.75%
June	7.59%	7.83%	8.02%	8.82%	6.00%
September	7.41%	8.03%	7.80%	8.79%	6.00%
December	7.55%	7.42%	8.29%	9.63%	6.00%

CCB Indonesia categorizes loans for the calculation of Prime Lending Rate based on business segments as follows:

1. Corporate loans which are loans granted to Corporate Banking and High-End Commercial customers;
2. Retail loans which include loans granted to Small and Medium Enterprise Commercial Banking customers;
3. Mortgage consumption;
4. Non-mortgage consumption loans (Multipurpose).

Information on the Prime Lending Rate applicable at any time can be seen in the publications at each branch office and/or CCB Indonesia website (<https://idn.ccb.com/en/prime-lending-rate>).



## Management Analysis and Discussion

## Changes in Laws and Regulations and Accounting Policies

The business activities carried out by the Bank are regulated by a series of policies set by the Financial Services Authority, Bank Indonesia and other Indonesian laws and regulations. In addition, the Bank's business activities and business development are also affected by a series of policies, the results of operational conditions and financial conditions. Some of the changes in laws and regulations that occurred throughout 2024 that had a significant impact on CCB Indonesia are as follows:

Table of Changes in Law & Legislation:

No.	Provisions	Regarding	Impact on CCBI	CCBI Follow-up
1	POJK No. 21 of 2023	Digital Services by Commercial Banks	<p>1. The Bank that already have electronic banking services (LPE) / digital banking services (LPD) must adjust their IT infrastructure in accordance with this POJK no later than 1 (one) year since this POJK comes into effect.</p> <p>The Bank must adjust its policies, standards and procedures related to the implementation of Digital Services no later than 3 (three) months since this POJK comes into effect.</p>	The Bank will adjust their digital service infrastructure in accordance with the provisions and standard policies and procedures related to the implementation of digital services.
2	POJK No. 4 of 2024	Report on Ownership or Any Change in Ownership of Shares of a Public Company and Report on Activities of Pledge of Shares of a Public Company	<p>1. Members of the Board of Directors or members of the Board of Commissioners who own shares with voting rights, either directly or indirectly, are required to submit a report on ownership of voting rights over shares and any change in ownership of voting rights over shares of a Public Company to the Financial Services Authority.</p> <p>2. In addition to members of the Board of Directors or members of the Board of Commissioners, there are Parties who are also required to report to the Financial Services Authority on ownership of voting rights over shares and any change in ownership of voting rights over shares of a Public Company, either directly or indirectly, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>any Party who owns shares with voting rights of at least 5% (five percent); and</li> <li>Parties who are controllers of the Public Company.</li> </ol> <p>Any Party who experiences a decrease in the percentage of ownership of shares with voting rights to less than 5% (five percent) is required to report changes in ownership of voting rights over shares of the Public Company to the Financial Services Authority.</p>	This POJK shall come into effect on 26 August 2024, the Bank will make adjustments and prepare reports.
3	POJK No. 5 of 2024	Determination of Supervision Status and Handling of General Bank Problems.	<p>1. adjustment of coordination of determination of systemic Banks;</p> <p>2. adjustment of Bank supervision status and supervision actions;</p> <p>preparation of a bank recovery action plan which also applies to Banks other than systemic Banks; and adjustment of the mechanism for establishing and capitalizing intermediary Banks.</p>	The Bank will prepare and report the Recovery Action Plan to OJK before 30 November 2024.
4	PADG No. 2 of 2024	Main Dealer	<p>1. Changes to the main dealer criteria;</p> <p>2. Changes to supporting documents for applications submitted by the Bank and/or parties designated by Bank Indonesia (BI) to become a main dealer;</p> <p>3. Adjustment of the main dealer supervision and evaluation period;</p> <p>4. Adjustment of supervision and evaluation of main performance with changes to the main dealer criteria;</p> <p>5. Addition of regulations starting from the start of the main dealer supervision and evaluation period</p>	The Bank is currently not registered as a main dealer



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No.	Provisions	Regarding	Impact on CCBI	CCBI Follow-up
5	PBI No. 2 of 2024	Information System Security and Cyber Resilience for Payment System Providers, Money Market and Foreign Exchange Market Actors, and Other Parties regulated and supervised by Bank Indonesia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provider Governance in implementing KKS Strategy and Policies and KKS Culture;</li> <li>2. Prevention by Providers in anticipating Cyber Incidents which includes Identification, Protection, and Detection;</li> <li>3. Handling of Cyber Incidents by Providers which includes Response and Recovery;</li> <li>4. Supervision which includes Supervision Mechanisms by Bank Indonesia and Submission of Data and/or Information from Providers to Bank Indonesia; and</li> <li>5. Collaboration between Bank Indonesia and Providers</li> </ol>	The Bank will prepare and report to BI regarding Annual Reports and Cyber Incidents.
6	PADG No. 4 of 2024	Amendment to the Regulation of the Members of the Board of Governors Number 11 of 2023 concerning the Implementation Regulation of the Macprudential Liquidity Incentive Policy.	<p>Bank Indonesia provides KLM to Banks that distribute:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Credit or Financing to certain sectors determined by Bank Indonesia;</li> <li>b. Inclusive Credit or Financing based on the achievement of RPIM;</li> <li>c. Credit or Financing to UMi;</li> <li>d. Environmentally friendly Credit or Financing; and/or other financing determined by Bank Indonesia.</li> </ol>	<p>To obtain KLM for providing Credit. Banks provide credit to certain sectors consisting of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Downstream sector;</li> <li>2. Automotive sector, trade sector, electricity, gas, and water sector, and social services sector;</li> <li>3. housing sector; and/or</li> <li>4. tourism and creative economy sector; and</li> </ol> <p>Achieving a certain average credit growth value determined by Bank Indonesia.</p>
7	PADG Number 5 of 2024	Amendment to the Regulation of the Member of the Board of Governors Number 21/12/PADG/2019 Concerning the Implementation of Scheduled Fund Transfers and Clearing by Banks.	In order to implement Scheduled Fund Transfers and Clearing by Bank Indonesia, the Bank needs to develop supporting facilities, adjust the criteria for determining zones and mechanisms in debit document exchange activities, and regulate document exchange activities both centrally and bilaterally.	The Bank has conducted a trial of the SKNBI server backup system in accordance with PADG No. 5 of 2024 as follows: Switching and Switching back the SKNBI server on 19 August 2024 to 06 September 2024.
8	PADG Number 6 of 2024	Amendment to the Regulation of the Members of the Board of Governors Number 4 of 2023 concerning Foreign Exchange from Exports and Foreign Exchange from Imports.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Banks are required to submit information and reports regarding the receipt of DHE and the placement of DHE completely, correctly, and on time to Bank Indonesia.</li> <li>b. Banks are required to ensure that the inflow and placement of funds originating from DHE SDA by Banks are still carried out through instruments available domestically.</li> <li>c. Banks are required to ensure the implementation of the utilization of DHE SDA by Exporters.</li> <li>d. Banks are required to ensure that Exporters with an Export Value of less than USD250,000.00 (two hundred and fifty thousand United States dollars) or its equivalent who deposit DHE SDA into the Special DHE SDA Account have submitted a statement letter.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Reports are always submitted to BI periodically and on time in accordance with the provisions through the LLD Bank website - Reporting of Commercial Bank Foreign Exchange Traffic Activities.</li> <li>b., c., d., The Bank issues and distributes to all CCBI offices internal provisions in the form of Board of Directors Circular Letter No. 007 of 2021 concerning the First Revision of the Opening of Special DHE SDA Accounts and Internal Note No. 009 of 2024 concerning Amendments to Circular Letter No. 007 of 2021 Referring to PADG No. 6 of 2024.</li> </ol>

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No.	Provisions	Regarding	Impact on CCBI	CCBI Follow-up
9	PBI Number 5 of 2024	Standardization of Payment System Field Competence	<p>Obligation to Maintain Payment System Competence</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SK SP actors are required to ensure the implementation of Payment System Competence Maintenance for all HR who have a Payment System PBK Certificate and/or Payment System Competence Certificate.</li> <li>Payment System Competence Maintenance is carried out at least 1 (one) time in a period of 3 (three) years.</li> <li>Payment System Competence Maintenance is carried out on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LPK Payment System; and/or</li> <li>LSP Payment System.</li> </ul> </li> <li>SK SP actors are required to provide sufficient funds for the development and strengthening of HR competencies.</li> <li>The amount of sufficient funds provided is determined by the SK SP actors in accordance with the assessment of funding needs to meet the provisions of the SK SP.</li> <li>SK SP actors are required to submit a plan for providing funds in accordance with the assessment of funding needs and their realization to Bank Indonesia.</li> <li>Submission of the first mandatory fund provision plan no later than 13 December 2024 for the 2025 funding plan.</li> </ol>	<p>The Bank has maintained the competence of the payment system.</p> <p>The Bank has submitted its first fund provision plan on 10 December 2024 for the 2025 funding plan.</p>
10	PBI Number 6 of 2024	Bank Indonesia Regulation (PBI) Number 6 of 2024 concerning Money Markets and Foreign Exchange Markets.	<p>Obligated parties:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>determine Reference Price indications (Pricing) in accordance with the requirements set by Bank Indonesia;</li> <li>send indicative Reference Price (Price) offers to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bank Indonesia; and/or</li> <li>other parties that support the determination of Reference Price (Pricing);</li> </ul> </li> <li>manage data, information, and/or matters relating to the process of determining Reference Price (Pricing) quotation indications;</li> <li>have internal guidelines relating to Reference Price (Price) indications;</li> <li>fulfill transaction requests from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>other contributors; and/or</li> <li>non-contributors;</li> </ul> </li> <li>have a commitment to support the determination of Reference Prices (Reference Prices) that are transparent, strong, and credible; and/or</li> <li>fulfill other obligations set by Bank Indonesia.</li> </ol>	<p>The Bank has been quoting indicative prices for LCS CNY/IDR daily through the Refinitiv application. This process has also been detailed in the Guidelines for Settlement of Bilateral Transactions (Local Currency Settlement) Using Rupiah and Yuan (IDR/CNY).</p>
11	POJK Number 11 of 2024	Second Amendment to Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 18/POJK.03/2017 concerning Reporting and Requesting Debtor Information Through the Financial Information Service System.	<p>Several recent adjustments to the provisions of POJK SLIK include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adjustment of the definition of debtor and debtor information with the addition of the scope of facilities received by debtors, namely risk coverage/management, guarantees, and/or joint funding services based on information technology.</li> <li>Additional mandatory reporting on SLIK, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>credit insurance products and/or guarantees;</li> <li>Sharia Insurance Companies that market sharia financing insurance products and/or sharia guarantees;</li> <li>Guarantee Companies;</li> <li>Sharia Guarantee Companies; and</li> <li>LPBBI Organizers,</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p>with a time limit to become reporters of no more than 1 (one) year since POJK SLIK was enacted.</p>	<p>Adjustment of the provisions in POJK No. 11 of 2024, Bank CCBI does not require follow-up in terms of SLIK Reporting or SLIK iDeb Data Withdrawal, based on several things as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adjustment of the Definition of Debtor and Debtor Information as referred to in Article 1 of POJK No. 11 of 2024 is the impact of the Addition of Mandatory Reporting in SLIK, namely Insurance Companies, Guarantees, Financing Institutions, and Other Financial Services Institutions.</li> <li>With the addition of Mandatory Reporters in SLIK, the output of iDeb Data Withdrawal carried out by iDeb Users of each Bank/LJK will be added with Debtor information as reported by the Financial Services Institution appointed as Mandatory Reporter.</li> </ol>



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No.	Provisions	Regarding	Impact on CCBI	CCBI Follow-up
12	POJK Number 12 of 2024	Implementation of Anti-Fraud Strategy for Financial Services Institutions.	<p>This POJK regulates several things, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Definition and explanation of the types of actions that are classified as Fraud referring to the ACFE Fraud Tree.</li> <li>b. The scope of parties involved includes LJK and the organizations it controls, consumers, and other parties who cooperate with LJK (including the private sector).</li> <li>c. Obligation to prepare and submit anti-fraud strategy policies and reports on fraud incidents, both routine and incidental reports, as well as fines for late submission adjusted to the complexity of LJK's business activities.</li> <li>d. Obligation to implement a Fraud Detection System accompanied by increased understanding of related internal and external parties, and supported by the implementation of adequate risk management.</li> <li>e. Obligation to have a work unit or function tasked with handling the implementation of anti-fraud strategies adjusted to the complexity of LJK's business activities.</li> </ul>	Currently, the Anti-Fraud Unit in collaboration with the Policy, Guideline & Procedure (PGP) Division is finalizing the adjustment of the anti-fraud strategy policy in accordance with POJK 12 of 2024.
13	PBI Number 7 of 2024	Bank's Foreign Funding Ratio	<p>The RPLN macroprudential policy is a policy to strengthen banking foreign funding while still considering the banking prudential aspect. RPLN itself is a ratio that shows the bank's short-term liabilities to its capital. The maximum limit of RPLN is set by Bank Indonesia and can be adjusted at any time by considering economic conditions and the financial system. The component data used in calculating RPLN is submitted by the bank daily to Bank Indonesia through the Integrated Commercial Bank Report (LBUT). This RPLN policy improves the provisions of PBI 21/1/2019 concerning Bank Foreign Debt (ULN) and Other Bank Liabilities in Foreign Currency, especially regarding the bank's short-term liabilities.</p>	As of Semester II of 2024, the Bank does not have a Bank Foreign Funding plan. However, if in the future there is a Bank Foreign Funding plan, the Bank will refer to and fulfill its obligations in accordance with PBI Number 7 of 2024.
14	PADG Number 7 of 2024	Regulation on the Implementation of the Bank's Foreign Funding Ratio.	<p>RPLN OBLIGATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Bank Indonesia sets the RPLN limit.</li> <li>b. Banks are required to comply with the RPLN limit every day.</li> <li>c. For banks that have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sharia business units; and/or</li> <li>• general bank offices and Indonesian legal entity sharia general banks that conduct business activities abroad,</li> <li>• The obligation to fulfill the RPLN limit is calculated as one Bank unit.</li> </ul> </li> <li>d. Bank Indonesia sets the RPLN limit by considering countercyclical parameters.</li> <li>e. The maximum RPLN limit is 30% (thirty percent) with the addition or reduction of the percentage of countercyclical parameters set by Bank Indonesia.</li> </ul>	
15	PADG Number 8 of 2024	The Sixth Amendment to the Regulation of the Members of the Board of Governors Number 20/15/PADG/2018 Concerning the Implementation of Real-Time Fund Settlement Through the Bank Indonesia System–Real Time Gross Settlement.	<p>Improvement of provisions regarding the list of transaction codes and provisions regarding the calculation mechanism and charging of fees for multiple credit transactions as stipulated in the PADG concerning the Implementation of Real-Time Fund Settlement Through the Bank Indonesia System–Real Time Gross Settlement.</p>	Bank CCBI has implemented or run BI RTGS in accordance with the provisions of Bank Indonesia according to PADG No. 8 of 2024.

## Management Analysis and Discussion

No.	Provisions	Regarding	Impact on CCBI	CCBI Follow-up
16	POJK Number 13 of 2024	Transparency and Publication of Basic Credit Interest Rates (S B D K) of Conventional Commercial Banks.	Commercial banks are required to implement interest rate transparency to encourage efficiency in determining banking interest rates to support economic financing in the form of transparency of the components of the calculation of basic credit interest rates, namely HPDK, overhead, and margin.	<p>The Bank will implement this policy based on a template in accordance with POJK No. 13, in accordance with the online socialization of the implementation of POJK in early October 2024. The follow-up is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rearranging calculations related to the MSME segment and adjustments to the Internal Segment.</li> <li>2. Announce to the public through the Bank's website and coordinate with IT to be able to store data for 5 years on the Bank's website.</li> <li>3. Submit reports to the OJK via Apolo online with a quantitative disclosure report format and a qualitative disclosure report format.</li> <li>4. For Qualitative disclosure, the Bank is based on SE DIR 015/SE-DIR/KP-JKT/XI/2021 concerning Business Segmentation Division in Banks.</li> </ol>
17	PLPS Number 2 of 2024	Resolution Plan for Commercial Banks.	Banks are required to prepare and submit a Resolution Plan to the Deposit Insurance Corporation for approval.	The Bank has prepared and submitted a Resolution Plan Report to LPS on 25 November 2024 with letter No. 210/CCBI/DDIR-LPSS/XI/2024
18	SEOJK Number 11/SEOJK01/2024	Reporting and Requesting Debtor Information Through the Financial Information Service System	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Banks submit Debtor Reports and Requests for Debtor Information Through the Financial Information Service System, up to the data position in September 2024.</li> <li>2. Banks submit Debtor Reports starting from the data position in October 2024.</li> <li>3. Adjustment of reporting guidelines and reference codes;</li> <li>4. Adjustment of data communication device and network requirements;</li> <li>5. Addition of a mechanism for requesting Debtor Information via host to host;</li> <li>6. Other adjustments to support operations, including guidelines for merging BNPL reporting.</li> </ol>	<p>Adjustment of the provisions in SEOJK No. 11/SEOJK.01/2024, Bank CCBI does not require follow-up either in terms of SLIK Reporting or SLIK iDeb Data Withdrawal, based on several things as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Adjustment of the Definition of Debtor and Debtor information as referred to in Roman II SEOJK No. 11 of 2024 is the impact of the Addition of Mandatory Reporters in SLIK, namely Insurance Companies, Guarantees, Financing Institutions and Other Financial Services Institutions.</li> <li>b. With the addition of Mandatory Reporters in SLIK, the output of iDeb Data Withdrawal carried out by iDeb Users of each Bank / LJK will be added with Debtor information as reported by Financial Services Institutions designated as Mandatory Reporters.</li> </ol>
19	PADG Number 15 of 2024	Settlement of Bilateral Transactions between Indonesia and China using Rupiah and Yuan through Banks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Settlement of Bilateral Transactions Using Rupiah and Yuan is carried out bilaterally by business actors in Indonesia and in China using Rupiah and Yuan. The scope of Yuan transactions includes transactions using onshore Yuan (CNY) and offshore Yuan (CNH) as long as it facilitates the LCS scheme.</li> <li>• Indonesian ACCD Banks are required to publish and display Yuan price quotations (CNY and CNH) against Rupiah at least 1 (one) time every day on information provider facilities. The information provider facilities referred to are as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) China Foreign Exchange Trading System (CFETS) for CNY;</li> <li>2) Refinitiv and/or Bloomberg for CNY and CNH; and/or</li> <li>3) other facilities that can be accessed by the public.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the Bank's system is integrated with platforms such as CFETS, Refinitiv, or Bloomberg to display CNY and CNH quotations against IDR.</li> <li>• Conduct internal training related to Local Currency Settlement (LCS) procedures using Yuan onshore (CNY) and Yuan offshore (CNH).</li> <li>• Update SOP related to the PADG changes.</li> </ul>



## Management Analysis and Discussion

No.	Provisions	Regarding	Impact on CCBI	CCBI Follow-up
20	POJK Number 15 of 2024	Bank Financial Reporting Integrity	<p>In general, matters regulated in the POJK on Reporting Integrity include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) preparation of information and financial reports includes the Bank's obligation to have a financial reporting process with integrity and have internal control policies/procedures in the financial reporting process, as well as a prohibition for directors, board of commissioners, sharia supervisory board, and executive officers against window dressing practices;</li> <li>2) duties and responsibilities of directors and board of commissioners in the financial reporting process, including monitoring and evaluation by the audit committee;</li> <li>3) support from controlling shareholders in a quality and reliable financial reporting process;</li> <li>4) obligations of affiliated parties to avoid intervention actions against the bank in the financial reporting process;</li> <li>5) Banks prepare, determine, and ensure the implementation of internal control policies and procedures in the financial reporting process, no later than 3 (three) months from the date this POJK is enacted; and</li> <li>6) The Bank forms a special work unit or appoints an executive officer who is responsible for preventing fraud or manipulation in financial information and/or financial reports, no later than 6 (six) months from the date this POJK is enacted.</li> </ol>	<p>The Bank has prepared and stipulated the General Guidelines Policy (KPU) for Financial Reporting Integrity on December 20, 2024 in accordance with the Decree of the Board of Directors No. 105/SK-DIR/KP-JKT/XII/2024 concerning the issuance of the General Policy and Guidelines (KPU) for Financial Reporting Integrity which includes, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Duties and responsibilities of the board of directors and board of commissioners in the financial reporting process, including monitoring and evaluation by the audit committee.</li> <li>• Prohibition on the board of directors, board of commissioners and executive officers from taking actions that intentionally cause the Bank's Financial Information and/or Financial Reports not to reflect the actual condition of the Bank.</li> <li>• Support from controlling shareholders in the process of quality and reliable financial reporting;</li> <li>• Obligation of affiliated parties to avoid intervention actions to the bank in the financial reporting process</li> <li>• The Anti Fraud Unit has been appointed as a work unit responsible for the implementation of internal control in the bank's financial reporting process.</li> <li>• Detailed instructions for the implementation of internal control in the financial reporting process are currently still in the process of being prepared.</li> </ul>
21	PADG Number 11 of 2024	Foreign Exchange Market Transactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Banks are required to ensure that third parties submit supporting documents in the form of a written statement stating that foreign exchange transactions against the rupiah: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) are at most the nominal value of the Underlying Transaction; and</li> <li>2) are in accordance with economic activities.</li> </ol> </li> <li>• Banks are required to ensure: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) foreign exchange transactions against the rupiah carried out are in the form of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) cash purchase transactions; and</li> <li>b) Derivative transactions, with a nominal value above a certain amount (threshold), have an Underlying Transaction; and</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) Underlying Transactions comply with Bank Indonesia's provisions regarding the obligation to use the rupiah in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.</li> </ol> </li> <li>• PROHIBITIONS AND LIMITATIONS ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET TRANSACTIONS. Banks are prohibited from: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) transferring rupiah abroad;</li> <li>2) non-deliverable forward foreign exchange transactions against the rupiah abroad;</li> <li>3) providing overdrafts and credit and/or financing for foreign exchange transactions against the rupiah;</li> <li>4) granting overdrafts and credit and/or financing in rupiah or foreign currency to Non-Residents;</li> <li>5) purchasing securities in rupiah issued by Non-Residents;</li> <li>6) investment in rupiah to Non-Residents; and</li> <li>7) other transactions stipulated by Bank Indonesia.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the verification process for supporting documents for foreign exchange transactions (Underlying Transactions) is carried out strictly.</li> <li>• Update the SOP related to the changes to the PADG.</li> <li>• Provide education to customers regarding restrictions on foreign exchange market transactions, including documents that must be submitted.</li> </ul>

## Management Analysis and Discussion

No.	Provisions	Regarding	Impact on CCBI	CCBI Follow-up
22	PADG Number 17 of 2024	Implementation of Competency Standardization in the Payment System Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SK SP Actors are required to provide sufficient funds for the development and strengthening of HR competencies.</li> <li>The amount of sufficient funds provided is determined by the SK SP Actors in accordance with the assessment of funding needs to meet the provisions of the SK SP, for the following 1 (one) year period.</li> <li>The assessment of sufficient funding needs is carried out by the SK SP Actors considering:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the scope of the Payment System Activities of the SK SP Actors;</li> <li>the number of HR who are required to participate in the Payment System PBK and/or Payment System Competency Certification;</li> <li>the cost of the Payment System PBK or Payment System Competency Certification;</li> </ol> </li> <li>SK SP Actors are required to submit:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a plan for providing funds in accordance with the needs assessment; and</li> <li>realization of the provision of funds, through a report to Bank Indonesia.</li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p><b>Reporting by SK SP Actors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SK SP Actors are required to submit:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>periodic reports; and</li> <li>incidental reports, complete, accurate, current, complete, and timely to Bank Indonesia.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Types of periodic reports, consisting of:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>quarterly reports; and</li> <li>annual reports.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Quarterly reports, in the form of reports on the realization of ownership and maintenance of SK SP certificates.</li> <li>Annual reports, consisting of:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reports on plans to fulfill ownership and</li> <li>maintenance of SK SP certificates;</li> <li>reports on plans to provide SK SP funds; and</li> <li>reports on the realization of the provision of SK SP funds.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Incidental reports consist of:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reports on the list of HR whose issuance of Payment System Competency Certificates has been postponed, revoked, or canceled by the Payment System LSP submitted on the initiative of the SK SP Actor himself; and</li> <li>other reports required by Bank Indonesia.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation according to PADG Number 17 of 2024, related to reporting of cost plans and implementation of SK SP has been implemented in December 2024.</li> <li>Report on Realization of Ownership and Maintenance of Competency-Based Training Certificates (PBK) Payment System and Realization of Fund Provision and Report on Realization of Ownership and Maintenance of Payment System Competency Certificates and Realization of Fund Provision (transitional period until 31 December 2026) has been submitted with Number 013/CCBI/DDIR-BI/I/2025 dated 10 January 2025 via email to BI-ppue.bi.go.id and sent in hard copy to Bank Indonesia.</li> </ul>
23	PADG Number 18 of 2024	Rules of Implementation of Alternative Dispute Resolution Institutions in the Financial Services Sector	<p>Organizers as members of LAPS-SK are required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pay membership fees in accordance with LAPSSK Regulations;</li> <li>implement LAPS-SK agreements and decisions; and</li> <li>publish LAPS-SK through a website or other media that is officially managed.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Bank has paid membership fees, the Bank last made a contribution payment on January 11, 2024 with Receipt Number 0308/KW-LAPSSJK/01.2024</li> <li>There has been no decision/agreement from LAPS SJK.</li> <li>The Bank has published it through the official website of Bank CCB Indonesia; <a href="https://idn.ccb.com/corporate-Pengaduan">https://idn.ccb.com/corporate-Pengaduan</a></li> </ol>

## Management Analysis and Discussion

No.	Provisions	Regarding	Impact on CCBI	CCBI Follow-up								
24	PADG Number 19 of 2024	Regulation of the Member of the Board of Governors Number 21/25/P A D G / 2 0 1 9 Concerning the Loan To Value Ratio for Property Credit, Financing To Value Ratio for Property Financing, and Down Payment for Motor Vehicle Credit or Financing	Relaxation of the provisions of the LTV Ratio for KP, FTV Ratio for PP, and Down Payment for KKB or PKB, with the limitations of the LTV Ratio for KP, FTV Ratio for PP, and Down Payment for KKB or PKB, extended to be valid until 31 December 2025.	<p>The Bank implemented this provision and there are no changes from the previous provisions.</p> <p>This Regulation of the Member of the Board of Governors shall come into effect on 1 January 2025.</p>								
25	PADG Number 21 of 2024	Implementation Regulation of Macprudential Liquidity Incentive Policy	<table><tr><th>RPIM Value (%)</th><th>KLM (%)</th></tr><tr><td>≥5%-≤15%</td><td>0.8%</td></tr><tr><td>≥15%-≤30%</td><td>0.9%</td></tr><tr><td>≥30%</td><td>1.0%+</td></tr></table> <p>For banks that do not achieve the target, they can still obtain KLM as long as the RPIM realization is at least 5% (five percent).</p>	RPIM Value (%)	KLM (%)	≥5%-≤15%	0.8%	≥15%-≤30%	0.9%	≥30%	1.0%+	<p>The Bank has obtained KLM for providing credit or financing, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>incentives for the Agriculture, Trade, and Manufacturing Industry sectors;</li><li>Incentives for the Transportation, Warehousing, Tourism, and Creative Economy Sectors;</li><li>Incentives for the Construction, Real Estate, and Public Housing Sectors;</li><li>MSME Incentives;</li><li>Ultra Micro Incentives; and</li><li>Green Incentives.</li></ul> <p>PADG Changes to KLM will come into effect on 1 January 2025.</p>
RPIM Value (%)	KLM (%)											
≥5%-≤15%	0.8%											
≥15%-≤30%	0.9%											
≥30%	1.0%+											
26	PADG Number 22 of 2024	Report on the Implementation of Competency Standardization in the Payment System Sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The Reporter is required to prepare and submit a Report to Bank Indonesia.</li><li>The Reporter must have a Reporter code for submitting the Report.</li><li>The Reporter who does not yet have a Reporter code must:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>fill in the Reporter's basic data on the Bank Indonesia Reporting System; and</li><li>submit a letter of application document equipped with evidence of successful filling in the Reporter's basic data on the Bank Indonesia Reporting System in the form of:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>printed copy to Bank Indonesia c.q. Report Management and Compliance Department, Jalan M.H. Thamrin Number 2, Jakarta 10350; and/or</li><li>electronic copy via electronic mail</li></ol></li></ol></li><li>The Reporter is required to submit a Report and/or correction to the Report submitted quarterly</li></ul>	<p>Currently, for reports sent online, the Bank already has a user ID on the website <a href="http://Laporan.bi.go.id">Laporan.bi.go.id</a>. Furthermore, the Bank will submit a reporter code and the Bank Indonesia Reporting System and submit a letter of application document.</p>								

## Management Analysis and Discussion

No.	Provisions	Regarding	Impact on CCBI	CCBI Follow-up
27	POJK Number 19 of 2024	Amendments to Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 42/POJK.03/2015 concerning the Obligation to Fulfill the Liquidity Coverage Ratio for Commercial Banks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is an expansion of the scope of the obligation to monitor, calculate, and report LCR to apply to all Conventional Commercial Banks (BUK), where previously BUK included in the group of banks based on core capital (KBMI) 1 other than foreign banks were not included in the scope of LCR regulations. The expansion was carried out considering that maintaining the LCR ratio is intended to support the strengthening of banking liquidity so that equivalent, reliable, and comparable data is needed that applies to all BUK.</li> <li>Banks are required to report LCR, HQLA criteria, obligations related to the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP), and reporting procedures.</li> <li>The obligation to calculate daily LCR for Banks included in the Bank group based on core capital 1 other than foreign Banks, was first carried out for the position of 1 December 2024.</li> <li>The obligation to submit reports and publications for Banks was first carried out for the position at the end of December 2024.</li> <li>The Bank prepares gap analysis and adjustments to the Liquidity Risk Management Guidelines based on POJK Number 19 of 2024 and the provisions of the OJK Circular Letter to be issued.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Bank prepares gap analysis and adjustments to the Liquidity Risk Management Guidelines based on POJK Number 19 of 2024 and the provisions of the OJK Circular Letter to be issued.</li> <li>The Bank prepares the implementation of the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP).</li> <li>The Bank prepares the development of a supporting system for calculations in the Market &amp; Liquidity Risk Management unit.</li> <li>The Bank has carried out LCR Calculation &amp; Reporting to the Regulator (OJK) in accordance with applicable provisions.</li> <li>The Bank has submitted quarterly LCR reports on the Bank CCB Indonesia website in accordance with applicable provisions.</li> </ul>
28	POJK Number 20 of 2024	Obligations to Fulfill the Net Stable Funding Ratio for Commercial Banks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Banks are required to:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>monitor the fulfillment of NSFR;</li> <li>submit a report on the calculation of NSFR; and</li> <li>publish the NSFR Report, both individually and consolidated.</li> </ol> </li> <li>In the event that a Bank is included in the Bank group based on core capital 2, the Bank group based on core capital 3, the Bank group based on core capital 4, or a foreign bank then becomes a Bank included in the Bank group based on core capital 1 other than a foreign bank before December 2024, the Bank is still required to comply with the provisions for calculating and reporting NSFR.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Bank prepares a gap analysis and adjustments to the Liquidity Risk Management Guidelines in accordance with the provisions of the Regulator.</li> <li>The Bank has carried out the Calculation &amp; Reporting of NSFR to the Regulator (OJK) in accordance with applicable provisions.</li> <li>The Bank has submitted a quarterly LCR period report on the Bank CCB Indonesia website in accordance with applicable provisions.</li> </ul>
29	POJK Number 26 of 2024	Expansion of Banking Business Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This POJK regulates several matters, including:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adjustment of the scope of subsidiary companies (investees) of Commercial Banks to be in line with the P2SK Law;</li> <li>transfer of receivables by Banks to include Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, BPRs and Sharia BPRs;</li> <li>guarantees by Commercial Banks with reference to internationally applicable standards/practices;</li> <li>implementation of TTE and electronic agreements in the implementation of Bank products, in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations; and</li> <li>Bank activities as KUPVA organizers.</li> </ol> </li> <li>As mandated by the P2SK Law, this POJK regulates:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>expansion of the scope of subsidiary companies of Commercial Banks where Commercial Banks that carry out conventional business activities can make Capital Participation to other companies that support the banking industry and Commercial Banks that carry out business activities based on Sharia Principles can make Capital Participation to non-financial institutions that support the sharia banking industry that do not conflict with Sharia Principles.</li> <li>adjustment of regulations regarding the scope of companies receiving capital participation carried out by subsidiaries of General Banks.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	Until now, CCB Indonesia does not have any subsidiaries.

## Management Analysis and Discussion

### Changes in Accounting Policies

The standards and interpretations that are issued by the DSAK-IAI, but not yet effective for current year financial statements are disclosed below.

#### Effective on or after 1 January 2024

- Amendments to SFAS No. 207: "Cash Flow Statement" and Amendment to PSAK No. 60: "Financial Instruments: Disclosures about Supplier Financing Arrangements". Early application is permitted.
- Amendments of SFAS No 116, "Lease" regarding lease liabilities in sale-and-lease back transactions.

The above standards are effective on 1 January 2024 and early implementation is permitted.

#### Effective on or after 1 January 2025

- Amendments of SFAS 221, "The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" regarding to conditions when currency is not exchangeable.

The above standards are effective on 1 January 2025 and early adoption is permitted

#### Effective on or after 1 January 2026

- Amendments of SFAS 109, "Financial Instruments," and SFAS 107, "Financial Instruments: Disclosures about the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments" regarding derecognition of financial liabilities, as well as clarify the assessment of cash flow characteristics for financial assets with ESG-linked features, financial assets with non-recourse features, and contractually bound instruments such as tranches. The amendments also revise the statement in SFAS 107 regarding the disclosure requirements for investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and adding statement related to financial instruments with contractual terms that alter the timing or amount of contractual cash flows.

As at the authorization date of this financial statements, the Bank is still evaluating the potential impact of these new and revised accounting standards to the financial statements of the Bank.









# Corporate Governance

04

*Wijaya  
kusuma*  
Queen of the Night

**This flower, found in Papua and Java, blooms only at night. In Javanese, “wijaya” means “victory” and “kusuma” means “upright” symbolizing happiness and good fortune.**



# Sustainability Report



## Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility 136

1. Sustainability Strategy
2. Performance Overview of the Sustainability Aspects
3. Profile of CCB Indonesia
4. Explanation of Board of Directors
5. Sustainability Governance
6. Sustainability Performance
7. Responsibility for Sustainable Financial Products/Services Development
8. Others

## Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility

CCB Indonesia Sustainability Report was prepared based on the Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) No. 51/POJK.03/2017 concerning the Implementation of Sustainable Finance for Financial Service Institutions, Issuers, and Public Companies; and Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 16/SEOJK.04/2021 concerning the Form and Content of the Annual Report of Issuers or Public Companies. In carrying out CCB Indonesia's business activities, it is carried out responsibly, by integrating environmental, social, and environmental aspects of governance (ESG) in a sustainable financial framework, so that business growth is also expected to have a good impact on planetary preservation and public welfare. The distribution of financing is carried out by giving more priority to business people who carry out their business with concern for social and environmental aspects. CCB Indonesia also plays a role in contributing to the Sustainable Greening Program in barren areas that has been implemented for the past 10 (ten) years through corporate social responsibility.

The Scope of this Report covers the period from January 1 to 31 December 2024 with the scope of information and data originating from CCB Indonesia. Information on financial statements that have been audited by the Public Accounting Firm of Purwantono, Sungkoro and Surja (a member of Ernst and Young).



The Sustainability Report includes:

1. Sustainability Strategy
2. Performance Overview of the Sustainability Aspect
3. Profile of CCB Indonesia
4. Explanation of the Board of Directors
5. Sustainability Governance
6. Sustainability Performance
7. Responsibility for Sustainable Financial Products/Services Development
8. Others

## 1. Sustainability Strategy

### Sustainability Strategy Explanation

In carrying out business activities, CCB Indonesia implements responsibly, by integrating environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects within a sustainable financial framework, so that business growth is also expected to have a positive impact on preserving the planet and the welfare of society.

CCB Indonesia is committed to maintaining environmental sustainability in the company's daily operational activities, including maintaining the cleanliness of the environment around the office, giving priority to providing loans to environmentally sound business activities and parties who care about social and environmental aspects ('green company'), and has implemented a Sustainable Greening Program which started in 2014.

Financing priorities are directed towards environmentally sound business activities, which means that these activities must pay attention to and strive to reduce negative impacts on the environment and encourage sustainable practices. Environmentally sound business activities include investment in renewable energy, namely: financing for renewable energy projects such as solar, wind or hydroelectric power which help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote cleaner energy sources; as well as sustainable transportation financing to support sustainable transportation projects, such as the development of public transportation or sustainable infrastructure.

Apart from that, CCB Indonesia also plays an active role in contributing to the sustainable Greening program in barren and drought areas which has entered its 10<sup>th</sup> year through corporate social responsibility (CSR).

Greening is very important to overcome the problem of land degradation, reduce soil erosion, and increase environmental sustainability. This Sustainable Greening Program is beneficial for others and the environment, especially overcoming barren, barren land that is prone to landslides to stop and rehabilitate land damage. This activity is included in the Sustainable

Development Goals or SDGs No. 15, namely protecting, restoring and supporting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managing forests, combating desertification, and inhibiting and reversing land degradation and preventing the loss of biodiversity.

The occurrence of climate change or extreme weather, which has recently hit the earth globally and caused various disasters, such as long droughts, landslides. CCB Indonesia has participated in assistance through a sustainable Greening program in the Central Java area, especially Wonogiri to prevent erosion in barren areas to avoid the danger of landslides. Implementation of the Greening program starts from the pre-planting process, planting seeds to watering until the trees can grow independently, namely having strong enough roots.

Throughout 2024 CCB Indonesia continued to implement a number of initiatives to encourage the implementation of the Sustainable Finance Action Plan. CCB Indonesia consistently supports government policies by implementing programs with economic activities that support Indonesia's efforts and Sustainable Development Goals covering economic, environmental, and social aspects; within the framework of sustainable financing to support the achievement of Indonesia's net zero emission (NZE) target by 2060.

### Definition of Sustainable Finance

- Sustainable Finance is a comprehensive support from the financial services sector to create sustainable economic growth by aligning economic, social and environmental interests.
- Sustainable Financial Products and/or Services are financial products and/or services that integrate economic, social and environmental aspects, as well as governance in its features.
- Financial Services Institutions (LJK), Issuers and Public Companies must implement Sustainable Finance in the business activities of LJK, Issuers and Public Companies.

### CCB Indonesia's strategy in implementing the Sustainable Financial Action program includes:

- 1) Environmentally sound business financing.  
In this case, it is carried out by providing loans for environmentally sound business activities, namely to parties who have a concern for the environment ('green companies'). CCB Indonesia encourages loan providers to give more priority to business players who are environmentally sound and carry out their business by paying attention to social and environmental aspects.
- 2) Sustainable Greening Program  
In line with the implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for a Sustainable Greening Program in



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the Wonogiri area, Central Java which has been started since 2014 until now, and will be continued in the coming years, to prevent erosion for barren areas to avoid landslide hazard. The implementation of this program is currently running in 3 (three) villages, namely Sumberharjo Village, Sindukarto Village and Puloharjo Village, Eromoko District, Wonogiri Regency. In addition, in 2024 this Greening program was expanded to Karang tengah Village, Banyumas, Purwokerto area, Central Java.

This Greening program consists of (i) planting superior seeds of sapodilla fruit, longan, petai, jackfruit, and durian on village roads, fields and people's houses, as well as hillsides/mountains, and the fruit yields can be used by the local community; (ii) provide assistance programs for watering the donated plants. The implementation of this program has been implemented since 2014 for a period of 10 (ten) years until 2024, and this program will be continued to other villages that are still barren in the Central Java.

- 3) The Bank activities with concern for Social and Environmental Aspects.  
Efforts to encourage the implementation of activities at CCB Indonesia that pay attention to social and environmental aspects, with the aim of saving the use of increasingly limited natural resources, for example the development of environmentally sound products (digital banking), saving resource use, implementing educational programs through e-learning, meetings with participants who have remote location with teleconference meeting and so on.

### Goals of the Sustainable Greening Program

- 1) Overcoming land degradation  
One of CCB Indonesia's main greening objectives in arid areas is to overcome land degradation caused by erosion, decreased soil quality and loss of vegetation. Plants planted in this program can help improve soil structure, increase fertility and reduce erosion, as well as avoid the danger of landslides.
- 2) Improving environmental quality  
Greening can help improve environmental quality in barren areas. Planted plants can produce oxygen, absorb carbon dioxide, and reduce air pollution. Apart from that, greening can also help maintain the balance of local ecosystems, improve water quality, and provide habitat for various species of flora and fauna.
- 3) Reduce the impact of climate change  
Planting trees and other plants in CCB Indonesia's greening program can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and

reduce the effects of global warming. Plants absorb carbon dioxide from the air and store it in the form of biomass, helping to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

- 4) Providing biological resources  
Greening programs in arid and barren areas can help provide sustainable biological resources. Planted trees and plants can provide wood, animal feed, food and medicinal ingredients for local communities. This can help improve economic prosperity and food security in the area.
- 5) Increase economic sustainability  
Greening can also provide long-term economic benefits. For example, developing agrotourism by utilizing green land can become a source of income for local communities. The fruits/vegetables produced from plants originating from the CCB Indonesia greening program can be fully used by the local community and are able to provide economic value.
- 6) Improving the quality of life of the community  
A green environment can have a positive impact on people's quality of life. Greenery can create a cooler environment, cooling the air temperature which tends to get hotter. This can improve living comfort and people's health.
- 7) Promote environmental awareness  
Through CCB Indonesia's greening program, it is hoped that public awareness and understanding of the importance of protecting the environment will increase. Involving the community in greening programs can help increase their awareness and active participation in protecting and preserving the environment. CCB Indonesia, in collaboration with local village heads and farming communities, regularly holds meetings, especially to instill the importance of this greening program.

### CCB Indonesia's Sustainable Greening Program consists of:

1. Program for planting superior seedlings of sapodilla fruit, longan, petai, jackfruit and durian which is usually carried out in December on village roads, farmers' fields and residents' houses, as well as surrounding hillsides/ mountains, and the fruit can be used by the local community and provide economic value;
2. The assistance program for watering the donated plants is carried out during the dry season, generally between March and October.

### Steps in Implementing Sustainable Greening Program

1. Identify areas that need greening  
Identify the areas in Eramoko District in Wonogiri that are the most arid and barren, as well as in Karang Tengah village in Banyumas. CCB Indonesia coordinates with local governments, local communities or environmental organizations to obtain more detailed information about these areas.
2. Assistance from agricultural / plantation experts  
CCB Indonesia consults with local agricultural/plantation experts to gain more in-depth knowledge about the types of plants suitable for growing in the area. Consider factors such as climate, soil type, and water availability in selecting the right plant species.
3. Collection and planting of superior seeds  
Collect plant seeds that suit the conditions of the area. Accompanied by local agricultural / plantation experts to obtain suitable plant seeds. Be sure to choose species that are resistant to drought and poor soil conditions.
4. Land preparation  
CCB Indonesia, assisted by local agricultural/plantation experts, prepares the land by ensuring that the soil is sufficient to support the growth of new plants. Then improve the soil by adding organic fertilizer or other organic materials.
5. Planting and maintenance  
Plant seeds with sufficient distance between one tree and another, and provide proper care, including regular watering and applying fertilizer if necessary. CCB Indonesia, assisted by local agricultural / plantation experts, ensures that they monitor plant growth and provide protection against pests and diseases. Apart from that, CCB Indonesia also helps with watering, especially in the dry season, because water in this area is quite difficult to obtain.
6. Involve the local community  
CCB Indonesia also involves local communities in this greening project, especially farming communities, by inviting them to participate in planting and caring for plants. The local agricultural / plantation expert team provided an understanding of the benefits of greening and invited them to look after the plants well after planting was completed.
7. Fruit/vegetable results from the greening program  
The fruits or vegetables produced from plants originating from this greening program can be fully used by the local

community and provide economic value that is beneficial to the surrounding environment.

8. Monitoring and Evaluation  
CCB Indonesia, assisted by local agricultural/plantation experts, regularly monitors plant growth and the impact of greening. Evaluate the success of greening projects and identify steps that need improvement.

## 2. Performance Overview of the Sustainability Aspects

### a. Economic Aspect

During 2024 CCB Indonesia's financial performance showed a number of positive financial ratio indicators, especially the Bank's profitability, efficiency and asset quality performance. Profit After Tax in 2024 amounted to IDR 295.40 billion, up 22.42% compared to IDR 241.29 billion in 2023, with an achievement of 100.23% of the business plan target.

Loan disbursement increased by 21.20% year on year from IDR 19.36 trillion as of 31 December 2023 to IDR 23.46 trillion as of 31 December 2024, with an achievement of 105.39% of the business plan. While Third Party Funds on a year on year basis increased by 16.86% from IDR 19.99 trillion to IDR 23.36 trillion as of 31 December 2024, or 103.30% of the business plan target. The Bank managed to improve the effectiveness of its intermediary function by optimizing the Loan to Deposits Ratio (LDR). Along with the increase in Loans, Total Assets as of 31 December 2024 also increased by 20.44% year on year from IDR 27.85 trillion to IDR 33.55 trillion, or 109.49% of the business plan target.

In terms of capital, the Bank's Capital increased from IDR 6.54 trillion as of December 2023, to IDR 6.84 trillion as of December 2024, and better than the business plan target.

Achievement of profitability ratios namely Return On Assets (ROA) and Return On Equity (ROE) as of 31 December 2024 were 1.22% and 4.78% respectively compared to the business plan targets of 1.28% and 4.79% respectively. Net Interest Margin (NIM) of 3.50% was also compared to the business plan of 3.69%. As of 31 December 2024, gross NPL credit quality of 2.12% and net NPL of 0.82% were better than the targets of 2.67% and 0.87% respectively. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) as of 31 December 2024 reached 30.72% compared to the business plan projection of 31.59%.

The complete economic aspects can be seen in the Financial Highlights Chapter (on page 27), the Directors' Report Chapter (on page 38) and the Financial Review Chapter: Management's Analysis and Discussion (on page 110)

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CCB Indonesia develops environmentally sound products and services through digital banking, such as internet banking (corporate and individual), mobile banking, and virtual accounts. CCB Indonesia has consistently been developing technology-based products and services, initially developing internet banking for corporations, continuing for individuals, and mobile banking, as well as continuing development of digital banking, such as QR payment, iDebit.

### b. Environmental Aspect

Efforts are made to reduce the use of energy resources at CCB Indonesia from time to time, as reflected in the costs incurred by the Bank showing a downward trend.

CCB Indonesia always strives to reduce the use of fuel resources in banking activities, including: meetings and discussions using teleconference media, as well as holding virtual training (e-training), and holding the General Meeting of Shareholders held in a hybrid manner. Apart from that, CCB Indonesia also encourages customers to make financial transactions using digital banking, so that customers do not need to come to the bank and reduce the use of transportation.

CCB Indonesia continues the Sustainable Greening Program, which in 2024 will enter its 10<sup>th</sup> year with Phase VIII Tree Planting by coordinating the planting of 500 superior Durian Bawor seedlings for farming communities in Karang Tengah Village, Banyumas, **with Carbon sequestration equivalent to 4.5 Tons of CO<sub>2</sub> / year.**

Water Electricity and Gas Costs have generally shown a downward trend over time in the last 5 (five) years: IDR 2.21 billion (2020) to IDR 2.17 billion (2021), IDR 5.97 billion (2022) to IDR 5.62 billion (2023), and decreasing again to IDR 5.57 billion (2024).

In billion IDR					
Cost	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Water Electricity and Gas	5.57	5.62	5.97	2.17	2.21

Over the past 5 (five) years, Printing Costs have shown a decreasing trend from IDR 876 million (in 2020), to IDR 543 million (in 2021), IDR 579 million (in 2022), IDR 495 million (in 2023), then in 2024 it was relatively flat at IDR 495 million.

In million IDR					
Cost	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Printing	495	495	579	543	876

Fuel Costs in the last 5 (five) years generally still show a fluctuating trend, however in 2024 fuel usage decreased compared to 2023.

Cost	2024	2023	2022*	2021	2020
Fuel (million IDR)	2,839	3,204	2,928	2,169	2,211
Petrol (liter)	283,876	320,354	292,840	277,802	283,227

\* For the record, there was an increase in fuel prices by the government on 3 September 2022, specifically the price of Pertalite rose by around 30.72%.

Transportation Costs have shown a declining trend in the last 5 (five) years, namely IDR 149 million (2020), IDR 144 million (2021), IDR 129 million (2022), to IDR 119 million (2023), but increased in 2024 to IDR 136 million.

### c. Social Aspect

The occurrence of climate change or extreme weather, such as long droughts, droughts, landslides. CCB Indonesia continuously participates in the planting of sapodilla, longan, petai, jackfruit and durian seedlings, as well as support for watering plants in a greening program in the Wonogiri and Banyumas area, Central Java to prevent erosion in barren areas to avoid landslide hazards. The fruits from the planting of the greening program can be shared free of charge for the community around the location.

As part of its social activities, CCB Indonesia continues the Sustainable Greening Program, which was originally run in 3 (three) villages in Wonogiri, in 2024 has entered its 10th year with the Tree Planting Phase VIII by coordinating the planting of 500 superior Durian Bawor seedlings for farming communities in Karang tengah Village, Banyumas, Purwokerto area, Central Java.

In addition, in the context of corporate social responsibility (CSR), CCB Indonesia also holds a number of social activities that provide support for underprivileged communities and need assistance, such as social visits to orphanages, school assistance, especially for children with disabilities and natural disaster assistance.

## 3. Profile of CCB Indonesia

### a. Vision, Mission, Core Beliefs and Core Values

CCB Indonesia mission has been adjusted in the previous year to accommodate the Sustainable Finance program which contains elements of social and environmental responsibility.

**Vision**

Become an international bank and has the ability to multiply value through innovation capabilities

**Mission**

Provide better products and services for customers, create higher value for shareholders, build broader career path for associates, and implementing social and environmental responsibility as a good corporate citizen

**Core Values**

1. Integrity  
Ability and commitment to realize what has been agreed.
2. Trust  
Relationships are based on trust in each other.
3. Speed  
Speed in providing service.
4. Competence  
Competence is the main differentiator between success and failure in any field.

**Core beliefs**

1. Strong financial base  
We believe that a strong financial base will determine the competitiveness of our bank. Therefore, we aim to deliver outstanding sustainable financial performance by building a customer network, productive processes and cost-effectiveness, superior human capital.
2. Ability to provide complex service and with speed  
We believe that the ability to provide complex and fast services can win customers' choices. Therefore, we desire to design and implement complex and fast service processes for customers.
3. Strong partnerships  
We believe that the partnership is a multiplier of the value received by the customer; therefore we intend to build comprehensive partnerships between our bank and suppliers and business partners, partnerships between employees and managers, partnerships between functions within our organization.
4. Sustainable improvement  
We believe that in this life we will never reach perfection, therefore we desire to always strive for perfection; there is always a better way.
5. Human capital  
We believe that human capital is a determinant of our ability to deliver sustainable financial performance; therefore, we aim to attract, retain, motivate and effectively utilize the quality personnel we can find.

## 6. Commitment

We believe that the commitment to build a harmony of economic, social and environmental interests will maintain sustainable economic growth, therefore we desire to succeed in developing a green environment.

**b. Company's Address**

Company's Name	PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk
Head Office	Sahid Sudirman Center, 15 <sup>th</sup> floor Jl. Jend Sudirman Kav. 86, Central Jakarta 10220, Indonesia. Telephone (62-21) 5082 1000 Fax. (62-21) 5082 1010 SWIFT/BIC : BWKIIDJA
Website	idn.ccb.com
Email	corsec@idn.ccb.com
Status of the Bank	Public Company and Foreign Exchange Bank
Stock Listing	Indonesia Stock Exchange
Stock Code	MCOR

Detailed information about the CCB Indonesia's office network which consists of 73 offices can be found in the Office Network Chapter (page 258)

**c. Scale of business**

In million IDR

Financial Figures	Dec-24	Dec-23	Dec-22
Total Assets	33,545	27,852	25,023
Loans	23,464	19,360	16,687
Third Fund Party	23,357	19,987	17,947
Equity	6,842	6,541	6,199
Profit After Tax	295	241	136

The number of Bank employees as of December 2024 (excluding outsourcing employees) was 1,131 persons. The Bank outsources some of the work of non-staff, such as couriers, drivers, security and cleaning to outsourcing service providers. As of 31 December 2024 the number of outsourced employees was 288 persons, bringing the total number of employees (including outsourced employees) to 1,419 persons.

**Total Employees by Employees' Status**

Employees' Status	31 Dec 2024		31 Dec 2023	
	Total	%	Total	%
Permanent Employees	1,089	96%	1,137	96%
Probation Employees	36	3%	37	3%
Contract Employees	6	1%	9	1%
<b>Number of Employees</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>100%</b>
Outsourcing Employees	288		295	
<b>Number of Employees (including outsourcing employees)</b>	<b>1,419</b>		<b>1,478</b>	

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## Employees' Composition by Education Level

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Education Level	31 Dec 2024		31 Dec 2023	
	Total	%	Total	%
≤ Senior High School	213	19%	249	21%
Academy	119	11%	126	11%
Bachelor	760	67%	766	65%
Postgraduate	39	3%	42	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Employees' Composition by Years of Service

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Years of Service	31 Dec 2024		31 Dec 2023	
	Total	%	Total	%
0-3 years	324	29%	296	25%
3-5 years	84	7%	128	11%
5-10 years	338	30%	375	32%
10-20 years	269	24%	257	22%
> 20 years	116	10%	127	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Employees' Composition by Age

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Age	31 Dec 2024		31 Dec 2023	
	Total	%	Total	%
< 25 years old	60	5%	48	4%
25-34 years old	415	37%	450	38%
35-44 years old	362	32%	374	32%
> 45 years old	294	26%	311	26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Employees' Composition by Position

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Position	31 Dec 2024		31 Dec 2023	
	Total	%	Total	%
Directors	4	0%	6	1%
Division Head / Regional Head	36	3%	39	1%
Branch Manager	67	6%	67	9%
Department Head	135	12%	151	14%
Officer	70	6%	64	5%
Staff	735	65%	765	68%
Non-Staf	84	7%	91	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Employees' Composition by Gender

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Gender	31 Dec 2024		31 Dec 2023	
	Total	%	Total	%
Male	544	49%	582	49%
Female	587	51%	601	51%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Share Ownership Composition per 31 December 2024

No	Shareholders' Name	1 January 2024		31 December 2024	
		Number of Shares	Percentage	Number of Shares	Percentage
1	China Construction Bank Corporation	22,751,563,707	60.00%	22,751,563,707	60.00%
2	Johnny Wiraatmadja	2,631,113,705	6.94%	2,631,113,705	6.94%
3	UOB Kay Hian Pte. Ltd.	3,112,882,656	8.21%	3,112,882,656	8.21%
4	Public	9,424,170,446	24.85%	9,424,170,446	24.85%
<b>Total Shares</b>		<b>37,919,730,514</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>37,919,730,514</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

At the end of 2024 CCB Indonesia has a network of 73 offices, consisting of 1 Head Office, 20 Branch Offices and 52 Sub-Branch Offices, spread across cities in Indonesia such as Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang, Solo, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, Denpasar Bali, Mataram Lombok, Palembang, Bandar Lampung, Batam, Pekanbaru, Pontianak, Makassar and Pangkal Pinang.

Detailed information related to this is found in the Financial Highlights Chapter (page 27), the Human Capital Chapter (page 52), the Shareholder Information Chapter (page 16) and the Office Network Chapter (page 258).

## d. Products, Services, and Business Activities carried out

## Business Activities According to Articles of Association

## Main Business Activities

- Raising funds from the community in the form of current account, time deposits, certificates of deposit, savings and/or other equivalent forms;
- Granting medium, long or short term-loans and other types that are prevalent in the banking world;
- Promissory note issuance;



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- Purchasing, selling, or guaranteeing at own risk or for the benefit and at the behest of the customer:
  - Bills including bills received by banks whose validity period is no longer than the usual practice in trading these letters;
  - Promissory notes and commercial paper - other, whose validity period is no longer than the usual practice in trading such documents;
  - State treasury papers and government guarantees;
  - Bank Indonesia Certificates (SBI);
  - Bonds;
  - Promissory notes which can be traded;
  - Other securities in accordance with the provisions stipulated by the competent authority.
- Transferring money both for own interests and for the interests of customers;
- Placing funds in, borrowing funds from, or lending funds to other banks, either by using letters, telecommunications facilities or by sight draft, checks or other means;
- Receiving payments from bills on securities and doing calculations with or between third parties;
- Placing funds from customers to other customers in the form of securities listed on the stock exchange;
- Conducting activities in foreign currencies by meeting applicable regulations;
- Providing financing and or conducting other activities in accordance with the provisions stipulated by the competent authority.

**Supporting Business Activities**

- Providing a place to store goods and securities;
- Conducting custodian activities for the interests of other parties based on a contract;
- Purchasing collateral both in whole or in part through auctions in the event that the debtor does not fulfil his obligations to the Company provided that the collateral purchased must be disbursed as soon as possible;
- Conducting factoring, credit business and trustee activities;
- Conducting activities as a provider of pension funds in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, both as the founder of the employer's pension fund and as the founder and/or participant of the financial institution pension fund;
- Conducting venture capital in banks or other companies in finance leasing, venture capital companies, securities companies, insurance companies, clearing and guarantee institutions as well as deposit and settlement institutions, by fulfilling the provisions stipulated by the competent authority;
- Conducting temporary venture capital activities to overcome non-performing loan, on condition that the

investment must be withdrawn accordance with the provisions stipulated by the competent authority;

- Undertaking other businesses that are directly or indirectly related to the above purpose, the implementation of which is not contrary to the laws in force in Indonesia.

Detailed information related to this can be found in the Products and Services Chapter (page 254).

**e. Membership in the Association**

CCB Indonesia is a member of a number of associations, including:

1. National Commercial Banks Association (Perbanas)
2. Association of Indonesian Issuers (AEI)
3. Banking Compliance Director Communication Forum (FKDKP)
4. Indonesia Corporate Secretary Association (ICSA)
5. Indonesian Payment System Association (ASPI)
6. Indonesian Commodity Futures Trading Association (ASPEBTINDO)
7. Alternative Institutions for Settlement of Financial Services Sector Disputes (LAPS SJK)
8. Chinese Chamber of Commerce (CCC)
9. Association Cambiste International - Financial Markets Association Indonesia (ACI FMA Indonesia)
10. Banking Operations Director Communication Forum (FKDOP)
11. Indonesian Money Market and Foreign Exchange Market Association (APUVINDO)

**f. Significant Changes in CCB Indonesia**

In 2024, CCB Indonesia opened 1 (one) new office namely KCP Melinda III Hospital in Bandung. Until the end of 2024 CCB Indonesia had a network of 73 offices, including the Head Office.

In 2024 there was no change in the majority shareholder and no significant change in the other shareholders.

No	Shareholders' Name	1 January 2024		31 December 2024	
		Number of Shares	Percentage	Number of Shares	Percentage
1	China Construction Bank Corporation	22,751,563,707	60.00%	22,751,563,707	60.00%
2	Johnny Wiraatmadja	2,631,113,705	6.94%	2,631,113,705	6.94%
3	UOB Kay Hian Pte. Ltd.	3,112,882,656	8.21%	3,112,882,656	8.21%
4	Public	9,424,170,446	24.85%	9,424,170,446	24.85%
<b>Total Shares</b>		<b>37,919,730,514</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>37,919,730,514</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

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### 4. Explanation of Board of Directors

Board of Directors of CCB Indonesia fully supports the implementation of Sustainable Finance for Financial Service Institutions, Issuers, and Public Companies, in accordance with Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) No. 51/POJK.03/2017, which is a comprehensive support from the financial services sector to create sustainable economic growth by aligning economic, social and environmental interests.

CCB Indonesia will consistently support government policies by running programs with economic activities that support Indonesia's efforts and Sustainable Development Goals covering economic, environmental, and social aspects; within the framework of sustainable financing to support the achievement of net zero emission (NZE) targets in Indonesia until 2060.

CCB Indonesia is committed to preserving the environment in the Company's daily operational activities by integrating environmental, social and governance aspects (environmental social governance / ESG) in a sustainable financial framework, including by maintaining clean environment around the office, providing loans for environmentally sound business activities, namely to parties who have social and environmental concerns (green companies), implement Sustainable Greening Program, as well as financial literacy and inclusion programs. The occurrence of climate change or extreme weather, which recently hit the earth globally and caused various disasters, such as long droughts, landslides. CCB Indonesia has participated in Sustainable Greening Program on barren land that has been implemented for the past 10 (ten) years continuously through corporate social responsibility which aims to prevent erosion and avoid landslides. CCB Indonesia encourages loan providers to give priority to environmentally sound business with concern for social and environmental aspects (green financing).

Achieving the performance of Sustainable Financial Action during 2024, CCB Indonesia has implemented a number of initiative steps to encourage the implementation of Sustainable Financial Action, with the following description:

(1) Realisation of loan extension for Environmentally Sound Business Activities

Loan disbursement for Environmentally Sound Business Activities (ESBA), namely to a number of companies with environmental insight and concern for social and environmental aspects, as well as supporting environmentally sound programs (green companies) during 2024.

Environmentally sound business activities category (exclude MSMEs)	Realization as of Dec 2024 (in million IDR)
Renewable energy	217,699
Pollution Prevention and Control	1,267,891
Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management	157,914
Products that Use Less Resources and Produce Less Pollution (Ecoefficient)	466,753
Other Environmentally Sound Business Activities	767,259

Loan disbursement to a number of green companies or financing for environmentally sound business activities, including:

- PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero), with specific financing for green financing projects amounting to USD 150 million;
- PT Aruna Cahaya Pratama, engaged in the procurement, installation and operation of solar panel systems (photovoltaic/PV) and/or solar power plants with a total capacity of up to 200MW, with total financing of IDR 400 billion;
- PT Air Bersih Jakarta (ABJ), a company that supports PAM Jaya in increasing the reach of clean water supply services throughout Jakarta. This financing is to build, operate and maintain the new drinking water supply system Jatiluhur SPAM and Buaran SPAM, then distributed to customers throughout the Jakarta area, with a syndicated financing amount of IDR 700 billion;
- PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (SMI), a catalyst agent company for Indonesian infrastructure development which is directly supervised by the Minister of Finance. CCB Indonesia collaborates with CCB Asia (Hong Kong) to participate in a syndicated loan facility to provide working capital facilities in line with CCB Indonesia's commitment to infrastructure progress in Indonesia. This financing is provided to support PT SMI's infrastructure development financing portfolio in Indonesia, especially for projects in the 'green project' and 'social project' categories, and there are KPIs and assessments carried out by third party sustainability consultants. Total financing from CCB Asia (Hong Kong) and CCB Indonesia for this project is USD 18 million;
- PT PP Semarang Demak (Persero), is engaged in the toll road construction business, in this case financing for environmentally sound transportation business activities with total financing of IDR 400 billion;
- PT Manha Daya Mandiri, engaged in mini hydro power generation (renewable energy) with total financing of IDR 30 billion;

- PT Culletprima Setia, engaged in the manufacturing sector of household equipment (plates, glasses, etc.) using recycled glass/shard as raw material (pollution prevention and control), total financing of IDR 75 billion;
- PT Sarana Inti Pertiwi, engaged in the contractor business for processing raw water in shopping centers (malls), apartments, water dams, etc., total financing of IDR 1.25 billion; as well as
- Distributing loan to MSME sector which can be categorized as environmentally sound business activities.

(2) Loan to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) debtors

The number of loans to the MSME sector as on 31 December 2024 was IDR 1,615 billion with the ratio of MSMEs to total loans of 6.89%. Based on the economic sector, the largest portion of the financing plan for MSMEs for each group is as follows:

MSME Loans Distribution	The Most Dominant Economic Sector	Sharing of Groups
Micro Business Loans	Transportation and Warehousing	4.72%
Small Business Loans	Wholesale & Retail	25.76%
Medium Business Loans	Wholesale & Retail	69.52%

(3) Realisation of the greening program in Central Java

The Sustainable Greening Program that has been implemented by CCB Indonesia since 2014 in a barren and arid area in Wonogiri, Central Java, has been continued where previously CCB Indonesia has planted seeds of sapodilla, longan, petai and jackfruit trees on farms belonging to farming communities, and slopes. - Hill slopes are prone to landslides in Sumberharjo Village and Sindukarto Village, Eromoko District, Wonogiri Regency, as part of humanitarian social activities. The fruits from this planting can be used by the local community, which is expected to improve the economy of the surrounding community.

CCB Indonesia continues the Sustainable Greening Program, in 2024 it entered Phase VIII of Tree Planting by coordinating the planting of 500 superior durian seedlings with Carbon sequestration equivalent to 4.5 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>/year for the farming community in Karang tengah Village, Banyumas, Purwokerto area, Central Java as part of Corporate Social Responsibility.

This greening program consists of:

- planting superior seedlings of sapodilla, longan, petai, jackfruit and durian on village roads, fields and houses, as well as hillsides/mountains, and the fruits can be used by the local community;
- providing assistance programs to water the donated plants. The implementation of this program has been carried out since 2014 for a period of 10 (ten) years until 2024, and this program will be continued to other villages that are still barren in the Wonogiri Regency area.

The implementation of a sustainable Greening program that previously carried out planting of longan, sapodilla, jackfruit and petai tree seedlings in Phases I – VII during 2014 - 2023. The fruits from this planting can be utilized by the local community, which is expected to improve the economy of the surrounding community, while protecting the environment.

During March – October 2024 CCB Indonesia helped watering trees during the dry season around Sumberharjo and Sindukarto Villages, Eromoko District, Wonogiri Regency, Central Java. In the dry season in the Wonogiri area it is very dry and the air temperature can reach up to 40 degrees Celsius during the day, so the plants can wither if not assisted by intensive watering.

In December 2024, CCB Indonesia continue this Sustainable Greening Program which is entering Phase VIII of Tree Planting by coordinating the planting of 500 high-yielding durian seedlings for the farming community in Karang tengah Village, Banyumas, Central Java.

(4) Socialization and Briefing of Sustainable Finance

Directions to units that carry out business functions for lending give priority to businessmen who carry out their business by prioritizing and paying attention to environmental factors, as well as having a positive impact on environmental preservation.

CCB Indonesia participates in providing banking education by helping small entrepreneurs by providing banking education, in order to gain knowledge and financial literacy, for the progress and success of their business. In providing banking education, socialization of sustainable finance was also carried out regarding the importance of environmental and social care for small entrepreneurs in conducting business.

CCB Indonesia held a Financial Literacy event supported by the Head of OJK Banyumas for 428 students at Pondok Pesantren Nurul Huda Banyumas, Central Java on 2 December 2024.

## Sustainability Report

(5) Development of digital banking service products  
CCB Indonesia consistently develops technology-based products and services through electronic channel-based applications, namely the development of internet banking and mobile banking, and continues development that leads to further digital banking. As is well known, in the context of Sustainable Finance, the use of technology-based products will save the resources used, such as paper (paperless), fuel (because there is no need for transportation). During the pandemic, internet and mobile banking have become very useful tools for customers to be able to carry out financial transactions from home.

(6) Implementation of online and offline training  
Employee training and enhancement programs became a special concern in 2024, and are still being improved in accordance with the requirements to support the Bank's business development. During 2024, the Bank conducted 286 training programs with a total of 7,098 participants. Compared to 2023, 310 training programs were conducted with 8,567 participants. Training programs in 2024 were conducted locally and overseas, online and offline, adapted to the needs at the time of activity implementation. In 2024, 59 employees were sent on overseas educational visits, which is higher compared to only 11 employees in 2023.

Education and training programs held throughout 2024 with materials covering technical skills and soft skills including: Training and introduction to new banking systems or applications, Risk Management Certification, Payment Systems, credit analysis, Bank Operations / Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), selling skill training, AML CFT Training, Compliance field, Induction Program, Product Knowledge, Training related to personal data protection, Training related to Cyber Security, Digital Banking, project management, as well as various other Seminars and Workshops.

(7) Training/workshops related to understanding Sustainable Finance

A number of officers and Directors participated in a number of trainings/workshops related to the understanding of Sustainable Finance, including Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) during 2024 as follows:

- Seminar "Understanding The Intersection of ESG and Cyber Security" by Indonesia Corporate Secretary Association (ICSA) and Hukumonline on 6 February 2024 in Jakarta
- Seminar "Capacity Development for Greenhouse Gas Emission Calculation Scope 1&2" by Financial Services Authority on 29 February 2024 in Jakarta

- Socialization of "Indonesian Taxonomy of Sustainable Finance (TKBI)" in an effort to achieve net zero emissions (NZE) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by Financial Services Authority on 6 March 2024 in Jakarta
- Webinar Series "Setting Your Sail on the Indonesia Carbon Trading Ecosystem Part I - Net Zero Megatrend: A Business Perspective" by Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and IDX Carbon on 14 March 2024 in Jakarta
- Webinar "Scope 3 Emissions & GHG Verification" by Asosiasi Emiten Indonesia (AEI) and Global Reporting Initiative ("GRI") on 26 March 2024 in Jakarta
- Focus Group Discussion (FGD) "Climate Risk Management and Scenario Analysis Guidance" by Financial Services Authority, Prospera and Moody's Analytics on 28 March 2024 in Jakarta
- Workshop "Global Sustainable Finance Landscape and ESG/Climate Data & Disclosures" by Financial Services Authority and Bloomberg Global Events on 23 April 2024 in Jakarta
- Webinar "How to Prevent Greenwashing in Sustainable Finance" by Financial Services Authority Institute (OJK Institute) and The London Institute of Banking and Finance on 16 May 2024 in Jakarta
- Training "IDX Net Zero Incubator Program - Module 1" by Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and IDX Carbon on 1 August 2024 in Jakarta
- Online Training "IDX Net Zero Incubator Program - Module 2" by Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and IDX Carbon on 20-21 August 2024 in Jakarta
- Workshop "Sustainable Finance Taxonomy" by the Financial Services Authority and Bloomberg Global Events on 22 August 2024 in Jakarta
- Online Training "IDX Net Zero Incubator Program - Module 3" by Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and IDX Carbon on 10 – 11 September 2024 in Jakarta

The performance of sustainable finance actions during 2024 in general has been in accordance with the plan, although CCB Indonesia has not set specific targets for achievement. The challenges faced include the need to continuously improve knowledge and competence for human capital according to their respective functions at CCB Indonesia regarding the implementation of sustainable financial governance, and knowledge regarding the provision of banking products and services that are environmentally sound and in accordance with the principles of sustainable finance. In addition, efforts are needed to integrate the implementation of sustainable governance with existing functions within the organizational structure.

In carrying out its activities, CCB Indonesia always prioritizes compliance with applicable regulations and also pays

attention to risk management from every step of the initiative to encourage the implementation of the Sustainable Finance Actions described above.

With a loan growth target of 15.21% in 2025, there are still great opportunities and potentials to increase lending to parties or business actors who are environmentally sound (green companies). CCB Indonesia will continue to encourage credit providers to give more priority to business players who carry out their business with concern for social and environmental aspects.

## 5. Sustainability Governance

As a responsible public company, CCB Indonesia is committed to ensuring that the Bank's operations are always concerned with the environment, social and based on good governance. The broad and comprehensive implementation of Good Corporate Governance will contribute to profitability, added value for stakeholders, and long-term business growth sustainability for CCB Indonesia as a public company.

CCB Indonesia always strives to improve sustainability governance, while maintaining the fulfilment of the principles of Good Corporate Governance in every business activity at all levels of the organization is an important factor to gain the trust of stakeholders, including: shareholders/investors, customers, banks correspondents, government/regulators, employees, suppliers and the community in the CCB Indonesia work environment with concern for social and environmental aspects.

CCB Indonesia believes that the implementation of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) is an important component to improve the Bank's performance in a sustainable manner and ensure stakeholder protection and ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Therefore, the Bank ensures and supervises that the principles of GCG have been implemented properly in every business activity and in all parts of the organization.

In implementing Good Corporate Governance, CCB Indonesia builds a corporate culture by applying the principles of corporate governance, namely transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence and fairness. These five principles are always applied in the Bank's business activities and day-to-day operations at all levels of the organization.

Improving the quality of the implementation of Good Corporate Governance is one of the efforts to improve bank performance, protect the interests of stakeholders and improve compliance with laws and regulations and ethical values (code of conduct) that generally apply to the banking industry.

As a framework that can provide guidance for each organizational unit of the Bank so that in acting, they adhere to the principles of Good Corporate Governance, the Bank has prepared General Policies and Guidelines for the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance, and has been approved by the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors.

CCB Indonesia applies GCG principles through three aspects of the implementation of Governance, namely Governance Structure, Governance Process, and Governance Outcome.

- Governance structure, which includes the adequacy of the GCG structure and infrastructure, which aims to ensure that the process of implementing Good Governance principles produces outcomes that are in line with the expectations of stakeholders.
- Governance process, includes structured and systematic procedures and mechanisms to produce policy outcomes that meet the principles of Governance.
- Governance Outcomes, including efforts to evaluate governance performance in line with the challenges and long-term sustainability of the Bank's business and stakeholder expectations.

The Bank is committed to implementing good corporate governance at all levels or levels of the organization. This commitment is made in an effort to improve the financial and non-financial performance of the Bank and gain the trust of investors and shareholders.

The form of GCG implementation is stated in the Vision, Mission, Core Values, Code of Ethics, Core Company Policies and best practices in Corporate Governance, Charter and Work Guidelines to the Whistleblowing System.

The three main pillars in the governance of CCB Indonesia are the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS), the Board of Commissioners, and the Board of Directors. The GMS is the highest entity in the form of a forum for shareholders to make decisions and oversee the overall performance of the Bank.

Under the GMS there is a Board of Commissioners which holds the supervisory and advisory functions. The Board of Commissioners is responsible for ensuring that all business activities under the coordination of the Board of Directors are carried out in accordance with the regulations and objectives of the Bank. To carry out its functions, the Board of Commissioners is supported by the Audit Committee, the Risk Monitoring Committee, and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The Board of Commissioners carries out their duties and responsibilities in making decisions independently.



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Board of Directors is an organ that has a representative and managerial mandate. The Board of Directors plays a major role in the Bank's day-to-day operations, as well as being responsible for ensuring that the Bank's strategies and initiatives, both short term and long term, are implemented properly. In carrying out its responsibilities, the Board of Directors is assisted by the committees under it, including the Credit Committee, Credit Policy Committee, Risk Management Committee, Asset & Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO), and the IT Steering Committee. In addition to the above committees, the work of the Board of Directors is also assisted by work units, including the Internal Audit Division, Risk Management Division, Compliance Division and Anti-Fraud Unit. All organs, committees, and work units work in accordance with the agreed division of tasks and responsibilities, with a good internal control system.

CCB Indonesia always has and allocates part of its funds as social and environmental responsibility funds to support activities in implementing sustainable finance as well as implementing business practices and investment strategies by paying attention to, implementing and integrating environmental, social and governance values in supporting at least:

- 1) sustainable business ecosystem;
- 2) product development;
- 3) transaction;
- 4) sustainable activity financing services and transition financing;
- 5) development of sustainable financial programs and implementation of bank operational activities that are environmentally friendly; and
- 6) social and community empowerment, in implementing sustainable finance.

### a Person in Charge of Sustainable Finance Implementation

Responsible for the Implementation of Sustainable Finance at CCB Indonesia at the highest governance organs in the Company, namely the Board of Commissioners and Directors, then continued by management at the head office, Division Heads and Regional Heads, to the entire CCB Indonesia branch office network.

Responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners related to the implementation of sustainability aspects and sustainable finance principles, including to approve the Sustainable Finance Action Plan prepared by the Board of Directors and is part of the Bank's Business Plan to be submitted to the Financial Services Authority.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and implementation of the Sustainable Finance Action Plan, to be forwarded to the next layer of organizational structure. Corporate Secretary assists the Board of Directors in the preparation of the Sustainable Finance Action Plan which is submitted together with the Bank's Business Plan to the Financial Services Authority after obtaining approval from the Board of Commissioners. The head office management provides direction to units that carry out business functions for lending, giving priority to business actors who carry out their business by prioritizing and paying attention to environmental factors, as well as having a positive impact on environmental preservation.

### b Competency Development Related to Sustainable Finance

CCB Indonesia is fully aware of the importance of continuously increasing knowledge and competence for human capital according to their respective functions at CCB Indonesia regarding the implementation of sustainable financial governance, and knowledge regarding the provision of banking products and services that are environmentally sound and in accordance with the principles of sustainable finance.

During 2024, the Bank conducted 286 training programs with a total of 7,098 participants. Compared to 2023, 310 training programs were conducted with 8,567 participants. Training programs in 2024 were conducted locally and overseas, online and offline, adapted to the needs at the time of activity implementation. In 2024, 59 employees were sent on overseas educational visits, which is higher compared to only 11 employees in 2023. The Bank has consistently conducted training programs and increased employee competence, both carried out inside and outside of the bank.

In the context of developing competencies related to sustainable finance, as explained in the previous section, a number of officers and Directors participated in a number of trainings/workshops related to the understanding of Sustainable Finance, including Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) during 2024 as follows:

- Seminar "Understanding The Intersection of ESG and Cyber Security" by Indonesia Corporate Secretary Association (ICSA) and Hukumonline on 6 February 2024 in Jakarta

- Seminar "Capacity Development for Greenhouse Gas Emission Calculation Scope 1&2" by Financial Services Authority on 29 February 2024 in Jakarta
- Socialization of "Indonesian Taxonomy of Sustainable Finance (TKBI)" in an effort to achieve net zero emissions (NZE) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by Financial Services Authority on 6 March 2024 in Jakarta
- Webinar Series "Setting Your Sail on the Indonesia Carbon Trading Ecosystem Part I - Net Zero Megatrend: A Business Perspective" by Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and IDX Carbon on 14 March 2024 in Jakarta
- Webinar "Scope 3 Emissions & GHG Verification" by Asosiasi Emiten Indonesia (AEI) and Global Reporting Initiative ("GRI") on 26 March 2024 in Jakarta
- Focus Group Discussion (FGD) "Climate Risk Management and Scenario Analysis Guidance" by Financial Services Authority, Prospera and Moody's Analytics on 28 March 2024 in Jakarta
- Workshop "Global Sustainable Finance Landscape and ESG/Climate Data & Disclosures" by Financial Services Authority and Bloomberg Global Events on 23 April 2024 in Jakarta
- Webinar "How to Prevent Greenwashing in Sustainable Finance" by Financial Services Authority Institute (OJK Institute) and The London Institute of Banking and Finance on 16 May 2024 in Jakarta
- Training "IDX Net Zero Incubator Program - Module 1" by Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and IDX Carbon on 1 August 2024 in Jakarta
- Online Training "IDX Net Zero Incubator Program - Module 2" by Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and IDX Carbon on 20-21 August 2024 in Jakarta
- Workshop "Sustainable Finance Taxonomy" by the Financial Services Authority and Bloomberg Global Events on 22 August 2024 in Jakarta
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#### c Risk Assessment on the Implementation of Sustainable Finance

In managing the risk of implementing sustainable finance, the Bank has an adequate organizational structure to support the implementation of risk management and good internal control, among others by establishing the Internal Audit Division, Risk Management Division, Risk Management Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, and Compliance Division. CCB Indonesia has implemented a risk management policy that aims to ensure that risks arising in its business activities can be identified, measured, monitored, managed and reported which in turn can provide benefits in the form of increasing the trust of shareholders and the public. To achieve this goal, the Bank has

established a Risk Management Committee and a Risk Management Division in charge of establishing Risk Management Policies to deal with risks that arise, improve and enhance the implementation of Risk Management.

The organizational structure has been fulfilled by filling all positions with definitive officials. The Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors have carried out their duties and responsibilities related to the implementation of risk management. This risk management involves all levels of the Board of Directors, executive officers, and all employees, as well as with the supervisory function by the Board of Commissioners.

The organizational apparatus, along with the Committees that assist the implementation of the duties of the Commissioners and Directors, coordinate with each other in supporting the implementation of risk management and internal control.

The Board of Directors ensures that all material risks and impacts caused by these risks have been followed up and submits an accountability report to the Board of Commissioners.

The Board of Directors has monitored risk management policies and strategies through discussions at various committee meetings. The Bank has improved the Quality of Risk Management which is reflected in the Bank's Risk Profile which is maintained properly.

As a manifestation of the Bank's commitment to the implementation of good corporate governance and the implementation of risk management in sound and prudent banking business practices, CCB Indonesia performs a comprehensive supervisory function that is independent and objective. In principle, the implementation of the internal control system is carried out through an inherent control mechanism in each line and task force, among others in the form of direct supervision by superiors to subordinates, compliance with standard work procedures and other internal control mechanisms.

#### d Stakeholders Relation

CCB Indonesia always strives to maintain the trust of stakeholders, which is the main value for the Bank, in order to continuously improve performance, ensure business continuity, and carry out its roles and responsibilities as an intermediary institution to support the national economy. CCB Indonesia is committed to always prioritizing the implementation of good corporate governance practices in all of its operational activities with prudential principles.

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CCB Indonesia always strives to improve sustainability governance, while maintaining the fulfilment of the principles of Good Corporate Governance in every business activity at all levels or levels of the organization is an important factor to gain the trust of stakeholders, including: shareholders / investors, customers, correspondent banks, government/regulators, employees, suppliers and the community in the CCB Indonesia work environment with concern for social and environmental aspects.

CCB Indonesia believes that the implementation of Good Corporate Governance is an important component to improve the Bank's performance in a sustainable manner and ensure stakeholder protection and ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Therefore, the Bank ensures and supervises that the Good Corporate principles have been implemented properly in every business activity and in all parts of the organization.

### e Challenges to the Implementation of Sustainable Finance

In carrying out all its business activities in all lines, CCB Indonesia is committed to always implementing good corporate governance. The application of the principles of sustainable finance in sustainable governance is CCB Indonesia's commitment in running its business by paying attention to environmental, social, and environmental social governance (ESG) aspects.

The challenges faced by CCB Indonesia in implementing sustainable governance that still need to be considered are the need to continuously increase knowledge and competence for human capital according to their respective functions at CCB Indonesia regarding the implementation of sustainable financial governance, and knowledge regarding the provision of banking products and services, environmentally sound and in accordance with the principles of sustainable finance (internal capacity building). In addition, efforts are needed to integrate the implementation of sustainable governance with existing functions within the organizational structure.

In carrying out its activities, CCB Indonesia always prioritizes compliance with applicable regulations and also pays attention to risk management from every step of the initiative to encourage awareness of the importance of environmental, social and governance sustainability.

A full description of governance and risk management can be seen in the Good Corporate Governance Chapter (on page 166).

## 6. Sustainability Performance

### a. Activities to Build the Culture of Sustainability

CCB Indonesia seeks to build awareness for all employees of the importance of implementing sustainable finance, by providing direction through branch managers to reach all offices and heads of work units at the head office, so that they can pass it on to all staff under their coordination, in carrying out all operational and business activities. by emphasizing concern for social and environmental aspects. Directions to units that carry out business functions for lending give priority to business actors who carry out their business by prioritizing and paying attention to environmental factors, as well as having a positive impact on environmental preservation. CCB Indonesia's mission has been adapted to accommodate the Sustainable Finance program which in its Mission contains an element of social and environmental responsibility.

### Mission of CCB Indonesia

"Provide better products and services for customers, create higher value for shareholders, build a broader career path for associates, and implement social and environmental responsibility as a good corporate citizen"

CCB Indonesia has adjusted the General Credit Policy and Guidelines specifically in Sub Chapter III.18 which is used as a reference/reference/guideline for all credit-related parties as follows:

### III.18. Financing Related to the Implementation of Sustainable Finance

#### III.18.1. Definition

- a. Sustainable Finance is a comprehensive support from the financial services sector to create sustainable economic growth by aligning economic, social and environmental interests.
- b. The environment is the unity of space with all objects, forces, conditions and living things, including humans and their behaviour, which affect nature itself, the continuity of life and the welfare of humans and other living creatures.
- c. Sustainable Financial Products and/ or Services are financial products and/or services that integrate economic, social and environmental aspects, as well as governance in their features.

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III.18.2. *Financing/granting credit based on the type of use of credit can be distinguished as follows:*

- a. *Retail banking financing/crediting:*
  - i. *Environmentally sound housing financing;*
  - ii. *Financing for car ownership of the type of Low Cost Green Car (LCGC), Hybrid type car, Electric car.*

b. *Working Capital and Investment Financing:*

*The financing business activities of CCB Indonesia which are categorized in the sustainable finance portfolio are 11 Environmentally Sound Business Activities (KUBL) + 1 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), with the following details:*

- i. *Renewable energy business activities such as power plants: water/ solar/ wind/ geothermal/ biomass, and others.*
- ii. *Energy efficiency business activities such as environmentally sound development projects, energy storage, district heating, smart grids, LED lighting, building renovations with the concept of Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiency (EDGE).*
- iii. *Pollution prevention and control business activities such as factory waste treatment, industrial recycling, air emission reduction, greenhouse gas control, soil remediation, waste reconditioning, and environmental monitoring analysis.*
- iv. *Activities for managing biological natural resources (SDA) and sustainable land use.*
- v. *Land and water biodiversity conservation business activities.*
- vi. *Environmentally sound transportation business activities such as Mass Rapid Transportation (MRT), Light Rail Transit (LRT), Bus Rapid Transit (BRT), electric trains, toll roads, airports, stations, terminals with solar power.*
- vii. *Sustainable water and wastewater management activities such as wastewater installations (WWTP), water recycling installations, integrated water resource management.*

viii. *Climate change adaptation activities such as abrasion-resistant houses, high-yielding varieties, forest fire tools, coral reef conservation, mangrove conservation.*

ix. *Product procurement activities that can reduce the use of resources and produce less pollution (eco-efficient).*

x. *Environmentally sound buildings that meet nationally, regionally or internationally recognized standards or certifications.*

xi. *Other business activities that are environmentally sound other than the 10 (ten) business activities above.*

xii. *All financing for MSME activities.*

III.18.3. *Social and Environmental Risk Management in the process of granting loan at CCB Indonesia*

Step	Loan Process	Risk Management Process	Tools
1	Loan application	Identification	Debtor form and activity list related to social and environmental risks
2	Loan analysis	Measurement	Industry sub-sector guideline, environmental overview sheet, site visit questions list
3	Loan Disbursement Decision	Control	Environmental Covenant
4	Disbursement Monitoring and Post Loan Monitoring	Monitoring and reporting	Social and environmental risk report in post loan monitoring report

III.18.4. *Conditions for granting credit related to the Integration of Environment and Social Risk Management (ESRM)*

- a. *Availability of document regarding the environmental impact analysis (AMDAL).*
- b. *If the (prospective) debtor has been included in the company's environmental performance rating program (PROPER) from the Ministry of Environment (KLH), only gold, green and blue ratings are recommended.*

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- c. For (prospective) mining debtors, it is required to carry out rehabilitation and conservation on ex-mining land.
- d. For (prospective) debtors who manage palm oil, if they are included in the corporate segment, they are required to have an RSPO (Roundtable Sustainable Palm Oil) certificate.

Financing/granting credit related to the implementation of sustainable finance implementation in each business segment will be regulated in more detail in the respective Guidelines and/or SOPs for each credit segment, and also regulated in the Guidelines/SOPs that are relevant/related to the implementation of sustainable finance.

### b. Economic Performance

- 1) Comparison of targets and performance, portfolio, financing targets, income and profit and loss  
Complete information on targets and performance, portfolio, financing targets, income and profit and loss can be seen in Financial Review: Management Discussion and Analysis (on page 110).
- 2) Comparison of targets and performance of portfolios, financing targets, or projects that are in line with the implementation of Sustainable Finance.

In the preparation of the 2024 Sustainable Finance Action Plan, the financing target for environmentally sound business activities has not yet been determined.

The following is the realization of financing for environmentally sound business activities (KUBL)

Environmentally sound business activities category (exclude MSMEs)	Realization as of Dec 2024 (in millions of IDR)
Renewable energy	217,699
Pollution Prevention and Control	1,267,891
Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management	157,914
Products that Use Less Resources and Produce Less Pollution (Ecoefficient)	466,753
Other Environmentally Sound Business Activities	767,259

During 2024, loan disbursement for environmentally sound business activities, namely to a number of companies that have concern and support for the environment (green companies), which have been realized include:

- PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero), with specific financing for green financing projects amounting to USD 150 million;
- PT Aruna Cahaya Pratama, engaged in the procurement, installation and operation of solar panel systems (photovoltaic/PV) and/or solar power plants with a total capacity of up to 200MW, with total financing of IDR 400 billion;
- PT Air Bersih Jakarta (ABJ), a company that supports PAM Jaya in increasing the reach of clean water supply services throughout Jakarta. This financing is to build, operate and maintain the new drinking water supply system Jatiluhur SPAM and Buaran SPAM, then distributed to customers throughout the Jakarta area, with a syndicated financing amount of IDR 700 billion;
- PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (SMI), a catalyst agent company for Indonesian infrastructure development which is directly supervised by the Minister of Finance. CCB Indonesia collaborates with CCB Asia (Hong Kong) to participate in a syndicated loan facility to provide working capital facilities in line with CCB Indonesia's commitment to infrastructure progress in Indonesia. This financing is provided to support PT SMI's infrastructure development financing portfolio in Indonesia, especially for projects in the 'green project' and 'social project' categories, and there are KPIs and assessments carried out by third party sustainability consultants. Total financing from CCB Asia (Hong Kong) and CCB Indonesia for this project is USD 18 million;
- PT. PP Semarang Demak (Persero), is engaged in the toll road construction business, in this case financing for environmentally sound transportation business activities with total financing of IDR 400 billion;
- PT Manha Daya Mandiri, engaged in mini hydro power generation (renewable energy) with total financing of IDR 30 billion;
- PT Culletprima Setia, engaged in the manufacturing sector of household equipment (plates, glasses, etc.) using recycled glass/shard as raw material (pollution prevention and control), total financing of IDR 75 billion;
- PT Sarana Inti Pertiwi, engaged in the contractor business for processing raw water in shopping centers (malls), apartments, water dams, etc., total financing of IDR 1.25 billion; as well as





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- The number of loans to the MSME sector which can be categorized as environmentally sound business activities. Total loans disbursed to the MSME sector as of 31 December 2024 amounted to IDR 1,615 billion.

To support financing of green development projects (which pay attention to the environment), the Bank also encourages customers engaged in the oil palm plantation and mining business sectors to comply with environmental regulations. Palm oil debtors are expected to have Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) or Roundtable Sustainable Palm Oil certification (RSPO).

In addition, the Bank is also gradually developing an inclusive sustainable Priority Economic Sector by increasing funding activities, especially in the industrial, energy, agriculture (in a broad sense), infrastructure and MSME sectors by balancing economic, environmental and social aspects.

## c. Environmental Performance

### 1) General Aspect

- Environmental Cost  
The implementation of a Sustainable Greening Program that previously carried out planting of longan, sapodilla, jackfruit and petai tree seedlings in Phases I – VII during 2014 - 2023. The fruits from this planting can be utilized by the local community, which is expected to improve the economy of the surrounding community, while protecting the environment.

During March – October 2024 CCB Indonesia helped watering trees during the dry season around Sumberharjo and Sindukarto Villages, Eromoko District, Wonogiri Regency, Central Java. In the dry season in the Wonogiri area it is very dry and the air temperature can reach up to 40 degrees Celsius during the day, so the plants can wither if not assisted by intensive watering.

In December 2024, CCB Indonesia continue this Sustainable Greening Program which is entering Phase VIII of Tree Planting by coordinating the planting of 500 superior durian seedlings for the farming community in Karang tengah Village, Banyumas, Central Java, with Carbon sequestration equivalent to 4.5 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>/year.

During 2024, the greening costs incurred by CCB Indonesia amounted to IDR 295,845,000 which was used to plant 500 durian tree seedlings in Banyumas, and the cost of watering the previous batch of seedlings during the dry season in Wonogiri.

### 2) Material Aspect

- Use of Environmentally Sound Materials  
CCB Indonesia always strives to reduce the use of resources including printed materials and photocopies, both for the needs of daily banking operations, as well as for the needs of customers in financial transactions at the bank.

Over the past 5 (five) years, Printing Costs have shown a decreasing trend from IDR 876 million (in 2020), to IDR 543 million (in 2021), IDR 579 million (in 2022), IDR 495 million (in 2023), then in 2024 it was relatively flat at IDR 495 million.

In million IDR

Cost	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Printing	495	495	580	543	877

### 3) Energy Aspect

- Amount and Intensity of Energy Used  
CCB Indonesia is engaged in the banking sector in the use of energy, especially fuel, namely for transportation purposes for bank operations, which consists of 73 offices owned throughout Indonesia.

CCB Indonesia always strives to reduce the use of fuel resources in bank activities, including: meetings and discussions using teleconference media, as well as organizing virtual training (e-training), to holding the General Meeting of Shareholders electronically. In addition, CCB Indonesia also encourages customers to make financial transactions using digital banking, so that customers do not need to come to the bank and reduce the use of transportation.

Water Electricity and Gas costs have generally shown a downward trend over time in the last 5 (five) years: IDR 2.21 billion (2020) to IDR 2.17 billion (2021), IDR 5.97 billion (2022) to IDR 5.62 billion (2023), and decreasing again to IDR 5.57 billion (2024).

In billion IDR

Cost	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Water Electricity and Gas	5.57	5.62	5.97	2.17	2.21

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Fuel costs in the last 5 (five) years generally still show a fluctuating trend, however in 2024 fuel usage decreased compared to 2023.

Cost	2024	2023	2022*	2021	2020
Fuel (million IDR)	2,839	3,204	2,928	2,169	2,211
Petrol (liter)	283,876	320,354	292,840	277,802	283,227

\* For the record, there was an increase in fuel prices by the government on 3 September 2022, specifically the price of Pertalite rose by around 30.72%.

Transportation costs have shown a declining trend in the last 5 (five) years, namely IDR 149 million (2020), IDR 144 million (2021), IDR 129 million (2022), to IDR 119 million (2023), but increased in 2024 to IDR 136 million.

- Efforts and Achievements of Energy Efficiency and Use of Renewable Energy  
CCB Indonesia always strives for energy efficiency of the resources used, including encouraging the use of refillable tumblers (drink bottles / mineral water) to reduce the use of mineral water in plastic bottles; also encourages efficiency in electricity consumption by providing instructions to turn off lights, computers and others when leaving the room.

#### 4) Water Aspect

- Water usage  
CCB Indonesia in an effort to save energy resources is carried out, among other things, by encouraging the use of bottled drinks (refill) for each employee to reduce the use of bottled water.

### d. Social Performance

#### 1) Commitment to provide services for equal products and services to consumers

In order to maintain public trust and consumer protection, CCB Indonesia always pays attention to creating a sense of security for its customers. CCB Indonesia's products and services are in accordance with applicable regulations, standards and best practices.

Every product launched by CCB Indonesia is directed to provide maximum benefits and benefits to customers. CCB Indonesia through frontliners ensures that customers can understand the advantages of CCB Indonesia products, according to their needs.

Transparency of CCB Indonesia products includes all information regarding products, including product benefits and uses, terms and conditions, rights and obligations of each party, when the agreement ends and how it is resolved, information on administrative fees charged, including the risks. Information is conveyed to the public through promotional media such as brochures, leaflets, websites, and bulletin boards throughout the CCB Indonesia office network.

Each CCB Indonesia office provides a special unit / officer to handle complaints from customers, so that problems with customers can be immediately followed up with a target completion time according to the provisions of the Financial Services Authority.

#### 2) Employment Aspect

CCB Indonesia places employees, called CCB Indonesia's human capital, as the Company's capital. The sustainability of the Company is highly dependent on the management of human resources that are reliable and able to create work comfort for employees. CCB Indonesia's human capital has received attention from companies, such as in terms of providing remuneration, increasing competence and professionalism through training, creating a comfortable workplace, health insurance coverage for employees and their dependents, respecting and protecting human rights, and recognizing diversity, equality, and equal opportunities regardless of race, ethnicity, religion and gender.

- Equal Employment Opportunity  
The Bank is committed to always providing a decent and safe work environment for employees without discrimination. So far, there have been no complaints from employees related to discrimination cases because the Bank believes that transparent equal employment opportunities will increase the sense of comfort and security for employees thereby increasing productivity.
- Child Labor and Forced Labor  
CCB Indonesia is committed to upholding equal employment opportunities and not employing forced labor and child labor.

## Sustainability Report

- Regional Minimum Wage 2024  
Percentage of remuneration for permanent employees at the lowest level to the UMP (Provincial Minimum Wage) and UMK (Regency or City Minimum Wage)

Region	Number of Employees	Regency or City Minimum Wage Remuneration Presentation 2024
Jakarta	50	100.20%
Bogor	6	100.51%
Semarang	4	100.31%
Bandung	4	104.35%
Solo	1	119.87%
Tangerang	1	100.21%
Surabaya	3	100.21%
Tanjung Pinang	2	100.29%
Batam	6	100.21%
Sukabumi	2	100.30%
Malang	1	100.30%
NTB/Mataram	2	105.75%
Tangerang Selatan	1	100.21%
	<b>83</b>	

- Decent and Safe Working Environment  
CCB Indonesia is committed to preserving the environment in the company's daily operational activities/activities, including by keeping the environment around the office clean.

In creating a comfortable working environment, CCB Indonesia fulfils employee rights by providing a decent and safe working environment for all employees. CCB Indonesia believes that respect for diversity and equal opportunities can create a comfortable and safe work atmosphere thereby increasing employee productivity and engagement. This cannot be separated from the facilities, infrastructure and work procedures that have been prepared. CCB Indonesia's commitment to diversity and equal opportunities throughout 2024.

- Employee Training and Capability Development  
Employee training and enhancement programs became a special concern in 2024, and are still being improved in accordance with the requirements to support the Bank's business development. During 2024, the Bank conducted 286 training programs with a total of 7,098 participants. Compared to 2023, 310 training programs were conducted with 8,567 participants.

Training programs in 2024 were conducted locally and overseas, online and offline, adapted to the needs at the time of activity implementation. In 2024, 59 employees were sent on overseas educational visits, which is higher compared to only 11 employees in 2023.

The Bank has consistently conducted training programs and increased employee competence, both carried out inside and outside of the Bank. The number of participants in education and training programs during 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

Types of Education and Training	Total Participants	
	2024	2023
• Internal Education	6,758	8,290
• External Education	340	277
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,098</b>	<b>8,567</b>

Education and training programs held throughout 2024 with materials covering technical skills and soft skills including: Training and introduction to new banking systems or applications, Risk Management Certification, Payment Systems, credit analysis, Bank Operations/Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), selling skill training, AML CFT Training, Compliance field, Induction Program, Product Knowledge, Training related to personal data protection, Training related to Cyber Security, Digital Banking, project management, as well as various other Seminars and Workshops.

### 3) Community Aspect

- Impact of Operations on Surrounding Communities  
Including Financial Literacy and Inclusion  
The educational program strategy of CCB Indonesia is directed at school-age children, so that they can acquire general financial/banking knowledge early, and later produce people who are financially literate and able to manage finances intelligently. This educational program is carried out by visiting schools by providing basic banking knowledge, in particular encouraging children to be diligent in saving. The provision of education for elementary school children is more towards audio-visual and simple demonstrations that make it easier to understand and receive financial knowledge.

## Sustainability Report

CCB Indonesia also participates in providing banking education by helping small entrepreneurs by providing banking education, in order to gain knowledge and financial literacy, for the progress and success of their business. In providing banking education, socialization of sustainable finance was also carried out regarding the importance of environmental and social care for small entrepreneurs in conducting business.

CCB Indonesia held a Financial Literacy event supported by the Head of OJK Banyumas for 428 students at Pondok Pesantren Nurul Huda Banyumas, Central Java on 2 December 2024.

CCB Indonesia participates in supporting inclusion programs, to increase public access to financial institutions, products and services; improve the provision of financial products and/or services in accordance with the needs and capabilities of the community; and quality of financial products and/or services.

### - Public Complaint

CCB Indonesia already has a General Policy and Guidelines for Customer Protection as well as Standard Operating Procedures for Service and Settlement of Customer Complaints. The Bank is transparent about the procedures for customer complaints and dispute resolution to customers in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia, and establishes a unit/function for Handling and Settlement of Customer Complaints.

Every customer complaint received is handled and resolved within a period of time in accordance with applicable regulations. Mediation in the context of resolving Bank customer complaints is carried out properly. Reports on the handling and settlement of customer complaints are reported to the Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia on a quarterly basis.

Information regarding the handling of complaints based on the type of financial transaction during 2024, as follows:

No	Types of Financial Transactions	Completed		On Process		Incomplete		Number of Complaints Total
		Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	
1	ATM/Debit Card	133	74.30%	1	0.56%	-	-	134
2	Time Deposit	1	0.56%	-	-	-	-	1
3	Electronic Banking	34	18.99%	1	0.56%	-	-	35
4	Clearing	1	0.56%	-	-	-	-	1
5	Credit	7	3.91%	-	-	-	-	7
6	Safe Deposit Box	1	0.56%	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>177</b>	<b>98.88%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.12%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>179</b>





## Environmental Social Responsibility Activities



## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





## Sustainability Report

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in general are as follows:

- Our planet earth faces enormous economic, social and environmental challenges.
- To address this, the SDGs define global priorities and aspirations for 2030. They represent an unprecedented opportunity to eliminate extreme poverty and put the world on a sustainable path.
- Governments around the world including the Government of Indonesia have agreed to these goals.
- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) define global sustainable development priorities and aspirations for 2030 and seek to mobilize global efforts around a common set of goals and objectives. The SDGs call for worldwide action among governments, business and civil society to end poverty and create lives of dignity and opportunity for all, within the boundaries of the planet.

CCB Indonesia as a Financial Services Institution engaged in banking, also has social and environmental responsibilities.

As a form of social responsibility and concern for others, the community and the surrounding environment, CCB Indonesia regularly holds various humanitarian social activities.

CCB Indonesia always strives to provide benefits to the community as part of its Social Responsibility. As a form of social responsibility and concern for others, the community and the surrounding environment, CCB Indonesia regularly holds various humanitarian social activities. CCB Indonesia is committed to participating in sustainable economic development in order to improve the quality of life and the environment.

CCB Indonesia formulates its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy based on Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies article 1 paragraph 3, that Social and Environmental Responsibility is CCB Indonesia's commitment to participate in sustainable economic development in order to improve the quality of life and a beneficial environment, both for the Company itself, the local community, and society in general.

The CSR program developed by CCB Indonesia is directed to provide positive benefits including for:

1. Improving the quality of life of the local community who are underprivileged, especially for orphans, disabilities and special needs. Included in the Sustainable Development Goals / **SDGs No. 3** is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all.
2. Sustainable Greening Program that benefits others and the environment, especially overcoming arid, barren lands that are prone to landslides to stop and rehabilitate land damage. Included in the Sustainable Development Goals / **SDGs No. 13** namely taking action to combat climate change

and its impacts, as well as **SDGs No. 15** namely protecting, restoring and supporting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, managing forests sustainably, combating desertification, and preventing and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss.

3. Providing needs for people affected by natural disasters. Included in the Sustainable Development Goals / **SDGs No. 3** is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all.
4. Increasing the understanding of the small community towards banking, to encourage the creation of an independent society. Included in the Sustainable Development Goals / **SDGs No. 4**, namely to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, while also supporting learning opportunities for all.

CCB Indonesia continues the Sustainable Greening Program (including **SDGs No. 13** and **SDGs No. 15**), in 2024 is entering Phase VIII of Tree Planting by coordinating the planting of 500 superior durian seedlings for farming communities in Karang Tengah Village, Banyumas, Purwokerto area, Central Java as part of its Corporate Social Responsibility activities. The implementation of a sustainable Greening program that previously carried out planting of longan, sapodilla, jackfruit and petai tree seedlings in Phases I – VII during 2014 - 2023. The fruits from this planting can be utilized by the local community, which is expected to improve the economy of the surrounding community, while protecting the environment.

The Sustainable Greening Program that has been implemented by CCB Indonesia since 2014 in barren and arid areas in Central Java, continues. CCB Indonesia has previously planted saplings of sapodilla, longan, petai, jackfruit and durian trees in the fields of farming communities, and hillsides prone to landslides in Sindukarto Village and Sumberharjo Village, Eromoko District, Wonogiri Regency; continued to Karang Tengah Village, Banyumas. The fruits from this planting can be used by the local community, which is expected to improve the economy of the surrounding community.

Beneficiaries of the Greening Program

1. The local villagers of Sumberharjo Village, Sindukarto Village and Puloharjo Village, Eromoko District, Wonogiri Regency, Central Java, are the direct beneficiaries of CCB Indonesia's sustainable Greening program.
2. The farming community who received assistance to plant superior seeds in their respective fields, as well as assistance for watering the plants during the dry season. In addition, some of the plants planted can also provide economic benefits for farmers, such as longan, sapodilla, jackfruit and petai fruit plants.
3. The local government, by planting trees along the village road, the environment gradually becomes greener.

## Sustainability Report

As a form of CCB Indonesia's social responsibility and concern for others and the surrounding community, in 2024 CCB Indonesia held various humanitarian activities as follows:

No	Date	Type of Activity	SDGs	Donation Recipients	Cost Realisation	Description
1	28-Feb-24	Social Contributions	SDGs No. 4	Jamrud Biru Foundation, Bekasi. A social welfare center for people with disabilities and mental illness, this center cares for 140 people.	IDR 15,936,819	Assistance for daily basic needs.
2	22-Mar-24	School Aid Donations	SDGs No. 4	11 children assisted by Yayasan Indonesia Indonesia who live in scavenger stall settlements in South Jakarta, Ragunan, Kebagusan, "Kejar Paket Sekolah" education fund.	IDR 37,200,000	Assistance in the form of education funds for "Kejar Paket Sekolah" for pre-prosperous children, so that they can continue their studies for a better life.
3	22-Mar-24	Social Contributions	SDGs No. 4	The residents and children fostered through Yayasan Indonesia Hijau, an underprivileged community living in the scavenger stall settlement in Jati Padang area, Pasar Minggu, South Jakarta, totaled 106 people.	IDR 20,598,260	This assistance is provided in the form of basic necessities, children's food and iftar food and the foundation's operations.
4	28-May-24	Sustainable Greening Program	SDGs No. 13 and 15	Community members of Sindukarto, Sumberharjo and Puloharjo villages, Eromoko District, Wonogiri Regency, Central Java.	IDR 25,050,000	Assistance for watering tree seedlings in Phase V 2021, Phase VI 2022 and Phase VII 2023, during the dry season in May 2024 in barren areas in Sindukarto, Sumberharjo and Puloharjo villages, Eromoko District, Wonogiri Regency, Central Java.
5	25-Jun-24	Humanitarian Social Contributions	SDGs No. 3	General public through the Indonesian Red Cross	IDR 13,157,000	General public in commemoration of World Blood Donor Day coordinated by Sahid Sudirman Center Building, Jakarta.
6	9-Jul-24	Sustainable Greening Program	SDGs No. 13 and 15	Community members of Sindukarto, Sumberharjo and Puloharjo villages, Eromoko District, Wonogiri Regency, Central Java.	IDR 17,750,000	Assistance for watering tree seedlings in Phase V 2021, Phase VI 2022 and Phase VII 2023, during the dry season in June 2024 in barren areas in Sindukarto, Sumberharjo and Puloharjo villages, Eromoko District, Wonogiri Regency, Central Java.
7	23-Jul-24	Sustainable Greening Program	SDGs No. 13 and 15	Community members of Sindukarto, Sumberharjo and Puloharjo villages, Eromoko District, Wonogiri Regency, Central Java.	IDR 17,750,000	Assistance for watering tree seedlings Phase V 2021, Phase VI 2022 and Phase VII 2023, during the dry season in July 2024 in barren areas in Sindukarto, Sumberharjo and Puloharjo villages, Eromoko District, Wonogiri Regency, Central Java.



## Sustainability Report

No	Date	Type of Activity	SDGs	Donation Recipients	Cost Realisation	Description
8	24-Jul-24	Humanitarian Social Contributions	SDGs No. 4	Brayat Pinuji Orphanage, Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta, which cares for 90 children from toddlers to teenagers.	IDR 22,070,148	Assistance for logistical needs, food and hygiene supplies and school supplies, ready-to-eat food.
9	25-Jul-24	Sustainable Greening Program	SDGs No. 13 and 15	Community members of Sindukarto, Sumberharjo and Puloharjo villages, Eromoko District, Wonogiri Regency, Central Java.	-	The review and monitoring of planting sites and those planted in 2021, 2022 and 2023, coincided with a visit to the Bhakti Asih Multiple Disability Orphanage, Semarang.
10	26-Jul-24	Humanitarian Social Contributions	SDGs No. 4	Bhakti Asih Multiple Disability Orphanage, Semarang, which cares for 38 children.	IDR 21,701,010	Assistance for equipment, supplies, staple food and cleaning supplies.
11	27-Aug-24	Sustainable Greening Program	SDGs No. 13 and 15	Community members of Sindukarto, Sumberharjo and Puloharjo villages, Eromoko District, Wonogiri Regency, Central Java.	IDR 17,750,000	Assistance for watering tree seedlings Phase V 2021, Phase VI 2022 and Phase VII 2023, during the dry season in August 2024 in barren areas in Sindukarto, Sumberharjo and Puloharjo villages, Eromoko District, Wonogiri Regency, Central Java.
12	27-Sep-24	School Assistance	SDGs No. 4	Baiturrahim Foundation Integrated Islamic Elementary School, Bekasi with 120 students.	IDR 8,243,047	Educational assistance in the form of teaching and learning facilities, namely computers and other equipment.
13	28-Sep-24	School Assistance	SDGs No. 4	Mekar Lestari Orphanage, Serpong, Tangerang, which cares for 38 children from toddlers to teenagers.	IDR 7,741,557	Assistance for logistical needs, staple food, cleaning supplies as well as school equipment and computers.
14	7-Oct-24	Sustainable Greening Program	SDGs No. 13 and 15	Community members of Sindukarto, Sumberharjo and Puloharjo villages, Eromoko District, Wonogiri Regency, Central Java.	IDR 27,750,000	Assistance for watering tree seedlings in Phase V 2021, Phase VI 2022 and Phase VII 2023, during the dry season of Sept & Oct 2024 in barren areas in Sindukarto, Sumberharjo and Puloharjo villages, Eromoko District, Wonogiri Regency, Central Java.
15	12-Oct-24	School Assistance	SDGs No. 4	Sahabat Anak Foundation, Jelambar, West Jakarta, which cares for 150 children.	IDR 9,003,193	Educational assistance in the form of teaching and learning facilities, namely computers and other equipment.
16	28-Oct-24	Humanitarian Social Contributions	SDGs No. 4	Indonesian Red Cross (IRC), Central Jakarta.	IDR 7,000,000	Donations for social humanitarian programs organized by the Indonesian Red Cross (IRC).

## Sustainability Report

No	Date	Type of Activity	SDGs	Donation Recipients	Cost Realisation	Description
17	13-Nov-24	Humanitarian Social Contributions	SDGs No. 4	Fajar Baru Orphanage, Depok, West Java, which cares for 128 children.	IDR 7,340,512	Assistance for logistical needs and school fees.
18	22-Nov-24	Sustainable Greening Program	SDGs No. 13 and 15	Community members of Sindukarto, Sumberharjo and Puloharjo villages, Eromoko District, Wonogiri Regency, Central Java.	IDR 10,000,000	Assistance for watering tree seedlings Phase VII 2023 during the dry season in November 2024 in barren areas in Sindukarto, Sumberharjo and Puloharjo villages, Eromoko District, Wonogiri Regency, Central Java.
19	3-Dec-24	Sustainable Greening Program	SDGs No. 13 and 15	Village community with 500 beneficiaries in Karang Tengah, Banyumas.	IDR 179,795,000	The greening program is a donation of 500 high-yielding durian tree seedlings in Karang Tengah village, Banyumas, Central Java, whose crops can be used by the local community and provide economic value, in addition to supporting the ecosystem.
<b>Realization</b>					<b>IDR 465,836,546</b>	

## 7. Responsibility for Sustainable Financial Products/ Services Development

### a. Innovation and Development of Sustainable Financial Products/Services

CCB Indonesia is consistently developing technology-based products and services, initially developing internet banking for corporations, continuing for individuals, and mobile banking, and continuing with the development of further digital banking, such as QR payments, iDebit, virtual accounts, CCBI Win, foreign currency transfers, and others. As is well known, in the context of Sustainable Finance, the use of technology-based products will save the resources used, such as paper, fuel (because there is no need for transportation).

In order to maintain public trust and consumer protection, CCB Indonesia always pays attention to creating a sense of security for its customers. CCB Indonesia's products and services are in accordance with applicable regulations, standards and best practices.

Every product launched by CCB Indonesia is directed to provide maximum benefits to customers. CCB Indonesia through frontliners ensures that customers can understand and understand the advantages of CCB Indonesia products, according to their needs.

Transparency of CCB Indonesia products includes all information regarding products, including product benefits and uses, terms and conditions, rights and obligations of each party, when the agreement ends and how it is resolved, information on administrative fees charged, including the risks. Each CCB Indonesia office provides a special unit / officer to handle complaints or complaints from customers, so that problems with customers can be immediately followed up with a target time of completion according to the provisions of the Financial Services Authority.

Promotion Program of products and services of CCB Indonesia is carried out through optimal and transparent marketing communications, not violating applicable ethics and rules, to achieve targeted awareness and market positioning. CCB Indonesia seeks to develop and improve the quality of banking services by prioritizing customer satisfaction.

### b. Products / Services that have been Evaluated for Safety for Customers

Regarding the development of sustainable financial products/ services, especially technology-based products and services, an IT System Security test has been carried out for the protection of customer data and CCB Indonesia banking applications as follows:



## Sustainability Report

- CCB Indonesia has implemented the principles of confidentiality, integrity and availability on all communication networks, information and banking systems in accordance with the Risk Management Guidelines from the Financial Services Authority (POJK MRTI).
- Information security and banking systems are carried out on aspects of technology, human resources and processes in the use of Information Technology, including by:
  - Using two layers of authentication for access to core-banking system, internet banking and mobile banking.
  - Conduct regular security system audits by inviting IT Security vendors to conduct security assessments, penetration tests and infiltration tests on CCB Indonesia banking application systems.
  - Conduct periodic evaluations of systems and procedures to improve system security and to always comply with the Risk Management Guidelines set by the Financial Services Authority.

### c. Products / Services Impact

The development of environmentally sound products and services through digital banking, such as internet banking (business and individual), mobile banking, QR payments, iDebit, virtual accounts, CCBI Win, foreign currency transfers,

and others, has a very positive impact on the environment, because it will save on resources used, such as paper, gasoline/ diesel fuel because transportation is not required to go to the bank office, so it can be a solution for banking transactions more efficiently.

Digital banking service became very important for customers to be able to carry out financial transactions without having to come to the bank office.

### d. Number of Products Recall

During 2024 there were no recalled products by CCB Indonesia.

### e. Customer Satisfaction Survey on Sustainable Financial Products/Services

During 2024, there has not yet carried out for customer satisfaction survey on the Products and/or Services.

## 8. Others

- a. Written verification from an independent party for 2024 is not yet available.
- b. Feedback sheet for readers for 2024 is not yet available.
- c. The Issuer's response to the previous year's report feedback is currently not available.
- d. Disclosure List





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# Corporate Governance



**The extensive and thorough implementation of Good Corporate Governance will notably enhance profitability, create added value for stakeholders, and ensure the long-term sustainability of business growth for CCB Indonesia as a public company**

According to the Decision of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.10-0003777 dated 30 November 2016, and the Letter from the Financial Services Authority (OJK) No. S-400/PB.12/2016 dated 30 November 2016, it has been resolved to merge PT Bank Antar Daerah (Bank Anda) into PT Bank Windu Kentjana International, Tbk (Bank Windu). The resultant entity from this merger has been renamed PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk as per the Decision of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. AHU-0003776.AH.01.10 Year 2016 dated 30 November 2016, Letter from the Financial Services Authority No. S-441/PB.12/2016 dated 28 December 2016, and a Copy of the Decree of Board of Commissioners of Financial Services Authority No. 17/KDK.03/2016 dated 27 December regarding the Determination of the Use of Business Licenses on behalf of PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk. into PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk ("CCB Indonesia").

The extensive and thorough implementation of Good Corporate Governance will notably enhance profitability, create added value for stakeholders, and ensure the long-term sustainability of business growth for CCB Indonesia as a public company.

The continuous effort to enhance the implementation of governance or Good Corporate Governance previously undertaken, and to ensure the fulfillment of Good Corporate Governance principles in all business activities at all tiers or levels of the organization, is crucial to gaining trust from stakeholders, including shareholders/investors, customers, correspondent banks, government/regulators, employees, suppliers, and the community within the working environment of CCB Indonesia. This is due to the fact that the evaluation outcomes of Good Corporate Governance will impact the assessment of the Risk-Based Bank Rating (RBRR).

As an institution operating in the banking sector and as a public company, CCB Indonesia implements Good Corporate Governance guided by:

- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 17 of 2023 dated 14 September 2023, and Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 13/SEOJK.03/2017 dated 17 March 2017, regarding the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks.
- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 45/POJK.03/2015 dated 23 December 2015, concerning the Implementation of Governance in Providing Remuneration for Commercial Banks.
- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 21/POJK.04/2015 and Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 32/SEOJK.04/2015 regarding the Implementation of Guidelines for Public Company Governance.
- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 dated 8 December 2014, concerning Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers or Public Companies.
- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 34/POJK.04/2014 dated 8 December 2014, concerning Nomination and Remuneration Committee of Issuers or Public Companies.
- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.04/2015 dated 23 December 2015, regarding the Establishment and Guidelines for the Operation of Audit Committees.
- Decree of Board of Directors of the Indonesia Stock Exchange Kep-00101/BEI/12-2021 dated 21 December 2021, concerning Amendments to Regulation Number I-A regarding the Listing of Shares and Equity-like Securities Issued by Listed Companies.
- Circular Letter of the Financial Services Authority Number 32 of 2015 (SE OJK 32/2015)

The aforementioned provisions emphasize the necessity for the implementation of Good Corporate Governance principles to be manifested, at a minimum, in:

- The implementation of duties and responsibilities of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors;
- The completeness and implementation of tasks of committees and units performing the functions of the bank's internal control;
- The implementation of compliance functions, internal auditors, and external auditors;
- The implementation of risk management, including internal control systems;
- Provision of funds to related parties and provision of large funds;
- The Bank's strategic plan; and
- Transparency of financial and non-financial conditions of the Bank.

CCB Indonesia is committed to consistently implementing the principles of Good Corporate Governance in all business activities at all tiers or levels of the organization.

In 2024, CCB Indonesia persisted in its endeavor to enhance the execution of Good Corporate Governance, maintaining and augmenting the advancements achieved in previous years across three key Governance dimensions, namely Governance Structure, Governance Process, and Governance Outcome.

## Principles of Corporate Governance

In implementing Good Corporate Governance, CCB Indonesia fosters a corporate culture by adhering to the principles of corporate governance, namely transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence, and fairness. These five principles are consistently applied in business activities and daily operations of the Bank at all levels of the organization.

## Guidelines for Corporate Governance

Enhancing the quality of Good Corporate Governance implementation is a key endeavor aimed at bolstering the Bank's performance, safeguarding stakeholders' interests, and fostering adherence to legal regulations and ethical standards (code of conduct) prevalent in the banking sector.

To ensure alignment with the principles of Good Corporate Governance across all organizational units, the Bank has established Policies and General Guidelines for its implementation. These guidelines have received approval from both Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors.

The Bank has developed the provisions for the implementation of its Policies and General Guidelines for Good Corporate Governance, which include:

- Self-Assessment Guidelines and Preparation of Good Corporate Governance Implementation Reports (Guidelines for Assessment and Preparation of Good Corporate Governance Reports), as a guide for conducting self-assessment and preparing reports on the implementation of Good Corporate Governance.
- Code of Ethics Guidelines, laying down the basic principles of behavior and professionalism expected from all CCB Indonesia personnel. The Code of Ethics Guidelines aim to foster a robust culture of risk awareness and establish a sound control environment within CCB Indonesia, ensuring that these values become deeply rooted in every member of CCB Indonesia personnel.
- Guidelines for Handling Conflict of Interest for all CCB Indonesia personnel:
  - to understand, prevent, and mitigate Conflicts of Interest, and
  - to take a firm stance against Conflicts of Interest within the Bank to achieve good corporate governance.



## Corporate Governance

In addition to adhering to the aforementioned Policies and Guidelines, the implementation of Good Corporate Governance is also based on other internal regulations established in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, while still adhering to the principles of Good Corporate Governance.

### General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS)

The General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) is the Company Organ with authority not delegated to Board of Directors or Board of Commissioners within the limits specified in the Law and/or the Articles of Association.

GMS has the authority, among others, to appoint and dismiss members of Board of Commissioners and Directors, evaluate the performance of Board of Commissioners and Directors, approve changes to the Articles of Association, approve the Annual Report, and determine the form and amount of compensation, allowances, and facilities for members of Board of Commissioners and Directors, as well as make important decisions in line with the direction and policies of the Bank.

In 2024, CCB Indonesia conducted its Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGMS) and Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (EGMS), by adhering to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 15/POJK.04/2020 dated 20 April 2020, regarding the Plan and Implementation of General Meetings of Shareholders of Public Companies and Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 16/POJK.04/2020 dated 20 April 2020, regarding the Implementation of General Meetings of Shareholders of Public Companies Electronically.

Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGMS) for the 2023 fiscal year was held on 7 June 2024, and Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (EGMS) was carried out on 20 December 2024 in a hybrid manner, namely offline with restrictions on the number of physical attendees based on a first in first served method, and also online through the eASY.KSEI application specifically for local individual shareholders. In the implementation of the 2024 AGMS and EGMS, the vote counting was conducted by an Independent Party, PT. Sinartama Gunita, as the Company's Securities Administration Bureau, and verified by Notary Eliwati Tjitra, S.H., as an independent public official.



## Annual GMS held on 7 June 2024

During the meeting, the decisions made were as follows:

### Agenda One

Approval of the Company's Annual Report, including Board of Commissioners Supervisory Task Report regarding the condition and running of the Company for the 2023 financial year and the Company's Annual Financial Report 2023 which has been audited by Public Accountant.

### Agenda Two

Approved the determination of the use of net profit for the financial year ending on 31 December 2023 in the amount of IDR 241,290,965,341 (two hundred forty-one billion two hundred ninety million nine hundred sixty five thousand three hundred forty one rupiah) as follows:

- I. In the amount of IDR 500,000,000 (five hundred million rupiah) will be used as the obligatory reserved funds in accordance to the Company Law;
- II. The remaining funds in the amount of IDR 240,790,965,341 (two hundred forty billion seven hundred ninety million nine hundred sixty five thousand three hundred and forty one rupiah) will be used as retained earnings in order to strengthen the Company's capital structure.

### Agenda Three

- (i) Approve the reappointment of members of Board of Directors and members of Board of Commissioners of the Company for a term of office starting from the closing of this Meeting until the closing of the Company's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for the financial year 2028 (two thousand twenty eight) as follows:

#### Board of Directors:

- President Director : You Wennan
- Director : Zhu Yong
- Director : Setiawati Samahita
- Director : Junianto
- Director : Agresius Robajanto Kadiaman

#### Board of Commissioners

- Commissioner : Qi Jiangong
- Commissioner (independent) : Mohamad Hasan
- Commissioner (independent) : Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo

\* Independent Commissioners who have served 2 (two) terms and are proposed for reappointment, namely Mr. Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo and Mr. Mohamad Hasan, have declared themselves to remain independent.

- (ii) Approve the appointment of candidates for members of Board of Commissioners of the Company as follows:

- I. Mr. Qi Jiangong who previously served as Commissioner of the Company, to be nominated as President Commissioner of the Company

- II. Ms. Guo Meijun to be nominated as Commissioner of the Company.

The appointment of Mr. Qi Jiangong and Ms. Guo Meijun with their positions as mentioned above will only be effective after obtaining approval from the authorized party.

Thus, after the appointment of Mr. Qi Jiangong and Mrs. Guo Meijun has received approval from the authorized parties, the composition of the Company's Board of Commissioners whose term of office will end at the closing of the Company's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for the 2028 financial year is as follows:

#### Board of Commissioners

- President Commissioner : Qi Jiangong \*)
- Commissioner : Guo Meijun \*)
- Commissioner (Independent) : Mohamad Hasan
- Commissioner (Independent) : Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo

Note:

\*) The appointment is only effective after obtaining approval from the authorized parties

### Agenda Four

Approved the Granting of Power of Attorney to Board of Commissioners to determine the salaries, allowances and bonuses for members of Board of Directors for fiscal year 2024.

### Agenda Five

Approved the Granting of Power of Attorney to the Majority Shareholder, taking into account the suggestions and recommendations of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, to determine the salaries, allowances and bonuses for members of Board of Commissioners for fiscal year 2024.

Notes:

The attendance of Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for the 2023 fiscal year as follows:

#### Board of Directors:

- President Director : You Wennan
- Director : Zhu Yong
- Director : Setiawati Samahita
- Director : Junianto
- Director : Agresius Robajanto Kadiaman

#### Board of Commissioners

- Commissioner (independent) : Mohamad Hasan
- Commissioner (independent) : Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo

## Corporate Governance

### Extraordinary GMS held on 20 December 2024

During the meeting, the decisions made were as follows:

#### First Agenda

Accepted and approved the Company's Recovery Plan, which was prepared to comply Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 5 of 2024 on Determination of Supervisory Status and Handling of Commercial Bank Problems, the Company has prepared the Recovery Plan, as part of the corporate governance framework that serves as a guideline for the Bank in order to ensure operational sustainability and stability.

#### Second Agenda

Accepted and approved the resignation of Mr. Qi Jiangong from his position as President Commissioner and Mr. You Wennan from his position as President Director, as well as approved the appointment of Mr. Jiang Yongdong nominated as President Director of the Company. The appointment of Mr. Jiang Yongdong will only be effective after obtaining approval from the relevant authorities.

Therefore, after the appointment of Mr. Jiang Yongdong has been approved by the relevant authorities, the composition of the members of Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of the Company whose term of office will expire until the closing of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company for the financial year 2028 will be as follows:

#### Board of Directors:

- President Director : Jiang Yongdong \*)
- Director : Zhu Yong
- Director : Setiawati Samahita
- Director : Junianto
- Director : Agresius Robajanto Kadiaman

#### Board of Commissioners

- Commissioner : Guo Meijun
- Commissioner (independent) : Mohamad Hasan
- Commissioner (independent) : Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo

\*) The appointment is only effective after obtaining approval from the authorized parties

Notes:

The attendance of Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners on 20 December 2024 as follows:

#### Board of Directors:

- President Director : You Wennan
- Director : Zhu Yong
- Director : Setiawati Samahita
- Director : Agresius Robajanto Kadiaman

#### Board of Commissioners

- Commissioner (independent) : Mohamad Hasan

## Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

The Bank operates its management system through dual control framework, ensuring a distinct separation of the roles and duties between Board of Directors, responsible for managing the Bank, and Board of Commissioners, responsible for overseeing the Bank.

### 1. Board of Commissioners

	2024	2023
President Commissioner	-	Sun Jianzheng*
Commissioner	Guo Meijun***	Qi Jiangong**
Independent Commissioner	Mohamad Hasan	Mohamad Hasan
Independent Commissioner	Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo	Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo

\* Mr Sun Jianzheng has ended his tenure as President Commissioner effective 7 June 2024. The Company would like to express appreciation and gratitude for his services to the Company during his previous term as President Commissioner of the Company.

\*\* Mr Qi Jiangong has resigned from his position as President Commissioner effective 20 December 2024, previously Mr Qi Jiangong was appointed as President Commissioner at Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 7 June 2024 and effective 2 December 2024. The Company would like to express appreciation and gratitude for his services to the Company during his previous term as President Commissioner of the Company.

\*\*\* Ms Guo Meijun was appointed as Commissioner at Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 7 June 2024 and effective on 2 December 2024.

None of the Independent Commissioners have financial, management, ownership and family relationships with other members of Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and/or Controlling Shareholders or relationships with CCB Indonesia, which may affect their ability to act independently.

All members of Board of Commissioners meet the requirements as stipulated in Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Bapepam Regulation IX.I.6), Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 27/POJK.03/2016, and Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 39/SEOJK.03/2016.

### 2. Board of Directors

	2024	2023
President Director	Jiang Yongdong*	You Wennan*
Director	Zhu Yong	Zhu Yong
Director	-	Chandra N.T. Siagian**
Director	Junianto	Junianto
Director	Setiawati Samahita	Setiawati Samahita
Compliance Director	Agresius R. Kadiaman	Agresius R. Kadiaman

\* Mr You Wennan has resigned, effective as of 20 December 2024. The Company would like to express appreciation and gratitude for his services to the Company during his previous term as President Director of the Company. The position of President Director was replaced by Mr Jiang Yongdong through the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (EGMS) on 20 December 2024 and effective on 14 March 2025.

\*\* Mr Chandra N.T. Siagian passed away on 2 May 2024. The Company would like to express its appreciation and gratitude for the services rendered by the Deceased during his tenure as Director of the Company.



## Corporate Governance

None of the members of Board of Directors of CCB Indonesia have financial, management, ownership and family relationships with other members of Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners and/or Controlling Shareholders or relationships with CCB Indonesia, which may affect their ability to act independently.

All members of Board of Directors meet the requirements as stipulated in Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Bapepam Regulation IX.I.6), Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 27 /POJK.03/2016, and Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No.39/SEOJK.03/2016.

The composition of Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of the Company has been recorded in the administrative supervision of the Financial Services Authority.

## Board of Commissioners

The composition of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors in 2024 has changed when compared to the composition of the previous period based on the decision of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGMS) dated 7 June 2024 and the Extraordinary GMS dated 20 December 2024.

	2024	2023
President Commissioner	-	Sun Jianzheng*
Commissioner	Guo Meijun***	Qi Jiangong**
Independent Commissioner	Mohamad Hasan	Mohamad Hasan
Independent Commissioner	Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo	Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo

\* Mr Sun Jianzheng has ended his tenure as President Commissioner effective 7 June 2024. The Company would like to express appreciation and gratitude for his services to the Company during his previous term as President Commissioner of the Company.

\*\* Mr Qi Jiangong has resigned from his position as President Commissioner effective 20 December 2024, previously Mr Qi Jiangong was appointed as President Commissioner at Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 7 June 2024 and effective 2 December 2024. The Company would like to express appreciation and gratitude for his services to the Company during his previous term as President Commissioner of the Company.

\*\*\* Ms Guo Meijun was appointed as Commissioner at Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 7 June 2024 and effective on 2 December 2024.

In 2024, the number of members of the Bank's Board of Commissioners shall not be less than 3 (three) persons and shall not exceed the number of members of Board of Directors.

## Composition of the Members of Board of Commissioners

In 2024, the members of Board of Commissioners consist of Independent Commissioners and Non-Independent Commissioners, with a composition of 50% of Board of Commissioners being Independent Commissioners.



## Corporate Governance

The determination of the number of members of Board of Commissioners considers the condition and scale of the Bank. The number of members of Board of Commissioners is at least 3 (three persons) and at most equal to the number of members of Board of Directors. Board of Commissioners consists of Independent Commissioners and Non-Independent Commissioners. The number of Independent Commissioners is at least 50% of the total number of members of Board of Commissioners, as stipulated in CCB Indonesia's General Policies and Guidelines contained in Board of Commissioners' Code of Conduct.

Period	The number of		%
	Members of the Board of Commissioners	Independent Commissioner	
January 2024 – 7 June 2024	4	2	50%
Since the closing of the Annual GMS on 7 June 2024 until the closing of the annual GMS of the company for the fiscal year 2028	3	2	66%
Since 2 December 2024 until 20 December 2024 before the closing of the Extraordinary GMS	4	2	50%
Since the closing of the EGMS on 20 December 2024 until the closing of the annual GMS for the fiscal year 2028	3	2	66%

No	Name	Position	Approval Letter	OJK Approval	Appointed through GMS
1	Qi Jiangong	President Commissioner	OJK Letter No. KEPR-157/D.03/2024 dated 28 November 2024	28 Nov 2024	7 Jun 2024
2	Guo Meijun	Commissioner	OJK Letter No. KEPR-156/D.03/2024 dated 28 November 2024	28 Nov 2024	7 Jun 2024
3	Mohamad Hasan	Independent Commissioner	BI Letter No.12/72/GBI/DPIP/ Rahasia dated 07 June 2010	7 Jun 2010	7 Jun 2024 (reappointed)
4	Yudo Sutanto	Independent Commissioner	OJK Letter No. KEP-63/D.03/2016 dated 27 October 2016	27 Oct 2016	7 Jun 2024 (reappointed)

### Qi Jiangong

\* **Commissioner** : served from 6 June 2017 to 2 December 2024

\* **President Commissioner** : served from 2 December to 20 December 2024

Chinese citizen, born in Shanxi, China in 1970. He obtained his Bachelor of Economics from Renmin University of China in 1992 and his Master Degree from the University of International Business and Economics, majoring in International Accounting Management and graduated in 1997.

Appointed as Commissioner through the GMS on 14 October 2016, and declared effective from 6 June 2017 to 2 December 2024.

Subsequently appointed as President Commissioner through Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 7 June 2024 and effective from 2 December 2024 to 20 December 2024.

Began his career at China Construction Bank Corporation since July 1997 as a Business Manager who is responsible for managing assets/liabilities. From October 2000 until March 2001, he held various strategic positions at China Construction Bank Corporation. Furthermore, from March 2001 until July 2008, he was appointed as Chief Manager and Deputy Chief Manager who is responsible for the financial market department. Then in March 2008 until 2 August 2022, he was appointed as Deputy General Manager and Chief Manager of Strategic Investment and Management Department, who was in charge of Bank's strategic investments.

He was appointed as Chairman, Non-Executive Director of BlackRock CCB Wealth Management Limited on 10 May 2021 until now.

Starting 2 August 2022 until now, he was appointed as General Manager of Financial Institutional Business Department of China Construction Bank Corporation, who is responsible for the management of the financial institution business.

As a Non-Independent Commissioner, he undertakes the functional duties from China Construction Bank Corporation (the Bank shareholders in the form of a legal entity).

Trainings attended in 2024, among others:

1. Training on "Banking Risk Management with Qualification 6 for Commissioners" by IRPA & BSMR on 9 - 12 July 2024 in Jakarta.

As a member of Board of Commissioners, he has adhered to all the requirements stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Capital Market Authority Regulation IX.I.6), No. 27/POJK.03/2016, Circular Letter of Financial Services Authority No. 39/SEOJK.03/2016 and has obtained approval from Financial Services Authority No. KEPR-157D.03/2024 dated 28 November 2024.

### Special Assignment:

Member of Remuneration and Nomination Committee since 27 September 2017 until 20 December 2024.



### Guo Meijun Commissioner

Chinese citizen, born in Shanxi, China in 1976. She obtained her Bachelor's degree in International Trade from Shanxi University of Finance & Economics in 1998, Master's degree in Industrial Economics from Shanxi University of Finance & Economics in 2002, and Doctoral degree in International Trade from Graduate School of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 2005.

Appointed as Commissioner through GMS on 7 June 2024, and declared effective from 2 December 2024 until now.

She started her career in the International Business Department of China Construction Bank Corporation in July 2006 as Manager, Assistant Chief in the International Settlement & Trade Finance division of the International Business Department, responsible for the development of international settlement and trade finance. From 2013 to 2021, she held various strategic positions in the International Business Department of China Construction Bank Corporation, namely as Deputy Chief of Overseas Business Division from July 2013 to July 2015, as Chief of Cross Border RMB Business Division from July 2015 to July 2019, and then from July 2019 to June 2021, she was appointed as Chief of Foreign Cooperation & Cross Border Matchmaking division in the International Business Department.

Subsequently, from June 2021 to August 2023, she was appointed as Deputy Mayor of Hanyin County, Shaanxi Province, in charge of investment and management of financial institutions.

From September 2023 to present, she has been serving as Deputy General Manager of International Business Department of China Construction Bank Corporation in charge of Overseas Business management.

As a Non-Independent Commissioner, she undertakes the functional duties from China Construction Bank Corporation (the Bank shareholders in the form of a legal entity).

Trainings attended in 2024, among others:

1. Training on "Banking Risk Management with Qualification 6 for Commissioners" by IBI-BCC on 15 – 22 June 2024.

As a member of Board of Commissioners, she has adhered to all the requirements stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Capital Market Authority Regulation IX.I.6), No. 27/POJK.03/2016, Circular Letter of Financial Services Authority No. 39/SEOJK.03/2016 and has obtained approval from Financial Services Authority No. KEPR-156/D.03/2024 dated 28 November 2024.

### Mohamad Hasan Independent Commissioner

Indonesian citizen, born in Palembang in 1944. He obtained his Bachelor of Laws in 1972 from Sriwijaya University, Palembang.

Appointed as Independent Commissioner since 24 June 2010 and continued after the merger of Bank Windu and Bank Anda as of 30

November 2016 based on the approval from the Financial Services Authority No. SR-104/PB.12/2016.

Began his career at Citibank Jakarta from May 1974 until April 1977. He then worked at PT Multinational Finance Corporation (PT Multicor) from May 1977. From the period of August 1985 until October 1991, he was appointed as Executive Director, then from November 1991 until January 2003, he was appointed as President Director. Then at PT Bank Multicor as Independent Commissioner from June 2003 until June 2008. Since October 2008 until 2009, he served as Commissioner in several national private companies in Jakarta. And since May 2010, he was reappointed as an Independent Commissioner in the Company.

Trainings attended in 2024, among others:

1. Training on "Risk Management Refreshment Level 6 Commissioner" by SDG Learning on 7 February 2024 in Jakarta.
2. Training on IT Security "Challenges and Obstacles in Digital Transformation" by CCB Indonesia on 3 April 2024 in Jakarta.
3. Training on "Banking Risk Management with Qualification 6 for Commissioners" by IRPA & BSMR on 23-26 April 2024 in Jakarta.

As a member of Board of Commissioners, he has adhered to all the requirements stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Capital Market Authority Regulation IX.I.6), No. 27/POJK.03/2016, Circular Letter of Financial Services Authority No. 39/SEOJK.03/2016 and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-101/D.03/2016 dated 30 November 2016.

### Special Assignment:

Chairman of Remuneration and Nomination Committee since 22 October 2010 until now.

Chairman of Audit Committee since 14 March 2017 until now.

### Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo Independent Commissioner

Indonesian citizen, born in Malang, East Java in 1954. He obtained his Bachelor of Finance in 1981 from California State University, Los Angeles, United States of America.

Appointed as Independent Commissioner since 2 November 2016 based on the approval from the Financial Services Authority No. SR-173/PB.121/2016.

Began his career at PT Bank Antardaerah since 1982 in various important positions. In 1990, he was appointed as President Director, and in 1999 as Chairman of the Audit Board of PT Bank Antardaerah. Since March 1999, he served as a member of Board of Commissioners. Trainings attended in 2024, among others:

1. Training "Risk Management Refreshment Level 6 for Commissioners" by SDG Learning on 7 February 2024 in Jakarta.
2. Training on IT Security "Challenges and Obstacles in Digital Transformation" by CCB Indonesia on 3 April 2024 in Jakarta.
3. Training on "Banking Risk Management with Qualification 6 for Commissioners" by IRPA & BSMR on 23 – 26 April 2024 in Jakarta.

## Corporate Governance

As a member of Board of Commissioners, he has adhered to all the requirements stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Capital Market Authority Regulation IX.I.6), No. 27/POJK.03/2016, Circular Letter of Financial Services Authority No. 39/SEOJK.03/2016 and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-63/D.03/2016 dated 27 October 2016.

### Special Assignment:

Chairman of Risk Monitoring Committee since 21 February 2017.

In 2024, the number, composition, criteria, and independence of Board of Commissioners members have complied with the Financial Services Authority regulations governing the implementation of Governance Principles for Commercial Banks and Public Listed Companies.

### a. Duties and Responsibilities of Board of Commissioners

1. Board of Commissioners shall conduct supervision of the implementation of Board of Directors' tasks and responsibilities, as well as provide advice to Board of Directors. In carrying out these tasks, several rules need to be taken into account, namely:
  - a. Board of Commissioners is prohibited from being involved in the decision-making process of the Bank's operational activities, except:
    - Provision of funds to Related Parties and/or other transactions involving related parties as regulated in Bank Indonesia Regulation on Maximum Limits for Commercial Bank Credit Provision,
    - Other matters stipulated in the Bank's Articles of Association or applicable regulations.
  - b. Board of Commissioners shall direct, monitor, and evaluate the implementation of the Bank's strategic policies, including evaluating the Bank's Business Plan.
  - c. Board of Commissioners shall review, correct, and approve the Bank's Annual Report.
2. Board of Commissioners shall ensure the implementation of Good Corporate Governance in all Bank business activities at all levels of the organization. In performing this function, several rules need to be taken into account, namely:
  - a. Board of Commissioners shall notify the Financial Services Authority at least 7 (seven) working days from the discovery of:
    - Violations of financial and banking regulations,
    - Circumstances or estimated circumstances that may endanger the Bank's business continuity.
  - b. Board of Commissioners shall ensure that Board of Directors has followed up on audit findings and recommendations from the Bank's Internal Audit Function and Public Accountants, as well as the results of Bank Indonesia's supervision and/or supervision from other authorities.
  - c. Board of Commissioners has the right to appoint Public Accountant considering the recommendations of the Audit Committee.

3. Board of Commissioners establishes Committees under it to support the effectiveness of its tasks and responsibilities, consisting of at least:
  - a. Audit Committee,
  - b. Risk Monitoring Committee, and
  - c. Remuneration and Nomination Committee.
4. Members of the Committees under Board of Commissioners are appointed by Board of Directors' Decree accompanied by confirmation by Board of Commissioners.
5. Board of Commissioners shall ensure that the established Committees perform their tasks effectively.
6. Board of Commissioners coordinates with Board of Directors in fostering, ensuring, and supervising the Bank's compliance with internal and external regulations.
7. Members of Board of Commissioners are prohibited from granting general authority to others that may result in the delegation of the Commissioners' duties and responsibilities.
8. Board of Commissioners may grant specific authority to 2 (two) members of Board of Commissioners to take routine and non-strategic actions. Such actions shall be reported at the next Board of Commissioners meeting.

Board of Commissioners has carried out its supervisory function over the implementation of Board of Directors' duties and responsibilities periodically and provided advice and recommendations to Board of Directors.

### b. Board of Commissioners Meetings

Board of Commissioners has already have the guidelines for conducting Board of Commissioners meetings, based on the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 dated 8 December 2014 concerning Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers or Public Companies, the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 17 of 2023 concerning the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks, and Board of Commissioners' Working Procedures Guidelines, which include provisions on the Assessment and Evaluation of Board of Commissioners' Performance.

Board of Commissioners meetings during 2024 has been conducted well, as evidenced by the documentation of the meeting proceedings that have been carried out.

Board of Commissioners' decision-making are based on the principle of consensus. The results of Board of Commissioners meetings have been recorded in minutes of meeting and well-documented, and distributed to all members of Board of Commissioners and relevant parties. The results of the meetings are recommendations and/or advice to Board of Directors on the Bank's business activities.

During 2024, Board of Commissioners held 6 (six) Board of Commissioners meetings, which were attended by all members of Board of Commissioners. Some of Board of Commissioners meetings were conducted via teleconference.

Corporate Governance

No	Date	Agenda	Sun Jianzheng	Qi Jiangong	Mohamad Hasan	Yudo Sutanto
1.	27 Feb 2024	1. Approve Working Plan and Budget of The Internal Audit Division for the Year 2024; 2. Approve the appointment of; a. Mr. Mulyadi as one of the members of Risk Monitoring Committee. b. Mr. Mohammad Sumarsono as one of the members of the Risk Monitoring Committee and one of the members of the Audit Committee. 3. Approve 2022 Performance Bonus Proposal of CCBI Foreign Directors; 4. Any others business	TC	TC	√	TC
2.	15 May 2024	1. Proposed Appointment of Public Accountant Firm to audit the Financial Statements of CCB Indonesia for the year 2024 based on Recommendation of the Audit Committee; 2. Appointment of Chairman of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGMS) of CCB Indonesia; 3. Assessment of the independence of Board of Commissioners towards Independent Commissioners;	-	TC	√	TC
No	Date	Agenda		Qi Jiangong	Mohamad Hasan	Yudo Sutanto
3.	11 Jun 2024	1. Approve of 2023 total bonus amount (exclude foreign directors) and BOD bonus amount (exclude foreign directors); 2. Approve of 2023 performance bonus proposal of CCBI Foreign Directors; 3. Any other business.		√	√	√
4.	24 Jun 2024	Approve Revised CCBI Bank Business Plan (BBP) for the year 2024 – 2026.		TC	√	TC
5.	18 Oct 2024	1. Approve New Risk Appetite; 2. Approve the Affirmation Letter for BoD and BoC 3. Brief presentation on updated new generation system		TC	√	TC
6.	18 Nov 2024	1. Approve Bank Business Plan (BBP) for the year 2025 – 2027 2. Approve Recovery Plan of CCB Indonesia (OJK/Indonesia Financial Services Authority purpose); 3. Approve Resolution Plan of CCB Indonesia (LPS/Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation purpose);		√	√	√

√ : Present at the meeting, - : Not present at the meeting, TC : Via teleconference

Thus, the number of meetings held, as well as the number of meetings attended physically by all members of Board of Commissioners have complied with the Financial Services Authority regulations governing Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers or Public Companies, and the Financial Services Authority regulations governing the implementation of Governance in Commercial Banks.



## Corporate Governance

### c. Recommendations of Board of Commissioners

As a follow-up to the oversight of CCB Indonesia's performance during 2024, Board of Commissioners, considering the recommendations of the Audit Committee, Remuneration and Nomination Committee, and Risk Monitoring Committee, conveyed recommendations that should be followed up by Board of Directors.

### d. Training attended by members of Board of Commissioners

Members of Board of Commissioners have the commitment and ability to engage in continuous learning to enhance their knowledge of banking and current developments in financial/other areas that support the performance of their duties and responsibilities.

The training attended by the Commissioners in 2024, among others are as follows:

Name	Training	Date	Organizer/Venue
Qi Jiangong	Banking Risk Management with Qualification 6 for Commissioners	9 - 12 July 2024	IRPA & BSMR
Guo Meijun	Banking Risk Management with Qualification 6 for Commissioners	15 - 22 June 2024	IBI-BCC
Mohamad Hasan	Risk Management Refreshment Level 6 Commissioner	7 February 2024	SDG Learning
	IT Security : "Challenges and Obstacles in Digital Transformation"	3 April 2024	CCB Indonesia
	Banking Risk Management with Qualification 6 for Commissioners	23 - 26 April 2024	IRPA & BSMR
	Risk Management Refreshment Level 6 Commissioner	7 February 2024	SDG Learning
Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo	IT Security : "Challenges and Obstacles in Digital Transformation"	3 April 2024	CCB Indonesia
	Banking Risk Management with Qualification 6 for Commissioners	23 - 26 April 2024	IRPA & BSMR

### e. The effectiveness and efficiency of supervision conducted by the Commissioners

Periodically, Board of Commissioners oversees Board of Directors and the Committees under Board of Commissioners, among other things, through meetings between Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors or between Board of Commissioners and the Committees.

### f. Meetings of Board of Commissioners with Board of Directors

Throughout 2024, Board of Commissioners convened with Board of Directors 3 (three) times.

No	Date	Agenda	Attended by
1	30 May 2024	Confidential Matter	Qi Jiangong Mohamad Hasan Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo You Wennan Zhu Yong Junianto Agresius R. Kadiaman
2	24 Jun 2024	1. Discussion on Revised CCBI Bank Business Plan 2024 - 2026 2. Any other business.	Qi Jiangong Mohamad Hasan Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo You Wennan Zhu Yong Junianto Agresius R. Kadiaman
3	18 Nov 2024	1. Discuss Bank Business Plan (BBP) for the year 2025-2027 2. Update the improvement of the CCB Indonesia Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorism and Proliferation of Funding for Weapons of Mass Destruction (AML-PTP-FWMD) system development program;	Qi Jiangong Mohamad Hasan Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo You Wennan Zhu Yong Setiawati Samahita Junianto Agresius R. Kadiaman

The monitoring conducted by Board of Commissioners over Board of Directors and the Committees under the Board of Commissioners during 2024 has been effective and efficient.



#### g. Mechanisms of supervision by the Commissioners over the Directors and Committees under the Commissioners

The Board of Commissioners consistently supports efforts to enhance governance implementation at CCB Indonesia. Primary attention is given to improving the three aspects of governance: Governance Structure, Governance Process, and Governance Outcome, followed by addressing the findings of the Financial Services Authority (OJK), achieving targets as per the business plan while considering risk management, internal supervision, and compliance. Through its committees, the Board of Commissioners has provided recommendations and input on various aspects of the Company's business and supporting functions.

The mechanisms and focus of supervision conducted in 2024 include:

1. Analyzing, providing input, and jointly approving the Bank's Business Plan (RBB). Board of Commissioners also monitors, analyzes, and provides guidance/input for the Company's future strategic plans.
2. Overseeing the implementation of the Bank's Business Plan, and regularly reporting the results to the Financial Services Authority.
3. Reviewing the financial performance of CCB Indonesia through the Audit Committee and Risk Monitoring Committee.
4. Assessing risk management through discussions on risk profiles covering credit risk; market risk; liquidity risk; operational risk; legal risk; reputational risk; strategic risk; and compliance risk.
5. Reviewing and discussing the annual work plan of External and Internal Audits, competence enhancement, and findings during the year. Board of Commissioners also monitors improvements in the findings of external audit inspections, including those of the Financial Services Authority and Public Accounting Firm.
6. Proposing the appointment of a Public Accounting Firm to audit the Company's financial statements, at least for the audit of the annual historical financial information.
7. Through the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, Board of Commissioners monitors HR strategies and policies, including education and training programs and their implementation. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee provides recommendations to Board of Commissioners on HR policy proposals.
8. Receiving reports from the three committees at Board of Commissioners level, which are then discussed in Board of Commissioners meetings. Inputs and recommendations deemed necessary will be conveyed by Board of Commissioners to Board of Directors.

9. Monitoring the implementation of Good Corporate Governance including but not limited to monitoring Governance Structure, Governance Process, Governance Outcome; Self-assessment of Good Corporate Governance implementation; Provision of funds to related parties and significant fund provision; Implementation of Compliance Functions; and the implementation of Anti-Money Laundering Programs, Terrorism Financing Prevention, and Prevention of Proliferation Financing of Weapons of Mass Destruction.
10. Actively monitoring the Compliance Function, by evaluating the implementation of the Bank's Compliance Function through Quarterly Reports on the Implementation of Duties by Directors responsible for the Compliance Function. Subsequently, the Board of Commissioners provides suggestions for improving the quality of the Bank's Compliance Function implementation.

The integrity, competence, and financial reputation of all members of the Board of Commissioners are considered adequate. Regarding risk management certification requirements, all members of the Board of Commissioners have fulfilled them. Members of the Bank's Board of Commissioners have clearly disclosed their share ownership, financial relationships and those of their families, as well as remuneration and other benefits received, and have never violated any applicable provisions/regulations.

Members of the Board of Commissioners do not exploit the Bank for personal, family, and/or other parties' interests that may harm or reduce the Bank's profit.

Independent Commissioners do not have financial, managerial, ownership, or family relationships with other members of Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, and/or Controlling Shareholders, or relationships with CCB Indonesia, which could affect their ability to act independently.

The Board of Commissioners has carried out its duties and responsibilities in decision-making independently. All members of Board of Commissioners do not have family relationships up to the second degree with fellow members of Board of Commissioners and/or Board of Directors. The replacement and/or appointment of each candidate member of Board of Commissioners and Directors have taken into account the recommendations of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

The Board of Commissioners understands its obligation to report to the Financial Services Authority in the event of violations that could endanger the Bank's operations.



## Corporate Governance

However, in 2024, there were no:

- Violations of financial and banking regulations; and circumstances or estimated circumstances that could endanger the Bank's continuity,
- Reporting on Violations of financial and banking regulations; and circumstances or estimated circumstances that could endanger the Bank's continuity.

The Board of Commissioners is not involved in the operational decision-making of the Bank, except in providing funds to related parties. The Board of Commissioners also plays a role in directing the preparation of the Bank's Business Plan, overseeing the implementation of the Bank's Business Plan, as well as monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the bank's strategic policies.

### The Company's policy on the evaluation of Board of Commissioners' performance and its implementation

#### • Procedure for assessing the performance of The Board of Commissioners:

1. The performance of the Board of Commissioners will be evaluated based on specific criteria recommended by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.
2. The results of the assessment of the Board of Commissioners' performance are disclosed in the Annual Report and presented at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.
3. The Board of Commissioners assessed that the performance of the Committees that support the implementation of the duties of the Board of Commissioners has been in accordance with their roles, responsibilities, and authorities well during 2024.
4. The number of members of the Board of Commissioners of CCB Indonesia in 2024 is in accordance with the provisions of POJK No. 17 of 2023, POJK No.33/POJK.04/2014, concerning the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers or Public Companies, as well as CCB Indonesia's General Policies and Guidelines set out in Board of Commissioners' Code of Conduct.

#### • Criteria used

1. Achievement of the Board of Commissioners' meeting implementation,
2. Attendance of Board of Commissioners members,
3. Administrative order,
4. Integrity and transparency of the Board of Commissioners members,
5. Participation and contribution in the Bank's supervisory function.

#### • Assessor

Board of Commissioners conducts a self-assessment of Board of Commissioners' performance during 2024.

Subsequently, the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors will be held accountable for their performance achievements in 2024, including the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held in 2024.

## Supporting Committees of Board of Commissioners

Pursuant to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 17 of 2023 and Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 13/SEOJK.03/2017 dated 17 March 2017 concerning the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks, Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.04/2015 dated 23 December 2015 concerning the Establishment and Guidelines for the Operation of the Audit Committee, and Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 34/POJK.04/2014 dated 8 December 2014 concerning the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of Issuers or Public Companies, CCB Indonesia has established supporting committees for Board of Commissioners, namely the Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, and Remuneration and Nomination Committee. These committees are responsible to Board of Commissioners in assisting the implementation of their duties and responsibilities, in accordance with the Working Guidelines prepared for each Committee.

The composition of committee members is in line with the size and complexity of CCB Indonesia's business. The performance of the committees assisting the Board of Commissioners has been running as expected.

The Board of Commissioners has 3 (three) committees to assist them in carrying out their duties and responsibilities, namely:

1. Audit Committee
2. Risk Monitoring Committee
3. Remuneration and Nomination Committee

In 2024, committee meetings were held regularly and implement quite effectively as needed by CCB Indonesia :

1. Audit Committee held 16 (sixteen) meetings, all of which were attended by more than 51% (fifty-one percent) of the total members of the Audit Committee, including Independent Commissioners and Independent Parties.
2. Risk Monitoring Committee held 11 (eleven) meetings, all of which were attended by more than 51% (fifty-one percent) of the total members of the Risk Monitoring Committee, including Independent Commissioners and Independent Parties.
3. Remuneration and Nomination Committee held 7 (seven) meetings, all of which were attended by more than 51% (fifty-one percent) of the total members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, including an Independent Commissioner and an Executive Officer responsible for human resources or employee representatives.

The decisions of the Committee meetings are made based on consensus and/or majority vote. The outcomes of the Committee meetings have been recorded in meeting minutes and well-documented. The results of the Committee meetings are always sought to be considered and recommended to the Board of Commissioners for decision-making.

## Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is chaired by an Independent Commissioner, and all members of the Committee are Independent Parties.

### Structure and membership of the Audit Committee

- As per the latest changes in the membership of the Audit Committee, as stipulated in Board of Directors Decree No. 017/SK-DIR/KP-JKT/III/2024 dated 7 March 2024, the composition of the Audit Committee until 31 December 2024 as follows:

#### Chairman:

Mohamad Hasan (Independent Commissioner)

#### Members:

- Mohamad Hassan (Independent Party)
- Mohammad Sumarsono (Independent Party)

### Expertise

#### Mohamad Hasan

Chairman of the Audit Committee/Independent Commissioner

Indonesian citizen born in Palembang in 1944.

Serving as Chairman of the Audit Committee since 14 March 2017.

Obtained a Bachelor of Law degree in 1972 from Sriwijaya University, Palembang.

Appointed as Independent Commissioner on 24 June 2010, and continued to serve following the merger between Bank Windu and Bank Anda on 30 November 2016, as per the approval from the Financial Services Authority No. SR-104/PB.12/2016.

Started his career at Citibank Jakarta from May 1974 to April 1977. Then pursued a career at PT Multinational Finance Corporation (PT Multicor) starting May 1977. From August 1985 to October 1991, served as Executive Director, then from November 1991 to January 2003 as President Director. Later, at PT Bank Multicor, served as an Independent Commissioner from June 2003 to June 2008. From October 2008 to 2009, served as a Commissioner in several national private companies in Jakarta. And since May 2010, reappointed as an Independent Commissioner in the Company.

#### Mohamad Hassan

Audit Committee Member/Independent Party

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta in 1960.

He has served as a Member of the Audit Committee since 4 May 2021.

He earned his Diploma IV Accounting STAN 1991 and Master of Accountancy & Financial Information Systems (MAFIS) with a

concentration in internal audit from Cleveland State University, Ohio, United States in 1993.

He started his career as an Auditor at the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP), Jakarta (1983 - 1987). Starting in 2008 until now also as Audit Committee in several companies. Since July 2022, he has been an Independent Commissioner at PT Inti Bangun Sejahtera, Tbk. In Apr 2018 - May 2022 became the Academic Director at YPIA Internal Audit Development Center and since June 2022 became the Chief Risk Management & Quality Assurance Executive at YPIA.

Obtained Qualified Internal Auditor (QIA) in 2000, Certified Risk Management Professional (CRMP) in 2010, Certification in Risk Management Assurance (CRMA) in 2013, Chartered Accountant (CA) in 2014, Certification in Audit Committee Practices (CACP) in 2016, Certified Professional Management Accountant (CPMA) in 2018, Qualified Government Internal Auditor (QGIA) in 2020, Qualified Healthcare Internal Auditor (QHIA) in 2021, and Indonesia Internal Auditor Practitioner (IIAP) in 2022.

#### Mohammad Sumarsono

Audit Committee Member/Independent Party

Indonesian citizen, born in Surabaya in 1962.

He has served as a member of the Risk Monitoring Committee since 1 September 2021.

He earned his Master of Management degree in 1998 at the IPWI College of Economics, Jakarta.

In the banking sector, he started his career at PT Bank Bumi Daya, Persero from 1985 - 1999 (before the placement of the position, he received an Accounting Education for 18 months at the Management Institute of the Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia, Jakarta) several assignments that have been given include overseeing the funds, credit, accounting and internal control sections and in 1999 he was part of the Bank Mandiri Merger Team for accounting, as an independent committee member at a national private bank from 2013 to the present either as a Risk Monitoring Committee or Audit Committee, as a trainer in the banking sector from 2005 to the present both in bank and non-bank financial institutions owned by the government and the private sector. In 2021, he obtained level 3 risk management certification.

Outside the banking sector, he started his career in several Public Accounting firms from 2003 - 2021 as Senior Consultant and Associate Director, in a heavy equipment rental company in 2010 as General Manager, in universities from 2012 - 2017 as Head of the Financial Accounting Bureau and Head of the Internal Audit Bureau, as a lecturer in several universities from 2002 - 2020 (National Lecturer Identification Number / NIDN No. 0304056202), especially for courses related to the banking sector. In 2017, he obtained audit committee certification (Certification of Audit Committee Practices/ CACP).

## Corporate Governance

The Chairman of Audit Committee is committed to ensuring the smooth operation of the Audit Committee and ensuring that the supervision and evaluation of the bank's accounting practices, internal controls, and financial reporting continue in accordance with the Audit Committee Work Plan for 2024.

### Independence

All members of the Audit Committee are not members of Board of Directors of CCB Indonesia or any other bank.

There are Audit Committee members from independent parties who hold concurrent positions as Independent Party members of other committees in the same bank, other banks, and/or other companies, namely :

#### Mohamad Sumarsono

- Serving as a member of Audit Committee and Risk Monitoring Committee at the same bank.
- Serving as an independent committee member in a national private bank either as Risk Monitoring Committee or Audit Committee.

These concurrent positions have taken into account competence, independence criteria, confidentiality, code of ethics, and the execution of duties and responsibilities.

All independent parties who are members of the Audit Committee do not have financial, managerial, share ownership, and/or family relationships with Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, and/or Controlling Shareholders of the Bank.

### Duties and responsibilities

Audit Committee is tasked with aiding Board of Commissioners in enhancing the efficiency of fulfilling its duties and obligations, including:

1. Overseeing and assessing the planning and execution of internal audits, as well as supervising the tracking of internal audit discoveries to guarantee the appropriateness and efficacy of operational internal controls, encompassing those related to financial reporting.
2. Monitoring and conducting evaluation, at least, on:
  - The performance of the Internal Audit Unit.
  - The adequacy of the audit conducted by public accounting firms in accordance with audit standards.
  - The conformity of financial statements with financial accounting standards.
  - Follow-up actions by Board of Directors on the findings of the Internal Audit Division, public accountants, and supervisory findings of the Financial Services Authority in order to provide recommendations to Board of Commissioners.
3. Providing recommendations regarding the appointment of public accountants and public accounting firms to Board of Commissioners for recommendation to the General Meeting of Shareholders.

4. Reviewing the financial information to be published by the Bank to the public and/or regulatory authorities, including financial statements, projected financial statements, and other reports related to the Bank's financial information.
5. Reviewing complaints related to the Bank's accounting processes and financial reporting.
6. Reviewing the Bank's compliance with laws and regulations related to its activities.
7. Providing independent opinions in the event of differences of opinion between management and public accountants regarding the services provided.
8. Providing recommendations to the Board of Commissioners regarding the appointment of Public Accountants based on independence, engagement scope, and fees.
9. Reviewing the implementation of examinations by internal auditors and supervising the implementation of follow-up actions by the Board of Directors on internal auditor findings.
10. Reviewing and providing advice to the Board of Commissioners regarding potential conflicts of interest in the Bank.
11. Maintaining the confidentiality of documents, data, and information obtained by the Bank in carrying out its role.

### Term of Office of the Member of Audit Committee

Audit Committee is appointed and directly accountable to Board of Commissioners.

The term of office for Audit Committee members may not exceed the term of office for Board of Commissioners and they may only be re-elected for 1 (one) subsequent term.

The membership, composition, and independence of the Audit Committee members mentioned above have complied with the Financial Services Authority regulations. The membership consists of one Independent Commissioner as the Chairman of the Committee and 2 (two) Independent Parties with expertise in finance or accounting and in law or banking, as members.

### Mechanism of Supervision of the Audit Committee over the Company

In order to be able to provide recommendations to the Board of Commissioners, the Audit Committee monitors and evaluates the planning and implementation of audits as well as the follow-up on audit results to assess the adequacy of internal controls, including the adequacy of financial reporting processes.

The monitoring mechanism entails reviewing reports from the Internal Audit Division, Public Accounting Firms, and the Financial Services Authority's Supervision Results during Audit Committee meetings. If needed, relevant divisions or units could also be invited to these committee meetings as information sources to directly gather facts.

The supervision is conducted through monitoring and evaluation of:

- The performance of the Internal Audit Division
- The provision of services by Public Accounting Firms, including the adequacy of audit implementation by Public Accounting Firms in accordance with applicable audit standards
- The compliance of financial statements with applicable accounting standards
- The implementation of follow-up actions by the Board of Directors on findings from the Internal Audit Division, public accountants, and the Financial Services Authority's supervision results.
- The annual audit plan by the Internal Audit Division for the year 2024.

### The Intensity of Reporting from the Audit Committee to the Board of Commissioners

Audit Committee periodically presents reports on its duties to the Board of Commissioners through meetings between the Audit Committee and the Board of Commissioners. Subsequently, the Audit Committee provides recommendations to the Board of Commissioners.

### Audit Committee Meetings

During the year 2024, Audit Committee held a total of 16 (sixteen) meetings and provided proposals to the Board of Commissioners. The meetings conducted were as follows:

No	Date	Meeting Agenda	Mohamad Hasan	Mohamad Hassan
1	15 Jan 2024	Audit progress meeting by KAP EY	√	√
2	24 Jan 2024	Results of Audit points for Semester II/2023	√	√
3	21 Feb 2024	Closing Meeting Implementation of the audit of CCBI's Financial Statements for 2023 by KAP EY	√	√

No	Date	Meeting Agenda	Mohamad Hasan	Mohamad Hassan	Mohammad Sumarsono
4	28 Mar 2024	Evaluation of the performance of KAP EY in carrying out the audit engagement on CCBI's financial statements in 2023	√	√	√
5	22 Apr 2024	Q1/2023 Audit Report	√	√	√
6	6 May 2024	Internal Audit Development Plan for the next two years	√	√	-
7	13 May 2024	Internal Audit Division development strategy for 2024-2026	√	√	√
8	20 May 2024	SOP for Procurement of Goods and Services with focus on Payment Procedures	√	√	√
9	3 Jun 2024	SOP for Procurement of Goods and Services with focus on Payment Procedures	√	√	√
10	9 Sept 2024	Kick Off Meeting KAP EY with Audit Committee of PT Bank CCB Indonesia Tbk	√	√	√
11	19 Sept 2024	1. Follow-up monitoring policy; 2. Risk rating policy for reporting; Update on the progress of the follow-up of Board of Commissioners' recommendations (Memo No. 013/MI/DEKOM/VI/2024)	√	√	√
12	21 Oct 2024	Q3 2024 published financial statements reported by Finance Division to OJK	√	√	√
13	31 Oct 2024	Review of Q3/2023 Internal Audit Results Progress of BOC Recommendation Implementation	√	√	√
14	25 Nov 2024	Review of CCBI Bank's budgeting system	√	√	√
15	12 Dec 2024	1. Internal Audit review of CCBI Bank's budgeting system. 2. Presentation of the Internal Audit RKAT in 2025; Realization of training fulfillment (certification and non-certification) of all Internal Audit personnel in 2023 - 2024	√	√	√
16	19 Dec 2024	1. RKAT Internal Audit that has been improved and equipped with improved risk factor criteria/parameters; TNA and training realization per individual 2023-2024	√	√	√

Information :

√ : Present at the meeting, - : Not present at the meeting, TC : Via teleconference

## Corporate Governance

### Audit Committee Recommendations

No	Date	Memo Number	Subject
1	16 Apr 2024	003/MI/KA/IV/2024	Results of the Audit Committee's evaluation of the implementation of audit services for the financial statements of PT Bank CCBI Tbk for the fiscal year 2023 by KAP Purwanto, Sungkoro & Surja.
2	16 Apr 2024	004/MI/KA/IV/2024	Recommendation of the Audit Committee on the Appointment of Public Accountant Firm to audit the Financial Statements of PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia, Tbk. Financial Year 2024.

By the end of 2024, the Audit Committee's performance has been judged as satisfactory. The Audit Committee has fulfilled its duties and responsibilities, executed work programs, and provided recommendations to Board of Commissioners in accordance with applicable regulations.

There are no obstacles or restrictions experienced by the CCB Indonesia Audit Committee in exercising its authority as referred to in article 11 POJK 55/POJK.04/2015.

Audit Committee has been involved in various stages of the audit of the Company's financial statements by the Public Accountant Firm (KAP), namely:

- Audit Committee provided recommendations for the appointment of Public Accountants and the Public Accountant Firm to the General Meeting of Shareholders through the Board of Commissioners. The recommendations were communicated through Internal Memo No. 004/MI/KA/IV/2024 dated 16 April 2024.
- Audit Committee evaluated the Implementation of Audit Services for the Company's historical financial information for the 2023 fiscal year by the Public Accountant Firm (KAP) Purwanto, Sungkoro, Surja. The evaluation results have been reported to OJK through the OJK Reporting system (APOLO) on 16 May 2024.
- CCB Indonesia's Audit Committee has performed the actions as referred to in article 10 of POJK 55/POJK.04/2015 regarding the Establishment and Implementation Guidelines for the Audit Committee (POJK 55/2015) and the 2024 Annual Report (LT), in connection with the preparation and issuance of the Annual Financial Report (LKT) as of 31 December 2024.
- There were no other actions taken by the CCB Indonesia Audit Committee in connection with the preparation and issuance of the 2024 LKT and 2024 LT.

Audit Committee of CCB Indonesia is able to carry out its duties independently without any intervention from any party.

### Work Programs and Their Realization

Audit Committee has developed a Work Plan and Activity Schedule for the year 2024. The planned work and activities were implemented in 2024.

### Risk Monitoring Committee

Risk Monitoring Committee is chaired by an Independent Commissioner, and all members of the Committee are Independent Parties.

#### Structure and Membership

- In accordance with the latest changes in the membership of the Risk Monitoring Committee as stipulated in Board of Directors Decree No. 016/SK-DIR/KP-JKT/III/2024 dated 7 March 2024, the composition of the Risk Monitoring Committee is as follows:

#### Chairman:

Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo (Independent Commissioner)

#### Members:

1. Mulyadi (Pihak Independen)
2. Mohammad Sumarsono (Pihak Independen)

#### Expertise

#### Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo

Chairman of Risk Monitoring Committee/Independent Commissioner

Indonesian citizen, born in Malang in 1954.

He serves as Chairman of the Risk Monitoring Committee since 21 February 2017.

He earned his Bachelor of Finance degree in 1981 at California State University, Los Angeles, United States.

Serving as Independent Commissioner since 2 November 2016 in accordance with the approval of the Financial Services Authority No. SR-173/PB.121/2016.

Started his career at PT Bank Antardaerah since 1982 in various important positions. In 1986 was appointed as President Director, and in 1999 as Chairman of the Audit Board of PT Bank Antardaerah, and from March 1999 - November 2016 served as a member of the Board of Commissioners of PT Bank Antardaerah.



**Mulyadi**

Member of Risk Monitoring Committee/Independent Party

Indonesian citizen, born in Wonogiri in 1947. Served as a Member of the Risk Monitoring Committee of China Construction Bank Indonesia since 7 March 2024 until now. Obtained a Master of Science in Management and Administrative Science from the University of Texas at Dallas, USA in 1983. Previously earned a Bachelor of Economics, Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economics, Gadjah Mada University in 1971.

He has been working as a lecturer of Master of Hospital Management at Gadjah Mada University since 1995 until now. In addition, he is a Partner at the Public Accounting Firm S. Mannan, Ardiansyah and Partners, since 2000 until July 2024. He is also a member of the Audit Committee in several other companies.

He obtained his Certified Public Accountant (CPA) in 2010, Qualified Internal Auditor (QIA) in 2008 and Certification of Audit Committee Professional (CACP) in 2017.

**Mohammad Sumarsono**

Member of Risk Monitoring Committee / Independent Party

Indonesian citizen, born in Surabaya in 1962.

Serving as a member of the Risk Monitoring Committee since 1 September 2021.

Obtained his Master of Management degree in 1998 at the IPWI College of Economics, Jakarta.

In the banking sector, he started his career at PT Bank Bumi Daya, Persero from 1985 - 1999 (before the appointment, he received an Accounting Education for 18 months at the Management Institute of the Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia, Jakarta) several assignments that have been given include overseeing the funds, credit, accounting and internal control sections, and in 1999 he was part of the Bank Mandiri Merger Team for accounting, as member of an independent committee in a national private bank in 2013 until now, either as a Risk Monitoring Committee or Audit Committee, as a trainer in the banking sector since 2005 until now both in government and private bank and non-bank financial institutions. In 2021, he obtained level 3 risk management certification.

Outside the banking sector, he started his career in several Public Accounting firms from 2003 - 2021 as Senior Consultant and Associate Director, in a heavy equipment rental company in 2010 as General Manager, in universities from 2012 - 2017 as Head of the Financial Accounting Bureau and Head of the Internal Audit Bureau, as a lecturer in several universities from 2002 - 2020 (National Lecturer Identification Number / NIDN No. 0304056202), especially for courses related to the banking sector. In 2017 obtained audit committee certification (Certification of Audit Committee Practices / CACP).

**Independence**

All members of Risk Monitoring Committee are not members of Board of Directors of CCB Indonesia or other Banks.

There are members of Risk Monitoring Committee from independent parties who have concurrent positions as Independent Party members of other Committees at the same Bank, namely:

**Mohamad Sumarsono**

- Serving as a member of the Audit Committee and Risk Monitoring Committee at the same bank.
- Serving as an independent committee member in a national private bank either as Risk Monitoring Committee or Audit Committee.

The concurrent positions have taken into account competence, independence criteria, confidentiality, code of ethics and implementation of duties and responsibilities.

Independent parties who are members of Risk Monitoring Committee do not have financial, management, share ownership and/or family relationships with the Board of Commissioners, the Board of Directors and/or Controlling Shareholders of the Bank.

**Duties and responsibilities**

The duties and responsibilities of Risk Monitoring Committee are to assist the Board of Commissioners in order to support the effectiveness of the implementation of its duties and responsibilities.

In order to provide recommendations to the Board of Commissioners, the Risk Monitoring Committee:

1. Provide recommendations to the Board of Commissioners by evaluating the suitability of risk management policies and the implementation of these policies.
2. Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the duties of the Risk Management Committee and the Risk Management Division.

**Term of office of Risk Monitoring Committee**

Risk Monitoring Committee is appointed and directly responsible to the Board of Commissioners.

The term of office of members of the Risk Monitoring Committee is adjusted to the term of office of members of the Board of Commissioners and can be reappointed for the next term.

**Supervisory Mechanism of the Risk Monitoring Committee towards the Company**

Supervisory mechanism by evaluating the conformity between risk management policy and policy implementation through the Risk Profile Report prepared by the Risk Management Division as well as monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the duties of the Risk Management Committee. The evaluation results are discussed in the Risk Monitoring Committee meetings, and if necessary, the Committee invites the relevant Division or Work Unit as a resource person to obtain facts/information directly.



## Corporate Governance

### Intensity of the Reporting of Risk Monitoring Committee to Board of Commissioners during 2024

Risk Monitoring Committee submits a report on the implementation of its duties to the Board of Commissioners through a meeting between the Risk Monitoring Committee and the Board of Commissioners. Furthermore, the Risk Monitoring Committee provides recommendations to Board of Commissioners.

### Risk Monitoring Committee Meeting

During 2024, the Risk Monitoring Committee held 11 (eleven) meetings, and provided proposals to the Board of Commissioners. The meetings that have been held are as follows:

No	Date	Agenda	Yudo Sutanto	Mohamad Hassan	Mohammad Sumarsono
1	24 Jan 2024	Discuss Country Risk and Transfer Risk	√	√	√
2	31 Jan 2024	Report Year 2023 Customer Complaint Handling Unit	√	√	√
3	28 Feb 2024	1. Implementation of Compliance Division duties until December 2023 Compliance Issue Q4 2023	√	√	√
No	Date	Agenda	Yudo Sutanto	Mohamad Hassan	Mulyadi
4	28 Mar 2024	1. Implementation of Policy/SOP review by Feb 2024 New POJK, its implementation and socialization until Feb 2024	√	√	√
5	29 Apr 2024	NPL position for the first quarter of 2024	√	√	√
6	13 May 2024	Risk Profile position Quarter 1 Year 2024	√	√	√
7	27 Jun 2024	1. Review of the implementation of the Compliance Division's duties during Quarter 2 of 2024 up to 15 June 2024 including the implementation of the socialization of compliance culture. Update on related party lending and monitoring system	√	√	√
8	26 Sept 2024	Discussion of making risk monitoring questionnaires for divisions	√	√	√
9	16 Oct 2024	Discuss the Bank's compliance with all applicable regulations, as well as how compliance risk mitigation is carried out to avoid potential violations that could adversely affect the Bank.	√	√	√
10	25 Nov 2024	Explanation of the implementation of risk management in the Operations Division, Trade Operations Division, General Affair Division.	√	√	√
11	23 Dec 2024	Highlight risk profile position September 2024 (Quarter III).	√	√	√

Information :

√ : Present at the meeting, - : Not present at the meeting, TC : Via teleconference

### Risk Monitoring Committee Recommendations

No	Date	Memo Number	Subject
1	28 May 2024	003/MI/KPR/V/2024	Results of the Risk Monitoring Committee's Review of the Risk Management Implementation Report for the First Quarter of 2024
2	29 May 2024	004/MI/KPR/V/2024	Review Result of Risk Monitoring Committee on Compliance Report for the First Quarter of 2024
3	27 Jun 2024	005/MI/KPR/VI/2024	Risk Monitoring Committee Review of Consumer Protection Update Report including Status of Customer Complaint Handling at CCBI during Q1
4	16 Dec 2024	009/MI/KPR/XII/2024	Review Result of Risk Monitoring Committee on Compliance Report for the Third Quarter of 2024
5	17 Dec 2024	010/MI/KPR/XII/2024	Review of the Risk Monitoring Committee on the Risk Management Implementation Report for the Third Quarter of 2024 PT Bank CCB Indonesia, Tbk. No: 016/CCBI/DDIR-INT/X/2024 dated 31 October 2024

Until the end of 2024, the Risk Monitoring Committee carried out its duties and responsibilities and provided recommendations to the Board of Commissioners.

### Work Program and Its Realization

Risk Monitoring Committee has prepared a Work Plan and Activity Schedule for the year 2024.

The planned work and activities were realized in 2024.

### Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Remuneration and Nomination Committee is chaired by an Independent Commissioner, with members consisting of one Commissioner and one Executive Officer overseeing human resources.

### Structure and Membership

According to the latest changes in the membership of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee as stipulated in the Board of Directors Decree No. 027/SK-DIR/KP-JKT/II/2019 dated 21 February 2019, the composition of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee as of 20 February 2019, is as follows:

#### Chairman:

Mohamad Hasan (Independent Commissioner)

#### Members:

1. Qi Jiangong (Commissioner)
2. Irwan Bonto (Head of Human Capital Division)

### Expertise

#### Mohamad Hasan

Chairman of Remuneration and Nomination/Independent Commissioner.

Indonesian citizen, born in Palembang in 1944.

Serving as the Chairman of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee since 22 October 2010.

Obtained a Bachelor of Law degree in 1972 from Sriwijaya University, Palembang.

Serving as Independent Commissioner since 24 June 2010, until now. He began his career at Citibank Jakarta from May 1974 to April 1977. Then he worked at PT Multinational Finance Corporation (PT Multicor) from May 1977. From August 1985 to October 1991, he served as Executive Director, then from November 1991 to January 2003, he served as President Director. Then at PT Bank Multicor as an Independent Commissioner from June 2003 to June 2008. From October 2008 to 2009, he served as a Commissioner at several national private companies in Jakarta. And since May 2010, he was reappointed as a Commissioner at the Company.

#### Qi Jiangong

Member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee/Commissioner

Chinese citizen, born in Shanxi, China in 1970. He obtained his Bachelor of Economics from Renmin University of China in 1992 and his Master Degree from the University of International Business and Economics, majoring in International Accounting Management and graduated in 1997.

Appointed as Commissioner through the GMS on 14 October 2016, and declared effective from 6 June 2017 to 2 December 2024.

Subsequently appointed as President Commissioner through Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 7 June 2024 and effective from 2 December 2024 to 20 December 2024.

Began his career at China Construction Bank Corporation since July 1997 as a Business Manager who is responsible for managing assets/ liabilities. From October 2000 until March 2001, he held various strategic positions at China Construction Bank Corporation. Furthermore, from March 2001 until July 2008, he was appointed as Chief Manager and Deputy Chief Manager who is responsible for the financial market department. Then in March 2008 until 2 August 2022, he was appointed as Deputy General Manager and Chief Manager of Strategic Investment and Management Department, who was in charge of Bank's strategic investments.

He was appointed as Chairman, Non-Executive Director of BlackRock CCB Wealth Management Limited on 10 May 2021 until now.

Starting 2 August 2022 until now, he was appointed as General Manager of Financial Institutional Business Department of China Construction Bank Corporation, who is responsible for the management of the financial institution business.

As a Non-Independent Commissioner, he undertakes the functional duties from China Construction Bank Corporation (the Bank shareholders in the form of a legal entity).

#### Irwan Bonto

Member of Remuneration and Nomination Committee/Executive Officer

Indonesian citizen, born in Makassar, South Sulawesi in 1965.

Executive Officer, Head of Human Capital Division, serving as a member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee since 21 February 2019. Obtained a Bachelor of Law degree from Hasanuddin University, Makassar in 1989. Serving as Head of Human Capital Operation & Services Division at CCB Indonesia since January 2019, previously as Head of Credit Operation Division at CCB Indonesia (formerly Bank Windu) from June 2013 to December 2018. Started his career at Bank Universal (now Permata) from September 1991 to August 2005 in the Operations field. Then as Corporate Banking Credit Operation Head at Bank OCBC NISP until May 2013.

## Corporate Governance

### Independence

All members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee are not members of Board of Directors of CCB Indonesia or any other bank.

### Duties and Responsibilities

In line with the scale and complexity of CCB Indonesia's business, the functions performed by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee are combined into one committee, namely the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

The roles and responsibilities of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee are to assist Board of Commissioners in supporting the effectiveness of their duties and responsibilities, including:

1. Regarding remuneration tasks, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee has the following tasks and responsibilities:
  - a. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is obligated to evaluate remuneration policies and systems.
  - b. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is required to provide recommendations to Board of Commissioners regarding:
    - 1) Remuneration policies and systems for Board of Commissioners and Directors, both local and foreign workers, to be presented to the General Meeting of Shareholders;
    - 2) Remuneration policies and systems for Executive Officers and employees, both local and foreign workers, as a whole, to be presented to Board of Directors.
  - c. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is required to ensure that remuneration policies are at least in line with:
    - 1) Financial performance and reserve fulfillment as regulated in applicable laws and regulations;
    - 2) Individual work performance;
    - 3) Fairness with peer groups;
    - 4) Considerations of the Bank's long-term goals and strategies.
2. Regarding nomination tasks, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee has the following tasks and responsibilities:
  - a. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is obliged to formulate and provide recommendations regarding the selection and/or replacement procedures for members of the Board of Commissioners and Directors, both local and foreign workers, to the Board of Commissioners to be presented to the General Meeting of Shareholders.
  - b. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is required to provide recommendations:
    - 1) Regarding candidates for members of Board of Commissioners and/or Directors, both local and foreign workers, to the Board of Commissioners to be presented to the General Meeting of Shareholders.
    - 2) Providing recommendations regarding Independent Parties who will become members of the Audit Committee or Risk Monitoring Committee to the Board of Commissioners.
  - c. The recommendation procedure for candidates for members of the Board of Commissioners, and/or Directors, both local and foreign workers, and/or Independent Parties as mentioned above is conducted as follows:
    - 1) The Remuneration and Nomination Committee assesses candidates for members of the Board of Commissioners, or Directors, both local and foreign workers, or Independent Parties.
      - a) Assessments are based on the competencies and track records of the candidates.
      - b) In addition, assessments can be conducted through interviews with candidates for members of the Board of Commissioners, or Directors, both local and foreign workers, or Independent Parties;
      - c) If necessary, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee may use independent Professional Institutions to conduct assessments.
    - 2) Based on the assessment results, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee:
      - a) Provides recommendations for candidates for Directors and/or Commissioners, both local and foreign workers, to Board of Commissioners to be presented at the General Meeting of Shareholders.
      - b) Provides recommendations regarding Independent Parties who will become members of the Audit Committee or Risk Monitoring Committee to the Board of Commissioners.

### Term of Office of the Member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is appointed and directly accountable to the Board of Commissioners.

Members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee are appointed for a specific term.

After the term expires, members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee may be reappointed for the next term.

The term of membership of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee shall not exceed the term of the Board of Commissioners as stipulated in the articles of association.

The membership, composition, and independence of the members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee mentioned above comply with the regulations of the Financial Services Authority. The membership consists of an Independent Commissioner as the Chairman of the Committee, a Commissioner, and an Executive Officer overseeing human resources.

### Mechanism of Oversight by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee towards the Company

In order to provide recommendations to Board of Commissioners, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee ensures that the remuneration policy complies with applicable laws and regulations.

The oversight mechanism involves evaluating the alignment of the remuneration policy with financial performance and reserve fulfillment as regulated by applicable laws and regulations; individual work performance; fairness with peer groups; and considerations of the Bank's long-term goals and strategies. Subsequently, the evaluation results are discussed in meetings of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

### Intensity of Reporting of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee to the Board of Commissioners

Meetings of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee are held periodically, resulting in recommendations that are subsequently discussed in the Board of Commissioners' meetings, serving as both a report on the implementation of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee's duties to the Board of Commissioners.

### Meetings of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Throughout the year 2024, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee held a total of 7 (seven) meetings and provided proposals to the Board of Commissioners. The meetings conducted were as follows:

No	Date	Meeting Agenda	Mohamad Hasan	Qi Jiangong	Irwan Bonto
1.	27 Mar 2024	Recommendations for remuneration of foreign workers whose work permits have expired and are awaiting work permit decisions.	√	-	√
2.	15 May 2024	1. Recommendation on the amount of employee performance bonus for 2023 2. Proposed 2023 performance bonus for foreign directors	√	TC	√
3.	30 May 2024	1. Recommendation for the appointment of the main commissioner of CCBI 2. Recommendation for the appointment of a new non-independent commissioner of CCBI.	√	TC	√
4.	8 Jun 2024	Recommendation of notification letter for the Board of Directors for the term of 2024 - 2028	√	-	√
5	12 Aug 2024	1. Recommendation for the Appointment of New Non-Independent Commissioner 2. Recommendation for the Appointment of President Commissioner	√	-	√
6	27 Aug 2024	Appointment of members of the audit committee and risk monitoring committee under the Board of commissioners	√	TC	√
7	18 Nov 2024	Recommendation for CCBI CEO candidate	√	TC	√

Information :

√ : Present at the meeting, - : Not present at the meeting, TC : Via teleconference

### Remuneration and Nomination Committee Recommendations

No	Date	Letter No.	Subject
1	27 Mar 2024	001/KRN/MI/III/2024	Recommendations for remuneration of foreign workers whose work permits have expired and are awaiting work permit decisions
2	15 May 2024	002/KRN/MI/V/2024	Recommendation for the amount of employee performance bonus in 2023
3	15 May 2024	003/KRN/MI/V/2024	Proposal for 2023 performance bonus for foreign directors
4	30 May 2024	006/KRN/MI/V/2024	Recommendation for the appointment of the president commissioner of CCBI
5	30 May 2024	007/KRN/MI/V/2024	Recommendation for the appointment of CCBI's new non-independent commissioner
6	8 Jun 2024	008/KRN/MI/VI/2024	Recommendation of notification letter for Board of Directors for the term of 2024 - 2028
7	12 Aug 2024	1. 011/KRN/MI/VIII/2024 2. 012/KRN/MI/VIII/2024	1. Recommendation for the Appointment of New Non-Independent Commissioner 2. Recommendation for the Appointment of President Commissioner
8	27 Aug 2024	013/KRN/MI/VIII/2024	Appointment of members of the audit committee and risk monitoring committee under the Board of Commissioners
9	18 Nov 2024	015/KRN/MI/XI/2024	Recommendation for CCBI president director candidate

As of the conclusion of 2024, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee's performance has been deemed satisfactory. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee has fulfilled its duties and responsibilities, and provided recommendations to the Board of Commissioners in accordance with applicable provisions.



## Corporate Governance

### Work Program and Its Realization

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee has formulated the Work Plan and Schedule of Activities for the year 2024. The planned work and activities have been implemented in 2024.

### Assessment of the performance of committees supporting Board of Commissioners' duties

The performance of the Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, and Remuneration & Nomination Committee is assessed using the following procedures and criteria:

1. The performance of each committee supporting Board of Commissioners' duties is periodically evaluated by the Board of Commissioners.
2. The criteria for evaluating the performance of each committee include, but are not limited to:
  - a. Achievement of committee meeting execution,
  - b. Attendance of each committee member,
  - c. Administrative order.

## Board of Directors

Position	2024	2023
President Director	Jiang Yongdong*	You Wennan*
Director	Zhu Yong	Zhu Yong
Director	-	Chandra N.T. Siagian**
Director	Junianto	Junianto
Director	Setiawati Samahita	Setiawati Samahita
Compliance Director	Agresius R. Kadiaman	Agresius R. Kadiaman

\* Mr You Wennan has resigned, effective as of 20 December 2024. The Company would like to express appreciation and gratitude for his services to the Company during his previous term as President Director of the Company. The position of President Director was replaced by Mr Jiang Yongdong through the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (EGMS) on 20 December 2024 and effective on 14 March 2025.

\*\* Mr Chandra N.T. Siagian passed away on 2 May 2024. The Company would like to express its appreciation and gratitude for the services rendered by the deceased during his tenure as Director of the Company.

No	Name	Position	BI/OJK Approval Letter	Date of BI/OJK Approval	Reappointed through GMS
1	You Wen Nan	President Director	Decision Letter of OJK Board of Commissioners No KEP-88/D.03/2017 dated 27 April 2018	27 Apr 2018	7 Jun 2024
2	Zhu Yong	Director	Decision Letter of OJK Board of Commissioners No KEP-4/D.03/2019 dated 4 January 2019	8 Jan 2019	7 Jun 2024
3	Setiawati Samahita	Director	BI Governor Letter No.12/16/GBI/DPIP/Confidential dated 8 February 2010	8 Feb 2010	7 Jun 2024
4	Junianto	Director	BI Governor Letter No. 15/45/GBI/DPIP/Confidential dated 30 August 2013	12 Aug 2013	7 Jun 2024
5	Agresius Robajanto Kadiaman	Compliance Director	Decision Letter of OJK Board of Commissioners No KEP-17/D.03/2019 dated 31 January 2019	1 Feb 2019	7 Jun 2024

The composition of the Board of Directors in 2024 has changed if compared to the composition of the previous period based on the decision of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGMS) dated 7 June 2024 and the Extraordinary GMS dated 20 December 2024.

## Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 7 June 2024

The reappointment of Board of Directors in the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders is intended for the term starting from the closing of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 7 June 2024, until the closing of the Company's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for the fiscal year 2028, with the following composition of the Board of Directors:

President Director	: You Wennan
Director	: Zhu Yong
Director	: Setiawati Samahita
Director	: Junianto
Compliance Director	: Agresius Robajanto Kadiaman

## Extraordinary GMS held on 20 December 2024

The composition of the members of Board of Directors of the Company whose term of office will expire until the closing of the annual GMS of the Company for the 2028 fiscal year as follows:

President Director	: Jiang Yongdong*)
Director	: Zhu Yong
Director	: Setiawati Samahita
Director	: Junianto
Compliance Director	: Agresius Robajanto Kadiaman

With notes:

\*) The appointment is effective only after obtaining approval from the competent authorities.

In 2024, the number of members of Board of Directors shall not be less than 3 (three) persons.

### You Wennan

President Director

\* Served from 2 May 2018 to 20 December 2024

Chinese citizen, born in Fujian, China in 1967. He obtained a Bachelor's degree in Automatic Control from Northwestern Polytechnic University - China in 1991.

He serves as the President Director of the Company since 2 May 2018, based on approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-88/D.03/2018. Previously, he served as a Director of the Company since 30 November 2016.

He began his career at China Construction Bank ("CCB") in Fuzhou Branch in September 1991 as a Business Manager. In June 1992, he became the Business Manager of CCB Fujian Province Branch IT Department, then from March 2000 to February 2007, he served as Deputy General Manager. In February 2007, he was assigned to CCB Fujian Province Branch Corporate Banking Department as Deputy General Manager. Subsequently, in February 2008, he became the General Manager of CCB Fujian Province Branch Institution Clients Department. In March 2010, he became the General Manager of CCB Longyan Branch. Then, in January 2014, he served as the General Manager of CCB Quanzhou Branch.

In October 2014, he became the deputy director of agency services companies and management committee at CCB Fujian Branch. Starting from April 2016, he served in Indonesia as the Deputy Head of the Preparatory Team until November 2016, when he effectively became a Director of the Company. Then, starting from 2 May 2018, he effectively became the President Director of the Company.

Trainings attended in 2024, among others:

1. Training on IT Security "Challenges and Obstacles in Digital Transformation" by CCB Indonesia on 3 April 2024 in Jakarta.
2. "RCEP Regional Operation and Management" Seminar by CCB Corporation on 26 June 2024 in Hong Kong.

3. Training on "Risk Management for Directors of Commercial Banks Level 7 Batch 4" by IRPA and BSMR on 17 – 18 July 2024 in Jakarta.
4. Training "AML, CFT & CPF Refreshment" by CCB Indonesia on 17 December 2024 in Jakarta.

As a President Director, he leads other Directors, and oversees Internal Audit Division, Information Technology (IT) Development Division, IT Operations Management Division, Strategic Transformation Division, Credit Operation Division, Digital Banking Division, Anti-Fraud Unit and Special Asset Management Division.

As a member of Board of Directors, he has adhered to all the requirements stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Capital Market Authority Regulation IX.I.6), No. 27/POJK.03/2016, Circular Letter of Financial Services Authority No. 39/SEOJK.03/2016 and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-88/D.03/2018 dated 27 April 2018.

### Zhu Yong

Director of Corporate & International Banking

Chinese citizen, born in Guizhou, China in 1975. He earned a Bachelor's degree in Economics from Shanghai Finance and Economics University, China in 1996 and a Master's degree in Accounting from Tsinghua University, China in 2008.

He serves as Director of the Company since 29 March 2019. He began his career at China Construction Bank Corporation (CCB) in July 1996 in various key and strategic positions. Starting at CCB Guizhou Branch in the Accounting Department until February 2001, he then moved to CCB Tongren Branch until July 2003 with his last position as the General Manager of the Finance & Accounting Department. He returned to CCB Guizhou Branch until October 2014, holding the last position as the General Manager of the Investment Banking Department. In October 2014, he was appointed as a Director at CCB Guiyang Jingrui Branch and then in November 2014, he was appointed as the President Director at CCB Guiyang Jingrui Branch, where he was responsible for the comprehensive management of CCB Guiyang Jingrui Branch, including business development, internal risk control, and others.

Trainings attended in 2024, among others:

1. Management Training by CCB Corporation on 27 – 29 February 2024 in Beijing, China.
2. Training on IT Security "Challenges and Obstacles in Digital Transformation" by CCB Indonesia on 3 April 2024 in Jakarta.
3. Training on "Risk Management for Directors of Commercial Banks Level 7 Batch 4" by IRPA and BSMR on 17 – 18 July 2024 in Jakarta.
4. Training on "Refreshment for Treasury Certification Level 7" by ACI Financial Market Association on 12 October 2024 in Jakarta.
5. Training "AML, CFT & CPF Refreshment" by CCB Indonesia on 23 December 2024 in Jakarta.

## Corporate Governance

As a Director, he oversees Transaction Banking Division, China Desk 1 Division, Corporate Banking 2 Division, and Treasury & Financial Institution Division.

### Notes:

Currently, he also temporarily oversees Internal Audit Division, Digital Banking Division, Anti-Fraud Unit and Asset Liability Management Division.

As a member of Board of Directors, he fulfills the requirements as stipulated in Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Regulation of Bapepam IX.I.6), Number 27/POJK.03/2016, Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No.39/SEOJK.03/2016, and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-4/D.03/2019 dated 4 January 2019.

### Setiawati Samahita

Director of Commercial & Retail Banking

Indonesian citizen, born in Pekanbaru in 1961. She earned a Bachelor's degree in Agricultural Technology from Bogor Agricultural University with a distinction of Magna Cum Laude in 1984 and a Master's degree in Management with a specialization in Management from PPM School of Management Jakarta in 2007 with honors.

She has been a Director of the Company since June 2010, and continued after the merger between Bank Windu and Bank Anda on 30 November 2016, pursuant to the approval of the Financial Services Authority No. SR-104/PB.12/2016.

She began her career at PT Sanmaru Food Manufacturing (PT Indofood S.M) as an Assistant Research & Development Manager for Snack Food from March 1985 to March 1986. Then from April 1986 to December 1988, she worked at Radio FEBC Manila Jakarta (YASKI) as the Head of Recording Studio. She started her banking career at Bank Bali in June 1990 as part of the Officer Development Program until December 1990. She then held various positions as an Account Officer from December 1990 to February 1995, as a Team Leader for Commercial Loans in Bogor from March 1995 to October 1995. She was appointed as the General Manager at PT Bank Bali Bogor from November 1995 to December 1995. At the same time, she concurrently served as a Commissioner at BPR Bali Dayaupaya Mandiri from July 1995 to May 1998. Subsequently, she served as the Chief General Manager from January 1996 to May 2000, and then as the General Manager of Forex Trading Business from June 2000 to August 2000. She then pursued her career at PT Bank Lippo as the Deputy Regional Head from September 2000 to February 2001. She continued her career at PT Bank OCBC NISP as the Branch Manager of Bogor from March 2001 to January 2005. She was then appointed as the Branch Dept Head Reg.2 from February 2005 to June 2006, and as the Region Head Reg. 5 from July 2006 to January 2009. In January 2009, she held the position of Senior Corporate Executive concurrently as the Region Head of Sumatra until November 2009.

Trainings attended in 2024, among others:

1. Training on IT Security "Challenges and Obstacles in Digital Transformation" by CCB Indonesia on 3 April 2024 in Jakarta.
2. Training on "Risk Management for Directors of Commercial Banks Level 7 Batch 3" by IRPA and BSMR on 24 – 25 April 2024 in Jakarta.
3. Training "AML, CFT & CPF Refreshment" by CCB Indonesia on 12 December 2024 in Jakarta.

As a Director, she oversees Commercial Division, Small & Medium Enterprise (SME) Division, Consumer Assets Division, Liabilities & Branch Network Division and Regions /Branches

### Notes:

Currently, she also temporarily oversees Credit Operation Division and Special Asset Management Division

As a member of Board of Directors, she fulfills the requirements as stipulated in Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Regulation of Bapepam IX.I.6), Number 27/POJK.03/2016, Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No.39/SEOJK.03/2016, and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-103/D.03/2016 dated 30 November 2016.

### Junianto

Director of Operation

Indonesian citizen, born in Rembang in 1967. He earned a Bachelor's degree in Economics/Management from Satya Wacana Christian University - Salatiga (UKSW) in 1991 and a Master's degree in Management (MM Executive) from Prasetya Mulya Graduate School - Jakarta in 2002.

He serves as Director of the Company since August 2013, and continued after the merger between Bank Windu and Bank Anda on 30 November 2016, pursuant to the approval of the Financial Services Authority No. SR-104/PB.12/2016.

He started his career at PT Bank Universal, Tbk (now PT Bank Permata, Tbk) from May 1992 to March 1993 as a Trainee in the Management Development Program (MDP). In April 1993, he was appointed as an Account Officer at the Semarang Branch until May 1995. From June 1995 to December 1997, he served as a Team Leader for Corporate Banking in Jakarta. Then from January 1998 to December 1999, he served as the Caretaker Head of the Bandung Branch. From January 2000 to March 2003, he held the position of Account Manager in Jakarta. In April 2003, he became the Team Leader - Parts, Tools & Machinery. Starting from May 2003, he pursued his career at PT Bank NISP Tbk as the Credit Risk Section Head in Jakarta until December 2004. From January 2005 to September 2005, he served as the Commercial Credit Development Head. Then from September 2005, he was appointed as the Corporate Business Head in Jakarta until January 2006. He continued as the Marketing Coordinator in Jakarta V until February 2006. He then served as the Marketing Department Head for Regional V Jakarta and Branch Manager of Bekasi concurrently as the Area Coordinator from February 2006 to January 2009. He continued

as the Distribution Head in Metro Surabaya (Emerging Business and Commercial Head) from January 2009 to June 2010. Starting from July 2010, he pursued his career at PT Bank Windu Kentjana International, Tbk as the Regional Head for Jabodetabek until December 2010. Then from January 2011 to August 2013, he was appointed as the Regional Head for Sumatra, Bali, Pontianak & Jatabek.

Trainings attended in 2024, among others:

1. Training on IT Security "Challenges and Obstacles in Digital Transformation" by CCB Indonesia on 3 April 2024 in Jakarta.
2. Training on "Risk Management for Directors of Commercial Banks Level 7 Batch 3" by IRPA and BSMR on 24 – 25 April 2024 in Jakarta.
3. Socialization of Payment System to Payment Service Provider Industry by Bank Indonesia on 26 August 2024 in Jakarta.
4. The 8th Asia Pacific HR Forum: "Building Healthy and High Performance Organization: Opportunities and Implementation Strategies" by PT. Intipesan Prawira on 4 – 5 September 2024 in Bali.
5. Seminar on "Leveraging Collaboration for Optimal Performance and Cyber Resilience" by PT Rintis Sejahtera on 23 – 25 October 2024 in Bali.
6. Training "AML, CFT & CPF Refreshment" by CCB Indonesia on 30 December 2024 in Jakarta.

As a Director, he oversees Human Capital Division, Operation Development Division, Operation Division, Trade Operation Division, General Affair & Infrastructure Division and Credit Review Division.

Notes:

Currently, he also temporarily oversees IT Development Management Division, IT Operation Management Division and Accounting & Tax Division.

As a member of Board of Directors, he fulfills the requirements as stipulated in Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Regulation of Bapepam IX.I.6), Number 27/POJK.03/2016, Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No.39/SEOJK.03/2016, and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-109/D.03/2016 dated 30 November 2016.

### Agresius Robajanto Kadiaman

Director of Compliance

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta in 1967. He earned a Bachelor's degree in Economics with a major in Management Economics from the University of Indonesia in 1991 and a Master of Business Administration from Nanyang Technology University, Singapore in 2003.

Serving as Director of the Company since 6 February 2019.

He began his banking career at Citibank N.A. in April 1991 until April 1997, holding various positions such as Financial Control Staff, Relationship Manager, and ultimately serving as Assistant Vice President, Financial Institutions and Custody.

Subsequently, he continued his career at PT Bank Danamon Tbk from May 1997 to November 1999, with his last position being Head of Treasury and International Division.

From November 1999 to July 2002, he worked at the Indonesian Banking Restructuring Agency (IBRA) in various key positions such as Head of Bank Restructuring Division and Head of Risk Management and Compliance Division. During the period from November 1999 to November 2000, he was appointed as a Member of the Management Team at PT Bank Bali Tbk as part of the bank's restructuring and recapitalization process.

After completing his Master's studies at Nanyang Technology University, he resumed his career as an Advisor at PT Trans Pacific Petrochemical Indotama from September 2003 to February 2004. Then in February 2004, he was appointed as the Finance Director at PT Tuban Petrochemical Industries until May 2004. In May 2004, he returned to PT Trans Pacific Petrochemical Indotama until August 2008, with his last position being Vice President Director and Chief Financial Officer.

He continued his career at PT Sampoerna Strategic, Micro Finance Business Unit, in August 2008 as the Chief Financial Officer and Acting Chief Risk Officer until December 2011. From January 2012 to April 2015, he served as the Finance Director at PT Bank Sahabat Sampoerna.

He then served as the Country Channel Partner at BIG APC Singapore from May 2015 to July 2016, and during almost the same period, he was appointed as the President Director of PT Karabha Digdaya from October 2015 to July 2016.

In July 2016, he was appointed as the Finance Director at PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur until July 2018. Meanwhile in September 2016 he also became an Advisor to Board of Directors at PT Karabha Digdaya until early February 2019.

From September 2018 to early February 2019 he also served as Advisor to Executive Management on Non-Budget Investment Financing (PINA), Ministry of National Development Planning.

Trainings attended in 2024, among others:

1. Training "The Role of the P2SK Law in Providing a Deterrent Effect for Illegal Financial Services Actors" by OJK Institute on 15 February 2024 in Jakarta.
2. Training on "Risk Management for Directors of Commercial Banks Level 7 Batch 1" by IRPA and BSMR on 13 – 14 March 2024 in Jakarta.
3. Training on IT Security "Challenges and Obstacles in Digital Transformation" by CCB Indonesia on 3 April 2024 in Jakarta.
4. "Training session for Chief Risk Officers of Overseas Institution" by CCB Corporation on 13 – 18 October 2024 di Shenzhen, China.
5. Training "AML, CFT & CPF Refreshment" by CCB Indonesia on 31 December 2024 in Jakarta.

As a Director, he oversees Legal Division, Compliance Division, Risk Management Division and Corporate Policy Guidelines & Procedures Division.

Notes:

Currently, he also temporarily oversees Strategic Transformation Division, Corporate Secretary & Communication and Customer Complaint Handling Unit (UP3N).

## Corporate Governance

As a member of Board of Directors, they meet the requirements as stipulated in Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 33/POJK.04/2014 (previously Bapepam Regulation IX.I.6), Number 27/POJK.03/2016, Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 39/SEOJK.03/2016, and have obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-17/D.03/2019 dated 31 January 2019.

### Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors

1. Managing the Bank in accordance with its authority and responsibilities as regulated in the Articles of Association and applicable laws and regulations.
2. Formulating short-term and long-term Strategic Plans of the Bank.
3. Upholding and implementing the principles of Good Corporate Governance in all business activities of the Bank at all levels or stages of the organization.
4. Cultivating, ensuring, and supervising the Bank's compliance with internal and external regulations.
5. Following up on audit findings and recommendations from the Bank's Internal Audit Function and Public Accountants, as well as supervisory results from the Financial Services Authority and/or other authorities with the following provisions:
  - a. Directors are required to attend exit meetings for internal audits, external audits, or Financial Services Authority audits related to the functions they lead.
  - b. Directors who cannot attend the exit meeting must be aware of and sign the exit meeting report.
6. When necessary, the Board of Directors may establish special work units to ensure that audit follow-up actions have been properly implemented.
7. Establishing Working Functions to ensure the implementation of Good Corporate Governance principles, including but not limited to:
  - a. Risk Management Division,
  - b. Internal Audit Division,
  - c. Compliance Division,
  - d. Corporate Policy, Guidelines & Procedure Division,
  - e. Legal Division,
  - f. Anti-Fraud Unit.
8. Establishing Committees under its purview to support the effectiveness of the implementation of its duties and responsibilities, including:
  - a. Risk Management Committee,
  - b. Credit Policy Committee,
  - c. ALCO Committee (Asset Liability Committee),
  - d. Information Technology Steering Committee,
  - e. Credit Committee,
  - f. Human Capital Committee.
9. Ensuring that the established committees carry out their duties effectively.
10. Not granting general authority to other parties that result in the delegation of duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors.

### Scope of Work and Responsibilities of Each Member of the Board of Directors

The scope of responsibility and task division of each member of Board of Directors of CCB Indonesia as of 31 December 2024, is as follows:

1. The organizational structure of the Bank is designed to support the fulfillment of the Bank's mission in line with the principles of Good Corporate Governance, taking into account the functions, areas of responsibility, and business requirements of the Bank as a commercial institution.
2. Each Director nurtures, leads, and oversees Divisions and/or Units according to the division of supervision as follows:
  - **President Director**, oversees and leads:
    - a. Corporate & International Banking Director
    - b. Commercial & Retail Banking Director
    - c. Finance Director
    - d. Operations Director
    - e. Compliance Director
    - f. Internal Audit Division\*\*)
    - g. Information Technology Development Management Division\*\*\*)
    - h. Information Technology Operation Management Division\*\*\*)
    - i. Digital Banking Division\*\*)
    - j. Strategic Transformation Division\*)
    - k. Credit Operation Division\*\*\*\*)
    - l. Special Asset Management Division\*\*\*\*)
    - m. Anti-Fraud Unit\*\*)
  - **Corporate & International Banking Director**, oversees and leads:
    - a. Transaction Banking Division
    - b. China Desk 1 Division
    - c. Corporate Banking 2 Division
    - d. Treasury & Financial Institution Division
  - **Commercial & Retail Banking Director**, oversees and leads:
    - a. Commercial Division
    - b. Small & Medium Enterprise (SME) Division
    - c. Consumer Asset Division
    - d. Liabilities & Branch Network Division
    - e. Regions/Branches
  - **Finance Director**, oversees and leads:
    - a. Corporate Secretary & Communication\*)
    - b. Asset Liability Management Division\*\*)
    - c. Accounting & Tax Division\*\*\*)
    - d. Customer Service and Complaints Resolution Unit (UP3N)\*)



## Corporate Governance

- **Operations Director**, oversees and leads:

- Human Capital Division
- Operation Development Division
- Operation Division
- Trade Operation Division
- General Affair & Infrastructure Division
- Credit Review Division

- **Compliance Director**, oversees and leads:

- Legal Division
- Compliance Division
- Risk Management Division
- Corporate Policy, Guidelines & Procedure Division

\*) Temporarily overseen by Compliance Director until a new officer is appointed

\*\*) Temporarily overseen by Corporate & International Banking Director until a new officer is appointed

\*\*\*) Temporarily overseen by Operations Director until a new officer is appointed

\*\*\*\*) Temporarily overseen by Commercial & Retail Banking Director until a new officer is appointed.

All members of the Board of Directors of CCB Indonesia do not have any financial, managerial, ownership, or familial relationships with other members of the Board of Directors, the Board of Commissioners, and/or the Controlling Shareholders that could affect their ability to act independently.

The President Director comes from an independent party from the Controlling Shareholders because they do not have any financial, managerial, ownership, or family relationships with the Bank's Controlling Shareholders.

The Board of Directors has disclosed the Bank's strategic policies in the field of human resources, through easily accessible means such as Work Meetings, Director's Decisions, Circular Letters, emails, or other media.

The Board of Directors does not grant general authority to other parties that would result in the transfer of the Board of Directors' duties and functions.

The Board of Directors has guidelines for conducting Board meetings and rules of procedure for Board's work, which include provisions for assessing and evaluating Board's performance, by referring to the Financial Services Authority regulations on Corporate Governance for Commercial Banks and regulations on Directors and Commissioners of Issuers or Public Companies.

All meetings are documented in Board Meeting minutes signed by all attending members and distributed to all Board members.

The Board of Directors, individually or collectively, do not hold shares exceeding 25% of the bank's paid-up capital and/or in other companies. The integrity, competence, and financial reputation of all Board members are deemed adequate.

All Board members come from independent parties and do not have financial, managerial, ownership, or familial relationships with other members of the Board of Commissioners, other Directors, and/or Controlling Shareholders that could affect their ability to act independently. Board members have passed the fit and proper test and have obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority.

### The Implementation of the Board of Directors Meetings

During the year 2024, Board of Directors held a total of 85 (eighty five) meetings, as shown in the table below:

No	Date	Meeting Agenda	You Wennan	Zhu Yong	Setiawati Samahita	Junianto	Chandra Siagian	Agresius R Kadiaman
1	2 Jan 2024	1. Update on BOD Self Assessment 2. Financial Updates – as of December 31, 2023 3. Others	√	√	√	√	√	-
2	3 Jan 2024	Final Financial Result – as of December 31, 2023	√	√	√	√	√	-
3	8 Jan 2024	1. Financial Update – as of January 5, 2024 2. AML Report Update 3. Update on Legal Case 4. IT Weekly Update 5. Others	√	√	√	√	√	√
4	15 Jan 2024	1. Financial Update – as of January 12, 2024 2. IT Weekly Update 3. EY Progress Meeting – Financial Audit for the Year Ending December 31, 2023 4. Discussion on Staff Costs	√	√	√	√	√	√
5	17 Jan 2024	1. Discussion on Staff Cost 2. Financial Update – as of January 15, 2024 3. Update on Legal Case	√	√	√	√	√	√



## Corporate Governance

No	Date	Meeting Agenda	You Wennan	Zhu Yong	Setiawati Samahita	Junianto	Chandra Siagian	Agresius R Kadiaman
6	24 Jan 2024	1. Update on OJK Audit Findings 2. Update on AML System 3. Update on AML Report Progress 4. Financial Updates – as of 23 January 2024 5. Yearly Performance Review in 2023 6. Tax Updates 7. Update on Customer Complaints Handling Unit (UP3N) 8. Discussion on RBB 2024 – 2026 Presentation 9. Update on Legal Case	-	√	√	√	√	√
7	29 Jan 2024	1. Financial Update – as of January 26, 2024 2. Update on Legal Case	-	√	√	√	√	√
8	5 Feb 2024	1. Final Financial Result – as of January 31, 2024 2. Financial Updates – as of February 2, 2024 3. Discussion on Performance Mechanism 4. Others	√	√	√	-	√	√
9	12 Feb 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of February 7, 2024 2. IT Weekly Update	√	-	√	-	√	√
10	15 Feb 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of February 13, 2024 2. Others	√	-	√	√	√	√
11	19 Feb 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of February 16, 2024 2. IT Weekly Update 3. Tax Update	√	-	√	√	√	√
12	26 Feb 2024	Financial Updates – as of February 23, 2024	√	-	√	√	√	√
13	29 Feb 2024	Financial Updates – as of February 28, 2024	√	-	√	√	√	-
14	4 Mar 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of February 29, 2024 2. IT Weekly Update 3. Determination of SME targets for fulfilling RPIM 4. NPL Projections and Loan Impairment Estimates 5. Others	√	√	√	√	√	√
15	7 Mar 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of March 6, 2024 2. Update Progress on Audit Findings	√	√	√	√	√	√
16	18 Mar 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of March 15, 2024 2. Monthly Performance Review – February 2024 3. IT Weekly Update 4. Others	√	√	√	√	√	√
17	21 Mar 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of March 20, 2024 2. Proposal on Date and Agendas of AGMS 3. Tax Updates 4. Update on Audit Findings Progress 5. Others	√	√	√	√	√	√
18	25 Mar 2024	1. IT Weekly Update 2. Financial Updates – as of March 22, 2024	√	√	√	√	√	√
19	28 Mar 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of March 27, 2024 2. Update on EY Audit Progress 3. Update on Audit Findings Progress (OJK & PPATK) 4. Others	√	√	√	√	-	√
20	1 Apr 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of March 31, 2024 2. IT Weekly Update 3. Others	√	√	√	√	-	√
21	18 Apr 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of April 17, 2024 2. Discussion on Proposed 2nd Agenda for AGMS	√	√	√	√	-	√



## Corporate Governance

No	Date	Meeting Agenda	You Wennen	Zhu Yong	Setiawati Samahita	Junianto	Chandra Siagian	Agresius R Kadiaman
22	22 Apr 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of April 19, 2024 2. IT Weekly Updates 3. Others	√	√	√	√	-	√
23	29 Apr 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of April 26, 2024 2. Monthly Performance Review – March 2024 3. IT Weekly Updates 4. Update on Audit Findings Progress (OJK and Joint Audit)	√	√	√	√	-	√
No	Date	Meeting Agenda	You Wennen	Zhu Yong	Setiawati Samahita	Junianto	Agresius R Kadiaman	
24	2 May 2024	Financial Updates – as of April 30, 2024	√	√	√	√	√	
25	3 May 2024	Arrangement of BOD Task Distribution	√	√	√	√	√	
26	13 May 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of May 8, 2024 2. IT Weekly Update	√	√	√	√	√	
27	16 May 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of May 15, 2024 2. Discussion on Revised RBB 2024 – 2026	√	√	√	-	√	
28	20 May 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of May 17, 2024 2. Discussion on Revised RBB 2024 – 2026 3. Proposed BOD Alternate 4. Update on Audit Plan from CCB Corporation 5. Others	√	√	√	√	√	
29	27 May 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of May 24, 2024 2. Update on OJK and Joint Audit Findings 3. Others	√	√	√	√	√	
30	30 May 2024	Financial Updates – as of May 29, 2024	√	√	√	√	√	
31	3 Jun 2024	1. Financial Result – as of May 31, 2024 2. Preparation on AGMS 3. AML Update Report 4. IT Weekly Update	√	√	√	√	√	
32	5 Jun 2024	Re-Arrangement of Organization Structure and Division of BOD Tasks	√	√	√	√	√	
33	6 Jun 2024	1. Discussion on President Director Authorization 2. Financial Updates – as of June 5, 2024 3. Progress of NPWP 16-digit and Action Plan 4. Proposed BOD Alternate	√	√	√	√	-	
34	10 Jun 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of June 7, 2024 2. The Bank's Administration after AGMS 3. Update on Audit Findings Progress	-	√	√	√	√	
35	13 Jun 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of June 12, 2024 2. Introduction to CCB Corporate Culture 3. Update on Legal Case 4. Legal Proposals of Law Firms for CIPS Agreement 5. Update Progress 16-Digit Tax ID (NPWP)	-	√	√	√	√	
36	20 Jun 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of June 19, 2024 2. Update on 16-Digit Tax ID 3. Discussion on Credit Committee Organization 4. Discussion on Bank Guarantee of PT Pramanusa Energy Lestari (PT PEL)	√	√	√	√	√	
37	24 Jun 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of June 21, 2024 2. Update on Audit Findings Progress 3. Update on 16-Digit Tax ID 4. Others	√	√	√	√	√	
38	27 Jun 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of June 26, 2024 2. Discussion on Notary Fee 3. Update on 16-Digit Tax ID 4. Others	-	√	√	√	√	



## Corporate Governance

No	Date	Meeting Agenda	You Wennan	Zhu Yong	Setiawati Samahita	Junianto	Agresius R Kadiaman
39	1 Jul 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of June 30, 2024 2. IT Weekly Update 3. Update on 16-Digit Tax ID	√	√	√	√	√
40	4 Jul 2024	Discussion on Draft Audit Findings from CCB Overseas Audit	√	√	√	√	-
41	5 Jul 2024	1. Financial Result – as of June 30, 2024 2. Financial Updates – as of July 3, 2024 3. Discussion on Debtor	√	√	√	√	√
42	8 Jul 2024	Financial Updates – as of July 5, 2024	√	√	√	√	-
43	11 Jul 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of July 10, 2024 2. RPIM Projections	√	√	√	√	-
44	15 Jul 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of July 12, 2024 2. Tax Updates	√	√	√	√	-
45	22 Jul 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of July 19, 2024 2. Discussion on the Debtor 3. Tax Updates	√	√	√	√	√
46	29 Jul 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of July 26, 2024 2. IT Weekly Update 3. Update on Legal Case 4. Discussion on Write-off Plan in 2024 5. AML Report for Period June 2024 6. Periodic Training Report I of 2024 (Compliance Directorate and Customer 7. Update on AML System	√	√	-	√	√
47	29 Jul 2024	Update on Mid Annual Meeting from CCB Corporation	√	√	√	-	√
48	1 Aug 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of July 31, 2024 2. Update on CIPS Agreement	√	√	√	√	√
49	2 Aug 2024	Discussion on Follow-up to the OJK Entry Meeting	√	√	√	√	√
50	5 Aug 2024	1. Financial Result – as of July 31, 2024 2. Visit Plan of CCB Corporation Delegation Team 3. Update on Recovery and Resolution Plan	√	√	√	√	√
51	8 Aug 2024	Financial Updates – as of August 7, 2024	√	√	√	-	√
52	12 Aug 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of August 9, 2024 2. Preparation on Material Presentation for Delegation Team' Visit 3. Discussion on Recovery and Resolution Plan	√	√	√	-	√
53	16 Aug 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of August 15, 2024 2. Preparation on Material Presentation for CCB Delegation	√	√	√	√	√
54	19 Aug 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of August 16, 2024 2. Discussion on Providing Funds for JFX Event 3. Preparation on Material Presentation for CCB Delegation 4. IT Updates	√	√	√	√	√
55	20 Aug 2024	1. Discussion on Recovery and Resolution Plan 2. Update on Validating Document Regarding Self-Assessment 2023	√	√	√	√	√
56	22 Aug 2024	Financial Updates – as of August 21, 2024	√	√	√	-	-
57	26 Aug 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of August 23, 2024 2. IT Weekly Updates	√	√	√	-	-
58	29 Aug 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of August 28, 2024 2. Discussion on Recovery and Resolution Plan 3. Update on OJK Audit Findings in Batam Branch 4. Update on Customer Complaint Handling (UP3N) 5. Discussion on Preparation Material of Delegation Visit	√	√	√	√	√

## Corporate Governance

No	Date	Meeting Agenda	You Wennan	Zhu Yong	Setiawati Samahita	Junianto	Agresius R Kadiaman
59	2 Sept 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of August 31, 2024 2. IT Weekly Update	√	-	√	√	-
60	12 Sept 2024	1. Financial Result – as of August 31, 2024 2. Financial Updates – as of September 11, 2024 3. Update on Legal Case	√	-	√	√	√
61	17 Sept 2024	Financial Updates – as of September 13, 2024	√	√	√	√	√
62	23 Sept 2024	Financial Updates – as of September 20, 2024	-	√	√	√	√
63	26 Sept 2024	Financial Updates – as of September 25, 2024	-	√	√	√	√
64	30 Sept 2024	1. Financial Updates – as of September 27, 2024 2. Update on OJK Audit Findings in Makassar Branch	√	√	√	√	√
65	1 Oct 2024	Discussion on Recovery Plan & Resolution Plan	√	√	√	√	√
66	3 Oct 2024	1. Financial Update - 30 September 2024 (before ECL) 2. Tax Updates	√	√	-	√	-
67	7 Oct 2024	1. Financial Result - 30 September 2024 2. Financial Updates - 4 October 2024 3. IT Weekly Update	√	√	√	√	√
68	10 Oct 2024	1. Financial Updates – 9 October 2024 2. Discussion on Draft RBB 2025 – 2027 to BOC	√	√	√	√	√
69	14 Oct 2024	1. Financial Updates – 11 October 2024 2. Legal Case 555 Update 3. IT Weekly Updates	√	√	√	√	-
70	21 Oct 2024	Financial Updates – 18 October 2024	√	√	√	√	√
71	24 Oct 2024	1. Financial Updates – 23 October 2024 2. Update on OJK Letter 3. Discussion on RBB 2025 – 2027 4. Update on AML, CFT and CPF 5. Update on Legal Case	√	√	√	-	√
72	28 Oct 2024	Financial Updates – 25 October 2024	√	√	√	√	√
73	31 Oct 2024	Financial Updates – 30 October 2024	√	√	√	√	√
74	4 Nov 2024	Financial Result – 31 October 2024	√	√	√	√	√
75	7 Nov 2024	Financial Updates – 6 November 2024	√	-	√	-	√
76	11 Nov 2024	1. Financial Updates – 8 November 2024 2. Updates on OJK Audit	√	√	√	-	√
77	14 Nov 2024	Financial Updates – 13 November 2024	-	√	√	√	√
78	21 Nov 2024	Financial Updates – 20 November 2024	-	√	√	√	√
79	28 Nov 2024	1. Financial Updates – 27 November 2024 2. RBB Updates	√	√	√	√	-
80	2 Dec 2024	1. Financial Updates – 30 November 2024 2. IT Development Updates	√	√	√	√	√
81	5 Dec 2024	1. Financial Result – 30 November 2024 2. Financial Updates – 4 December 2024 3. POJK 15 - Regarding the Integrity of Bank Financial Reporting	√	√	√	-	√
82	12 Dec 2024	Financial Updates – 11 December 2024	√	√	√	-	-
83	16 Dec 2024	1. Financial Updates – 13 December 2024 2. Update on EGMS – 20 December 2024	√	√	√	-	√
84	23 Dec 2024	Financial Updates – 20 December 2024	-	√	√	√	√
85	30 Dec 2024	1. Financial Updates – 27 December 2024 2. Tax Updates	-	√	√	√	-

Information :

√ : Present at the meeting, - : Not present at the meeting, TC : Via teleconference





## Corporate Governance

### Meeting of the Board of Directors with the Board of Commissioners

During 2024, the Board of Directors held meetings with the Board of Commissioners 4 (four) times.

No	Date	Meeting Agenda	Attended by
1	31 Jan 2024	1. Information on Annual Meeting of CCB Corporation 2. Discussion on Main Points from OJK regarding the Bank's Business Plan	Mohamad Hasan Yudo Sutanto You Wennan Setiawati Samahita Zhu Yong Junianto Agresius R. Kadiaman
2	6 May 2024	Report on the Arrangement of BOD Task Distribution	Mohamad Hasan You Wennan Zhu Yong Junianto
3	5 Jun 2024	The Proposal of the Implementation of "Delegation of Authorization Plan"	Qi Jiangong Mohamad Hasan Yudo Sutanto You Wennan Setiawati Samahita Zhu Yong Junianto Agresius R. Kadiaman
4	18 Nov 2024	Discussion on Recovery Plan and Resolution Plan	Qi Jiangong Mohamad Hasan Yudo Sutanto You Wennan Setiawati Samahita Zhu Yong Junianto Agresius R. Kadiaman

### Training attended by members of the Board of Directors during 2024, including:

Name	Training	Date	Organizer/Venue
You Wennan	Training on IT Security "Challenges and Obstacles in Digital Transformation"	3 April 2024	CCB Indonesia
	Seminar "RCEP Regional Operation and Management"	26 June 2024	CCB Corporation, Hong Kong
	Training on "Risk Management for Directors of Commercial Banks Level 7 Batch 4"	17 – 18 July 2024	IRPA & BSMR
	Training "AML, CFT & CPF Refreshment"	17 December 2024	CCB Indonesia
Zhu Yong	Management Training	3 Apr 2024	CCB Corporation
	Training on IT Security "Challenges and Obstacles in Digital Transformation"	3 April 2024	CCB Indonesia
	Training on "Risk Management for Directors of Commercial Banks Level 7 Batch 4"	17 – 18 July 2024	IRPA & BSMR
	Training "Refreshment for Treasury Certification Level 7"	12 October 2024	ACI Financial Market Association
	Training "AML, CFT & CPF Refreshment"	23 December 2024	CCB Indonesia

## Corporate Governance

Name	Training	Date	Organizer/Venue
Setiawati Samahita	Training on IT Security "Challenges and Obstacles in Digital Transformation"	3 April 2024	CCB Indonesia
	Training on "Risk Management for Directors of Commercial Banks Level 7 Batch 3"	24 – 25 April 2024	IRPA & BSMR
	Training "Refreshment APU, PPT & PPPSPM"	12 Desember 2024	CCB Indonesia
	Training "AML, CFT & CPF Refreshment"	12 Desember 2024	CCB Indonesia
Junianto	Training on IT Security "Challenges and Obstacles in Digital Transformation"	3 April 2024	CCB Indonesia
	Training on "Risk Management for Directors of Commercial Banks Level 7 Batch 3"	24 – 25 April 2024	IRPA & BSMR
	Socialization of Payment System to Payment Service Provider Industry	26 August 2024	Bank Indonesia
	The 8th Asia Pacific HR Forum: "Building Healthy and High Performance Organization: Opportunities and Implementation Strategies"	4 – 5 September 2024	PT Intipesan Prawira
	Seminar on "Leveraging Collaboration for Optimal Performance and Cyber Resilience"	23 – 25 October 2024	PT Rintis Sejahtera
	Training "AML, CFT & CPF Refreshment"	30 December 2024	CCB Indonesia
Agresius R. Kadiaman	The Role of the P2SK Law in Providing a Deterrent Effect for Illegal Financial Services Actors	15 February 2024	OJK
	Risk-Based Mentoring Program for Money Laundering Crimes (TPPU) and Terrorism Financing Acts (TPPT) Originating from Human Trafficking Crimes.	15 February 2024	PPATK
	Risk-Based Mentoring Program for Money Laundering Crimes (TPPU) and Terrorism Financing Acts (TPPT) in Financial Technology in 2024	16 February 2024	PPATK
	Socialization of Bye Laws Implementation	23 February 2024	Perbanas
	Indonesian Banking Road to Net Zero Emission	4 March 2024	OJK
	Training on "Risk Management for Directors of Commercial Banks Level 7 Batch 1"	13 – 14 March 2024	IRPA & BSMR
	Training on IT Security "Challenges and Obstacles in Digital Transformation"	3 April 2024	CCB Indonesia
	Coordination meeting of the Collaborative Analysis Team (CAT) Work Team Related to Elections and Regional Head Elections "Optimizing Synergy and Collaboration to Realize Simultaneous Regional Head Elections in 2024 that support National Integration"	7 May 2024	PPATK
	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) "Readiness of Banking Industry in the Implementation of Law No.27 Year 2022 & Government Regulation on Personal Data Protection"	5 June 2024	FKDKP
	Periodic Training I Year 2024 - Compliance Directorate of China Construction Bank Indonesia	29 June 2024	CCBI
	Webinar "Maintaining Compliance of Financial Services Business Actors in Supporting Inclusive Economy through Supervision, Financial Education and Consumer Protection in the Complexity of Financial Products"	15 July 2024	OJK
	Overseas Institution Risk Management Leaders and SPV Training Program	13 – 18 October 2024	CCB Corporation
	Training "AML, CFT & CPF Refreshment"	31 December 2024	CCB Indonesia

## Corporate Governance

### Company Policy on the Evaluation of Directors' Performance and Its Implementation

- **Procedure for Assessing the Performance of Board of Directors**

1. The performance of Board of Directors is assessed based on specific criteria recommended by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.
2. The results of Board of Directors' performance assessment is disclosed in the Annual Report and presented at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.

- **Criteria Used**

The criteria for evaluating the performance of Board of Directors include, but are not limited to:

1. Achievement of business targets,
2. Achievement of short-term and long-term company plans,
3. Achievement of budgets and revenues,
4. Achievement of OJK Ratings targets related to Good Corporate Governance and the Bank's Health Level.

- **Assessing Parties**

The parties responsible for evaluating the performance of Board of Directors are Board of Commissioners and the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (RUPS). Subsequently, the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners will be held accountable for their performance achievements in the 2023 period, including the implementation of duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held in 2024.

The Board of Directors' performance assessment policy is contained in CCB Indonesia's General Policies and Guidelines in Board of Directors' Code of Conduct which can be accessed through the Company's website ([idn.ccb.com](http://idn.ccb.com)). Henceforth, the results of the assessment will be disclosed

### Subsidiary Committees under the Board of Directors

As of the end of 2024, there are 6 (six) committees in CCB Indonesia, consisting of:

#### Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO)

The Asset and Liability Committee is responsible for managing the Bank's assets and liabilities. More broadly, ALCO also has the task of managing liquidity, interest rate management, foreign exchange management, investment management, and gapping management.

#### Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee assists the Board of Directors in reviewing policies and delegating responsibilities to determine policies and procedures, and ensuring that business units have properly implemented the strategies approved by Board of Directors.

#### Credit Policy Committee

This Committee assists the Board of Directors in formulating policies, monitoring the development and condition of the credit portfolio, and providing improvement measures.

#### Information Technology Steering Committee

The Information Technology Steering Committee (IT) is tasked with managing and monitoring the Bank's use of Information Technology, including providing recommendations to Board of Directors regarding the formulation of IT Strategic Plans aligned with the Bank's Strategic Plans, formulation of IT policies and procedures, IT risk management, and monitoring the compliance of approved IT projects with IT Strategic Plans and user needs to support Bank's business activities.

#### Credit Committee

The Credit Committee is responsible for approving credits or credit extensions up to the credit limits determined by the Board of Directors and maintaining the quality of the credits provided so that the determination of credit quality and the formation of provisions for productive assets are carried out in accordance with the bank's prudential principles.

#### Human Capital Committee

The Human Capital Committee is tasked with recommending improvements to HR policies, establishing a company code of ethics, proposing current year performance bonus budgets, mass employee salary adjustments, approving deviations from provisions related to HR.

All Committees formed under Board of Directors have established Work Guidelines as references for each Committee in its role of assisting Board of Directors.

### Assessment of the Performance of Committees Supporting the Execution of Board of Directors' Duties

The performance of the Risk Management Committee, Credit Policy Committee, ALCO Committee, Information Technology Steering Committee, Credit Committee, and Human Capital Committee is evaluated based on the following procedures and criteria::

1. The performance of each Committee supporting the execution of Board of Directors' duties is periodically evaluated by Board of Directors.
2. The criteria for evaluating the performance of each committee include, but are not limited to:
  - a. Achievement and conduct of committee meetings,
  - b. Attendance of each committee member,
  - c. Administrative orderliness,
  - d. Success of decisions made during committee meetings.

## Implementation of Compliance Function

CCB Indonesia is committed to complying with applicable laws and regulations, both issued by Bank Indonesia and other authorities. The implementation of the Compliance Function at CCB Indonesia refers to Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 46/POJK.03/2017 dated 12 July 2017 concerning the Implementation of Compliance Functions for Commercial Banks.

The Compliance Function includes actions to achieve Compliance Culture at all levels of CCB Indonesia's organization and business activities; managing Compliance Risks faced; ensuring that policies, provisions, systems, procedures, and business activities conducted by the Bank has complied with Bank Indonesia regulations, as well as the applicable laws and regulations; ensuring the Bank's compliance with commitments made by CCB Indonesia to the Financial Services Authority, Bank Indonesia, and/or other relevant supervisory authorities.

CCB Indonesia has established Compliance Policy and General Guidelines as well as Compliance Function Implementation Guidelines.

In accordance with Article No. 46/POJK.03/2017 dated 12 July 2017 concerning the Implementation of Compliance Functions, the Bank is required to have a Director overseeing the Compliance Function and to establish a Compliance Work Unit.

The obligation to have a Director overseeing the Compliance Function has been fulfilled by appointing Mr. Agresius R. Kadiaman as Compliance Director through the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders dated 7 January 2019. Based on the Decree of OJK Commissioner No. KEP-17/D.03/2019 dated 31 January 2019, and OJK Letter No. SR-32/PB.12/2019 dated 1 February 2019, the appointment of Mr. Agresius R. Kadiaman as Compliance Director of CCB Indonesia has been approved by the OJK. The appointment became effective on 6 February 2019.

Furthermore, based on the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGMS) dated 7 June 2024, it was decided that the AGMS approved the reappointment of members of Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners of the Company for the term commencing from the closing of the meeting until the closing of the Company's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for the 2028 fiscal year.

The Assignment, Appointment and Resignation of the Director overseeing the Compliance Function have been in accordance with applicable provisions.

The Director overseeing the Compliance Function has submitted quarterly reports on the implementation of his duties and responsibilities to the President Director, with copies to Board of Commissioners, and semi-annually to the Financial Services Authority, with copies to the President Director and Board of Commissioners.

The Bank has established Compliance Division, which include the AML CFT Transaction Analysis & Reporting Section and the Compliance AML CFT Policy & Advisory Section, which are formed independently, meaning they are formed separately and free from the influence of other work functions, and have direct access to

the Director overseeing the Compliance Function. The Compliance Division is established at the Bank's headquarters but implements Compliance Functions throughout the Bank's office network. Additionally, within the organizational structure of the Compliance Division, the Corporate Policy, Guidelines & Procedures Division has also been established.

The Bank has provided quality human resources in the Compliance Division to carry out tasks effectively.

The Compliance Director and Compliance Division have established policies and guidelines to ensure the compliance, adequacy, and effectiveness of the compliance function's role throughout the bank's organizational structure.

The Bank has made improvements by enhancing the implementation of the AML CFT and CPF programs through the provision of AML System outside core banking, improvements and refinements to all Policies, Guidelines, and SOPs (KSOPs), as well as updating KSOPs in connection with the application of new regulatory provisions and the Bank's business developments.

The increased role of the compliance function is continuously carried out to assist the bank's compliance improvement process, reflected in efforts made, among others, through the issuance of compliance news, compliance opinions, compliance reviews, compliance checklists, compliance campaigns, bank regulation socialization, as well as acting as liaison officers to the Financial Services Authority, Bank Indonesia, and other regulators.

### The level of compliance of the Bank with all applicable regulations and laws as well as the fulfillment of commitments with the relevant authorities

The Bank has ensured compliance with the regulations of the Financial Services Authority, Bank Indonesia, and applicable laws and regulations, including by:

- Establishing necessary measures while adhering to the principle of prudence
- Monitoring, maintaining, and ensuring that the Bank's activities do not deviate from regulations
- Monitoring and ensuring the Bank's compliance with all agreements and commitments made by the Bank to the Financial Services Authority and other authorized regulatory bodies.

### Administrative Sanctions

- **Administrative sanctions imposed on the Company**  
In 2024, there were still several reporting-related sanctions imposed by the Regulator on CCB Indonesia. In response to the non-compliance, the Bank has made corrections and established follow-up measures to ensure that similar non-compliance does not occur again.
- **Administrative sanctions imposed on members of the Board of Commissioners**  
In 2024, no administrative sanctions were imposed on members of the Board of Commissioners of the Company.

## Corporate Governance

- **Administrative sanctions imposed on members of the Board of Directors**

In 2024, no administrative sanctions were imposed on members of the Board of Directors of the Company.

### Implementation of the Internal Audit Function

Based on Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 1/POJK.03/2019 dated 28 January 2019 regarding the Implementation of the Internal Audit Function in Commercial Banks, CCB Indonesia has established the Internal Audit Unit (IAU), which is an independent functional unit from operational units and reports directly to the President Director.

The organizational structure of the Bank's IAU is in accordance with applicable regulations.

CCB Indonesia has established Policies and General Audit Guidelines, an Internal Audit Charter, and is equipped with several Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), including Operational Audit SOPs, Credit Audit SOPs, Treasury Audit SOPs, Trade Financing Audit SOPs, and Information Technology Audit SOPs.

CCB Indonesia provides quality resources to the Internal Audit Division to effectively carry out its tasks.





**Rita Fitria**

Internal Audit Head (SKAI)

- Effective since 24 May 2023, IAU is led by Ms. Rita Fitria.

**Education:**

- 2008-2009 Queensland University of Technology (QUT) Master of Business Advanced (International Business)
- 1996 – 2000 Syahkuala University Bachelor of Accounting

**Certifications:**

1. Brevet CAP (Credit Application Package)
2. Brevet Corporate Finance
3. Brevet Global Business
4. ISO 9001:2015 (Quality Management System)
5. ISO 30301:2019 (Record Management)
6. ISO 37001:2016 (SMAP)
7. Procurement Certification (LKPP)
8. Certified Banking Internal Audit (CBIA) Level Supervisor
9. Certified Banking Internal Audit (CBIA) Level Auditor
10. Compliance Certification
11. Risk Management Certification Level 1
12. Risk Management Certification Level 2

**Experience:**

1. Queensland University of Technology Indonesia Community (QUIC) (2017- 2021)  
Vice President QUIC
2. Prasetya Mulya University (July 2016 – present)  
Part-Time Lecturer of Business School (Treasury Management)
3. Ikatan Auditor Intern Bank (IAIB)
  - a. Manage Certification of Certified Banking Internal Auditor (CBIA) for Auditor Level and Supervisor Level.
  - b. Provide Certified Banking Internal Auditor (CBIA) Training of Auditor Level and Supervisor Level.
4. The Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) Indonesia  
Provide training of Internal Audit Training for Financial Service Authority (OJK)
5. InfoBank Institute  
Provide training of Anti Money Laundering
6. PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
  - Internal Audit Manager of Business Banking (01/01/2020- May 2023)
  - Internal Audit Manager of Procurement and Fixed Asset (02/02/2017 - 30/12/2020)

- Internal Audit Manager of Treasury Division (02/11/2015 - 01/02/2017)
- Compliance Manager of Treasury Division (20/01/2014 - 01/11/2015)
- Compliance Manager of Business Banking and International Transaction (01/01/2012 - 19/01/2014)
- Compliance Development Manager (11/11/2011-- 31/12/2012)
- Manager of Business Banking, Treasury and International Policy (11/02/2010 - 10/11/2011)
- Internal Audit Division (03/09/2002 - 01/02/2008)
- The appointment of Ms. Rita Fitria as Head of Internal Audit Division has been reported to the Financial Services Authority through letter No. 126/CCBI/DDIR-OJK/V/2023 dated 26 May 2023.

**Effectiveness and scope of internal audit in assessing all aspects and elements of the Bank's activities**

The Internal Audit Division is responsible for conducting independent and effective examinations of all aspects and elements of activities that are directly expected to affect the interests of the Bank and the public.

The results of the Internal Audit Division's examination, along with its follow-up recommendations, are reported directly to the President Director and the Board of Commissioners represented by the Audit Committee, with a copy to the Director Overseeing Compliance Functions. Subsequently, the Board of Commissioners will oversee and confirm that management has taken necessary corrective actions based on the examination results.

CCB Indonesia maintains effective and efficient execution of internal control systems by closely monitoring the outcomes of follow-up actions implemented by the auditee. In the absence of follow-up actions, the Internal Audit Division will verify with the relevant party and issue an internal memo for further action. Supervisory procedures have been consistently applied, fostering a supportive atmosphere for internal control endeavors.

In addition to conducting auditing activities, the Internal Audit Division consistently acts as a consultant to internal parties at CCB Indonesia who require assistance, particularly regarding internal control systems.

## Corporate Governance

The Board of Directors of CCB Indonesia is responsible for creating the internal control structure and ensuring the functioning of CCB Indonesia's internal audit function at every management level. Every Examination Result Report (LHP) reported to the President Director is circulated to all Directors with a copy to the Audit Committee. With this mechanism, every finding will be brought to the attention of management and promptly addressed according to their respective areas.

The internal oversight function by the Internal Audit Division is conducted using systematic audit methods and a risk-based audit approach, prioritizing supervision on processes or units with higher risks.

Overall, during 2024, the implementation of the internal oversight function has been satisfactory.

The Bank periodically reviews the effectiveness of the Internal Audit implementation and its compliance with the Standards for Implementing the Internal Audit Function of Commercial Banks by external parties every three years. The last report of the review results was reported to the Financial Services Authority through letter No. 210/CCBI/DDIR-OJK/VIII/2023 dated 25 August 2023.

### Implementation of External Auditor Function

In accordance with the Financial Services Authority's regulations regarding the Use of Public Accountant and Public Accounting Firm Services in Financial Services Activities as stipulated in POJK No. 9 of 2023 and OJK Circular Letter No. 18/SEOJK.03/2023, the Bank appoints Public Accountants and Public Accounting Firms registered with the Financial Services Authority to audit the Annual Financial Statements.

The appointment of Public Accountants and Public Accounting Firms to audit the Company's financial statements for the 2024 fiscal year is made based on recommendations from the Audit Committee to the Board of Commissioners.

The Audit Committee has recommended the appointment of Public Accountants and Public Accounting Firms to the AGM through the Board of Commissioners. The recommendation was conveyed through Internal Memo No. 004/MI/KA/IV/2024 dated 16 April 2024.

The Board of Commissioners has recommended the Public Accounting Firm "Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja" (a member of Ernst & Young) to audit the CCB Indonesia's financial statements for the 2024 fiscal year, through the Board of Commissioners Meeting held on 15 May 2024.

The Annual General Meeting held on 7 June 2024, approved the appointment of the Public Accounting Firm "Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja" (a member of Ernst & Young) to audit the Company's financial statements for the 2024 fiscal year.

The appointment of the Public Accounting Firm has been reported to the OJK Banking Supervisory Authority through letter No. 192/CCBI/DDIR-OJK/VII/2024 dated 19 July 2024.

The appointed Public Accountant and Public Accounting Firm, namely "Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja" (a member of Ernst & Young), is registered as the auditor of the Bank with the Financial Services Authority, with No. STTD.KAP-03/PM.22/2018 dated 15 January 2018.

The auditor performs its duties objectively. The Audit of the Financial Statements ending on 31 December 2024, was conducted based on employment agreement No. 0048/PSS/07/2024.

The Public Accountant conducts independent audits, complies with professional standards for public accountants and employment agreements, and the audit scope set, and has communicated with the Financial Services Authority regarding the audited Bank's conditions for audit preparation and implementation.

The implementation of the Audit Service Provision by the Public Accounting Firm "Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja" (a member of Ernst & Young) to audit the CCB Indonesia's financial statements for the 2024 fiscal year will be evaluated by the Audit Committee, and the results will be reported to the OJK.

The following is the disclosure of Information on the Use of Public Accountant Services (AP) and Public Accounting Firm (KAP) in tabular form:

No	Item	2024
1	Name of Public Accountant	Christophorus Alvin Kossim, Registered Public Auditor No. AP.1681
2	Name of Public Accounting Firm	Public Accounting Firm Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja, Registered Public Accountant KMK No. 603/KM.1/2015
3	Audit Fee for each type of service provided by the public accountant in the last fiscal year	Audit 31 December 2024 : IDR 1,972,192,500 (including VAT and out of pocket expenses)
4	Other services from Public Accounting Firm in the last fiscal year	Nil

### Implementation of Risk Management including Internal Control Systems

The Bank has an adequate organizational structure to support the implementation of risk management and internal control, including the establishment of the Internal Audit Division, Risk Management Division, Risk Management Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, and Compliance Division.

#### a. Active Oversight by the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors

The Bank has defined clear authority and responsibilities at each level of position related to the implementation of Risk Management.

The Board of Commissioners plays an active role in overseeing the implementation of risk management, including:

- Approving and evaluating Risk Management policies, including strategies and Risk Management frameworks.
- Evaluating the accountability of the Board of Directors and providing guidance for improvements in the periodic implementation of Risk Management policies.

In overseeing the implementation of risk management, the Board of Commissioners is assisted by the Risk Monitoring Committee.

The active role of the CCB Indonesia Board of Directors is demonstrated by:

- Developing, evaluating, and updating Risk Management policies, including strategies and Risk Management frameworks.
- Ensuring that the Risk Management function is applied independently.
- Developing, establishing, and updating procedures and tools for identifying, measuring, monitoring, and controlling risks.
- Being responsible for the implementation of Risk Management and evaluating and providing guidance based on reports submitted by the Risk Management Function, including risk profile reports.
- Ensuring the implementation of corrective measures for issues or deviations in the bank's operations identified by the Internal Audit Division.
- Cultivating a Risk Management culture, including risk awareness at all levels of the organization.

In ensuring the proper implementation of risk management, the Board of Directors is assisted by the Risk Management Committee.

Efforts to enhance the implementation of risk management are periodically discussed in the Board of Commissioners Meetings, Committee Meetings, and/or Board Meetings.

#### b. Adequacy of Policies, Procedures, and Limit Setting

The Bank has adequate policies, procedures, and risk limit settings to support the implementation of risk management, including:

- Risk Management Policy and General Guidelines
- Risk Profile Guidelines
- Strategic Risk Guidelines
- Compliance Risk Guidelines
- Legal Risk Guidelines

- Reputation Risk Guidelines
- Liquidity Risk Guidelines
- Market Risk Guidelines
- Operational Risk Guidelines
- Credit Risk Guidelines
- Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) Guidelines
- Risk-Based Bank Health Level Guidelines
- Asset & Liability Management (ALMA) Guidelines
- Business Continuity Management (BCM) and Business Continuity Plan (BCP) Guidelines
- New Product and Activity Guidelines
- CKPN Guidelines
- Implementation Guidelines for The Three Lines of Defense (3LD)
- Interest Rate Risk in The Banking Book Guidelines
- Information Technology Policy and General Guidelines

#### c. Adequacy of Risk Identification, Measurement, Monitoring, and Control Processes and Risk Management Information System

CCB Indonesia has implemented risk management policies aimed at ensuring that risks arising from its activities can be identified, measured, monitored, managed, and reported, ultimately benefiting shareholders and the public. To achieve this goal, the bank has formed a Risk Management Committee and a Risk Management Division tasked with establishing Risk Management Policies to address emerging risks, improve, and enhance the implementation of Risk Management.

Essentially, the risk management process is carried out by each unit, considering that the risks faced are individual risks inherent in the products, transactions, and processes of the respective units. To assist in managing risk management, CCB Indonesia has established a Risk Management Function responsible for monitoring the implementation of risk management policies approved by Board of Directors and periodically reviewing the risk management process, including assessing any proposals for new products and activities.

The implementation of Risk Management at CCB Indonesia includes active management oversight, policy implementation, procedures, and limit setting. The bank has also identified, measured, monitored, and controlled risks and implemented risk control systems.

In the context of risk management processes, the Risk Management Division has prepared a Risk Profile Report using methods in accordance with the Financial Services Authority regulations on the Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks as regulated in FSA Regulation No. 18/POJK.03/2016 and FSA Circular Letter No. 34/SEOJK.03/2016.

## Corporate Governance

The mechanism for assessing risk profile reports involves determining risk levels and ratings referring to and aligned with the assessment of Bank Health Level based on risk or Risk-Based Bank Rating (RBBR) and other relevant Financial Services Authority regulations. The risk profile report is prepared periodically and then reported to the Board of Directors for discussion in the Risk Management Committee.

### d. Comprehensive Internal Control System

As a manifestation of the Bank's commitment to implementing Good Corporate Governance and applying risk management in healthy and prudent banking practices, CCB Indonesia conducts comprehensive oversight functions that are independent and objective. In principle, the implementation of the internal control system is carried out through inherent control mechanisms within each work unit, including direct supervision by superiors over subordinates, compliance with standard operating procedures, and other internal control mechanisms. The oversight function ensures that the internal control system functions as intended, overseen by the Internal Audit Division reporting directly to the CEO.

Internal oversight functions by the Internal Audit Division are conducted using systematic audit methods and a risk-based audit approach, prioritizing oversight of processes or units with higher risks.

- Financial and operational controls, as well as compliance with other regulatory requirements.

The Bank's Operational Risk Management primarily aims to minimize the negative impact of internal process failures, human errors, system failures, and/or external events.

Governance & Organization in managing operational risks, risk owners are responsible for the risks occurring in their respective departments. Risk control procedures are governed by the Bank's comprehensive policies and procedures in each department.

The Risk Management Division oversees operational risk management in the Bank by coordinating with departments to address material operational risk issues so that these risks can be controlled early on.

The Bank's Policies and Procedures have been supplemented with Operational Risk Management Policies to support the implementation of operational risk management across all units. The Bank's Risk Management Process includes the identification, measurement, monitoring, control, and determination of operational risk limits. The Bank continuously identifies operational risks inherent in specific business lines. This is done by periodically assessing parameters that affect the exposure of operational risks. In measuring operational risks, the Bank has accurate risk

assessment methodologies, competent human resources, and adequate infrastructure systems to identify and collect operational risk data. Some assessment models include the identification and measurement of operational risks already owned by the Bank, including:

- Operational Risk Self-Assessment
- Operational key risk indicators
- Operational Risk Incident Form

Bank wide, risk identification and measurement are conducted on several key indicators that are considered to represent the operational risks of the bank. These indicators are grouped into five major categories: Business Characteristics and Complexity, Human Resources, Information Technology and Supporting Infrastructure, Fraud, and External Events. The ultimate result of this identification and measurement is the bank's operational risk profile, which is reported to the Financial Services Authority (OJK) every quarter.

The Risk Management Division continuously monitors both overall and loss event occurrences in the bank's core activities, applying internal oversight and periodic reporting on the consequences of Operational Risk. Mechanisms for operational risk mitigation include internal control processes for information technology process security, regular reviews of operational activities, Business Continuity Management development to ensure sustainable operations, and loss limits in the event of business interruptions. The Bank has developed an Emergency Plan (Business Continuity Plan) along with its security management. The Bank consistently implements an Anti-Money Laundering (AML) program, including the Know Your Customer (KYC) principle, in line with operational risk exposure, outlined in written policies and procedures.

Additionally, the Bank has implemented an Anti-Fraud Strategy as a commitment to controlling fraud incidents through fraud risk management.

Internal controls in the Bank's financial and operational activities are conducted from the initial process before engaging with customers and/or third parties, through recording processes, to report preparation.

The Bank operates based on the four-eyes principle, where the bank officer inspecting transactions is different from the one executing them. Financial statements are prepared following Indonesian accounting standards, subsequently reported to regulators and disclosed to the public, adhering to regulatory requirements and applicable laws.

## Corporate Governance

To ensure compliance with regulatory requirements, the compliance function documents the issuance of new regulatory provisions or revisions to previous ones by: (i) compiling compliance news and presenting it to the Board of Directors and related divisions, (ii) identifying obligations arising from the aforementioned regulatory provisions and communicating them to the relevant divisions to fulfill said obligations, (iii) assessing the impact on the Bank's business activities and internal regulations, and determining whether adjustments to internal regulations are necessary, (iv) reviewing drafts of new internal regulations and/or revisions to internal regulations to ensure compliance with the latest regulatory provisions.

Furthermore, the Bank's business activities, including but not limited to financial and operational areas, are conducted following the policies and procedures established by the Bank based on applicable regulatory requirements.

- Review of the effectiveness of the internal control system

Overall, the quality of the internal control system has shown satisfactory results. CCB Indonesia strives to operate the internal control system effectively and efficiently, and oversight procedures have been consistently implemented, maintaining a supportive environment for internal control efforts. Significant internal auditor findings have been reported to the Financial Services Authority in accordance with applicable regulations. Additionally, issues related to the adequacy of internal controls have been reported to management, and follow-up measures have been taken to minimize risks.

In order to strengthen the internal control system and comply with the Bank's Governance Structure, there has been a restructuring, improvement, and updating of the General Policies and Guidelines, Guidelines, and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

Throughout the year 2024, the Bank has issued new and revised internal regulations, detailed as follows:

No	Internal Provision Document	Number issued (new)	Number revised	Number of KSOP documents until the end of 2024
1	General Policies and Guidelines (KPU)	2	8	27
2	Guidelines	2	8	27
3	Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)	4	22	74
Total				175

To ensure the optimal implementation of Standard Operating Procedures (KSOP), the Bank has distributed KSOP to all Bank Offices according to their respective portions and conducted KSOP socialization to all Bank Offices.





## Corporate Governance

### Corporate Secretary



**Thomas Widiyanto**  
Corporate Secretary

Corporate Secretary plays a crucial role in enforcing Good Corporate Governance practices at CCB Indonesia, especially regarding transparency, while also ensuring adherence to current capital market regulations and guidelines. The appointment of the Corporate Secretary is intended to uphold CCB Indonesia's reputation and safeguard its interests by nurturing effective communication and relationships with stakeholders through diverse public relations initiatives. Additionally, the Corporate Secretary serves as the liaison between the Board of Directors and external parties, particularly investors, the capital market community, and shareholders, in all communication matters.

The Primary Functions of the Corporate Secretary are as follows:

1. Acting on behalf of the Board of Directors in interactions with external entities, notably investors, the capital market community, pertinent institutions, and shareholders..
2. Monitoring the Company's compliance with capital market regulations and provisions.
3. Assisting the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners in upholding adherence to the Articles of Association and other regulatory requirements to support the Company's operations.
4. Undertaking activities that support the implementation of transparency principles, especially concerning CCB Indonesia's performance through communication with interested parties.

Mr. Thomas Widiyanto serves as the Corporate Secretary of CCB Indonesia. He resides in Jakarta, was born in Yogyakarta in 1971.

He earned a Bachelor's degree in Economics from Atmajaya University, majoring in Management Economics in Yogyakarta.

He began his career in Banking from 1995 – 2003 at Bank Danamon in Central Java with the last position as Business Manager. Then from 2003 – 2010 he worked at Bank NISP, Yogyakarta as a Business Manager and the last position as Business Coordinator.

In 2010 – 2016 he held the position of Regional Head at PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk. In November 2016 the Bank was renamed as PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk ("CCB Indonesia"), and subsequently from 2017 he served as Strategic Transformation Division Head.

In accordance with Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 35/POJK.04/2014 concerning the Corporate Secretary of Issuers or Public Companies, appointed as Corporate Secretary of PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk effective as of 13 November 2024 based on Board of Directors' Decree No. 103/CCBI/XI/2024 dated 1 November 2024.

Implementation of the Corporate Secretary's duties during the year 2024 are as follows:

1. Coordinate and handle the preparation of 2023 Annual Report and 2023 Sustainability Report in accordance with the format of circular letter of OJK No. 16/SEOJK.04/2021, can be completed on time on 25 April 2024 and in accordance with Capital Market Supervisory provisions, including reporting to OJK, IDX and other external parties.
2. Manage the coordination of the "2023 Parent Entity Annual Report" reporting to OJK, as required to be completed and reported by 23 April 2024.
3. Handle the preparation of 2023 Annual Report to CoFTRA / Bappepti (Commodity Futures Trading Supervisory Agency) according to the new format of CoFTRA / Bappepti regulations on 6 March 2024.
4. Coordinate the preparation and reporting of "2023 Management and Supervision Report of Board of Commissioners" for Bank Indonesia (BI) in accordance with the provisions, which can be completed and reported on 23 April 2024.
5. Coordinate the holding of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGMS) for 2023 fiscal year in a hybrid manner, namely with limited physical presence and also electronically using eASY.

KSEI application for e-Proxy, e-Voting and zoom viewing of AGMS on 7 June 2024 at CCB Indonesia head office, which can be implemented smoothly and can meet the quorum of AGMS. The reporting regarding the minutes of AGMS and Public Expose to OJK, Indonesian Stock Exchange, Websites and other agencies, as well as disclosure of information to the public which has been carried out in accordance with regulations.

6. Coordinate and attend Board of Directors Meetings and ensure the frequency of meetings is in accordance with applicable regulations, fulfillment of the meeting quorum, as well as the preparation and administration of minutes of meeting results throughout 2024, as well as coordinating with Board of Commissioners regarding the implementation of BOC and BOD Meetings, BOC Meetings and also Committee Meetings.
7. Maintain and update the website of CCB Indonesia throughout 2024.
8. Handle requests for data or information from external parties, shareholders, mass media and stakeholders regarding CCB Indonesia throughout 2024.
9. Establish communication and reports to OJK (Capital Market Supervisor and Bank Supervisor), Bank Indonesia, IDX, KSEI, AEI, BAE, Perbanas, LPS, Website and supporting professions as well as other related institutions in accordance with provisions throughout 2024.
10. Coordinate the administration of Head Office Secretariat and numbering of correspondence / memos / BOD Decree.
11. Coordinate and support the preparation of Revision RBB 2024-2026 and submit it to OJK on 26 June 2024.
12. Coordinate the implementation of corporate social responsibility "CCBI Care" during 2024, namely providing assistance to orphanages, providing school assistance, sustainable greening programs and others that are still being implemented well.
13. Coordinate and support the preparation of the Bank Business Plan (RBB) 2024 – 2026 and submit it to the OJK on 28 November 2024.
14. Manage and coordinate the 'Corporate Rating' of the Independent Rating Agency from June - September 2024 and completed successfully on 2 September 2024.
15. Manage the 2025 desk calendar printing, including design selection, can be completed by 20 November 2024.
16. Manage the preparation of the Financial Literacy Report (semester), semester II/2023 has been reported on 4 January 2024 and semester I/2024 has been reported on 8 July 2024.
17. Coordinated the organizing of the 2024 Annual Meeting on 1 – 2 February 2024 with 115 participants, which was attended by Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, Division Heads, Regional Heads and Branch Managers throughout Indonesia.
18. Manage the preparation of the Securities Holder Register Report (monthly), as required before the 10th of each month.
19. Manage the preparation of the Related Party List Report (semester), semester II/2023 has been reported on 23 January 2024 and semester I/2024 has been reported on 10 July 2024.
20. Coordinate and support the preparation of the Recovery Plan for the first time in accordance with Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 5 of 2024 concerning Determination of Supervisory

Status and Handling of Commercial Bank Problems, and complete submission to OJK on 25 November 2024.

21. Coordinate and support the preparation of the Resolution Plan for the first time in accordance with the Deposit Insurance Corporation Regulation No. 2 Year 2024 on Resolution Plan for Commercial Banks, and completed submission to LPS on 25 November 2024.
22. Coordinate the holding of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (EGMS) in a hybrid manner, namely with limited physical presence and also electronically using eASY.KSEI application for e-Proxy, e-Voting and zoom viewing of EGMS on 20 December 2024 at CCB Indonesia head office, which can be implemented smoothly and can meet the quorum of AGMS. The reporting regarding the minutes of AGMS and Public Expose to OJK, Indonesian Stock Exchange, Websites and other agencies, as well as disclosure of information to the public which has been carried out in accordance with regulations.

The implementation of the Corporate Secretary's duties generally achieved according to the planned work program during the year 2024.

The trainings attended by Corporate Secretary in 2024, among others:

1. Webinar "Updating the Risk Management Certification Scheme Material Level / Qualification 6 Based on SKKNI Number 218 of 2020 & KKNi Number KEP-18/D.02/2021" by GPS & Partners Consulting Group on 31 January 2024 in Jakarta
2. Webinar "Economic and Financial Outlook in 2024" by Financial Services Authority Institute (OJK Institute) on 22 February 2024 in Jakarta
3. Webinar "Digitalization, Innovation, and the Future of Asset Management" by China Construction Bank - Hong Kong Training Center on 5 March 2024 in Hong Kong
4. Socialization of the "Indonesian Taxonomy of Sustainable Finance (TKBI)" in an effort to achieve net zero emissions (NZE) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by Financial Services Authority on 6 March 2024 in Jakarta
5. Webinar Series "Setting Your Sail on the Indonesia Carbon Trading Ecosystem Part I - Net Zero Megatrend: A Business Perspective" by Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and Indonesia Carbon Exchange (IDX Carbon) on 14 March 2024 in Jakarta.
6. Webinar "Scope 3 Emissions & GHG Verification" by Indonesian Issuers Association (AEI) and the Global Reporting Initiative ("GRI") on 26 March 2024 in Jakarta
7. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) "Climate Risk Management and Scenario Analysis Guidance" by Financial Services Authority, Prospera and Moody's Analytics on 28 March 2024 in Jakarta
8. Workshop on "Global Sustainable Finance Landscape and ESG/Climate Data & Disclosures" by Financial Services Authority and Bloomberg Global Events on 23 April 2024 in Jakarta.
9. Webinar "How to Prevent Greenwashing in Sustainable Finance" by Financial Services Authority Institute (OJK Institute) and The London Institute of Banking and Finance on 16 May 2024 in Jakarta

## Corporate Governance

10. Training "IDX Net Zero Incubator Program - Module 1" by Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and IDX Carbon on 1 August 2024 in Jakarta
11. Webinar "Comprehensive Guide to Integrated Annual Report Excellence" by Indonesian Issuers Association (AEI) and Lembaga Manajemen Keuangan & Akuntansi (LMKA) on 9 August 2024 in Jakarta
12. Webinar "Deepening POJK No. 42/POJK.04/2020 concerning Affiliated Transactions and Conflict of Interest Transactions & POJK No. 17/POJK.04/2020 concerning Material Transactions and Changes in Main Business Activities" by Financial Services Authority (OJK) and Indonesia Corporate Secretary Association (ICSA) on 15 August 2024 in Jakarta
13. Online Training "IDX Net Zero Incubator Program - Module 2" by Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and IDX Carbon on 20-21 August 2024 in Jakarta.
14. Seminar "Sustainable Finance Taxonomy" by Financial Services Authority and Bloomberg Global Events on 22 August 2024 in Jakarta
15. Online Training "IDX Net Zero Incubator Program - Module 3" by Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and IDX Carbon on 10-11 September 2024 in Jakarta
16. Webinar "Financial Services Authority Regulations Refreshment for Public Company Issuers - Series 1: POJK related to Periodic Reports" by Indonesian Issuers Association (AEI) in collaboration with Financial Services Authority (OJK) on 10 September 2024 in Jakarta

### Provision of funds to related parties and large exposure

In carrying out its activities, CCB Indonesia conducted several fund provision transactions with related parties and large exposure. Transactions with related parties and large exposure refer to Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 32/POJK.03/2018 dated 26 December 2018, regarding the Maximum Limits for Credit Provision and Large Fund Provision for Commercial Banks as amended by Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 38/POJK.03/2019 dated 19 December 2019.

The following is a report on fund provision to related parties and large exposure as of 31 December 2024:

No.	Provision of Funds	Total	
		Number of Debtors	Nominal (in million IDR)
1	To Related Parties	20	580,254
2	To Core Debtors		
	a. Individual	8	11,383,955
	b. Group	12	8,543,994

The Bank has Policies and General Guidelines for Credit Provision, Policies and General Guidelines for Providing Funds to Related Parties and Large Exposures. Providing funds to Related Parties requires approval from Board of Commissioners. Additionally, to

enhance and facilitate supervision over fund provision to related parties, CCB Indonesia has established and updated a detailed list of related parties, which includes entities having control relationships with the Bank, whether directly or indirectly, through ownership, management, and/or financial relationships.

During the year 2024, the implementation of fund provision by the Bank to related parties and/or large exposures has:

- Adhered to the provisions regarding Legal Lending Limit (LLL) and observed prudent principles as well as applicable regulations.
- Considered capital adequacy and portfolio diversification of fund provision.

### Transparency of the Bank's financial and non-financial conditions not disclosed in other reports

CCB Indonesia transparently discloses its financial and non-financial conditions to stakeholders, including announcing quarterly Financial Publication Reports and reporting them to the Financial Services Authority (Bank Indonesia) or stakeholders according to applicable regulations. Comprehensive financial conditions have been presented in the Financial Reports.

CCB Indonesia conducts self-assessment of Good Corporate Governance implementation semi-annually, namely in June and December, and prepares a Good Corporate Governance Implementation Report at the end of each fiscal year in accordance with applicable provisions.

CCB Indonesia has submitted the Good Corporate Governance Implementation Report to Shareholders, the Financial Services Authority, and relevant parties according to applicable provisions, and has timely published the Report on the bank's website.

CCB Indonesia transparently discloses information on Bank products according to Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia regulations regarding Bank Product Information Transparency and Use of Customer Personal Data. Information on products and services is disseminated to the public through various promotional means/media such as brochures, leaflets, websites, and notice boards across CCB Indonesia's network of branches.

CCB Indonesia has Policies and General Guidelines for Customer Protection as well as Standard Operating Procedures for Customer Service and Complaint Resolution. The Bank transparently communicates the procedures for customer complaints and dispute resolution to customers in accordance with Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia regulations and establishes a Customer Complaint Handling and Resolution unit/function.

Each customer complaint received is handled and resolved within the prescribed timeframe. Mediation for the resolution of customer complaints is conducted effectively. Reports on handling and resolution of customer complaints are periodically submitted to the Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia every quarter.

## Press Releases/Publications 2024

No.	Date	Daily/Magazine/Website	News
1	8 January 2024	Web Bank	Prime Lending Rate Report
2	5 February 2024	Web Bank	Publication Report December 2023
3	5 February 2024	Web Bank	Audited Financial Statement December 2023
4	6 February 2024	Web Bank	Key Metrics Report December 2023
5	7 February 2024	Web Bank	Basel III Capital Disclosure Q4 2023
6	7 February 2024	Web Bank	Prime Lending Rate Report
7	15 February 2024	Web Bank	Publication Report January 2024
8	14 March 2024	Web Bank	Publication Report February 2024
9	6 March 2024	Web Bank	Prime Lending Rate Report
10	1 April 2024	Web Bank	Parent Entity Report Q4 2023
11	16 April 2024	Web Bank	Prime Lending Rate Report
12	30 April 2024	Web Bank	Publication Report
13	30 April 2024	Web Bank	Key Metrics Report March 2024
14	30 April 2024	Web Bank	Basel III Capital Disclosure Q1 2024
15	30 April 2024	Web Bank	Financial Statement Q1 2024
16	7 May 2024	Web Bank	Prime Lending Rate Report
17	21 May 2024	Web Bank	Publication Report
18	6 June 2024	Web Bank	Prime Lending Rate Report
19	10 June 2024	Web Bank	Publication Report
20	8 July 2024	Web Bank	Prime Lending Rate Report
21	8 July 2024	Web Bank	Leverage Ratio Report
22	30 July 2024	Web Bank	Interim Financial Statement June 2024
23	30 July 2024	Web Bank	Publication Report
24	30 July 2024	Web Bank	Quantitative Information Report June 2024
25	30 July 2024	Web Bank	Key Metrics Report June 2024
26	30 July 2024	Web Bank	Basel III Capital Disclosure June 2024
27	31 July 2024	Web Bank	Parent Entity Report June 2024
28	6 August 2024	Web Bank	Prime Lending Rate Report
29	12 August 2024	Web Bank	Publication Report
30	9 September 2024	Web Bank	Prime Lending Rate Report
31	17 September 2024	Web Bank	Publication Report
32	21 October 2024	Solo Post	Relocation of Solo Branch Office
33	7 October 2024	Web Bank	Prime Lending Rate Report
34	28 October 2024	Web Bank	Publication Report
35	28 October 2024	Web Bank	Key Metrics Report September 2024
36	28 October 2024	Web Bank	Basel III Capital Disclosure Q3 2024
37	28 October 2024	Web Bank	Quarterly Financial Statement Q3 2024
38	7 November 2024	Web Bank	Prime Lending Rate Report
39	14 November 2024	Web Bank	Publication Report
40	7 December 2024	Web Bank	Prime Lending Rate Report
41	11 December 2024	Web Bank	Publication Report

## Corporate Governance

### Bank's Strategic Plan

In line with the vision and mission, and considering the current business scale, CCB Indonesia in the short and medium term continues to direct its business policies towards the implementation of good corporate governance, cautious business growth in the corporate banking, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and consumer banking segments, increasing the CASA (Current Account and Saving Account) ratio, optimizing and deepening business operations, IT system development, driving process effectiveness and cost efficiency, and enhancing the professionalism and competency of human capital.

The Bank's policy direction is aligned with the current government programs for infrastructure financing and supporting the development of the SME sector.

#### Short-term Policy Directions of the Bank

1. Cautious volume growth in the corporate banking segment, SMEs (including commercial) and consumer credit.
2. Optimization and deepening of business operations from existing branch networks.
3. Development of e-banking and forward-looking IT systems to support effective, fast, easily accessible, reliable, and convenient processes and services.
4. Achieving financial performance for greater efficiency and better margins.
5. Enhancing the overall quality, professionalism, and competency of human resources.

#### Medium-term Policy Directions of the Bank

1. Integrated implementation of good corporate governance, risk management, internal control systems, and compliance functions.
2. Continuing infrastructure enhancement programs (e-banking systems, organizational and human resources) to support business development.

#### Strategic Measures to be Implemented by the Bank

- **Developing business cautiously and conservatively**  
CCB Indonesia will cautiously and conservatively seek business volume growth in the corporate banking sector, targeting support from corporate clients in Indonesia, both local and foreign, as well as infrastructure projects in line with the government's program. In this regard, to leverage CCB's expertise in infrastructure financing and trade finance.

CCB Indonesia will also continue to develop the SME and consumer banking sectors. Furthermore, with the broad scope of the CCB group, integrated products/services will be developed to enhance integrated services.

In business development, keep considering the harmony of economic, social and environmental objectives.

- **Ensuring adequate CAR for business development**

In business development, CCB Indonesia always ensures CAR sufficiency, especially in line with expanding business in the corporate banking sector, with large-scale credits, which require adequate capital support. The KPMM or CAR ratio position is maintained within safe limits, considering capital add-ons based on risk profile assessments, and capital buffers according to Basel III implementation. Organic capital addition is also achieved through the Bank's profit acquisition from 2025 to 2027. The Bank also seeks to increase revenue through fee-based income, in addition to interest income. Moreover, the Bank constantly monitors liquidity sufficiency and maintains the Loan to Deposits Ratio (LDR) at a safe level to uphold adequate liquidity positions.

- **Implementation of good corporate governance and risk management system upgrading**

Consistent, continuous, comprehensive, and integrated implementation of good corporate governance across all lines and task forces. Development of more advanced risk management systems, supported by three lines of defense. Integrating the Bank's risk management system with global risk management systems, designed to comprehensively identify, measure, monitor, and manage Bank risks enterprise-wide.

- **Optimization of existing branches**

The current branch network of 73 offices is optimized to drive healthy and effective business growth based on prudential principles.

- **Enhancement of human capital quality**

Improvement of human capital quality through increased scale of training programs and more diverse development opportunities, including sending employees for training abroad. By strengthening focused and professional training, competent human capital will be produced, receiving competitive remuneration.

- **Strengthening IT system infrastructure**

IT System infrastructure is also developed to enhance service quality to a higher level. Effective, fast, reliable, and accessible services will increase customer satisfaction, making the Bank more competitive in services and gradually moving towards digital banking.

The Bank's Business Plan for 2025-2027 was submitted to the Financial Services Authority on 20 November 2024, through letter No. 296/CCBI/DDIR-OJK/XI/2024.

### Other Information Related to Good Corporate Governance

During 2024, there were no other interventions from owners, internal disputes, or issues arising as a result of the Bank's remuneration policy.



## Ownership of shares by members of the Board of Commissioners and Directors reaching 5%

As of 31 December 2024, there were members of the Board of Commissioners who owned shares in Other Companies in Indonesia reaching 5% or more, as follows:

No.	Name	Shares Ownership	Company Name	Type of Company (Bank/LKBB/Other)
1	Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo	25.00%	PT Hakim Sentausa	Others
		25.00%	PT Trio Indah Sentausa	Others
		27.50%	PT Sejahtera Inti Carbon Persada	Others
		20.00%	PT Oesowilangun	Others

All members of the Board of Commissioners do not have ownership of shares reaching 5% (five percent) or more in other companies domiciled abroad.

As of 31 December 2024, there were members of the Board of Directors who owned shares in Other Companies in Indonesia reaching 5% or more, as follows:

No.	Name	Shares Ownership	Company Name	Type of Company (Bank/LKBB/Other)
1	Agresius R. Kadiaman	25.00%	PT Agra Reswara Kayana	Others

All members of the Board of Directors do not hold shares reaching 5% (five percent) or more in other companies domiciled abroad.

## Financial and Familial Relationships

In accordance with the Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia regulations regarding the implementation of Good Corporate Governance for Commercial Banks, all members of Board of Commissioners, Directors, and Controlling Shareholders of CCB Indonesia do not have financial or familial relationships with other members of Board of Commissioners, Directors, and Controlling Shareholders of CCB Indonesia.

## Remuneration Policy Information

### Process of Formulating the Remuneration Policy

The Bank has a Guideline for the Implementation of Governance in Remuneration Provision, Document No. 257/PEDO-CCBI/PPTR/X/2016, last revised on 4 April 2023.

Background of Formulating the Guideline:

1. In line with the implementation of Basel II, especially Pillar 3 (Market Discipline), banks are required to disclose more transparent information to the public and market participants, especially regarding remuneration, to encourage discipline and enable stakeholders to provide fair assessments.
2. Issuance of POJK No. 45/POJK.03/2015 regarding the Implementation of Governance in Remuneration Provision for Commercial Banks.

3. Issuance of OJK Circular Letter No. 40/SEOJK.03/2016 regarding the Implementation of Governance in Remuneration Provision for Commercial Banks.

The purpose of formulating the guideline is to provide guidance in remuneration provision in accordance with applicable regulations.

The Guideline for the Implementation of Governance in Remuneration Provision has been approved by the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners.

The review of the Remuneration Provision Guideline is conducted periodically at least once every 2 (two) years or whenever necessary according to the Bank's needs or changes in external regulations.

### The Board of Commissioners or the Committee responsible for the Nomination and Remuneration functions tasked with developing a succession policy as part of the process for nominating members of Board of Directors

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee will identify the needs of Board of Directors over the next five years. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee considers internal and external candidates in the efforts to fulfill the needs of the Board of Directors, in alignment with the employee development program established by the Human Capital Division.

## Corporate Governance

### Formulation of succession policy in the Board of Directors Nomination process

In order to prepare a succession policy in the process of nominating members of the Board of Directors, the Company will identify the needs of members of Board of Directors in the next five years. The Company conducts employee development, both in terms of leadership and skills in accordance with their fields. Employees who have achievements and abilities that match the needs of the Board of Directors will be considered to fulfill the needs of the Bank's Board of Directors. The Company considers both internal and external candidates in its efforts to fulfill the needs of the Board of Directors.

### Procedures in determining the remuneration of Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners

The determination of remuneration for members of the Board of Directors is proposed by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee based on market conditions and company capabilities, and approved by the Board of Commissioners in accordance with the authorization granted at General Meeting of Shareholders.

Whereas the determination of remuneration for members of the Board of Commissioners is proposed by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee based on market conditions and the Company's capabilities, and approved by majority shareholders in accordance with the authorization granted at General Meeting of Shareholders.

### Long-term incentive policies for Board of Directors and employees

Variable remuneration depends on the performance of the Bank and the individual, which is adjusted to the level of risk and complexity of the Bank's business. CCB Indonesia has partially deferred the payment of variable remuneration for a period of three years.

### Scope of Remuneration Policy and Its Implementation

The Bank began implementing the Remuneration policy in 2019, which includes the remuneration scale based on level and position, remuneration components, and methods and mechanisms for determining it, including but not limited to:

- Adjustment of Remuneration linked to Performance and Risk
  - 1) Policy on Deferred Variable Remuneration.  
The Bank implements a Policy on Deferred Variable Remuneration for those categorized as Material Risk

Takers (MRT) in accordance with the Governance Regulation on Remuneration, where the amount of Deferred Variable Remuneration is 10% of the Variable Remuneration.

- 2) Bank's Policy on Deferred Variable Remuneration  
The Bank chooses Malus, which allows the deferral of payment of Deferred Variable Remuneration if MRT is in certain conditions.
- 3) Policy on vesting for deferred amounts.  
Deferred Variable Remuneration lasts for 3 years.

- Positions and number of parties considered material risk takers (MRT):
  - Board of Directors: 6 persons
  - Independent Commissioners: 2 persons

### External consultants and consultant tasks related to the Remuneration policy,

In the year 2024, the Bank did not collaborate with consultants related to the Remuneration policy.

### Performance measurement linked to Remuneration

The Bank sets a Remuneration policy linked to performance assessment.

Performance measurement of a quantitative nature for a work unit is done through Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), which have been standardized.

KPIs also serve as indicators of the extent to which the Work Unit has achieved the set work targets.

### Number of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Employees receiving Variable Remuneration over 1 (one) year and the total nominal amount

Public Listed Company discloses the ultimate beneficial owner in the shareholding of the Public Listed Company of at least 5% (five percent), in addition to the disclosure of the ultimate beneficial owner in the shareholding of the Public Listed Company through the ultimate and controlling shareholders.

Information regarding shareholders owning 5% or more of the Company's shares has been disclosed on page 18.

## Corporate Governance

Variable Remuneration	Amount Received within 1 (One) Year					
	Board of Directors		Board of Commissioners		Employees	
	Persons	Amount (IDR)	Persons	Amount (IDR)	Persons	Amount (IDR)
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7,036,077,464</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>779,694,242</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>23,911,004,212</b>

The number of recipients and the total amount of Guaranteed Unconditional Variable Remuneration to prospective Directors, prospective the Board of Commissioners, and/or prospective Employees during the first 1 (one) year of employment: Nil

Total amount of Deferred Variable Remuneration, consisting of cash and/or shares or share-based instruments issued by the Bank: IDR 2,313,551,803

Total amount of Deferred Variable Remuneration paid out during 1 (one) year: IDR 932,848,736

Details of the amount of Remuneration provided within 1 (one) year include:

- 1) Fixed and Variable Remuneration;
- 2) Deferred and non-deferred Remuneration; and
- 3) Forms of Remuneration provided in cash and/or shares or share-based instruments issued by the Bank, as shown in the table below:

A. Fixed Remuneration*)		
1. Cash		IDR 25,909,606,584
2. Shares/share-based instruments issued by the Bank		-
B. Variable Remuneration *)		
	Not Suspended	Suspended
1. Cash	IDR 5,502,219,903	IDR 1,961,747,930
2. Shares/share-based instruments issued by the Bank	-	IDR 351,803,873

Notes: \*) For MRT only and disclosed in million rupiahs

## Quantitative information

Type of Remuneration that is Variable*)	Remaining Deferred	Total Deduction During the Reporting Period		
		Caused by Explicit Adjustment (A)	Caused by Implicit Adjustment (B)	Total (A)+(B)
1. Cash (in million rupiah)	1,493,047,095 (in full rupiah)	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Shares/Share-based instruments issued by the Bank (in number of shares and amount of million rupiah conversion of the shares)	185,883,570 (in full rupiah) and 2,675,010 (shares)	Nil	Nil	Nil
	<b>1,681,605,675</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>

Note: \*) MRT only

## Remuneration Package and Other Facilities for Commissioners and Directors

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of CCB Indonesia has decided to authorize the Board of Commissioners to determine the amount of salary, allowances, and bonuses for members of the Board of Directors and to authorize the majority/main shareholders to determine the amount of salary, allowances, and bonuses for members of the Board of Commissioners.



## Corporate Governance

### Remuneration for the Board of Commissioners and Directors

Types of Remuneration and Other Facilities	Total Received in 1 year			
	Board of Directors		Board of Commissioners	
	person	Amount (IDR)	person	Amount (IDR)
a. Remuneration (salary, bonus, routine allowance, tantiem, and other facilities in kind)	6	29,353,689,702	2	2,903,592,712
b. Other facilities in kind (housing, transportation, health insurance and so on) that:	6	2,301,458,776	2	332,408,200
a. can be owned				
b. cannot be owned				
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>31,655,148,478</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3,236,000,912</b>

### Remuneration per person in 1 (one) year

Total Remuneration per Person in one year *)	Number of Directors	Number of Commissioners
above IDR 2 billion	5	-
from IDR 1 billion to IDR 2 billion	1	2
From IDR 500 million to IDR 1 billion	-	-
Up tp IDR 500 million		

\*) received in cash

### Remuneration for the Remuneration Committee

The remuneration paid to members of the Remuneration Committee during the 1 (one) year amounted to IDR 3,039,361,426 (2 committee members).

### Highest and Lowest Salary Ratios

Salary is the right of an employee received and expressed in the form of money as compensation from the company or employer to the employee as stipulated and paid according to an employment agreement, agreement, or legal regulations, including allowances for employees and their families for work and/or services rendered.

The salary compared in the salary ratio is the compensation received by members of Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, and permanent employees of the Bank up to the implementation limit, per month.

The term "employee" in this case refers to permanent employees of the Bank up to the level of executive staff.

Data on the highest and lowest salary ratios as of 31 December 2024.

a. Ratio of highest and lowest employee salary	1 : 50.18
b. Ratio of highest and lowest Directors' salary	1 : 2
c. Ratio of highest and lowest Commissioners' salary	1 : 1
d. Ratio of highest Directors' and highest employees' salaries	1 : 2.85

### Severance Pay

The number of employees affected by termination of employment and the total severance pay amount paid:

Nominal Amount of Severance Pay paid per Person in 1 (One) Year	Number of Employees
Above IDR 1 billion	3
From IDR 500 million to IDR 1 billion	7
Up to IDR 500 million	25

## Share Option

The share options held by Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Executive Officers

Description/Name		Number of Shares Held	Total Option		Option Price (IDR)	Period
			Granted (shares)	have been exercised (shares)		
Commissioner	(name)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Directors	(name)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Executive Officer	(total)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Total</b>		<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>

## Internal Fraud

Internal fraud refers to fraudulent activities committed by executives, permanent and non-permanent employees (honorary and outsourcing) related to the Company's work processes and operational activities that significantly affect the financial condition of the Bank if the deviation's impact exceeds IDR 100,000,000 (one hundred million Indonesian Rupiah). During the period from January to December 2024, there were internal deviations in the operational activities of CCB Indonesia, namely:

Number of Internal Fraud in 1 year	Number of cases committed by					
	Member of the Board of Commissioners & Member of the Board of Directors		Permanent Employees		Non-Permanent Employees	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
Total Fraud	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Settled	-	-	0	-	-	-
In the process of settlement within the internal bank	-	-	0	-	-	-
Not yet attempted for resolution	-	-	0	-	-	-
Has been followed up through legal proceedings	-	-	0	-	-	-

## Legal Issues and Efforts to Resolve Them

Throughout the year 2024, the number of civil and criminal legal issues faced by CCB Indonesia and the efforts made to resolve them are as follows:

Legal Issues	Number of Cases	
	Civil	Crime
Have received a final and legally binding verdict and there are no further legal proceedings	1	0
In the process of settlement	10	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>





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Regarding the number of legal issues, we provide brief information about 1 (one) ongoing material case i.e. Civil Case No. 555/Pdt.G/2018/PN.Jkt.Utr ("Case 555") at the North Jakarta District Court, in which the Bank as Defendant I was sued by Fireworks Ventures Limited as the Plaintiff in connection with the sale of receivable assets from the syndicated loan for the Debtor named PT Geria Wijaya Prestige ("Receivable Assets") to Tomy Winata as Defendant II. On 15 October 2019, Case 555 was decided by the North Jakarta District Court which essentially decided as follows:

1. The Bank and Defendant II have no rights over the Receivable Assets;
2. The Bank is ordered to hand over the collateral certificates of receivable assets along with the security documents to the Plaintiff once Case 555 has legally binding force;
3. The Bank and Defendant II are ordered to pay jointly and severally material damages to the Plaintiff, consisting of:
  - Material damage in IDR: 6% (six percent) of IDR 249,600,209.98 (full amount) per year;
  - Material damage in USD: 6% (six percent) of USD 11,645,136.06 (full amount) per year.

Following the decision of the North Jakarta District Court above, the Bank filed an appeal, which was registered under Case No. 272/PDT/2020/PT.DKI. The appeal was decided on 18 May 2020, by the Jakarta High Court, which essentially upheld the decision of the North Jakarta District Court.

Following the decision of the Jakarta High Court, the Bank filed a cassation appeal, registered under Case No. 3540K/Pdt/2021, which was decided on 6 December 2021, by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, essentially rejecting the Bank's cassation appeal.

Following the cassation decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, the Bank filed a Judicial Review, registered under Case No. 1206 PK/Pdt/2022, which was decided on 13 December 2022, by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, essentially rejecting the Bank's Judicial Review request.

Following the first Judicial Review decision by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, on 25 September 2024, the Bank submitted a Second Judicial Review request and based on Notification Letter from the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia dated 12 November 2024, the Second Judicial Review request has registered under Case No. 1360/PK/PDT/2024, as the Bank's ultimate effort to protect its legal interests in Case 555. The Bank is currently awaiting the decision on this Second Judicial Review request.

## Affiliate Transactions

Pursuant to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 17 of 2023 regarding Governance Implementation for Commercial Banks, and the Chairman's Decision of the Capital Market and Financial Institutions Supervisory Agency No: KEP-412-BL/2009 - Regulation No. IX.E.1 concerning Affiliate Transactions and Certain Conflict of Interest Transactions as updated by Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 42/POJK.04/2020 dated 21 October 2020, Affiliate Transactions are defined as any activities and/or transactions conducted by a public company or controlled company with Affiliates of the public company or Affiliates of board members, members of Board of commissioners, major shareholders, or Controllers, including any activities and/or transactions conducted by a public company or controlled company for the benefit of Affiliates of the public company or Affiliates of board members, members of Board of commissioners, major shareholders, or Controllers.

There were no transactions with Affiliates which is material in the year 2024.

## Conflict of Interest Transactions

In accordance with Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 17 of 2023 regarding Governance Implementation for Commercial Banks, and the Chairman's Decision of the Capital Market and Financial Institutions Supervisory Agency No: KEP-412-BL/2009 - Regulation No. IX.E.1 concerning Affiliate Transactions and Certain Conflict of Interest Transactions as updated by Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 42/POJK.04/2020 dated 21 October 2020, a conflict of interest is defined as the difference between the economic interests of the Company and the personal economic interests of the owner, members of the Board of Commissioners, members of the Board of Directors, Executive Officers, and/or related parties with the Bank which may harm the Company.

In carrying out their duties and obligations, the Board of Commissioners and Directors as well as the employees of the Bank always prioritize the interests of CCB Indonesia above personal or family interests or those of other parties.

Conflict of Interest is a situation or condition where CCB Indonesia personnel, by virtue of their position, have the authority that may potentially be abused either intentionally or unintentionally for other interests, thereby affecting the quality of their decisions, and the performance outcomes of these decisions which may be detrimental to the Bank.

CCB Indonesia has a Conflict of Interest Handling Guidelines as a guide for all CCB Indonesia personnel to understand, prevent, and mitigate Conflict of Interest, as well as a guide in taking firm action against Conflict of Interest in the Bank to achieve good corporate governance.

There were no transactions containing a conflict of interest in the year 2024.

## Information and Material Facts

Issuers or Public Companies are required to submit reports on Information or Material Facts to the Financial Services Authority and announce Information or Material Facts to the public.

In the year 2024, there were no occurrences of information or Material Fact, consequently, no announcements regarding Information or Material Facts were issued.

## Material Facts occurring after the accountant's report date

There were no material facts occurring after the accountant's report date.

## Buyback of Shares and/or Bank Bonds Buyback

Buyback of shares and/or Bank bond buyback is an effort to reduce the number of shares or bonds issued by the Bank by repurchasing these shares or bonds, with payment terms conducted in accordance with applicable regulations.

During the year 2024, CCB Indonesia did not engage in share buyback transactions. Meanwhile, CCB Indonesia has not issued bonds, so there were no bond buyback transactions in the year 2024.

The number of shares and/or bonds repurchased	Nil
Repurchase price per share and/or bond	Nil
Increase in earnings per share and/or bond	Nil

## Code of Ethics and Corporate Culture

CCB Indonesia has established provisions outlined in Policies, Guidelines, and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to bolster the implementation efforts of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) principles. Among these provisions are regulations governing the Code of Ethics and Corporate Culture that must be adhered to by every individual within CCB Indonesia in their daily behavior.

## Company Manual

Company Manual is the highest structure of written provisions within CCB Indonesia, containing the document structure, hierarchy of document approval, as well as the duties and authorities of each job function related to the issuance of Bank documentation structure and serves as a reference/guideline for the provisions below it, thus the provisions from top to bottom are interconnected and related to each other. The issuance of this Company Manual is ratified by the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors of CCB Indonesia.

## Code of Conduct of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors

The purpose of creating these manual is to establish standards and work ethics for the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the performance of the daily duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors.

These manuals include regulations on Work Ethics, Working Hours and Meetings, Duties and Responsibilities, Rights and Authorities, Working Relationships, Performance Assessment, and Evaluation.

The Guidelines for the Code of Conduct for the Board of Commissioners include regulations, among other things, on the Assessment and Evaluation of the Board of Commissioners' Performance. Similarly, the Guidelines for the Code of Conduct for the Board of Directors, which includes regulations on the Assessment and Evaluation of the Board of Directors' Performance.

## Code of Ethics Guidelines

This code of conduct lays down the fundamental principles of behavior and professionalism expected from all individuals within CCB Indonesia.

Through these Code of Ethics Guidelines, it is hoped that a strong risk awareness culture and a good control environment at CCB Indonesia can be realized and embedded in each individual within CCB Indonesia.

### a. Key Points of the Code of Ethics

The Code of Ethics Guidelines for CCB Indonesia govern relationships with fellow Employees, the Company, Customers, contractors, agents, agency staff, consultants, vendors and suppliers, Shareholders, Competitors, Authorities, the Press/Media, and other Stakeholders, as follows:

#### CCB Indonesia Employees

- **Non-Discrimination**
  - o CCB Indonesia strives to provide a conducive work environment where every CCB Indonesia Employee is treated fairly and respectfully, encouraged to

## Corporate Governance

develop, and valued based on individual and team performance.

- o CCB Indonesia is committed to providing equal opportunities for all CCB Indonesia Employees based on merit.
- o CCB Indonesia will not tolerate or condone any form of discrimination including harassment based on gender, race, age, religion, disability, or any other classification that unjustly interferes with or affects an individual's job performance or creates a work environment that is intimidating, hostile, demeaning, or unpleasant.
- o CCB Indonesia prohibits workplace and cyber harassment.
- o CCB Indonesia also will not tolerate any form of discrimination by vendors, contractors, and other companies that may have business relationships with CCB Indonesia and/or represent CCB Indonesia.

### - Conducive and Healthy Environment

CCB Indonesia is committed to maintaining a conducive and healthy environment in conducting its business so that the health and safety of customers, business partners, CCB Indonesia Employees, and the environment are not compromised.

Therefore, it is expected that CCB Indonesia employees and its business partners refrain from involvement in criminal or illegal activities and adhere strictly to legal regulations, namely:

- o Not using, selling, possessing, or being under the influence of illegal drugs/psychotropic substances or consuming alcohol inappropriately while conducting business for CCB Indonesia, whether consumed during working hours or not, and whether consumed within the premises of CCB Indonesia buildings or not.
- o Complying with all relevant laws and health and safety guidelines and promptly reporting any conditions that may pose a danger to health, safety, or the environment to their immediate supervisor and/or the Human Resources Division.
- o Not giving in to excessive gambling or involving CCB Indonesia customers in any form of gambling. Additionally, not engaging in betting and/or gambling in any form within the office or the premises of CCB Indonesia buildings.

### - Personal Data Protection

CCB Indonesia is committed to safeguarding the confidentiality of customer's personal data and shall not, under any circumstances, use such data for their own benefit or for any third party while performing their duties.

### - Training

- o All CCB Indonesia personnel are required to attend regular training sessions, particularly those related to Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism, Anti-Bribery, Risk Management, and other mandatory training programs as stipulated.
- o Such training is obligatory for newly joined CCB Indonesia personnel as part of the induction process.
- o To ensure the effectiveness of these training sessions, CCB Indonesia will monitor and assess these activities periodically.

### - External and Internal Investigations

- o CCB Indonesia personnel and business partners are required to fully cooperate in any formal investigations, whether external or internal.
- o Providing false or misleading statements constitutes misconduct, resulting in the termination of employment or any other relationship with CCB Indonesia.

### - Data Confidentiality

- o Every CCB Indonesia personnel must maintain the confidentiality of business information both during and after their tenure with CCB Indonesia. This includes, but is not limited to, salary and strictly confidential information, business strategies and plans, as well as other proprietary information acquired during their employment.
- o CCB Indonesia personnel must comply with banking confidentiality laws, privacy laws, data security laws, and contractual terms when handling customer information and business data acquired in the course of business operations.

## Customers of CCB Indonesia

### - Treating Customers Fairly

- o Treating customers of CCB Indonesia fairly and respectfully, and providing high-quality customer service, is an integral and inseparable part of the behavior of CCB Indonesia personnel.
- o CCB Indonesia implements the 5 principles of the Fair Dealing Guidelines, which must be adhered to, especially by CCB Indonesia personnel dealing with customers, as follows:
  - 1) CCB Indonesia personnel must treat all customers with respect and fairness.
  - 2) CCB Indonesia personnel may only offer products and services suitable for their target customer segments.
  - 3) CCB Indonesia personnel must provide quality and non-misleading information to customers.
  - 4) CCB Indonesia personnel must provide clear, relevant, and timely information so that customers can make necessary financial decisions.
  - 5) CCB Indonesia personnel must handle customer complaints independently, effectively, and promptly.

#### - Protecting Customer Information

- o CCB Indonesia is committed to protecting customer information and using it appropriately. Safeguarding and maintaining the confidentiality of customer data are fundamental aspects of CCB Indonesia's relationship with its customers.
- o CCB Indonesia personnel must comply with applicable laws on banking data confidentiality, privacy, and security, as well as contractual requirements when handling customer information and business data collected during business operations.
- o The classification of information as customer or business data may vary depending on the laws applicable in the country or jurisdiction.

#### Company Owned Assets/CCB Indonesia

##### - Company Information

CCB Indonesia personnel and business partners must maintain the confidentiality of business information both during and after their employment or engagement with CCB Indonesia.

##### - Intellectual Property Rights

- o Intellectual property, including but not limited to patents, trademarks, and copyrights, developed or acquired by CCB Indonesia, is the property of CCB Indonesia.
- o CCB Indonesia personnel must make every effort to safeguard CCB Indonesia's interests in intellectual property.
- o CCB Indonesia personnel with access to such intellectual property must not disclose or use it without authorization, both during and after their employment with CCB Indonesia.
- o CCB Indonesia personnel must not use intellectual property obtained during their employment with another company without prior written consent from that company.
- o CCB Indonesia respects the restrictions placed on third-party software by developers and/or distributors.
- o CCB Indonesia personnel must use such software in accordance with the terms of the licensing agreement.

##### - Use of CCB Indonesia's Information Technology Assets

- o Computers, network resources, electronic communication systems including email, telephones, and voice systems, and other information processed using CCB Indonesia's computers (collectively referred to as "IT Assets") are the property of CCB Indonesia and must strictly be used only for the purpose of providing CCB Indonesia's services and products and not for any other purposes.
- o The above equipment and facilities are provided to CCB Indonesia personnel for the benefit of CCB Indonesia; therefore, CCB Indonesia personnel must use and maintain these facilities to the best of their ability.
- o The use of IT Assets is governed by CCB Indonesia's IT Policy.

#### - Accurate Recording and Storage of Archives/Documents

- o CCB Indonesia's record-keeping must always be made accurately and reliably, with the aim of ensuring that business transactions are effectively documented and justified to reduce legal risks. No information on any records or documents may be destroyed or falsified.
- o Reasonable and accurate books must be available for audit and inspection purposes to ensure high standards in record keeping.
- o CCB Indonesia personnel must comply with all applicable laws and management policies regarding relevant records implemented by CCB Indonesia.
- o All "off the record" accounts or transactions related to improper payments are prohibited.
- o Records and data must be maintained and destroyed in accordance with relevant laws and CCB Indonesia's management policies regarding records.
- o Any documents, records, or data required or possibly required for litigation or investigation purposes must be notified and consulted with the Compliance Division, Legal Division, or Internal Audit Division beforehand.
- o Failure to comply with requests for required documents, records, or data may result in criminal or civil legal claims against CCB Indonesia and the relevant CCB Indonesia personnel.

#### Business Protection and External Activities

##### - Insider Trading

- o Insider Trading and the disclosure of sensitive information about non-public prices to external parties are not allowed and constitute criminal acts.
- o Providing (tipping) important non-public information to someone who may buy or sell securities is also a violation of applicable laws, whether by the person providing the information or the person receiving it.
- o All CCB Indonesia personnel should be aware that perpetrators of Insider Trading may be subject to fines, imprisonment, or both.
- o In addition to the above, all CCB Indonesia personnel must be vigilant against prohibited activities such as Prohibited Transactions, which are transactions currently prohibited by the Government or certain other international bodies such as the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the US Department of the Treasury, United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UN), and the European Union (EU), as well as transactions involving the purchase of financial products or other investment products aimed at benefiting personal interests.

## Corporate Governance

### - Conflict of Interest

- o CCB Indonesia personnel must not intentionally allow themselves to be placed in a position where their interests could potentially or actually harm CCB Indonesia.
- o CCB Indonesia personnel must not allow any business decisions to be influenced by or perceived as influenced by interests unrelated to CCB Indonesia. Any decision to engage in business transactions with any party must be based solely on business considerations.
- o CCB Indonesia personnel are obligated to prioritize the interests of CCB Indonesia.
- o CCB Indonesia personnel are prohibited from personally benefiting (or directing to a third party) from a business opportunity through the use of company property, information, or position unless CCB Indonesia has been offered and declined the opportunity.
- o Any perceived/actual, potential, or actual conflicts of interest must be disclosed for the attention of CCB Indonesia personnel's superiors.

### - Gifts and Entertainment

- o "Gifts" refers to money, goods, or services given simply as a gesture of friendship or appreciation. Gifts can also include souvenirs, benefits, and special treatments.

- o "Entertainment" may include trips abroad, watching movies, attending musical performances, and so on.
- o Giving gifts and entertainment used to unduly influence a business decision or result in unfair business benefits constitutes bribery.
- o Bribery and corruption are contrary to CCB Indonesia's policy, so any CCB Indonesia personnel found guilty of offering or accepting bribes or corruption must face severe disciplinary action/sanctions and may also be prosecuted under anti-corruption laws.

### - External Communication

CCB Indonesia is committed to openness and transparency in communicating with external parties and endeavors to establish constructive relationships with key stakeholders (investors, regulators, government, media, society, and NGOs).

### - Communication with Regulators

All communication with regulators must be conducted in accordance with the guidelines and/or procedures applicable at CCB Indonesia. Requests from regulators for information must be responded to with complete, factual, and accurate information.





#### - **Communication with Press or Media**

Any inquiries from the press or media must be promptly referred to the authorized spokesperson of CCB Indonesia.

#### - **Procedures Regarding the Use of Social Media**

- o Personal social media accounts must be separate from work-related matters.
- o Only authorized CCB Indonesia spokespersons are allowed to communicate online on behalf of CCB Indonesia.
- o It must be clear who is being represented in forums, blogs, and discussion forums.
- o There should be no selling or marketing of CCB Indonesia products, or giving financial advice on personal social media pages.
- o Adhere to confidentiality and privacy agreements.
- o Respect your colleagues and workplace, as well as other individuals and communities.
- o Non-compliance may result in disciplinary action, including termination of employment with CCB Indonesia. If breaking the law, one must be personally responsible.
- o When in doubt, please ask. Do not take risks with the reputation of CCB Indonesia or your own reputation.

#### - **Legal Actions/Demands**

- o Unless prohibited by local laws, CCB Indonesia personnel must promptly inform their immediate supervisor, the Human Capital Division, and the Legal Division if they are the subject of legal actions/demands or investigations anywhere.
- o Permission from the Human Capital Division must be obtained before accepting political positions or engaging in external employment, appointments, or assignments.

#### - **Anti Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism**

CCB Indonesia personnel must fully comply with applicable laws and policies related to financing to combat terrorist activities, anti-illegal drug trafficking, and anti-money laundering.

#### - **Compliance with Laws and Regulations**

Every CCB Indonesia personnel is responsible for knowing and complying with the laws and regulations of the Republic of Indonesia, including but not limited to those related to export and import business matters.

#### - **Agent/Consultant/Third Party**

- o CCB Indonesia personnel are required to carry out thorough business evaluations when choosing third-party as business partners including (but not limited to) contractors, agents, agency staff, consultants, vendors, and suppliers of goods and services. These business partners must not engage in anything indirectly that

a CCB Indonesia personnel is prohibited from doing according to the Code of Conduct or applicable laws and regulations.

- o CCB Indonesia personnel must conduct suitable due diligence to ensure that business partners are fit for the tasks at hand, have a good track record, and do not exploit their relationship with CCB Indonesia or the use of CCB Indonesia's name in relation to any illegal activities, fraud, unethical or dishonest transactions, or any transactions that may tarnish the reputation of CCB Indonesia.
- o CCB Indonesia personnel must ensure that business partners are aware of and committed to the anti-fraud principles established in this Code of Ethics.
- o CCB Indonesia personnel are not allowed to allow or provide their personal facilities for use by customers/third parties in exploiting their transactions with CCB Indonesia.
- o CCB Indonesia personnel are not allowed to act as representatives for customers/third parties in conducting business transactions with CCB Indonesia.

### **b. Methods of Ethical Code Socialization and Enforcement Efforts**

To foster understanding and instill a culture of compliance among every employee, the Company conducts periodic ethical code socialization sessions through training and/or workshops. After reading and comprehending the Code of Ethics, CCB Indonesia personnel are required to acknowledge the Code of Ethics on a designated form.

Any CCB Indonesia personnel who violate the provisions of the Code of Ethics/Code of Conduct may face disciplinary action, including but not limited to termination or dismissal from employment. If laws or regulations are also breached, an official report may need to be filed with relevant authorities, and CCB Indonesia personnel may face fines or criminal penalties.

### **c. Disclosure that the Code of Ethics Applies to Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, and Company Employees**

CCB Indonesia, along with all its personnel, is committed and responsible for maintaining the highest level of integrity and honesty within the CCB Indonesia environment, thereby continuing to provide quality service to all of Indonesia with products and services that support the success of CCB Indonesia's customers.

In laying down the fundamental principles of behavior and professionalism expected from all CCB Indonesia personnel, a code of conduct is formulated in the form of an Ethical Code. The code of conduct/Ethical Code applies to Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, and all employees of CCB Indonesia, serving as the basis for ethical attitudes and actions while considering the company's core values.

## Corporate Governance

### Employee and/or Management Share Ownership Program implemented by the Company

CCB Indonesia implements an Employee and/or Management Share Ownership Program in alignment with the OJK regulations overseeing Governance Implementation in Remuneration for Commercial Banks.

### Anti-Fraud Strategy

In order to prevent cases of operational deviations and violations of legal regulations, particularly fraud, CCB Indonesia enhances the effectiveness of internal controls as an effort to minimize fraud risks by implementing an Anti-Fraud Strategy.

The effectiveness of fraud control in business processes is the responsibility of the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners, thus requiring a proper and comprehensive understanding of fraud by the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners to provide guidance and raise awareness for fraud risk control at CCB Indonesia. The Anti-Fraud Strategy reflects the commitment of Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners to control fraud, implemented in the form of a fraud control system.

The anti-fraud strategy is part of the existing fraud policy. In its implementation, it consists of a fraud control system with 4 (four) pillars as follows:

1. Prevention  
The prevention pillar is part of the fraud control system that includes measures to reduce the potential risk of fraud, at least comprising anti-fraud awareness, vulnerability identification, and employee recognition policies.
2. Detection  
The detection pillar is part of the fraud control system that includes measures to identify and detect fraud in the Bank's business activities, at least comprising policies and mechanisms for whistleblowing, surprise audits, and supervision systems.
3. Investigation, Reporting, and Sanctions  
The investigation, reporting, and sanctions pillar are part of the fraud control system that includes investigation, reporting, and imposition of sanctions for fraud in the Bank's business activities.
4. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Follow-Up  
The monitoring, evaluation, and follow-up pillar are part of the fraud control system that includes measures for monitoring, evaluation, and follow-up.

### The Whistleblowing System

The demand to implement Good Corporate Governance serves as one of the foundations for this transparency, where the Bank is required to take preventive measures and combat practices that oppose Good Corporate Governance by reporting violations through the whistleblowing system. This system is expected to encourage all employees to report violations effectively.

To enhance the effectiveness of implementing the Fraud control system by emphasizing disclosure from complaints, CCB Indonesia implements a whistleblowing system based on clearly formulated General Whistleblower Policy and Guidelines that are easily understood and effectively implemented to encourage and raise awareness among employees and officials of the Bank to report occurring Frauds, including:

1. Protection for Whistleblowers  
The Bank is committed to providing support and protection to every Fraud reporter and guaranteeing the confidentiality of the reporter's identity and the reported Fraud. Protection for the reporter benefits from the certainty of treatment for the reporter and guarantees the confidentiality of the reporter's identity, which will instill trust among Bank personnel or external parties who will report suspected violations to the Whistleblowing Manager and enhance the awareness of Bank personnel regarding company regulations and policies.
2. Regulations related to Fraud Complaints  
The Bank prepares a specific telephone number and/or electronic mail address (email) that employees can use to report suspicions of Fraud cases. The telephone number and email address have been published by the Anti-Fraud Unit/Function.
3. Reporting System and Follow-Up Mechanisms for Fraud Reports  
The Fraud reporting system includes clarity in the reporting process, including reporting procedures, means, and responsible parties for handling reports. The reporting system must be supported by clear mechanisms for follow-up on reported Fraud incidents. This reporting system is implemented transparently and consistently to instill trust among all Bank employees in the reliability and confidentiality of the whistleblowing mechanism.

### Good Corporate Governance Self Assessment

During the year 2024, CCB Indonesia conducted Good Corporate Governance self-assessment in both June 2024 and December 2024, both rated: 2 (Good). The self-assessment in June 2024 is equivalent to the assessment conducted by the OJK.

## General Conclusion of Good Corporate Governance Implementation

Based on the analysis of all criteria/indicators that are factors in assessing Governance implementation, it is concluded that:

### 1. Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners

The implementation of duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners has fulfilled the governance structure in carrying out its supervisory functions, as reflected by:

- Fulfillment of the number of Board of Commissioners members
- Fulfillment of the composition of Board of Commissioners
- Fulfillment of requirements from each member of the Board of Commissioners
- The Board of Commissioners has already had a Code of Conduct for the Board of Commissioners, as well as Guidelines for conducting the Board of Commissioners meetings.

The duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners have been carried out in accordance with the principles of good governance as outlined in meeting minutes and internal memos.

The Board of Commissioners is not involved in decision-making on Bank operational activities, except in providing funds to related parties and other matters stipulated in the Bank's Articles of Association and/or applicable regulations in carrying out supervisory functions.

The Board of Commissioners holds meetings with the Board of Directors to oversee the implementation of the Directors' duties and responsibilities and provide advice to the Directors.

The Board of Commissioners has held the Board of Commissioners meetings and Joint Board of Commissioners and Directors meetings as required.

Commissioners participated with the Directors in the General Examination Exit Meeting and the Bank's Prudential Meeting in 2024, with the OJK.

The results of Board of Commissioners' oversight are communicated to the Directors and serve as input for the Directors in carrying out their duties to achieve good performance.

At the end of semester II of 2024, there was a vacancy for the President Commissioner, where according to the EGMS resolution dated 20 December 2024, Mr. Qi Jiangong resigned from his position as President Commissioner.

Overall, the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of Board of Commissioners has followed applicable regulations.

### 2. Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors

The implementation of duties and responsibilities of Board of Directors has fulfilled the requirements of the governance structure, reflected by:

- Fulfillment of the number of Directors along with criteria, independence, and requirements of each Director;
- Fulfillment of the Composition of Board of Directors
- Filling all Director positions with definitive Directors accompanied by task assignments according to the Bank's organizational structure.
- The Directors have a Code of Conduct for Board of Directors, as well as Guidelines for conducting Directors' meetings.

The implementation of duties and responsibilities of Board of Directors has been in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association and Guidelines for the Work Regulations of Board of Directors. Bank management is continuously improved through improvements that have been made and maintained and continued until now.

The Board of Directors are fully responsible for the Bank's management, nurturing, leading, and overseeing Divisions according to their supervisory divisions, as well as implementing Governance principles in every Bank business activity at all organizational levels.

The Board of Directors have held meetings as required.

The duties and responsibilities of Board of Directors have been executed well, evidenced by the continuous efforts and implementation of improvements.

The results of Board of Directors' meetings have been recorded in meeting minutes and documented well.

In connection with the resignation of Mr. You Wennan as President Director, the Bank has submitted a request for approval of the resignation through letter no. 286/CCBI/DDIR-OJK/XI/2024 dated 7 November 2024.

Based on OJK Letter No. SR-289/PB.31/2024 dated 17 December 2024, OJK informed that the Bank may continue the process of proposing the replacement of the President Director, Mr. You Wennan before the end of his term of office through the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (EGMS) dated 20 December 2024.

Based on the EGMS dated 20 December 2024, the EGMS approved: The resignation of Mr. Qi Jiangong from his position as President Commissioner and Mr. You Wennan from his position as President Director. Appointment of Mr. Jiang Yongdong who was nominated as President Director. The appointment of Mr. Jiang Yongdong will only be effective after obtaining approval from the authorities.

Overall, the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of Board of Directors has followed applicable regulations.

## Corporate Governance

### 3. Completeness and Implementation of Committee Tasks

The Bank has established Committees to assist Board of Commissioners, including the Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, and Remuneration & Nomination Committee, each equipped with Guidelines for the Implementation of Committee Tasks.

The composition and requirements of members of the Risk Monitoring Committee and Remuneration & Nomination Committee have complied with the provisions, Implementation of Corporate Governance as regulated in OJK Regulation No. 55/POJK.04/2015 concerning the Formation and Guidelines for the Implementation of Audit Committee Work ("Audit Committee POJK") and OJK Regulation of GCG. The Chairperson of the Audit Committee is committed to ensuring the smooth operation of the Audit Committee and ensuring that oversight and evaluation of accounting practices, internal controls, and bank financial reporting continue according to the Audit Committee's Work Plan for 2024.

The implementation of committee tasks, in general, has been in accordance with the respective committee's rules of procedure, as reflected in activities and meeting minutes. The Committees have fulfilled their functions according to applicable regulations, including providing recommendations within their mandate to the Board of Commissioners.

Minutes have been prepared for each Committee meeting and documented well. The performance achieved by each Committee can support the oversight of Board of Commissioners.

Overall, the completeness and implementation of Committee tasks have followed applicable regulations.

### 4. Handling of Conflict of Interest

The handling of conflicts of interest has been internally regulated through the Conflict of Interest Handling Guidelines. However, during the year 2024, there were no issues containing conflicts of interest. Overall, the handling of conflicts of interest by the Bank has followed applicable regulations.

### 5. Implementation of the Bank's Compliance Function

The Bank has appointed a Compliance Director and established a Compliance Division to carry out duties and responsibilities independently according to compliance policies and guidelines.

The Bank has provided an adequate number of human resources and has sufficient competence to carry out compliance functions and effectively implement Anti-Money Laundering, Countering the Financing of Terrorism & Counter-Proliferation Financing of Weapons of Mass Destruction, including appointing Compliance Officers at each Bank office, and having a Division to ensure the availability and management of Policies, Guidelines, and SOPs (KSOP).

Additionally, the Bank has an adequate AML System to support the implementation of Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism. The Compliance Function has established policies, developed guidelines, and taken steps to ensure the suitability, adequacy, and effectiveness of the compliance function's role throughout the bank's organizational structure. The Bank has made efforts to increase Compliance awareness through socialization and issuing compliance culture posters.

The Bank's policies, guidelines, and SOPs are periodically reviewed.

The Bank periodically improves and reviews the parameters used in implementing the AML CFT program. The Compliance Function has played a role in assisting the bank's compliance improvement process. This is reflected in efforts such as providing compliance opinions, compliance reviews, compliance news, compliance checklists, compliance campaigns, regulatory socialization, and acting as liaison officers to the Financial Services Authority and/or Bank Indonesia, and other regulators.

Areas for improvement related to the implementation of the Bank's Compliance Function include the need for capacity building and dual control processes in reporting to regulators, as there are still sanctions imposed for failure to comply with reporting obligations. Regarding these non-compliances, the Bank has corrected reporting, met payment obligations within the prescribed period, and sought to enhance compliance culture and risk awareness at all organizational levels.

Overall, the implementation of the Bank's Compliance Function has followed applicable regulations.

### 6. Implementation of the Internal Audit Function

The Bank has an Internal Audit Division (SKAI), an Audit Charter, and Policies/Guidelines/SOPs as working guidelines.

The organizational structure of the Internal Audit Unit (IAU) supports independence and objectivity in carrying out its tasks and functions in accordance with the Internal Audit Professional Standards.

IAU, in performing its duties, has conducted risk-based audits, with extensive audit coverage, and audit results have been reported to relevant stakeholders.

The internal audit function has been adequately implemented, resulting in sufficient reports for Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors. The audit function has been supported by audit programs to facilitate the audit process.

The implementation report and key findings of internal audits have been periodically reported to the Financial Services Authority.

Areas of improvement related to the implementation of the Bank's Internal Audit Function include:

- The adequacy of Internal Audit Unit members' capacity still needs to be developed and improved, including through recruitment, training, and certification according to their levels.
- The preparation, scope, quality of financial performance analysis, follow-up monitoring, accuracy of audit implementation, and the substance of the Implementation Report and Key Findings of Internal Audit still need improvement.

Generally, the implementation of the Bank's Internal Audit Function has followed applicable regulations.

#### 7. Implementation of the External Audit Function

The selection of Public Accounting Firms and Public Accountants with reputable backgrounds for external audits is determined through contractual agreements outlining audit scopes compliant with relevant regulations.

The process of appointing Public Accounting Firms and Public Accountants by the Bank has complied with applicable regulations. In conducting audits, Public Accounting Firms and Public Accountants have fulfilled specified aspects and carried out audits independently, meeting professional standards for public accountants, work agreements, and designated scopes as stipulated in the applicable regulations.

The provision of audit services for annual historical financial information has been performed by Public Accountants and/or Public Accounting Firms in accordance with the audit scope as regulated by applicable provisions and evaluated by the Audit Committee, with results reported to the Financial Services Authority.

Generally, the implementation of the Bank's External Audit Function has followed applicable regulations.

#### 8. Implementation of Risk Management Including Internal Control Systems

The Bank has a sufficient organizational structure to support the implementation of risk management and internal controls, including the Internal Audit Division, Risk Management Division, Risk Management Committee, and Compliance Division. Additionally, the bank has adequate risk policies, procedures, and risk limit determinations.

In addition to forming the Risk Management Committee, the Bank has also established other committees to assist Board of Directors in carrying out their duties, namely the Credit Policy Committee, ALCO Committee, Information Technology Steering Committee, Credit Committee, and Human Capital Committee.

The organizational structure has been fulfilled with all positions filled by definitive officers.

The Bank has adjusted its Policies/Guidelines/SOPs to align with the bank's vision and mission post-merger and acquisition, in accordance with applicable regulations.

Board of Commissioners and Directors have fulfilled their duties and responsibilities related to the implementation of risk management.

The organizational structure, along with the committees assisting the duties of the Commissioners and Directors, coordinate to support the implementation of risk management and internal controls.

The Directors ensure that all material risks and the impacts caused by such risks have been addressed and report accountability to Board of Commissioners.

The Directors have overseen risk management policies and strategies through discussions in various committee meetings. The bank has improved the Quality of Risk Management, reflected in the well-managed Bank Risk Profile.

An area of development related to the Implementation of Risk Management and Internal Control Systems is the internal controls in divisions that report to regulators (checker and maker, as well as Quality Assurance), which need further improvement.

Generally, the Implementation of Risk Management Including Internal Control Systems at the bank has followed applicable regulations.

#### 9. Provision of Funds to Related Parties and Large Exposures

The Bank's Board of Directors has actively established policies, systems, and sufficiently effective procedures to regulate the provision of funds to related parties and large exposures, including monitoring and resolution of issues arising from such fund provisions.

The Bank has periodically monitored and evaluated large debtors and updated the list of related parties, as well as made improvements in policies and procedures. Decision-making is made without any intervention from any party.

Any provision of funds to Related Parties is made after obtaining approval from Board of Commissioners.

There have been no violations or deviations from BMPK during the assessment period, and all reports related to the provision of funds to related parties and large exposures have been submitted to the Financial Services Authority accurately and in a timely manner.

Overall, the Provision of Funds to Related Parties and Large Exposures has complied with applicable regulations.



## Corporate Governance

### 10. Transparency of Financial and Non-Financial Conditions, Governance Implementation Reports, and Internal Reporting.

Monthly, quarterly, annual, other publications, and internal governance implementation reports always adhere to Financial Services Authority regulations and applicable provisions.

The preparation of Monthly, Quarterly, Annual Publications, and Other Publications, as well as Governance Implementation Reports, has been carried out through good governance processes and in accordance with the coverage required by Financial Services Authority regulations and applicable laws.

Customer service is provided through transparent product explanations, responsive handling of customer complaints, and addressing weaknesses to follow up on customer complaints effectively.

Information regarding customer complaint procedures and dispute resolution is provided through the Bank's website.

The Bank has implemented transparency principles regarding financial and non-financial conditions presented in Monthly, Quarterly, Annual Publications, and Other Publications. In the Annual Publication Report, the Bank has reported governance implementation in accordance with Financial Services Authority regulations and applicable laws.

Area of improvement for the Transparency of Financial and Non-Financial Conditions, Governance Implementation Reports, and Internal Reporting involves improving capacity and dual control processes in providing data for publication to minimize re-publication due to data corrections.

Overall, Transparency of Financial and Non-Financial Conditions, Governance Implementation Reports, and Internal Reporting has complied with applicable regulations.

### 11. Bank's Strategic Plan

The Bank's strategic plan has been formulated in the form of the Bank Business Plan, adjusted to the Bank's Vision and Mission, and fully supported by all stakeholders.

The Bank Business Plan (BBP) has been prepared based on Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 5 /POJK.03/2016 and Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 12 / SEOJK.03/2021 concerning Bank Business Plans, as well as a comprehensive study considering business opportunities and the bank's strengths while identifying weaknesses and threats.

The Bank Business Plan, along with its revisions and adjustments prepared by the Board of Directors, has been approved by the Board of Commissioners and communicated to the Financial Services Authority and all parties concerned. The Bank Business Plan has depicted sustainable growth targets that provide economic benefits to all stakeholders and has been aligned with the Bank's vision and mission.

The implementation of the BBP is monitored and directed by the Board of Directors, overseen by the Board of Commissioners, and communicated to the Financial Services Authority, all Bank shareholders, and all functional units.

The area of improvement concerning the Bank's Strategic Plan involves enhancing the quality of risk management implementation and implementing efficiency measures to boost and sustain the Bank's profitability.

Generally, the Bank's Strategic Plan has complied with applicable regulations.

### 12. Remuneration Provision

The Bank has a Remuneration policy that includes at least:

- a. Remuneration structure that includes at least:
  - 1) Remuneration scale based on level and position; and
  - 2) Remuneration components
- b. Methods and mechanisms for determining Remuneration

Additionally, the Bank has established a Remuneration Committee.

In implementing the governance, the bank observes the principle of prudence in providing remuneration, both fixed and variable, in accordance with the principles of reasonableness and fairness.

### 13. Shareholder Aspect

Periodically (annually), CCB Indonesia holds Annual General Meetings (AGMs). The AGM for the year 2024 was conducted on 7 June 2024.

The amount of cash dividends (if any) will be linked to the profits earned by the Company in the respective fiscal year, without prejudice to the Company's AGM rights to determine otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association and the applicable Banking regulations.

The Bank disseminates financial and non-financial reports to stakeholders through various means including letters, newspapers, and the bank's website, including but not limited to announcing

Monthly, Quarterly, and Annual Publication Reports and reporting them to the Financial Services Authority (OJK) based on OJK Regulation No. 37/POJK.03/2019 issued on 19 December 2019 concerning Transparency and Publication of Bank Reports, and OJK Circular Letter No. 9/SEOJK.03/2020 dated 30 June 2020 concerning Transparency and Publication of Conventional Commercial Bank Reports.

Always adhere and support the interests and rights of shareholders in accordance with applicable regulations.

Bank shareholders also support the implementation of healthy business activities and the continuity of the bank's operations.

There is no owner intervention, internal disputes, or issues arising from the bank's remuneration policy that disrupt the bank's operational activities and/or provide undue benefits to the owners, resulting in reduced bank profits and/or causing bank losses, due to owner intervention in the composition and/or implementation of the Board of Commissioners' duties.

14. Implementation of Anti-Fraud Strategy, Including Anti-Bribery  
CCB Indonesia has implemented risk management and internal control systems to minimize the occurrence of bank fraud. The Bank has an independent Anti-Fraud Unit in place.

In order to prevent operational deviations and violations of legal regulations, especially fraud cases, the Bank has implemented a fraud detection system on 6 June 2023, to enhance the effectiveness of internal controls as part of efforts to minimize fraud risks by implementing Anti-Fraud and Whistleblowing strategies.

15. Implementation of Sustainable Finance, Including Social and Environmental Responsibility

During 2024, CCB Indonesia allocated part of its funds for social and environmental responsibility to support the implementation of sustainable finance.

CCB Indonesia has integrated sustainable finance into its business activities and developed a sustainable finance action plan.

CCB Indonesia has conducted business practices and investment strategies while considering, applying, and integrating environmental, social, and governance values.

16. Implementation of Governance Within the Bank's Business Group

CCB Indonesia is not a parent company or Executor of Holding Company which is included in the Bank Business Group.

As of 31 December 2024, CCB Indonesia does not have any subsidiaries or associated entities.

Hence, in 2024, CCB Indonesia has adopted governance measures that are generally **GOOD**, evidenced by satisfactory adherence to governance principles. Where weaknesses in governance principles exist, they are generally minor and can be rectified through standard management procedures by the Bank.



# Committees Report



Audit Committee Duties and Responsibilities 231

Risk Monitoring Committee Duties and Responsibilities 231

Remuneration and Nomination Committee Duties and Responsibilities 231

## In the effective and independent implementation of monitoring duties and responsibilities, the Board of Commissioners is supported by the Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, and Remuneration and Nomination Committee

In order to support an increase in the implementation of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) and optimize supervision attached to the Board of Commissioners, as well as to ensure the implementation of internal control system at all levels of operations, has been stated in the Audit Committee Charter in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority, Guidelines and Procedures of Risk Monitoring Committee, Remuneration and Nomination Committee, as well as changes to members of the Committees under the Board of Commissioners.

During 2024, the implementation of the duties of the committees that assist the Board of Commissioners can proceed according to the Work Plan and the schedule of the annual meeting.

## Audit Committee Duties and Responsibilities

The duties and responsibilities of the Audit Committee are to assist the Board of Commissioners in order to support the effectiveness of the implementation of their duties and responsibilities, including:

1. Monitoring and evaluating the planning and implementation of internal audits as well as monitoring the follow-up of internal audit results in order to ensure the accuracy of the design and operational effectiveness of internal controls, including internal control over financial reporting.
2. Carrying out monitoring and evaluation of:
  - Implementation of the duties of the Internal Audit Work Unit.
  - Suitability of the audit by a public accounting firm with audit standards;
  - Suitability of financial statements with financial accounting standards;
  - Implementation of follow-up by the Board of Directors on the findings of the Internal Audit Division, public accountants, and the results of the supervision of the Financial Services Authority to provide recommendations to the Board of Commissioners.
3. Providing recommendations regarding the appointment of public accountants and public accounting firms to the Board of Commissioners to be recommended to the GMS.
4. Reviewing financial information to be issued by the Bank to the public and / or authorities, including financial statements, projected financial statements and other reports related to the Bank's financial information.
5. Reviewing complaints related to the Bank's accounting and financial reporting processes.
6. Reviewing the Bank's compliance with the laws and regulations relating to the Bank's activities.
7. Providing independent opinion in the event of disagreements between management and public accountants for the services they provide.
8. Providing recommendations to the Board of Commissioners regarding the appointment of a Public Accountant based on independence, the scope of the engagement and fees (compensation for services).
9. Reviewing the implementation of audits by internal auditors and overseeing the implementation of follow-up by the Directors on the findings of internal auditors.
10. Reviewing and providing advice to the Board of Commissioners regarding the potential conflict of interests of the Bank.
11. Maintaining the confidentiality of documents, data and information obtained by the Bank in the context of carrying out its role.

## Risk Monitoring Committee Duties and Responsibilities

The duties and responsibilities of the Risk Monitoring Committee are to assist the Board of Commissioners in order to support the effectiveness of the implementation of their duties and responsibilities.

1. Providing recommendations to the Board of Commissioners by evaluating the suitability of the risk management policy and the implementation of the policy.

2. Conduct a review of the implementation of risk management which consists of a risk profile report and other reports related to the management of 8 (eight) types of risk.
3. Monitor the adequacy of the process of identification, measurement, monitoring, control and risk management information systems.
4. Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the duties of the Risk Management Committee and the Risk Management Division.

## Remuneration and Nomination Committee Duties and Responsibilities

The duties and responsibilities of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee are to assist the Board of Commissioners in order to support the effectiveness of the implementation of their duties and responsibilities, including:

1. Related to remuneration duties, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee has the following duties and responsibilities:
  - a. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee must evaluate the remuneration policy and system.
  - b. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee must provide recommendations to the Board of Commissioners regarding:
    - 1) Remuneration policies and systems for the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors of both local and foreign workers, to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders;
    - 2) Remuneration policies and systems for Executive Officers and employees both from local and foreign workers as a whole to be submitted to the Board of Directors.
  - c. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee must ensure that the remuneration policy is at least in accordance with:
    - 1) Financial performance and fulfilment of reserves as regulated in applicable laws and regulations;
    - 2) Individual work performance;
    - 3) Fairness with peer groups;
    - 4) Consideration of the Bank's long-term goals and strategies.
2. Related to the nomination duties, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee has the following duties and responsibilities:
  - a. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee must prepare and provide recommendations regarding the system and procedure for selecting and/or replacing members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors from both local and foreign workers to the Board of Commissioners to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders.
  - b. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee must provide recommendations:
    - 1) Regarding prospective members of the Board of Commissioners and/or Board of Directors of both local and foreign workers to the Board of Commissioners to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders.
    - 2) Providing recommendations regarding Independent Parties who will become members of the Audit Committee or Risk Monitoring Committee to the Board of Commissioners.





## Committees Report

- c. Recommendation procedures for prospective members of the Board of Commissioners, and/or Board of Directors of both local and foreign workers, and/or Independent Parties as referred to in item b) above are carried out as follows:

- 1) The Remuneration and Nomination Committee evaluates prospective members of the Board of Commissioners, or candidates for the Board of Directors from both local and foreign workers, or candidates for Independent Parties.
  - a) Assessments are carried out based on competencies, and track records of the candidates.
  - b) In addition, the assessment can be done through interviews with prospective members of the Board of Commissioners, or Prospective Directors from both local and foreign workers, or candidates for Independent Parties;
  - c) If needed, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee can use an independent Professional Institution to conduct the assessment.
- 2) Based on the results of the assessment, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee:
  - a) Providing recommendations for candidates for Directors and/or Commissioners from both local and foreign workers to the Board of Commissioners to be submitted at the GMS.
  - b) Providing recommendations regarding Independent Parties who will become members of the Audit Committee or the Risk Monitoring Committee to the Board of Commissioners.

To support the smooth running of their duties, each committee has had work guidelines and procedures.

Implementation of duties of the Committees throughout 2024 seen from the minutes of the committee meeting, notes contain recommendations to the Board of Commissioners, notes and/or working papers corresponding to monitoring and evaluation in accordance with the functions of each committee as follows:

### 1. Audit Committee Activities

During 2024 the Audit Committee has held 16 (sixteen) meetings, all of which were attended by more than 51% (fifty one percent) of the total members of the Audit Committee including Independent Commissioners and Independent Parties. The Audit Committee has provided suggestions, input and recommendations to the Board of Commissioners.

The Audit Committee has participated in a series of stages regarding the implementation of the audit of the Company's Financial Statements by the Public Accounting Firm (KAP), namely the Audit Committee has provided recommendations for the appointment of a Public Accountant and a Public

Accounting Firm to the Board of Commissioners. In addition, the Audit Committee has evaluated the Implementation of the Provision of Audit Services on the Company's annual historical financial information for the 2024 fiscal year by the Public Accounting Firm (KAP) Purwantono, Sungkoro, Surja.

### 2. Risk Monitoring Committee Activities

During 2024 the Risk Monitoring Committee has held 11 (eleven) meetings, all of which were attended by more than 51% (fifty one percent) of the total members of the Risk Monitoring Committee including Independent Commissioners and Independent Parties. The Risk Monitoring Committee has provided suggestions, input and recommendations to the Board of Commissioners.

The Risk Monitoring Committee provides recommendations to the Board of Commissioners by evaluating the suitability between risk management policies and the implementation of these policies. The Risk Monitoring Committee monitors and evaluates the implementation of the tasks of the Risk Management Committee and the Risk Management Division.

### 3. Remuneration and Nomination Committee Activities

During 2024 the Remuneration and Nomination Committee held 7 (seven) meetings, all of which were attended by more than 51% (fifty one percent) of the total members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee including an Independent Commissioner and Executive Officer in charge of human resources or employee representatives. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee has provided suggestions, input and recommendations to the Board of Commissioners.

The supervisory mechanism by evaluating the suitability of the remuneration policy with financial performance and the fulfillment of reserves as regulated in the applicable laws and regulations; individual work performance; fairness with peer groups; and consideration of the Bank's long-term goals and strategies.

Composition of the committee members under the Board of Commissioners is in accordance with the size and complexity of CCB Indonesia. All members of the Committees under the Board of Commissioners have good track record of integrity, character, and good moral that are well maintained by each individual.

Committee meeting decisions are taken by deliberation and/or a majority vote. The results of the committee meeting have been stipulated in the minutes of meetings and are well documented. The results of the committee meetings are always sought to be taken into consideration and recommendation to the Board of Commissioners in decision making.









# Corporate Information

05

## *Sun Flower*

Sunflower is considered a flower that has philosophical meanings related to love, sacrifice, loyalty, and longing. Its bright yellow color is also a symbol of fortune.



# Organizational Structure







## Notes:

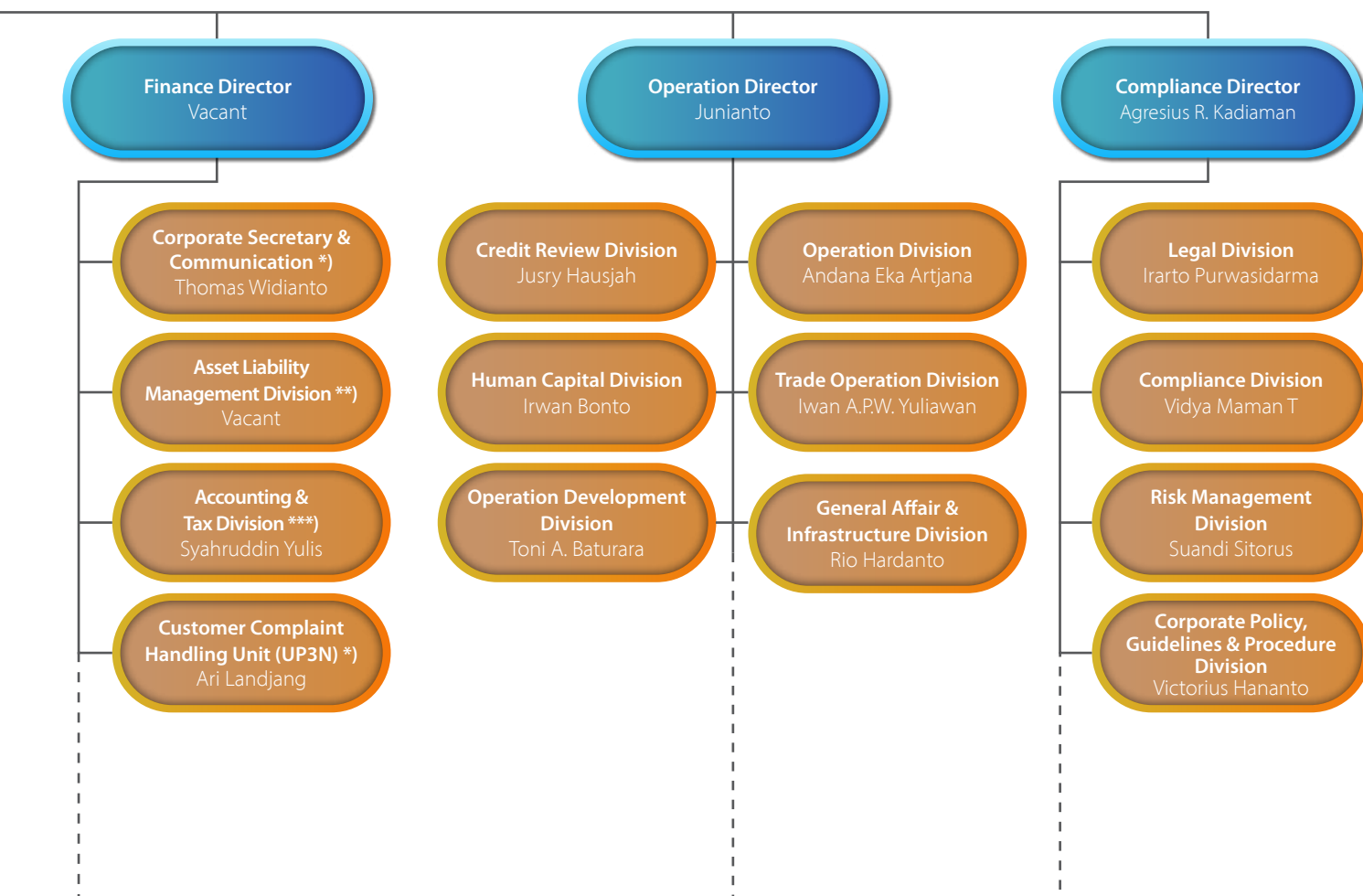
\*) Supervised temporarily by Compliance Director

\*\*) Supervised temporarily by Corporate &amp; International Banking Director

\*\*\*) Supervised temporarily by Operation Director

\*\*\*\*) Supervised temporarily by Commercial &amp; Retail Banking Director

<sup>1)</sup> Effective as President Director of Company since 14 March 2025 based on the approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEPR-10/D.03/2025 dated 26 February 2025.





# Board of Commissioners Profile



## Qi Jiangong, President Commissioner

Commissioner : served from 6 June 2017 to 2 December 2024

President Commissioner : served from 2 December to 20 December 2024

Chinese citizen, born in Shanxi, China in 1970. He obtained his Bachelor of Economics from Renmin University of China in 1992 and his Master Degree from the University of International Business and Economics, majoring in International Accounting Management and graduated in 1997.

Appointed as Commissioner through the GMS on 14 October 2016, and declared effective from 6 June 2017 to 2 December 2024.

Subsequently appointed as President Commissioner through Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 7 June 2024 and effective from 2 December 2024 to 20 December 2024.

Began his career at China Construction Bank Corporation since July 1997 as a Business Manager who is responsible for managing assets/ liabilities. From October 2000 until March 2001, he held various strategic positions at China Construction Bank Corporation. Furthermore, from March 2001 until July 2008, he was appointed as Chief Manager and Deputy Chief Manager who is responsible for the financial market department. Then in March 2008 until 2 August 2022, he was appointed as Deputy General Manager and Chief Manager of Strategic Investment and Management Department, who was in charge of Bank's strategic investments.

He was appointed as Chairman, Non-Executive Director of BlackRock CCB Wealth Management Limited on 10 May 2021 until now.

Starting 2 August 2022 until now, he was appointed as General Manager of Financial Institutional Business Department of China Construction Bank Corporation, who is responsible for the management of the financial institution business.

As a Non-Independent Commissioner, he undertakes the functional duties from China Construction Bank Corporation (the Bank shareholders in the form of a legal entity).

Trainings attended in 2024, among others:

Training on "Banking Risk Management with Qualification 6 for Commissioners" by IRPA & BSMR on 9-12 July 2024 in Jakarta.

As a member of Board of Commissioners, he has adhered to all the requirements stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Capital Market Authority Regulation IX.I.6), No. 27/POJK.03/2016, Circular Letter of Financial Services Authority No. 39/SEOJK.03/2016 and has obtained approval from Financial Services Authority No. KEPR-157D.03/2024 dated 28 November 2024.

### Special Assignment:

Member of Remuneration and Nomination Committee since 27 September 2017 until 20 December 2024.

## Board of Commissioners Profile



### Guo Meijun, Commissioner

Chinese citizen, born in Shanxi, China in 1976. She obtained her Bachelor's Degree in International Trade from Shanxi University of Finance & Economics in 1998, Master's degree in Industrial Economics from Shanxi University of Finance & Economics in 2002, and Doctoral degree in International Trade from Graduate School of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 2005.

Appointed as Commissioner through GMS on 7 June 2024, and declared effective from 2 December 2024 until now.

She started her career in the International Business Department of China Construction Bank Corporation in July 2006 as Manager, Assistant Chief in the International Settlement & Trade Finance division of the International Business Department, responsible for the development of international settlement and trade finance. From 2013 to 2021, she held various strategic positions in the International Business Department of China Construction Bank Corporation, namely as Deputy Chief of Overseas Business Division from July 2013 to July 2015, as Chief of Cross Border RMB Business Division from July 2015 to July 2019, and then from July 2019 to June 2021, she was appointed as Chief of Foreign Cooperation & Cross Border Matchmaking division in the International Business Department.

Subsequently, from June 2021 to August 2023, she was appointed as Deputy Mayor of Hanyin County, Shaanxi Province, in charge of investment and management of financial institutions.

From September 2023 to present, she has been serving as Deputy General Manager of International Business Department of China Construction Bank Corporation in charge of Overseas Business management.

As a Non-Independent Commissioner, she undertakes the functional duties from China Construction Bank Corporation (the Bank shareholders in the form of a legal entity).

Trainings attended in 2024, among others:

Training on "Banking Risk Management with Qualification 6 for Commissioners" by IBI-BCC on 15 – 22 June 2024.

As a member of the Board of Commissioners, she has adhered to all the requirements stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Capital Market Authority Regulation IX.I.6), No. 27/POJK.03/2016, Circular Letter of Financial Services Authority No. 39/SEOJK.03/2016 and has obtained approval from Financial Services Authority No. KEPR-156/D.03/2024 dated 28 November 2024.

## Board of Commissioners Profile

### Mohamad Hasan, Independent Commissioner

Indonesian citizen, born in Palembang in 1944. He obtained his Bachelor of Laws in 1972 from Sriwijaya University, Palembang.

Appointed as Independent Commissioner since 24 June 2010 and continued after the merger of Bank Windu and Bank Anda as of 30 November 2016 based on the approval from the Financial Services Authority No. SR-104/PB.12/2016.

Began his career at Citibank Jakarta from May 1974 until April 1977. He then worked at PT Multinational Finance Corporation (PT Multicor) from May 1977. From the period of August 1985 until October 1991, he was appointed as Executive Director, then from November 1991 until January 2003, he was appointed as President Director. Then at PT Bank Multicor as Independent Commissioner from June 2003 until June 2008. Since October 2008 until 2009, he served as Commissioner in several national private companies in Jakarta. And since May 2010, he was reappointed as an Independent Commissioner in the Company.

Trainings attended in 2024, among others:

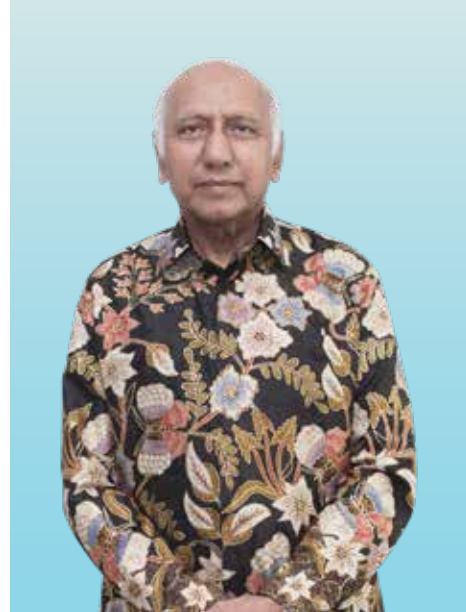
- Training on "Risk Management Refreshment Level 6 for Commissioners" by SDG Learning on 7 February 2024 in Jakarta.
- Training on IT Security "Challenges and Obstacles in Digital Transformation" by CCB Indonesia on 3 April 2024 in Jakarta.
- Training on "Banking Risk Management with Qualification 6 for Commissioners" by IRPA & BSMR on 23-26 April 2024 in Jakarta.

As a member of the Board of Commissioners, he has adhered to all the requirements stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Capital Market Authority Regulation IX.I.6), No. 27/POJK.03/2016, Circular Letter of Financial Services Authority No. 39/SEOJK.03/2016 and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-101/D.03/2016 dated 30 November 2016.

#### Special Assignment:

Chairman of Remuneration and Nomination Committee since 22 October 2010 until now.

Chairman of Audit Committee since 14 March 2017 until now.



## Board of Commissioners Profile

**Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo, Independent Commissioner**

Indonesian citizen, born in Malang, East Java in 1954. He obtained his Bachelor of Finance in 1981 from California State University, Los Angeles, United States of America.

Appointed as Independent Commissioner since 2 November 2016 based on the approval from the Financial Services Authority No. SR-173/PB.121/2016.

Began his career at PT Bank Antardaerah since 1982 in various important positions. In 1990, he was appointed as President Director, and in 1999 as Chairman of the Audit Board of PT Bank Antardaerah. Since March 1999, he served as a member of Board of Commissioners.

Trainings attended in 2024, among others:

- Training "Risk Management Refreshment Level 6 for Commissioners" by SDG Learning on 7 February 2024 in Jakarta.
- Training on IT Security "Challenges and Obstacles in Digital Transformation" by CCB Indonesia on 3 April 2024 in Jakarta.
- Training on "Banking Risk Management with Qualification 6 for Commissioners" by IRPA & BSMR on 23 – 26 April 2024 in Jakarta.

As a member of the Board of Commissioners, he has adhered to all the requirements stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Capital Market Authority Regulation IX.I.6), No. 27/POJK.03/2016, Circular Letter of Financial Services Authority No. 39/SEOJK.03/2016 and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-63/D.03/2016 dated 27 October 2016.

**Special Assignment:**

Chairman of Risk Monitoring Committee since 21 February 2017.

None of the Independent Commissioners has any financial, management, ownership, family relationship with other members of Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and/or Controlling Shareholders or any relationship with the Company, which may affect their ability to act independently.

# Board of Directors Profile



## Jiang Yongdong, President Director

Appointed at the EGMS on 20 December 2024 and effective since 14 March 2025

Chinese citizen, born in Shandong Province, China in 1970. Obtained his Bachelor's degree in Systems Engineering from Tianjin University – China in 1992.

Effective as President Director of Company since 14 March 2025 based on the approval from the Financial Services Authority No.No. KEPR-10/D.03/2025 dated 26 February 2025.

Started his career at China Construction Bank ("CCB") Yantai Branch International Business Department in July 1992 as Business Manager, then became Deputy Chief Manager in March 1998 and was promoted to Chief Manager in August 2000.

Since 2001, he has held various executive positions in CCB, namely as President Director of CCB Yantai Laishan District Sub-Branch in June 2001, then served as Deputy General Manager of CCB Shandong Province Branch in April 2002, served as President Director of CCB Jinan Gaoxin Branch in September 2004, then became General Manager of CCB Shandong Province Branch in December 2007 and appointed as President Director of CCB Jining Branch in December 2011.

In February 2014, he served as Chief Manager of Foreign Currency Management Division in the International Business Department of CCB Corporation, and became Deputy Executive President of China Construction Bank Brazil Subsidiary in March 2015.

Then in February 2024 was appointed as Senior Advisor on Comprehensive Management for Overseas Subsidiaries/Branches in the Human Resources Department of CCB Corporation.

Trainings attended in 2024, among others:

1. Training on "AML and Fintech Program" by CCB Corporation in August 2024.
2. Training on "Risk Management for Directors of Commercial Banks Level 7" by IBI – BCC on 9 – 18 December 2024 in Jakarta.

As President Director, he leads other Directors, and oversees Internal Audit, Credit Review, Information Technology (IT) Development and IT Operations Management, Strategic Transformation, Digital Banking, Anti-Fraud, and Special Asset Management.

As a member of the Board of Directors, he has adhered to all the requirements stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Capital Market Authority Regulation IX.I.6), No. 27/POJK.03/2016, Circular Letter of Financial Services Authority No. 39/SEOJK.03/2016 and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEPR-10/D.03/2025 dated 26 February 2025.



## You Wennan, President Director

Served from 2 May 2018 to 20 December 2024

Chinese citizen, born in Fujian, China in 1967. He obtained his Bachelor's Degree in Automatic Control from Northwestern Polytechnic University – China in 1991.

Became President Director of Company since 2 May 2018 based on the approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-88/D.03/2018 until 20 December 2024. Previously served as Director of the Company since 30 November 2016.

Began his career in China Construction Bank ("CCB") at Fuzhou Branch in September 1991 as Business Manager. In June 1992 as Business Manager of CCB Fujian Province in IT Department, then in March 2000 – February 2007 he became a Deputy General Manager.

In February 2007, served at CCB Fujian Province Branch in Corporate Banking Department as Deputy General Manager. Then in February 2008 as General Manager at CCB Fujian Province Branch in Institution Clients Department. In March 2010, he became General Manager at CCB Longyan Branch. He then served at CCB Quanzhou Branch in January 2014 as General Manager.

In October 2014, he became Deputy Director of Agency Services Companies and Management Committee at CCB Fujian Branch.

Then from April 2016 worked in Indonesia as Deputy Head of the Preparatory Team until November 2016, effective as Director of the Company. Then starting from 2 May 2018, he effectively became the President Director of the Company.

Trainings attended in 2024, among others:

1. Training on IT Security "Challenges and Obstacles in Digital Transformation" by CCB Indonesia on 3 April 2024 in Jakarta.
2. "RCEP Regional Operation and Management" Seminar by CCB Corporation on 26 June 2024 in Hong Kong.
3. Training on "Risk Management for Directors of Commercial Banks Level 7 Batch 4" by IRPA and BSMR on 17 - 18 July 2024 in Jakarta.
4. Training "AML, CFT & CPF Refreshment" by CCB Indonesia on 17 December 2024 in Jakarta.

As President Director, he leads other Directors, and oversees Internal Audit, Information Technology (IT) Development and IT Operations Management, Strategic Transformation, Credit Operations, Digital Banking, Anti-Fraud and Special Asset Management.

As a member of the Board of Directors, he has adhered to all the requirements stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Capital Market Authority Regulation IX.I.6), No. 27/POJK.03/2016, Circular Letter of Financial Services Authority No. 39/SEOJK.03/2016 and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-88/D.03/2018 dated 27 April 2018.



## Board of Directors Profile



### Zhu Yong, Director of Corporate & International Banking

Chinese citizen, born in Guizhou, China in 1975. He obtained his Bachelor of Economics from Shanghai Finance and Economics University, China in 1996 and his Master's degree in Accounting from Tsinghua University, China in 2008.

Appointed as Director of the Company since 29 March 2019. Began his career in China Construction Bank Corporation (CCB) in July 1996 in various key and strategic positions. Started at CCB Guizhou Branch in Accounting Department until February 2001, continued to CCB Tongren Branch until July 2003 with his last position as General Manager of Finance & Accounting Department. Returned to CCB Guizhou Branch until October 2014, his last position was General Manager of Investment Banking Department.

In October 2014, he was appointed as Director of CCB Guiyang Jingrui Branch and then in November 2014 was appointed as President Director at CCB Guiyang Jingrui Branch, in this matter responsible for comprehensive management of CCB Guiyang Jingrui Branch, including business development, internal risk control, and others.

Trainings attended in 2024, among others:

1. Management Training by CCB Corporation on 27 – 29 February 2024 in Beijing, China.
2. Training on IT Security "Challenges and Obstacles in Digital Transformation" by CCB Indonesia on 3 April 2024 in Jakarta.
3. Training on "Risk Management for Directors of Commercial Banks Level 7 Batch 4" by IRPA and BSMR on 17 – 18 July 2024 in Jakarta.
4. Training on "Refreshment for Treasury Certification Level 7" by ACI Financial Market Association on 12 October 2024 in Jakarta.
5. Training "AML, CFT & CPF Refreshment" by CCB Indonesia on 23 December 2024 in Jakarta.

As a Director, he oversees Transaction Banking Division, China Desk 1 Division, Corporate Banking 2 Division, and Treasury & Financial Institution Division.

Notes:

Currently, he also temporarily oversees Internal Audit Division, Digital Banking Division, Anti-Fraud Unit and Asset Liability Management Division.

As a member of the Board of Directors, he has adhered to all the requirements stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Capital Market Authority Regulation IX.I.6), No. 27/POJK.03/2016, Circular Letter of Financial Services Authority No. 39/SEOJK.03/2016 and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-4/D.03/2019 dated 4 January 2019.

## Board of Directors Profile

**Setiawati Samahita**, Director of Commercial & Retail Banking

Served from 30 November 2016 to 24 April 2025

Indonesian citizen, born in Pekanbaru in 1961. She obtained her Bachelor of Agricultural Technology from the Faculty of Agricultural Technology majoring in Food Science and Nutrition with a predicate of Very Satisfactory from Bogor Agricultural University in 1984 and her Master's Degree in Management from PPM School of Management Jakarta in 2007 with a predicate of Cum Laude.

Appointed as Director of the Company since June 2010 and continued after the merger of Bank Windu and Bank Anda as of 30 November 2016 based on the approval from the Financial Services Authority No. SR-104/PB.12/2016.

Began her career at PT Sanmaru Food Manufacturing (PT Indofood S.M) as Assistant Manager of Snack Food Research & Development from March 1985 until March 1986. Then in April 1986 at FEBC Manila Jakarta (YASKI) Radio as Head of Recording Studio until December 1988. Began her banking career at Bank Bali in June 1990 as Development Program Officer until December 1990. Subsequently she held various positions as Account Officer from December 1990 until February 1995, as Team Leader of Commercial Loan Bogor from March 1995 until October 1995. Promoted as General Manager at PT Bank Bali Bogor from November 1995 until December 1995. At the same time, she served as Commissioner at BPR Bali Dayaupaya Mandiri from July 1995 until May 1998. Then as Chief General Manager from January 1996 until May 2000, and since June 2000 was promoted as General Manager Forex Trading Business until August 2000. Next, she served at PT Bank Lippo as Deputy Regional Head from September 2000 until February 2001. She served at PT Bank OCBC NISP as Head of Bogor Branch from March 2001 until January 2005. Continued as Branch Department Head of Reg.2 from February 2005 until June 2006 and was promoted as Region Head of Reg. 5 from July 2006 until January 2009. In January 2009, she served as Senior Corporate Executive concurrent as Region Head of Sumatra until November 2009.

Trainings attended in 2024, among others:

1. Training on IT Security "Challenges and Obstacles in Digital Transformation" by CCB Indonesia on 3 April 2024 in Jakarta.
2. Training on "Risk Management for Directors of Commercial Banks Level 7 Batch 3" by IRPA and BSMR on 24 - 25 April 2024 in Jakarta.
3. Training "AML, CFT & CPF Refreshment" by CCB Indonesia on 12 December 2024 in Jakarta.

As a Director, she oversees Commercial Division, Small & Medium Enterprise (SME) Division, Consumer Asset Division, Liabilities & Branch Network Division and Regions / Branches.

Notes:

Currently, she also temporarily oversees Credit Operation Division and Special Asset Management Division

As a member of the Board of Directors, she has adhered to all the requirements stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Capital Market Authority Regulation IX.I.6), No. 27/POJK.03/2016, Circular Letter of Financial Services Authority No. 39/SEOJK.03/2016 and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-103/D.03/2016 dated 30 November 2016.



## Board of Directors Profile



### Junianto, Director of Operations

Indonesian citizen, born in Rembang in 1967. He obtained his Bachelor of Economics/ Management from Satya Wacana Christian University – Salatiga (UKSW) in 1991 and his Master's degree in Management (MM Executive) from Prasetya Mulya Graduate School – Jakarta in 2002.

Appointed as Director of the Company since August 2013 and continued after the merger of Bank Windu and Bank Anda as of 30 November 2016 based on the approval from the Financial Services Authority No. SR 104/PB.12/2016.

Began his career at PT Bank Universal, Tbk (now is PT Bank Permata, Tbk) from May 1992 until March 1993 as Trainee of Management Development Program (MDP). In April 1993, he was appointed as Account Officer of Semarang Branch until May 1995. From June 1995, he served as Team Leader of Corporate Banking Jakarta until December 1997. Then from January 1998 until December 1999, he became the Head Caretaker of Bandung Branch.

Then from January 2000, he served as Account Manager, Jakarta until March 2003. In April 2003, he became Team Leader – Parts, Tools & Machinery. From May 2003, he started his career at PT Bank NISP Tbk as Credit Risk Section Head Jakarta until December 2004. From January 2005 until September 2005, he served as Commercial Credit Development Head. Then from September 2005, he was appointed as Corporate Business Head Jakarta until January 2006. Continued as Marketing Coordinator of Jakarta V until February 2006. Then served as Marketing Department Head of Regional V Jakarta and Branch Head of Bekasi concurrent as Area Coordinator from February 2006 until January 2009. Continued as Distribution Head of Metro Surabaya (Emerging Business and Commercial Head) in January 2009 until June 2010. From July 2010, he worked at PT Bank Windu Kentjana International, Tbk as Regional Head of Jabodetabek until December 2010. Then he was appointed as Regional Head Sumatera, Bali, Pontianak & Jatabek in January 2011 until August 2013.

Trainings attended in 2024, among others:

1. Training on IT Security "Challenges and Obstacles in Digital Transformation" by CCB Indonesia on 3 April 2024 in Jakarta.
2. Training on "Risk Management for Directors of Commercial Banks Level 7 Batch 3" by IRPA and BSMR on 24 – 25 April 2024 in Jakarta.
3. Socialization of Payment System to Payment Service Provider Industry by Bank Indonesia on 26 August 2024 in Jakarta.
4. The 8th Asia Pacific HR Forum: "Building Healthy and High Performance Organization: Opportunities and Implementation Strategies" by PT. Intipesan Prawira on 4 – 5 September 2024 in Bali.
5. Seminar on "Leveraging Collaboration for Optimal Performance and Cyber Resilience" by PT Rintis Sejahtera on 23 – 25 October 2024 in Bali.
6. Training "AML, CFT & CPF Refreshment" by CCB Indonesia on 30 December 2024 in Jakarta.

As a Director, he oversees Human Capital Division, Operation Development Division, Operation Division, Trade Operation Division, General Affair & Infrastructure Division and Credit Review Division.

Notes:

Currently, he also temporarily oversees IT Development Management Division, IT Operation Management Division and Accounting & Tax Division.

As a member of the Board of Directors, he has adhered to all the requirements stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Capital Market Authority Regulation IX.I.6), No. 27/POJK.03/2016, Circular Letter of Financial Services Authority No. 39/SEOJK.03/2016 and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-109/D.03/2016 dated 30 November 2016.

## Agresius Robajanto Kadiaman, Director of Compliance

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta in 1967, He obtained his Bachelor of Economics majoring in Economics & management from the University of Indonesia in 1991 and his Master's degree in Business Administration from Nanyang Technological University, Singapore in 2003.

Appointed as Director of the Company since 6 February 2019.

He began his career in banking at Citibank N.A. in April 1991 until April 1997, including as Financial Control Staff, Relationship Manager and lastly served as Assistant Vice President, Financial Institutions and Custody.

After that, he continued his career at PT Bank Danamon Tbk since May 1997 until November 1999 with last position as Head of Treasury and International Division.

Since November 1999 until July 2002, he worked at the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency in various key positions such as the Head of Bank Restructuring and Head of Risk Management and Compliance Division. In the period of November 1999 until November 2000, he was appointed as Member of the Management Team at PT Bank Bali Tbk in the framework of the bank restructuring and recapitalization process.

After completing his Master's degree at Nanyang Technological University, he restarted his career as an Advisor at PT Trans Pacific Petrochemical Indotama in September 2003 until February 2004. Then in February 2004, he was appointed as the Director of Finance at PT Tuban Petrochemical Industries until May 2004. In May 2004, he returned to PT Trans Pacific Petrochemical Indotama until August 2008 with last position as the Vice President Director and Chief Financial Officer.

He continued his career at PT Sampoerna Strategic in Micro Finance Business Unit in August 2008 as the Chief Financial Officer and Acting Chief Risk Officer until December 2011. In the period of January 2012 until April 2015, he was appointed as the Director of Finance at PT Bank Sahabat Sampoerna.

Subsequently became the Country Channel Partner at BIG APC Singapore in May 2015 until July 2016, and in almost the same period, he was appointed as the President Director of PT Karabha Digdaya in October 2015 until July 2016.

In July 2016, he was appointed as the Director of Finance at PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur until July 2018. Meanwhile, in September 2016, he also became an Advisor to the Board of Directors at PT Karabha Digdaya until early February 2019.

In September 2018 until the beginning of February 2019, he also served as an Advisor to the Executive Management in Non-Government Budget Investment Financing (PINA), Ministry of National Development Planning.

Trainings attended in 2024, among others:

1. Training "The Role of the P2SK Law in Providing a Deterrent Effect for Illegal Financial Services Actors" by OJK Institute on 15 February 2024 in Jakarta.
2. Training on "Risk Management for Directors of Commercial Banks Level 7 Batch 1" by IRPA and BSMR on 13 – 14 March 2024 in Jakarta.
3. Training on IT Security "Challenges and Obstacles in Digital Transformation" by CCB Indonesia on 3 April 2024 in Jakarta.







## Board of Directors Profile

4. "Training session for Chief Risk Officers of Overseas Institution" by CCB Corporation on 13 - 18 October 2024 di Shenzhen, China.
5. Training "AML, CFT & CPF Refreshment" by CCB Indonesia on 31 December 2024 in Jakarta.

As a Director, he oversees Legal Division, Compliance Division, Risk Management Division and Corporate Policy Guidelines & Procedures Division.

### Notes:

Currently, he also temporarily oversees Strategic Transformation Division, Corporate Secretary & Communication and Customer Complaint Handling Unit (UP3N).

As a member of the Board of Directors, he has adhered to all the requirements stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Capital Market Authority Regulation IX.I.6), No. 27/POJK.03/2016, Circular Letter of Financial Services Authority No. 39/SEOJK.03/2016 and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-17/D.03/2019 dated 31 January 2019.







# Executive Officers



No	Name	Citizen	Last Position	Place and Date of Birth	Join Date	Education	Major	University
1	Thomas Widiyanto	WNI	Corporate Secretary	Yogyakarta 07 Aug 1971	18 Mar 2010	Bachelor	Management	Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta
2	Rio Hardanto	WNI	General Affair & Infrastructure Division Head	Jakarta 18 May 1975	17 Jul 2017	Bachelor	Politics	Universitas Indonesia
3	Andana Eka Artjana	WNI	Operation Division Head	Surabaya 30 Mar 1967	11 Aug 2008	Bachelor	Accounting	UPN Veteran Surabaya
4	Toni Azliyanto Batubara	WNI	Operation Development Division Head	Jakarta 19 May 1973	09 Aug 2010	Bachelor	Banking Management	STIE Bhakti Pembangunan
5	Syahrudin Yulis	WNI	Accounting & Tax Division Head	Jambi 17 Oct 1973	20 Oct 2020	Bachelor	Accounting	STIE Malangkeucwara
6	Irwan Ignatius Bonto	WNI	Human Capital Division Head	Makassar 19 Aug 1965	03 Jun 2013	Bachelor	Law	Universitas Hasanuddin
7	Huang Yi	China	Head of IT Development Management Division	Hanchuan, Hubei 25 Feb 1993	14 Jul 2024	Master	Integrated Circuit Engineering	Huazhong University of Science and Technology
8	Then Andy Tjayady	WNI	IT Operation Management Division Head	Jakarta 27 Apr 1979	06 Jan 2023	Master	Computers	Universitas Bunda Mulia
9	Irarto Purwasidarma	WNI	Legal Division Head	Surabaya 16 Jan 1976	07 Jun 2018	Master	Law	Monash University
10	Iwan Tanudjaja	WNI	Consumer Asset Division Head	Jakarta 26 Jul 1974	03 Jul 2017	Bachelor	Accounting	STIE IBEK
11	Lukman Ferdian Nugraha	WNI	Small & Medium Enterprise (SME) Division Head	Bogor 06 Feb 1987	11 Apr 2016	Bachelor	Information Science & Library	Universitas Padjadjaran
12	Djunaedi Hidajat	WNI	Commercial Division Head	Karawang 26 Sep 1970	18 Jan 2010	Master	Management	Universitas Tarumanegara
13	Suriyanto Chang	WNI	Treasury & Financial Institution Division Head	Medan 20 May 1968	08 Aug 2016	Bachelor	Management	Universitas Tarumanegara
14	R. Adhi Susatyo	WNI	Transaction Banking Division Head	Bandung 09 Dec 1970	17 Apr 2017	Master	Business Administration	Strayer University
15	Suandi Sitorus	WNI	Risk Management Division Head	Tapanuli 30 Nov 1979	01 Aug 2010	Bachelor	Accounting	Universitas Negeri Medan
16	Vidya Maman Timbowo	WNI	Compliance Division Head	Donggala 10 May 1981	29 Nov 2019	Bachelor	Law	Universitas Sam Ratulangi
17	Victorius Hananto	WNI	Corporate Policy, Guidelines & Procedure Division Head	Wonogiri 03 Jun 1975	16 Sep 2013	Bachelor	Forest Management	Universitas Gadjah Mada
18	Jusry Sandhi Hausjah	WNI	Credit Review Division Head	Jakarta 15 Jun 1969	01 Dec 2016	Bachelor	Management	Universitas Trisakti
19	Iwan Apw Yuliawan	WNI	Trade Operation Division Head	Palembang 23 Jul 1965	21 May 2007	Bachelor	Management	Universitas Pancasila
20	Jing Ting	China	China Desk 1 Division Head	Chongqing 19 Sep 1986	13 Jun 2022	Master	Finance	Sichuan University
21	Noviyanto Halim	WNI	Special Asset Management Unit Head	Teluk Betung 24 Nov 1972	01 Jul 2003	Bachelor	Management	Universitas Kristen Krida Wacana
22	Eko Wahyu Suprihatino	WNI	Credit Operation Division Head	Jakarta 22 Feb 1972	10 Feb 2010	Bachelor	Financial Management and Banking	STIE PERBANAS
23	Ari Landjang	WNI	Unit Pelayanan dan Penyelesaian Pengaduan Nasabah (UP3N) Unit Head	Tanjung 05 Nov 1968	05 Jan 2011	Bachelor	Petroleum Engineering	Universitas Veteran Jogya
24	Teguh Prihatno	WNI	Anti Fraud Unit Head	Jakarta 06 Jun 1972	05 Jan 2015	Diploma 3	Computer Engineering	STMIK Gunadarma
25	Hu Qiufeng	China	Digital Banking Division Head	Hunan 20 Dec 1997	04 Dec 2023	Bachelor	Indonesian Arts	Guangdong University
26	Dian Anggraeni	WNI	Liabilities & Branch Network Division Head	Jakarta 05 Jun 1980	28 Jul 2016	Bachelor	Mathematics and Natural Sciences	Universitas Indonesia
27	Rita Fitria	WNI	Audit Internal Division Head	Bireun 05 Jul 1978	22 May 2023	Master	International Business	Queensland University Of Technology
28	Dennis Pratama Setiawan	WNI	Corporate Banking 2 Division Head	Jakarta 02 Sep 1989	25 Aug 2016	Bachelor	Economics	Universitas Jiangnan, China
29	Sui Seng	WNI	Regional Head of Sumatra, Kalimantan and Sulawesi	Tanjungbatu 04 Mar 1971	03 Jan 2011	Bachelor	Management	STIE Gotong Royong

## Executive Officers



No	Name	Citizen	Last Position	Place and Date of Birth	Join Date	Education	Major	University
30	Grace Raynata	WNI	Regional Head of Jawa Timur, Bali & Nusa Tenggara	Malang 21 Mar 1987	17 Apr 2018	Bachelor	Financial Management	Universitas Satya Wacana
31	Agus Setiawan Tjahjadi	WNI	Regional Head Jakarta I	Jakarta 24 Aug 1970	03 May 2010	Diploma 3	Information Management	STMIK Bina Nusantara
32	Liauw Tarsisius Fredy	WNI	Regional Head of Jawa Barat	Yogyakarta 21 May 1969	02 Jun 2021	Bachelor	Management	Universitas Trisakti
33	Lilis Tanuwijaya	WNI	Regional Head Jakarta II	Pontianak 30 Jun 1966	16 Jan 2006	Bachelor	Accounting	Universitas Tanjungpura
34	Ka Tjing	WNI	Regional Head Jakarta III & Karawang	Kep. Riau 26 Sep 1965	02 Jan 2008	Bachelor	Accounting	STIE YKPN
35	Christiana Hidayati W	WNI	Regional Head of Jawa Tengah & Yogyakarta	Surakarta 27 Dec 1969	28 Jan 2019	Master	Management	Universitas Gadjah Mada
36	Herman Indra	WNI	Regional Head Tangerang & Sumatera	Palembang 24 Feb 1983	07 Mar 2016	Bachelor	Information Engineering	Universitas Bina Nusantara Jakarta
37	Resdy	WNI	Branch Manager of Bogor - Pajajaran	Bogor 02 Jan 1986	04 Oct 2023	Bachelor	Management	Universitas Tarumanegara
38	Tenny Rusmarwati	WNI	Branch Manager of Bandung - Abdurachman Saleh	Bandung 08 Jul 1970	02 Jan 2015	High School	Social Sciences	SMU Swasta Trinitas, Bandung
39	Yuliana Pujiastuti Irianti	WNI	Branch Manager of Solo-Slamet Riyadi	Klaten 23 Jul 1977	27 Dec 2016	Bachelor	Sciences	Universitas Sebelas Maret- Surakarta
40	Ronald Kurniawan	WNI	Branch Manager of Semarang - Pemuda	Semarang 26 Sep 1991	20 Feb 2023	Bachelor	Management Economics	Universitas Katolik Soegijapranata
41	Susy Evy	WNI	Branch Manager of Tanjung Pinang - Katamso	Tanjung Pinang 24 May 1989	16 Jun 2016	Bachelor	Computers	Universitas Bina Nusantara-Jakarta
42	Andyka Felani	WNI	Branch Manager of Pontianak - Ahmad Yani	Pontianak 20 Aug 1988	15 Sep 2014	Bachelor	Finance	STIE Widya Dharma-Pontianak
43	Indra Wijaya	WNI	Branch Manager of Batam-Nagoya	Sungailiat 19 Apr 1988	03 Mar 2014	Bachelor	Information Systems	Universitas Bina Nusantara, Jakarta
44	Erwan Chandra	WNI	Branch Manager of Palembang - Kebumen	Palembang 27 Apr 1984	10 Oct 2022	Bachelor	Computer Science	STMIK MDP Palembang
45	Mikael Gutomo	WNI	Branch Manager of Jakarta, Sahid Sudirman	Balik Papan 11 Dec 1985	09 May 2011	Bachelor	Social Politics	Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta
46	Budi Hermawan	WNI	Branch Manager of Yogyakarta - Diponegoro	Yogyakarta 04 Jan 1972	01 Jun 2011	Bachelor	Economics	Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta
47	Andry Asali	WNI	Branch Manager of Pekanbaru - Jend. Sudirman	Pekanbaru 28 Aug 1976	01 Mar 2011	Master	Management	Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta
48	Arie Pratama Salim	WNI	Branch Manager of Lampung - Sudirman	Kotabumi 03 Jan 1987	09 Mar 2020	Bachelor	Information Systems	Universitas Bina Nusantara-Jakarta
49	Eric Gandiwijaya	WNI	Branch Manager of Sukabumi - A Yani	Sukabumi 15 Jan 1981	17 Sep 2012	Bachelor	Management	Universitas Kristen Maranatha
50	David Yoesoef	WNI	Branch Manager of Makassar	Makassar 06 Aug 1970	14 Nov 2014	Bachelor	Financial Management Banking	Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Makassar
51	Indra Wijaya	WNI	Branch Manager of Pangkal Pinang*)	Sungailiat 19 Apr 1988	03 Mar 2014	Bachelor	Information Systems	Universitas Bina Nusantara, Jakarta
52	Riky Hariawan Saputro	WNI	Branch Manager of Denpasar - Bali Sunset Road	Denpasar 30 Jun 1993	15 Sep 2014	Bachelor	Economics	Universitas Pendidikan Nasional, Denpasar
53	Linawati	WNI	Branch Manager of Malang - Basuki Rahmat	Pasuruan 29 May 1987	27 Jun 2022	Bachelor	Management Economics	Universitas Tritunggal
54	Henny	WNI	Branch Manager of Mataram - Pejanggalik	Mataram 09 Aug 1982	02 Jan 2024	Diploma 3	Management Informatics	STMIK BUMIGORA
55	Antonius Andrianto	WNI	Branch Manager of Surabaya - Pucang Anom	Jember 12 Apr 1972	01 Aug 2022	Bachelor	Civil Engineering	Universitas Katolik Widya Mandala, Surabaya
56	Sudjaja Suhanta	WNI	Branch Manager of Karawang	Karawang 01 May 1966	01 Oct 2018	Diploma 3	Economics	STIE Swadaya, Jakarta

# Product, Services and Rate Information

## Saving Products

### 1. Savings Account

- CCB Indonesia Saving
- CCB Indonesia Saving Plus
- CCB Indonesia Community Saving
- CCB Indonesia Business Saving IDR
- CCB Indonesia Foreign Business Saving (USD, SGD, CNY)
- CCB Indonesia SmartPlan Regular
- CCB Indonesia SmartPlan Special Gift
- CCB Indonesia Payroll Saving
- Student Saving (SimPel)
- CCB Indonesia Time Deposit (IDR, USD, SGD, CNY)
- CCB Indonesia Current Account (IDR, EUR, JPY, SGD, USD, CNY, AUD, HKD)

### 2. Bancassurance

- Inheritance Insurance
- SmartPension Insurance
- Carlink Pro Ultimate
- SiJi Smart Kid
- SiJi Proteksi Pasti
- CLII Excellent Hospital Income Plan
- CLI Excellent Academic Assurance Plan

## Loan Products

### 1. Working Capital Loan

#### a. Direct Loan:

- Overdraft Loan
- Fixed Loan (FL)
- Demand Loan (DL)
- Installment Loan (IL)
- Trust Receipt (TR)
- Invoice Financing (A/P and A/R Financing)
- Pre-shipment Financing
- Export Loan

#### b. Indirect Facility (Trade Finance):

- Issuance of Letter of Credit (L/C)
- Issuance of Local L/C (SKBDN)
- Issuance of Bank Guarantee
- Issuance of Standby Letter of Credit (SBLC)

- Issuance of Demand Guarantee
- Negotiation/Discounting under L/C or Local L/C
- Negotiation/Discounting Under Documentary Collection (D/P or D/A)
- Bill of Exchange Avalisation Under Document Against Acceptance (D/A)
- Supply Chain Financing

### 2. Investment Loan

### 3. Consumer Loan

- Mortgage Loan (Housing Loan/Shophouses/Apartment/Land/Renovation Loan/Construction Loan/Multi-purpose Loan/Top Up/Take Over)
- Vehicle Loan
- Unsecured Loans

## Corporate Banking Products

- Investment Loan (KI)
- Installment Loan (IL)
- Demand Loan (DL)
- Overdraft (PRK)



## Services

- ATM (All Prima ATM Network)
- Internet Banking (Corporate & Individual) & Mobile Banking
- Virtual Account
- CCBI Alerts (SMS & e-mail Notification)
- Domestic Transfer
- International Remittance (SWIFT)
- Cross Border Interbank Payment System (CIPS)
- Bank Clearance
- Foreign Exchange Trading
- Export and Import Transaction (Trade Finance)
- Bank Settlement
- Safe Deposit Box (SDB)
- Payroll Service
- Bank Guarantee Transactions (Bank Guarantee, Standby letter of credits, Demand Guarantee)
- State Receipt Module (MPN) G3
- Reksus (Special Account Services) DHE SDA IDR, USD, CNY, SGD
- RMB-IDR Local Currency Settlement (LCS)

### 1. ATM / Debit Card

- Transactions on CCB Indonesia ATM network
  - Cash withdrawal, balance inquiry, overbooking, online transfer
  - Mobile phone top-up balance
  - Postpaid mobile phone bill payment, subscription TV, BPJS, PDAM bills
- Transactions on Prima, ALTO, and UnionPay networks
  - Cash withdrawals, balance inquiry, online transfers
  - ATM/Debit Card with NPG (National Payment Gateway) logo

### 2. Internet Banking and Mobile Banking

- Corporate Internet Banking
  - Information of transaction history, overbooking, online transfer, SKN, RTGS, BI-FAST
  - Payroll
  - Virtual account
  - Chinese language support
- Individual Internet Banking & Mobile Banking
  - Information of transaction history, overbooking, online transfer, SKN, RTGS, BI-FAST
  - Purchases: mobile phone top-up balance, train tickets, PLN prepaid
  - Payment: mobile phone postpaid bills, subscription TV, PDAM, electricity bills, credit card bills
  - QRIS Payment
  - Chinese language support
  - Top up e-wallet (ovo, gopay, dana, shopeepay, linkaja)



## Product, Services and Rate Information

### Trade Finance Services

- Forwarding Services of Letter of Credit (L/C) and Local L/C (SKBDN)
- Transfer Services of Letter of Credit (L/C) and Local L/C (SKBDN)
- Collection Under Letter of Credit (L/C) and Local L/C (SKBDN)
- Documentary Collection (Documents Against Acceptance and Documents Against Payment)
- Issuance of Letter of Credit (L/C) and Local L/C (SKBDN)
- Issuance of Bank Guarantee
- Issuance of Standby L/C
- Issuance of Demand Guarantee
- Negotiation/Discounting under L/C or Local L/C
- Negotiation/Discounting Under Documentary Collection (D/P or D/A)
- Bill of Exchange Avalisation Under Document Against Acceptance (D/A)
- Supply Chain Financing
- Trust Receipt Financing
- Invoice Financing
  - a. A/P Financing
  - b. A/R Financing
- Pre Shipment Financing

### Treasury

- FX Today, Tomorrow and Spot
- FX Forward / Swap
- Bank Notes
- Deposit on Call
- Local Currency Settlement (LCS)

### Average Interest Rate

#### Average Interest Rate of Third Party Fund:

Third Party Fund	2024	2023
<b>1. Current Account</b>		
- Rupiah	2.93%	2.73%
- FX	1.86%	0.79%
<b>2. Saving</b>		
- Rupiah	1.83%	1.65%
- FX	0.81%	0.84%
<b>3. Time Deposit</b>		
- Rupiah	5.13%	4.88%
- FX	4.84%	4.61%

#### Loan Average Interest Rate

Loan	2024	2023
<b>1. Loan</b>		
- Rupiah	8.05%	7.94%
- FX	6.79%	6.81%
<b>2. Employee Loan</b>	5%-9.25%	3%-13%





# Offices Network

## Office Network of PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia

No	Office	Address	Phone	Fax
1.	Head Office	Sahid Sudirman Centre 15 <sup>th</sup> Floor Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 86 Central Jakarta 10220	021-50821000	021-50821010

### CENTRAL JAKARTA, DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE

No	Office	Address	Phone	Fax
2.	Jakarta Tanah Abang Sub Branch Office	Jl. H. Fachrudin Blok C/47-48, Tanah Abang Bukit (AURI) Central Jakarta 10250.	021-3456412 / 3803124	021-3909693
3.	Jakarta Hasyim Ashari Sub Branch Office	Jl. KH. Hasyim Ashari No. 40 West Jakarta 10140	021-6323027	021-63857350
4.	Jakarta Pecenongan Sub Branch Office	Jl. Pecenongan No. 88 Central Jakarta 10170	021-3863328/ 3868450	021-3868504
5.	Jakarta Batavia Sub Branch Office	Menara Batavia Lt. 1, Jl. KH. Mas Mansyur Kav. 126, Central Jakarta 10220	021-57930045/48	021-57930046
6.	Jakarta Intiland Sub Branch Office	Intiland Tower Main Lower Ground Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 32 Central Jakarta 10220	021-57953078-80	021-57950213
7.	Jakarta Sahid Sudirman Branch Office	Ground Floor Unit DB Gedung Perkantoran Sahid Sudirman Center Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav 86 Central Jakarta, 10220	021 - 50821388	021 - 50821399

### SOUTH JAKARTA, DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE

No	Office	Address	Phone	Fax
8.	Jakarta Radio Dalam Sub Branch Office	Jl. Radio Dalam A/1A (Komp. Yado) South Jakarta, 12140	021 - 27513213/14	021 - 27513211
9.	Jakarta Kebayoran Lama Sub Branch Office	Komplek Permata Kebayoran Plaza Jl. Raya Kebayoran Lama Blok A No. 3-4 South Jakarta 12220	021-2701104	021-7268763
10.	Jakarta Menara Dea Sub Branch Office	Ground Floor (Plaza) Suite GF-03 DEA Tower II, Kawasan Mega Kuningan Jl. Mega Kuningan Barat Kav. E4.3 No 1-2 South Jakarta 12950.	021-5762939	021-5761248
11.	Jakarta Plaza Asia Sub Branch Office	Plaza Asia Ground Floor Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 59 South Jakarta 12190	021-51401255	021-51401259
12.	Jakarta Indocement Sub Branch Office	Wisma Indocement Ground Floor, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 70-71 South Jakarta 12910	021-5705920	021-5705853



## Offices Network

## WEST JAKARTA, DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE

No	Office	Address	Phone	Fax
13.	Jakarta Hayam Wuruk Sub Branch Office	Jl. Hayam Wuruk No. 106 B-C West Jakarta 11160	021-2601333 (hunting)	021-2601314
14.	Jakarta Asemka Sub Branch Office	Jl. Asemka No. 24, West Jakarta 11110	021-6901818	021-6906040
15.	Jakarta Slipi Sub Branch Office	Jl. Let. Jend. S. Parman Kav. 92 West Jakarta 11420	021-5668292	021-566185
16.	Jakarta Glodok Sub Branch Office	Jl. Pinangsia (Glodok Plaza ) H.40 West Jakarta 11000	021-62200264	021-6245671
17.	Jakarta Pesanggrahan Sub Branch Office	Jl. Pesanggrahan Raya 3 C, West Jakarta 11620	021-58902433	021-5862906
18.	Jakarta Ketapang Sub Branch Office	Ruko Ketapang Business Centre Blok A-9, Jl. KH. Zainul Arifin No. 20, West Jakarta 11140	021-63866239-40	021-63866243

## NORTH JAKARTA, DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE

No	Office	Address	Phone	Fax
19.	Jakarta Kelapa Gading Bukit Indah Sub Branch Office	Komplek Gading Bukit Indah Blok A No. 12 dan 15, Jl. Bukit Gading Raya, North Jakarta	021-22454101/ 22452019	021-22454252
20.	Jakarta Mangga Dua Sub Branch Office	Pusat Grosir Pasar Pagi Lt. 3 Blok D No. 8, Jl. Arteri Mangga Dua Raya North Jakarta 14430	021-6013630/ 6255647	021-6491466
21.	Jakarta Pluit Sub Branch Office	Jl. Pluit Sakti Raya 28/A-5 North Jakarta 14450	021-6601236/ 6601256	021-6604293
22.	Jakarta Kelapa Gading Inkopal Sub Branch Office	Ruko Kantor (Kokan) Plaza Kelapa Gading Blok C No. 5, Jl. Raya Boulevard Barat North Jakarta 14240	021-45851477	021-45851543
23.	Jakarta Gold Coast PIK Sub Branch Office	Gold Coast Office, Pantai Indah Kapuk RT 06 RW 02, Kamal Muara, Penjaringan North Jakarta, 14470	021-39710800	-
24.	Jakarta Sunter Sub Branch Office	Komplek Rukan Puri Mutiara Blok D No. 7 Jl. Griya Utama – Sunter Agung North Jakarta 14350	021-6521295-96	021-6521307

## EAST JAKARTA, DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE

No	Office	Address	Phone	Fax
25.	Jakarta Jatinegara Sub Branch Office	Bukit Duri Plaza, Jl. Jatinegara Barat No. 54 E , East Jakarta 13650	021-2800082	021-8501833
26.	Jakarta Indomobil Sub Branch Office	Wisma Indomobil Lt. 2, Jl. MT. Haryono Kav.8, East Jakarta 13330	021-8583179	021-8583181
27.	Jakarta Rawamangun Sub Branch Office	Jl. Pemuda No. 33 A, Rawamangun East Jakarta 13220	021-47884981/ 47884983	021-47884981



## Offices Network

### TANGERANG, BANTEN PROVINCE

No	Office	Address	Phone	Fax
28.	Tangerang Merdeka Sub Branch Office	Jl. Merdeka No. 207 D, Tangerang 15113	021-55791905/ 55791907	021-55791906
29.	Tangerang Alam Sutera Prominence Sub Branch Office	The Prominence Tower GF Jl. Jalur Sutera Barat No. 15 Alam Sutera Tangerang 15143	021-80600838/ 021-80600929	
30.	Tangerang Gading Serpong Sub Branch Office	Jl. Boulevard Gading Serpong Blok BA-02 No. 37 Tangerang 15810	021- 54203693	021- 54203762
31.	Tangerang ITC BSD Sub Branch Office	ITC BSD Blok R No. 39, BSD City, Serpong, Tangerang Selatan 15320	021-53154836-38/ 53154839	021-53154840
32.	Tangerang City Sub Branch Office	Ruko Business Park Tangerang City Blok B No. 28, Tangerang 15117	021-55781813/ 55781814	021-55781816

### BEKASI, WEST JAVA PROVINCE

No	Office	Address	Phone	Fax
33.	Bekasi Kalimalang Sub Branch Office	Komplek Duta Plaza Blok B II No. 3-4 Jl. KH. Noor Ali, Kalimalang, Bekasi 17145	021- 8843510/ 8843511	021 - 8843126
34.	Bekasi Harapan Indah Sub Branch Office	Ruko Boulevard Hijau Blok B 8 No. 52 Kota Harapan Indah, Bekasi 17131	021- 88387063-65	021 - 88387067
35.	Bekasi JABABEKA II Cikarang Sub Branch Office	Jl. Niaga Raya, Ruko Capitol Jababeka Cikarang Blok 2-I Kawasan Industri Jababeka II, Cikarang Bekasi 17530	021- 8932 5888	021- 8932 6008

### BOGOR, WEST JAVA PROVINCE

No	Office	Address	Phone	Fax
36.	Bogor Pajajaran Branch Office	Jl. Pajajaran No. 70 E, Bogor 16143	0251 - 8314963	0251 - 8315166
37.	Bogor Dewi Sartika Sub Branch Office	Jl. Dewi Sartika, Ruko Central Blok C No. 1 Bogor 16121	0251- 8312744/ 8312892	0251- 8314156
38.	Bogor Surya Kencana Sub Branch Office	Jl. Surya Kencana No. 83, Bogor 16000	0251- 8323443	0251-8312336

### SUKABUMI, WEST JAVA PROVINCE

No	Office	Address	Phone	Fax
39.	Sukabumi Branch Office	Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani No. 4, Sukabumi 43131	0266-246000	0266-243000

### BANDUNG, WEST JAVA PROVINCE

No	Office	Address	Phone	Fax
40.	Bandung Abdurachman Saleh Branch Office	Jl. Abdurachman Saleh No. 1A Ruko E-F, Bandung 40174	022- 6030222	022- 6030378
41.	Bandung Braga Sub Branch Office	Jl. Braga No.100, Bandung 40111	022-4239677 (Hunting)	022-4239650
42.	Bandung Buah Batu Sub Branch Office	Jl. Buah Batu No 201 E, Bandung 40265	022-7302220 (Hunting)	022-87354333
43.	Bandung Naripan Sub Branch Office	Jl. Naripan No. 79-81, Bandung 40112	022-4207336/ 4207375	022-4219387
44.	Bandung RS. Melinda DR. Cipto Sub Branch Office	Rumah Sakit Bedah Melinda, Jl. Dr. Cipto No. 1, Bandung	022-4233777 ext. 7732-33	-
45.	Bandung RS. Melinda Pajajaran Sub Branch Office	Melinda Hospital Jl. Padjajaran No. 46, Bandung	022-4266482	-
46.	Bandung Rs. Melinda Dr Rum Sub Branch Office	JL DR.Rum No.30-32, Pasir Kaliki, Cicendo, Bandung, Jawa Barat 40171	022-63196089	-



## Offices Network

**KARAWANG, WEST JAVA PROVINCE**

No	Office	Address	Phone	Fax
47.	Karawang Branch Office	Galuh Mas Blok IV No. 53 & 55 Karawang 41361	0267-408180	0267-400125

**SEMARANG, CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE**

No	Office	Address	Phone	Fax
48.	Semarang Pemuda Branch Office	Jl. Pemuda No. 150, Komplek Ruko Pemuda Mas Blok A No. 14, Semarang 50132	024-3547893	024-3553045
49.	Semarang Depok Sub Branch Office	Jl. Depok No.26 C-D, Semarang 50133	024-3554676-79	024-3517481
50.	Semarang Beteng Sub Branch Office	Jl. Beteng No. 67, Semarang 50137	024-3513251/ 3513250	024-3549075

**SOLO, CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE**

No	Office	Address	Phone	Fax
51.	Solo Slamet Riyadi Branch Office	Jl. Slamet Riyadi No 424, Kel Purwosari Kec. Laweyan, Surakarta	0271-6011069	-

**YOGYAKARTA, DIY PROVINCE**

No	Office	Address	Phone	Fax
52.	Yogyakarta Branch Office	Jl. Pangeran Diponegoro No.11-13 Yogyakarta 55232	0274-555233	0274-550078

**SURABAYA, EAST JAVA PROVINCE**

No	Office	Address	Phone	Fax
53.	Surabaya Darmo Sub Branch Office	Komplek Darmo Square Blok D-8 Jl. Raya Darmo No. 54-56, Surabaya 60264	031-5680623	031-5665604
54.	Surabaya Bongkaran Sub Branch Office	Jl. Bongkaran No. 28 - 30, Surabaya 60161	031-3540909 (hunting)	031-3571730
55.	Surabaya Puncung Anom Branch Office	Jl. Puncung Anom Timur No.19, Surabaya 60282	031-5025337	031- 5025334
56.	Surabaya HR. Muhamad Sub Branch Office	Komp Pertokoan Surya inti Permata Blok C1-C2, Jl. HR Muhammad, Surabaya 60226	031-7345683, 7345659	031-7345685
57.	Sidoarjo Sub Branch Office	Jl. Jend A Yani No 40 D, Sidoarjo 61219	031 8924415-17	031 8921561

**MALANG, EAST JAVA PROVINCE**

No	Office	Address	Phone	Fax
58.	Malang Basuki Rahmat Branch Office	Jl. Jend Basuki Rahmat No. 16, Malang 65119	0341-327891-93	0341-328130
59.	Malang Lawang Sub Branch Office	Jl. M. H. Thamrin No. 19 C, Lawang, Malang 65111	0341-426715-16	0341-426715

**RIAU ISLAND PROVINCE**

No	Office	Address	Phone	Fax
60.	Batam Nagoya Branch Office	Komplek Pasar Nagoya Lama Blok A, Jl. Imam Bonjol Blok E No. 9-10, Batam 29444	0778-457255	0778-457770
61.	Tanjungpinang Katamso Branch Office	Jl. Brigjen Katamso No. 88, Tanjungpinang 29111	0771-313999/ 29185	0771-315918
62.	Batam Penuin Centre Sub Branch Office	Jl. Pembangunan, Komplek Penuin Centre Blok E No.3, Batam 29441	0778-422718	0778-422719



## Offices Network

### RIAU PROVINCE

No	Office	Address	Phone	Fax
63.	Pekanbaru Sudirman Branch Office	Jl. Jendral Sudirman No. 408 - 410 Pekanbaru 28115	0761- 26288	0761- 26088
64.	Pekanbaru A.Yani Sub Branch Office	Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani No. 2 J, Pekanbaru 28155	0761-39877	0761-39787

### BANGKA BELITUNG PROVINCE

No	Office	Address	Phone	Fax
65.	Pangkalpinang Sudirman Branch Office	Ruko Harmoni City, Blok C Nomor 7-8, Jl. Soekarno Hatta, Kota Pangkal Pinang 33141	0717-421213	0717-421995

### LAMPUNG PROVINCE

No	Office	Address	Phone	Fax
66.	Lampung Branch Office	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 60 B - 60 C, Bandar Lampung 35118	0721-258989	0721-241260

### PALEMBANG, SOUTH SUMATRA PROVINCE

No	Office	Address	Phone	Fax
67.	Palembang Kebumen Branch Office	Jl. Kebumen Darat No. 913A,914, 914/787, Palembang 30122	0711-370980	0711-370983

### PONTIANAK, WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

No	Office	Address	Phone	Fax
68.	Pontianak A.Yani Megamall Branch Office	Jl. Ahmad Yani, Komp. Ruko Ahmad Yani Sentra Bisnis Blok B 8-9 (Komp. Mega Mall), Pontianak, West Kalimantan 78121	0561- 6655638	0561- 6655637
69.	Pontianak Juanda Sub Branch Office	Jl. Ir. H Juanda N0 67-68, Pontianak, West Kalimantan 78117	0561 - 744228	0561 - 744227

### DENPASAR, BALI PROVINCE

No	Office	Address	Phone	Fax
70.	Bali Denpasar Sub Branch Office	Jl. M. H. Thamrin No.43, Denpasar 80111	0361-427611	0361-423659
71.	Bali Sunset Road Branch Office	Jl. Sunset Road No.234, Kuta, Badung Bali 80361	0361-9346455 (hunting)	0361-9346456

### MATARAM, WEST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE

No	Office	Address	Phone	Fax
72.	Mataram Branch Office	Jl. Pejanggik No.109, Mataram 83239	0370-621666 (hunting)	0370-622110

### MAKASSAR, SOUTH SULAWESI PROVINCE

No	Office	Address	Phone	Fax
73.	Makassar Branch Office	Jl. Sulawesi No. 19 & 21, Kota Makassar South Sulawesi 90174	0411-3632977/ 3632979	0411- 3632974









# Financial Statement

06

## *Sendura* Eternal Love

Known as the Javanese edelweiss, this flower is recognized by mountain climbers. In Indonesian folklore, it symbolizes love, purity, chastity, and eternity.



# RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

## THE STATEMENT LETTER OF MEMBERS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND MEMBERS OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ON THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE 2024 ANNUAL REPORT OF PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK INDONESIA TBK.

We, the undersigned, declare that all information included in the 2024 Annual Report of PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk has been fully disclosed and are responsible for the accuracy of the contents of the Company's Annual Report.

We hereby certify the statement is made truthfully.  
Jakarta, 29 April 2025

### Members of Board of Directors,

**Jiang Yongdong**  
President Director

**Zhu Yong**  
Director

**Junianto**  
Director

**Agresius R. Kadiaman**  
Compliance Director

### Members of Board of Commissioners,

**Guo Meijun**  
Commissioner

**Mohamad Hasan**  
Independent Commissioner

**Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo**  
Independent Commissioner

## PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk

Laporan keuangan tanggal 31 Desember 2024  
dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut  
beserta laporan auditor independen/  
*Financial statements as of December 31, 2024*  
*and for the year then ended*  
*with independent auditor's report*

**SURAT PERNYATAAN DIREKSI  
TENTANG TANGGUNG JAWAB ATAS  
LAPORAN KEUANGAN  
TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2024  
DAN UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR  
PADA TANGGAL TERSEBUT**

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK  
INDONESIA TBK**

Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

1. Nama/*Name*  
Alamat Kantor/*Office address*

Alamat Rumah/*Residential Address*

Nomor Telepon/*Telephone number*  
Jabatan/*Title*

2. Nama/*Name*  
Alamat Kantor/*Office address*

Alamat Rumah/*Residential Address*

Nomor Telepon/*Telephone number*  
Jabatan/*Title*

Menyatakan bahwa:

1. Kami bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian laporan keuangan PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia, Tbk ("Bank").
2. Laporan keuangan Bank telah disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.
3. a. Semua informasi dalam laporan keuangan Bank tersebut telah dimuat secara lengkap dan benar.  
b. Laporan keuangan Bank tidak mengandung Informasi atau fakta material yang tidak benar, dan tidak menghilangkan informasi atau fakta material.
4. Kami bertanggung jawab atas sistem pengendalian intern Bank.

Demikian pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya

**DIRECTORS' STATEMENT  
REGARDING THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR  
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024  
AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED**

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK  
INDONESIA TBK**

*We, the undersigned:*

- : Zhu Yong  
: Sahid Sudirman Center Lt.15  
: Jl.Jendral Sudirman Kav 86  
: Jakarta 10220  
: Apartemen Sahid Sudirman Residence  
: Jl.Jendral Sudirman Kav 86  
: Jakarta 10220  
: 021-50821000  
: Direktur / *Director*

- : Junianto  
: Sahid Sudirman Center Lt.15  
: Jl.Jendral Sudirman Kav 86  
: Jakarta 10220  
: Jl Crown Utara I No. 11  
: Pondok Hijau Golf Gading Serpong  
: Tangerang 15810  
: 021-50821000  
: Direktur / *Director*

*Declare that:*

1. *We are responsible for the preparation and presentation of financial statements of PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia, Tbk ("Bank").*
2. *The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.*
3. a. *All information has been fully and correctly disclosed in the financial statements of the Bank.*  
b. *The financial statements of the Bank do not contain materially misleading information or facts, and do not conceal any information or facts.*
4. *We are responsible for the Bank's internal control system.*

*This statement has been made truthfully*

19 Februari 2025/*February 19, 2025*

Atas nama dan mewakili Direksi/*For and on behalf of the Board of Directors*

  
**Zhu Yong** **Junianto**  
Direktur / *Director* Direktur / *Director*



The original financial statements included herein are in Indonesian language.

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION  
BANK INDONESIA Tbk  
LAPORAN KEUANGAN  
TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2024  
DAN UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR  
PADA TANGGAL TERSEBUT  
BESERTA LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN**

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION  
BANK INDONESIA Tbk  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024  
AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED  
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

<b>Daftar Isi</b>	<b>Halaman/ Pages</b>	<b>Table of Contents</b>
Laporan Auditor Independen		<i>Independent Auditor's Report</i>
Laporan Posisi Keuangan .....	1 - 3 .....	<i>Statement of Financial Position</i>
Laporan Laba Rugi dan Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain.....	4 - 5 .....	<i>Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income</i>
Laporan Perubahan Ekuitas.....	6 .....	<i>Statement of Changes in Equity</i>
Laporan Arus Kas.....	7 - 8 .....	<i>Statement of Cash Flows</i>
Catatan atas Laporan Keuangan.....	9 - 149 .....	<i>Notes to the Financial Statements</i>

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*The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.*

## Laporan Auditor Independen

Laporan No. 00068/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-3/1/II/2025

Pemegang Saham, Dewan Komisaris, dan Dewan Direksi  
PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk

## Opini

Kami telah mengaudit laporan keuangan PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk ("Bank") terlampir, yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan tanggal 31 Desember 2024, serta laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, laporan perubahan ekuitas, dan laporan arus kas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, serta catatan atas laporan keuangan, termasuk informasi kebijakan akuntansi material.

Menurut opini kami, laporan keuangan terlampir menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan Bank tanggal 31 Desember 2024, serta kinerja keuangan dan arus kasnya untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

## Basis opini

Kami melaksanakan audit kami berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia ("IAPI"). Tanggung jawab kami menurut standar tersebut diuraikan lebih lanjut dalam paragraf Tanggung Jawab Auditor terhadap Audit atas Laporan Keuangan pada laporan kami. Kami independen terhadap Bank berdasarkan ketentuan etika yang relevan dalam audit kami atas laporan keuangan di Indonesia, dan kami telah memenuhi tanggung jawab etika lainnya berdasarkan ketentuan tersebut. Kami yakin bahwa bukti audit yang telah kami peroleh adalah cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan suatu basis bagi opini kami.

## Independent Auditor's Report

Report No. 00068/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-3/1/II/2025

*The Shareholders and the Boards of Commissioners and Directors  
PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk*

## Opinion

*We have audited the accompanying financial statements of PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk (the "Bank"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.*

*In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as of December 31, 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.*

## Basis for opinion

*We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("IICPA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements paragraph of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Indonesia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.*

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 00068/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-3/1/II/2025 (lanjutan)

Hal audit utama

Hal audit utama adalah hal-hal yang, menurut pertimbangan profesional kami, merupakan hal yang paling signifikan dalam audit kami atas laporan keuangan periode kini. Hal audit utama tersebut disampaikan dalam konteks audit kami atas laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan, dan dalam merumuskan opini kami atas laporan keuangan terkait, dan kami tidak menyatakan suatu opini terpisah atas hal audit utama tersebut. Untuk hal audit utama di bawah ini, penjelasan kami tentang bagaimana audit kami merespons hal tersebut disampaikan dalam konteks tersebut.

Kami telah memenuhi tanggung jawab yang diuraikan dalam paragraf Tanggung Jawab Auditor terhadap Audit atas Laporan Keuangan pada laporan kami, termasuk sehubungan dengan hal audit utama yang dikomunikasikan di bawah ini. Oleh karena itu, audit kami mencakup pelaksanaan prosedur yang didesain untuk merespons penilaian kami atas risiko kesalahan penyajian material dalam laporan keuangan terlampir. Hasil prosedur audit kami, termasuk prosedur yang dilakukan untuk merespons hal audit utama di bawah ini, menyediakan basis bagi opini kami atas laporan keuangan terlampir.

*Independent Auditor's Report (continued)*

*Report No. 00068/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-3/1/II/2025 (continued)*

*Key audit matter*

*Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. Such key audit matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements taken as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on such key audit matters. For the key audit matter below, our description of how our audit addressed such key audit matter is provided in such context.*

*We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements paragraph of our report, including in relation to key audit matter communicated below. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the accompanying financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the key audit matter below, provide the basis for our opinion on the accompanying financial statements.*

*The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.*

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

*Independent Auditor's Report (continued)*

Laporan No. 00068/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-3/1/II/2025 (lanjutan)

*Report No. 00068/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-3/1/II/2025 (continued)*

Hal audit utama (lanjutan)

*Key audit matter (continued)*

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan

*Allowance for impairment losses on loans*

Penjelasan atas hal audit utama:

*Description of the key audit matter:*

Seperti yang dijelaskan dalam Catatan 11 atas laporan keuangan terlampir, pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024, cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan adalah sebesar Rp450.922 juta. Kebijakan akuntansi signifikan untuk cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2e atas laporan keuangan terlampir. Kami berfokus pada area ini karena nilai tercatat atas kredit yang diberikan dan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan adalah signifikan terhadap laporan keuangan terlampir.

*As described in Note 11 to the accompanying financial statements, as of December 31, 2024, the allowance for impairment losses on loans was Rp450,922 million. The significant accounting policies of allowance for impairment losses on loans are disclosed in Note 2e to the accompanying financial statements. We focused on this area due to the carrying value of loans and the allowance for impairment losses on loans is significant to the accompanying financial statements.*

Penentuan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai memerlukan pertimbangan dan memiliki ketidakpastian estimasi termasuk dalam penentuan model untuk menghitung cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai, identifikasi eksposur kredit yang mengalami penurunan kualitas kredit yang signifikan, penentuan asumsi yang digunakan dalam model perhitungan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai (untuk eksposur yang dinilai secara individu atau kolektif), termasuk faktor ekonomi makro berorientasi masa depan.

*Determination of allowance for impairment losses requires significant judgement and is subject to estimation uncertainty which includes determining the model to calculate allowance for impairment losses, identification of credit exposures with significant deterioration in credit quality, and determining assumptions used in the allowance for impairment losses calculation models (for exposures assessed on an individual or collective basis), including forward-looking macroeconomics factors.*

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 00068/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-3/1/II/2025 (lanjutan)

Hal audit utama (lanjutan)

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan (lanjutan)

Respons audit:

Prosedur audit kami dalam merespons hal audit utama tersebut di atas mencakup, menguji pengendalian utama atas pemberian kredit, penilaian kualitas kredit internal secara regular, pencatatan dan pengawasan kredit yang diberikan, memperoleh pemahaman dan menilai metodologi pengukuran penurunan nilai, validasi model cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai, data masukan, dasar, dan asumsi yang digunakan oleh Bank dalam menghitung cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai, serta menguji tiga tahapan kualitas kredit portofolio sesuai dengan kriteria tingkatan (*staging*) yang disusun oleh Bank untuk kredit yang diberikan, menguji apakah pengalaman historis mewakili keadaan saat ini dan kerugian terkini yang terjadi dalam portofolio, serta menilai kewajaran atas penyesuaian asumsi masa depan, analisis faktor ekonomi makro, dan beberapa skenario probabilitas tertimbang untuk kredit yang diberikan.

Untuk cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dinilai secara individual, kami menguji sampel kredit yang diberikan untuk mengevaluasi ketepatan waktu Bank dalam melakukan identifikasi eksposur kredit yang mengalami penurunan kualitas kredit yang signifikan atau yang telah mengalami penurunan nilai; untuk kasus-kasus di mana penurunan nilai telah diidentifikasi, kami menilai asumsi Bank atas arus kas masa depan yang akan diterima, termasuk nilai agunan yang dapat direalisasikan berdasarkan informasi pasar yang tersedia atau penilaian yang dilakukan oleh penilai independen.

*Independent Auditor's Report (continued)*

*Report No. 00068/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-3/1/II/2025 (continued)*

*Key audit matter (continued)*

*Allowance for impairment losses on loans (continued)*

*Audit response:*

*Our audit procedures address the key audit matter mentioned above including, test of key controls over the origination, regular internal credit quality assessments, recording and monitoring of the loans, obtained understanding and assessed impairment measurement methodologies, validation of allowance for impairment losses models, inputs, bases and assumptions used by the Bank in calculating the allowance for impairment losses, and tested the classification into three stage credit quality of loan portfolios in accordance with staging criteria developed by the Bank for loans, tested whether historical experience is representative of current circumstances and of the recent losses incurred in the portfolios, and assessed reasonableness of forward-looking adjustments, macroeconomic factor analysis, and probability-weighted multiple scenarios for loans.*

*With respect to individually assessed allowance for impairment losses, tested a sample of loans to evaluate the timely identification by the Bank of exposures with significant deterioration in credit quality or those which have been impaired; for cases where impairment has been identified, assessed the Bank's assumptions on the expected future cash flows, including the value of realizable collateral based on available market information or valuation prepared by independent valuer.*

*The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.*

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

*Independent Auditor's Report (continued)*

Laporan No. 00068/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-3/1/II/2025 (lanjutan)

*Report No. 00068/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-3/1/II/2025 (continued)*

Hal audit utama (lanjutan)

*Key audit matter (continued)*

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan (lanjutan)

*Allowance for impairment losses on loans (continued)*

Respons audit: (lanjutan)

*Audit response: (continued)*

Kami juga memeriksa keakurasian perhitungan jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dengan melakukan perhitungan ulang atas keseluruhan portfolio yang penurunan nilainya dilakukan secara kolektif dan melakukan perhitungan ulang atas penurunan nilai yang dinilai secara individual berdasarkan sampel, menilai apakah laporan keuangan cukup dan secara memadai mencerminkan eksposur Bank terhadap risiko kredit. Kami menguji kelengkapan dan ketepatan, termasuk asumsi dan pertimbangan, dan melibatkan pakar auditor internal kami untuk membantu kami dalam melakukan prosedur-prosedur di atas ketika keahlian spesifik mereka diperlukan.

*We checked the accuracy of the calculation of the allowance for impairment losses amount by recalculating the collective impairment assessment for the entire portfolio and recalculating the individual impairment assessment on a sample basis, assessed whether the financial statements disclosures are adequately and appropriately reflecting the Bank's exposures to credit risk. We tested the completeness and appropriateness, including the assumptions and judgments, and involved our auditor's internal expert to assist us in the performance of the above procedures where their specific expertise was required.*

Informasi lain

*Other information*

Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas informasi lain. Informasi lain terdiri dari informasi yang tercantum dalam Laporan Tahunan 2024 ("Laporan Tahunan") selain laporan keuangan terlampir dan laporan auditor independen kami. Laporan Tahunan diharapkan akan tersedia bagi kami setelah tanggal laporan auditor independen ini.

*Management is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises the information included in the 2024 Annual Report (the "Annual Report") other than the accompanying financial statements and our independent auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this Independent Auditor's report.*



Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 00068/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-3/1/II/2025 (lanjutan)

Informasi lain (lanjutan)

Opini kami atas laporan keuangan terlampir tidak mencakup Laporan Tahunan, dan oleh karena itu, kami tidak menyatakan bentuk keyakinan apapun atas Laporan Tahunan tersebut.

Sehubungan dengan audit kami atas laporan keuangan terlampir, tanggung jawab kami adalah untuk membaca Laporan Tahunan ketika tersedia dan, dalam melaksanakannya, mempertimbangkan apakah Laporan Tahunan mengandung ketidakkonsistensian material dengan laporan keuangan terlampir atau pemahaman yang kami peroleh selama audit, atau mengandung kesalahan penyajian material.

Ketika kami membaca Laporan Tahunan, jika kami menyimpulkan bahwa terdapat suatu kesalahan penyajian material di dalamnya, kami diharuskan untuk mengkomunikasikan hal tersebut kepada pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola dan melakukan tindakan yang tepat berdasarkan pertauran perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

Tanggung jawab manajemen dan pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola terhadap laporan keuangan

Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan tersebut sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia, dan atas pengendalian internal yang dianggap perlu oleh manajemen untuk memungkinkan penyusunan laporan keuangan yang bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan.

*Independent Auditor's Report (continued)*

*Report No. 00068/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-3/1/II/2025 (continued)*

*Other information (continued)*

*Our opinion on the accompanying financial statements does not cover the Annual Report, and accordingly, we do not express any form of assurance on the Annual Report.*

*In connection with our audit of the accompanying financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Annual Report when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the Annual Report is materially inconsistent with the accompanying financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.*

*When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate actions based on the applicable laws and regulations.*

*Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements*

*Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.*

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

*Independent Auditor's Report (continued)*

Laporan No. 00068/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-3/1/II/2025 (lanjutan)

*Report No. 00068/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-3/1/II/2025 (continued)*

Tanggung jawab manajemen dan pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola terhadap laporan keuangan (lanjutan)

*Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements (continued)*

Dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan, manajemen bertanggung jawab untuk menilai kemampuan Bank dalam mempertahankan kelangsungan usahanya, mengungkapkan, sesuai dengan kondisinya, hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan kelangsungan usaha, dan menggunakan basis akuntansi kelangsungan usaha, kecuali manajemen memiliki intensi untuk melikuidasi Bank atau menghentikan operasi, atau tidak memiliki alternatif yang realistis selain melaksanakannya.

*In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease its operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.*

Pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola bertanggung jawab untuk mengawasi proses pelaporan keuangan Bank.

*Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.*

Tanggung jawab auditor terhadap audit atas laporan keuangan

*Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements*

Tujuan kami adalah untuk memperoleh keyakinan memadai tentang apakah laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan, dan untuk menerbitkan laporan auditor independen yang mencakup opini kami. Keyakinan memadai merupakan suatu tingkat keyakinan tinggi, namun bukan merupakan suatu jaminan bahwa audit yang dilaksanakan berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh IAPI akan selalu mendeteksi kesalahan penyajian material ketika hal tersebut ada. Kesalahan penyajian dapat disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan dan dianggap material jika, baik secara individual maupun agregat, dapat diekspektasikan secara wajar akan memengaruhi keputusan ekonomi yang diambil oleh pengguna berdasarkan laporan keuangan tersebut.

*Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements taken as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Independent Auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the IICPA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.*

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

*Independent Auditor's Report (continued)*

Laporan No. 00068/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-3/1/II/2025 (lanjutan)

*Report No. 00068/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-3/1/II/2025 (continued)*

Tanggung jawab auditor terhadap audit atas laporan keuangan (lanjutan)

*Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)*

Sebagai bagian dari suatu audit berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh IAPI, kami menerapkan pertimbangan profesional dan mempertahankan skeptisisme profesional selama audit. Kami juga:

*As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the IICPA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:*

- Mengidentifikasi dan menilai risiko kesalahan penyajian material dalam laporan keuangan, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan, mendesain dan melaksanakan prosedur audit yang responsif terhadap risiko tersebut, serta memperoleh bukti audit yang cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan basis bagi opini kami. Risiko tidak terdeteksinya suatu kesalahan penyajian material yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan lebih tinggi daripada yang disebabkan oleh kesalahan, karena kecurangan dapat melibatkan kolusi, pemalsuan, penghilangan secara sengaja, pernyataan salah, atau pengabaian pengendalian internal.
  - Mengidentifikasi dan menilai risiko kesalahan penyajian material dalam laporan keuangan, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan, mendesain dan melaksanakan prosedur audit yang responsif terhadap risiko tersebut, serta memperoleh bukti audit yang cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan basis bagi opini kami. Risiko tidak terdeteksinya suatu kesalahan penyajian material yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan lebih tinggi daripada yang disebabkan oleh kesalahan, karena kecurangan dapat melibatkan kolusi, pemalsuan, penghilangan secara sengaja, pernyataan salah, atau pengabaian pengendalian internal.
  - Memperoleh suatu pemahaman tentang pengendalian internal yang relevan dengan audit untuk mendesain prosedur audit yang tepat sesuai dengan kondisinya, tetapi bukan untuk tujuan menyatakan opini atas keefektifitasan pengendalian internal Bank.
  - Mengidentifikasi dan menilai risiko kesalahan penyajian material dalam laporan keuangan, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan, mendesain dan melaksanakan prosedur audit yang responsif terhadap risiko tersebut, serta memperoleh bukti audit yang cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan basis bagi opini kami. Risiko tidak terdeteksinya suatu kesalahan penyajian material yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan lebih tinggi daripada yang disebabkan oleh kesalahan, karena kecurangan dapat melibatkan kolusi, pemalsuan, penghilangan secara sengaja, pernyataan salah, atau pengabaian pengendalian internal.
  - Mengevaluasi ketepatan kebijakan akuntansi yang digunakan serta kewajaran estimasi akuntansi dan pengungkapan terkait yang dibuat oleh manajemen.
- *Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to such risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or override of internal control.*
  - *Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.*
  - *Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.*

## Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 00068/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-3/1/II/2025 (lanjutan)

## Tanggung jawab auditor terhadap audit atas laporan keuangan (lanjutan)

Sebagai bagian dari suatu audit berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh IAPI, kami menerapkan pertimbangan profesional dan mempertahankan skeptisisme profesional selama audit. Kami juga: (lanjutan)

- Menyimpulkan ketepatan penggunaan basis akuntansi kelangsungan usaha oleh manajemen dan, berdasarkan bukti audit yang diperoleh, apakah terdapat suatu ketidakpastian material yang terkait dengan peristiwa atau kondisi yang dapat menyebabkan keraguan signifikan atas kemampuan Bank untuk mempertahankan kelangsungan usahanya. Ketika kami menyimpulkan bahwa terdapat suatu ketidakpastian material, kami diharuskan untuk menarik perhatian dalam laporan auditor independen kami ke pengungkapan terkait dalam laporan keuangan atau, jika pengungkapan tersebut tidak memadai, memodifikasi opini kami. Kesimpulan kami didasarkan pada bukti audit yang diperoleh hingga tanggal laporan auditor independen kami. Namun, peristiwa atau kondisi masa depan dapat menyebabkan Bank tidak dapat mempertahankan kelangsungan usahanya.
- Mengevaluasi penyajian, struktur, dan isi laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan, termasuk pengungkapannya, dan apakah laporan keuangan mencerminkan transaksi dan peristiwa yang mendasarinya dengan suatu cara yang mencapai penyajian wajar.

Kami mengomunikasikan kepada pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola mengenai, antara lain, ruang lingkup dan saat yang direncanakan atas audit serta temuan audit signifikan, termasuk setiap defisiensi signifikan dalam pengendalian internal yang teridentifikasi oleh kami selama audit.

## Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Report No. 00068/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-3/1/II/2025 (continued)

## Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

*As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the IICPA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also: (continued)*

- *Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our independent auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our independent auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.*
- *Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.*

*We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.*

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

*Independent Auditor's Report (continued)*

Laporan No. 00068/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-3/1/II/2025 (lanjutan)

*Report No. 00068/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-3/1/II/2025 (continued)*

Tanggung jawab auditor terhadap audit atas laporan keuangan (lanjutan)

*Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)*

Kami juga memberikan suatu pernyataan kepada pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola bahwa kami telah mematuhi ketentuan etika yang relevan mengenai independensi, dan mengomunikasikan kepada pihak tersebut seluruh hubungan, serta hal-hal lain yang dianggap secara wajar berpengaruh terhadap independensi kami, dan, jika relevan, pengamanan terkait.

*We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.*

Dari hal-hal yang dikomunikasikan kepada pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola, kami menentukan hal-hal tersebut yang paling signifikan dalam audit atas laporan keuangan periode kini dan oleh karenanya menjadi hal audit utama. Kami menguraikan hal audit utama tersebut dalam laporan auditor independen kami kecuali peraturan perundang-undangan melarang pengungkapan publik tentang hal audit utama tersebut atau ketika, dalam kondisi yang sangat jarang terjadi, kami menentukan bahwa suatu hal audit utama tidak boleh dikomunikasikan dalam laporan auditor independen kami karena konsekuensi yang merugikan dari mengomunikasikan hal tersebut akan diekspektasikan secara wajar melebihi manfaat kepentingan publik atas komunikasi tersebut.

*From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe such key audit matters in our independent auditor's report unless laws or regulations preclude public disclosure about such key audit matters or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a key audit matter should not be communicated in our independent auditor's report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.*

KAP Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja



Christophorus Alvin Kossim

Registrasi Akuntan Publik No. AP.1681/Public Accountant Registration No. AP.1681

19 Februari 2025/February 19, 2025





**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION  
BANK INDONESIA Tbk  
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN  
Tanggal 31 Desember 2024  
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,  
kecuali dinyatakan lain)**

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION  
BANK INDONESIA Tbk  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
As of December 31, 2024  
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,  
unless otherwise stated)**

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/December 31		
		2024	2023	
<b>ASET</b>				<b>ASSETS</b>
Kas	2d,2y,4,35 2d,2f,2x,5	169.338	212.839	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	35,40,42	1.490.587	1.552.681	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	2d,2f,2x			Current accounts with other banks
Pihak berelasi	6,35,40,42	47.288	30.695	Related parties
Pihak ketiga	2ae,34	118.338	108.447	Third parties
		165.626	139.142	
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	2e	(169)	(126)	Less: allowance for impairment losses
Neto		165.457	139.016	Net
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	2d,2g,2x			Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Pihak ketiga	7,35,40,42	338.007	45.000	Third parties
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	2e	(1)	(1)	Less: allowance for impairment losses
Neto		338.006	44.999	Net
Tagihan derivatif	2d,35,40	4.316	12.832	Derivative receivables
Efek-efek				Marketable securities
Pihak ketiga	2d,2h,8,35,40,42	6.815.620	4.506.619	Third parties
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	2e	(104)	(152)	Less: allowance for impairment losses
Neto		6.815.516	4.506.467	Net
Tagihan akseptasi	2d,9,35,40	12.262	-	Acceptance receivables
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(2)	-	Less: allowance for impairment losses
Neto		12.260	-	Net
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	2d,2i,10 35,40,42	-	1.069.249	Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale
Biaya dibayar di muka	2n,15	4.385	2.906	Prepaid expenses
Kredit yang diberikan	2c,2d,2j			Loans
Pihak berelasi	2x,11,35,40,42	5.631	6.569	Related parties
Pihak ketiga	2ae,34	23.458.170	19.353.409	Third parties
		23.463.801	19.359.978	
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	2e	(450.922)	(513.561)	Less: allowance for impairment losses
Neto		23.012.879	18.846.417	Net
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima				Interest receivables
Pihak berelasi	2d,2u,2x,2ae	12	15	Related parties
Pihak ketiga	12,34,35,40	158.818	98.429	Third parties
		158.830	98.444	
Agunan yang diambil alih	2o,16	80.084	108.306	Foreclosed assets

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

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

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION  
BANK INDONESIA Tbk  
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN  
(lanjutan)  
Tanggal 31 Desember 2024  
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,  
kecuali dinyatakan lain)**

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION  
BANK INDONESIA Tbk  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
(continued)  
As of December 31, 2024  
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,  
unless otherwise stated)**

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/December 31		
		2024	2023	
<b>ASET (lanjutan)</b>				<b>ASSETS (continued)</b>
Aset tetap dan aset hak guna, setelah dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan masing-masing sebesar Rp412.385 dan Rp404.098 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023	2k,2z,13,30	781.079	802.325	Fixed assets and right-of-use assets, net of accumulated depreciation of Rp412,385 and Rp404,098 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively
Goodwill	2c,2l,14	190.075	190.075	Goodwill
Aset pajak tangguhan	2z,21f	132.787	124.587	Deferred tax assets
Aset lain-lain	2d,2l,2y 17	189.862	140.803	Other assets
<b>JUMLAH ASET</b>		<b>33.545.461</b>	<b>27.851.946</b>	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>

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

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

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION  
BANK INDONESIA Tbk  
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN  
(lanjutan)  
Tanggal 31 Desember 2024  
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,  
kecuali dinyatakan lain)**

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION  
BANK INDONESIA Tbk  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
(continued)  
As of December 31, 2024  
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,  
unless otherwise stated)**

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/December 31		
		2024	2023	
<b>LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS</b>				<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>
<b>LIABILITAS</b>				<b>LIABILITIES</b>
Liabilitas segera	2d,2p,2x,18,35	14.928	20.501	Obligation due immediately
Liabilitas derivatif	2d,35,40	20.350	2.023	Derivative payables
Liabilitas akseptasi	2d,2x,2q,9,35,40	12.262	-	Acceptance payables
Simpanan dari nasabah	2d,2q,2x			Deposits from customers
Pihak berelasi	19,35,40,42i	18.329	16.788	Related parties
Pihak ketiga	2ae,34	23.339.144	19.970.024	Third parties
Simpanan dari bank lain				Deposits from other banks
Pihak berelasi	2d,2r,2x,20,42i	171	70	Related parties
Pihak ketiga	2ae,34,35,40	844.503	324.580	Third parties
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar				Interest payables
Pihak berelasi	2d,2x,2ae	12	3.149	Related parties
Pihak ketiga	24,34,35,40	75.568	43.804	Third parties
Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	2d,2i,22 42i,35,40	1.552.058	94.295	Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreement
Pinjaman yang diterima	23,35,39	482.850	-	Fund borrowing
Utang pajak	2y,21	43.160	74.693	Taxes payable
Provisi	2ac,37	65.456	54.956	Provisions
Surat berharga subordinasi	2ae,25,34,39,42i	-	461.910	Subordinated securities
Liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan	2w,36 2d,2x,26	165.685	168.500	Employment benefits obligation
Liabilitas lain-lain	35,40,42i	69.189	76.096	Other liabilities
<b>JUMLAH LIABILITAS</b>		<b>26.703.665</b>	<b>21.311.389</b>	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>
<b>EKUITAS</b>				<b>EQUITY</b>
Modal saham - nilai nominal per saham Rp100 (nilai penuh)				Share capital - par value per share of Rp100 (full amount)
Modal dasar - Sebesar 60.000.000.000 saham masing-masing pada 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023				Authorized capital - 60,000,000,000 shares as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively
Modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh 37.919.730.514 saham masing-masing pada 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023	27	3.791.973	3.791.973	Issued and fully paid-up capital - 37,919,730,514 shares as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively
Tambahan modal disetor	27	1.267.378	1.267.378	Additional paid-in capital
Komponen ekuitas lain	2d,2h,2k,2w	361.356	355.519	Other equity component
Saldo laba				Retained earnings
Telah ditentukan penggunaannya		5.500	5.000	Appropriated
Belum ditentukan penggunaannya		1.415.589	1.120.687	Unappropriated
<b>JUMLAH EKUITAS</b>		<b>6.841.796</b>	<b>6.540.557</b>	<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>
<b>JUMLAH LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS</b>		<b>33.545.461</b>	<b>27.851.946</b>	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>

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

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

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION  
BANK INDONESIA Tbk  
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN  
KOMPREHENSIF LAIN  
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal  
31 Desember 2024  
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,  
kecuali dinyatakan lain)**

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION  
BANK INDONESIA Tbk  
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS  
AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
For the Year Ended  
December 31, 2024  
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,  
unless otherwise stated)**

Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December, 31				
	Catatan/ Notes	2024	2023	
<b>PENDAPATAN DAN BEBAN OPERASIONAL</b>				<b>OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES</b>
Pendapatan bunga	2u,2ae 28,34,38	2.141.940	1.690.178	Interest income
Beban bunga	2u,2ae 29,34,38	(1.146.130)	(733.299)	Interest expense
<b>PENDAPATAN BUNGA BERSIH</b>		<b>995.810</b>	<b>956.879</b>	<b>NET INTEREST INCOME</b>
<b>PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA</b>				<b>OTHER OPERATING INCOME</b>
Pendapatan provisi dan komisi	2v	63.247	45.782	Fee and commission income
Keuntungan/(kerugian) transaksi mata uang asing - neto		24.078	(4.090)	Gain/(loss) on foreign exchange transactions - net
Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi dari perubahan nilai wajar efek-efek - neto	2h	3.351	1.802	Unrealized gain from changes in fair value of marketable securities - net
<b>JUMLAH PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA</b>		<b>90.676</b>	<b>43.494</b>	<b>TOTAL OTHER OPERATING INCOME</b>
Penyisihan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan (Pemulihan)/penyisihan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset non keuangan	2e,2j,6f, 7e,8f,11g 2m	(158.324) 1.404	(128.803) (25.077)	Provision for impairment losses on financial assets (Reversal)/provision for impairment losses on non- financial assets
<b>BEBAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA</b>				<b>OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES</b>
Beban umum dan administrasi	30	(243.880)	(236.309)	General and administrative expenses
Beban tenaga kerja	2ae,31,34	(310.144)	(307.482)	Personnel expenses
<b>JUMLAH BEBAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA</b>		<b>(554.024)</b>	<b>(543.791)</b>	<b>TOTAL OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES</b>
<b>PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL - BERSIH</b>		<b>375.542</b>	<b>302.702</b>	<b>NET OPERATING INCOME</b>
Pendapatan bukan operasional		7.927	8.083	Non-operating income
Beban bukan operasional		(1.180)	(984)	Non-operating expense
<b>PENDAPATAN BUKAN OPERASIONAL - BERSIH</b>		<b>6.747</b>	<b>7.099</b>	<b>NON-OPERATING INCOME - NET</b>

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

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

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION  
BANK INDONESIA Tbk  
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN  
KOMPREHENSIF LAIN  
(lanjutan)  
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal  
31 Desember 2024  
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,  
kecuali dinyatakan lain)**

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION  
BANK INDONESIA Tbk  
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS  
AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
(continued)  
For the Year Ended  
December 31, 2024  
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,  
unless otherwise stated)**

Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December, 31				
	Catatan/ Notes	2024	2023	
<b>LABA SEBELUM PAJAK PENGHASILAN</b>		<b>382.289</b>	<b>309.801</b>	<b>INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX</b>
<b>BEBAN PAJAK PENGHASILAN</b>	2y,21b	<b>(86.887)</b>	<b>(68.510)</b>	<b>INCOME TAX EXPENSE</b>
<b>LABA BERSIH TAHUN BERJALAN</b>		<b>295.402</b>	<b>241.291</b>	<b>NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>
<b>PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN</b>				<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>
<b>Pos-pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi:</b>				<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</b>
Surplus revaluasi aset tetap		-	105.127	Revaluation surplus on fixed assets
Pengukuran kembali atas imbalan kerja karyawan	36b	8.422	(6.518)	Remeasurement of employment benefits obligation
Pajak penghasilan terkait	2y,21f	(1.853)	1.434	Related income tax
		6.569	(5.084)	
<b>Pos-pos yang akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi:</b>				<b>Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:</b>
Rugi neto yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai efek-efek dan obligasi pemerintah yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain		(938)	(18)	Unrealized net loss on changes in value of fair value through other comprehensive income securities
Pajak penghasilan terkait	2y,21f	206	4	Related income tax
		(732)	(14)	
<b>LABA KOMPREHENSIF LAIN TAHUN BERJALAN SETELAH PAJAK</b>		<b>5.837</b>	<b>100.029</b>	<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR NET OF TAX</b>
<b>JUMLAH PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF TAHUN BERJALAN</b>		<b>301.239</b>	<b>341.320</b>	<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>
<b>LABA BERSIH PER SAHAM</b>				<b>EARNINGS PER SHARE</b>
Dasar dan dilusian (dalam Rupiah penuh)	2ab,33	7,79	6,36	Basic and diluted (in full Rupiah)

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

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



PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK INDONESIA Tbk  
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024  
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK INDONESIA Tbk  
LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS  
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2024  
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

	Catatan/ Note	Modal saham/ Share capital	Tambahan modal disetor/Additional paid-in capital	Penghasilan/(kerugian) komprehensif lain/ Other comprehensive income/(loss)				Saldo laba/Retained earnings		Jumlah ekuitas Total equity	
				Laba/(rugi) yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek dalam nilai nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain - net of Unrealized - net gain/ (loss) on fair value through other comprehensive income securities	Pengkuran kembali atas imbalan kerja karyawan/ Remeasurement of employment benefits obligation	Surplus revaluasi aset tetap/ Revaluation surplus on fixed assets	Belum ditentukan penggunaannya/ Unappropriated	Telah ditentukan penggunaannya/ Appropriated			
Saldo tanggal 31 Desember 2022		3.791.973	1.267.378	(4.280)	6.651	253.119	879.896	4.500	6.199.237	Balance as of December 31, 2022	
Laba bersih tahun berjalan		-	-	-	-	-	241.291	-	241.291	Net income for the year	
Alokasi saldo laba yang telah Ditentukan penggunaannya		-	-	-	-	-	(500)	500	-	Allocation to appropriated retained earning	
Perubahan nilai wajar atas efek-efek dalam kelompok nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain - bersih		-	-	(14)	-	-	-	-	(14)	Changes in fair value of fair value through other comprehensive income of securities - net	
Pengkuran kembali atas imbalan kerja karyawan - bersih	211,36b 13	-	-	-	(5.084)	-	-	-	(5.084)	Remeasurement of employment benefits obligation - net	
Surplus revaluasi aset tetap		-	-	-	-	105.127	-	-	105.127	Revaluation surplus on fixed assets	
Saldo tanggal 31 Desember 2023		3.791.973	1.267.378	(4.294)	1.667	358.246	1.120.687	5.000	6.540.557	Balance as of December 31, 2023	
Laba bersih tahun berjalan		-	-	-	-	-	295.402	-	295.402	Net income for the year	
Alokasi saldo laba yang telah Ditentukan penggunaannya		-	-	-	-	-	(500)	500	-	Allocation to appropriated retained earning	
Perubahan nilai wajar atas efek-efek dalam kelompok nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain - bersih		-	-	(732)	-	-	-	-	(732)	Changes in fair value of fair value through other comprehensive income of securities - net	
Pengkuran kembali atas imbalan kerja karyawan - bersih	211,36b	-	-	-	6.569	-	-	-	6.569	Remeasurement of employment benefits obligation - net	
Saldo tanggal 31 Desember 2024		3.791.973	1.267.378	(5.026)	8.136	358.246	1.415.589	5.500	6.841.796	Balance as of December 31, 2024	

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

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

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION  
BANK INDONESIA Tbk  
LAPORAN ARUS KAS  
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal  
31 Desember 2024  
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,  
kecuali dinyatakan lain)**

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION  
BANK INDONESIA Tbk  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
For the Year Ended  
December 31, 2024  
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,  
unless otherwise stated)**

		Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December, 31		
		Catatan/ Notes	2024	2023
<b>ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI</b>				<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>
Penerimaan bunga, provisi dan komisi			2.144.801	1.705.192
Pembayaran beban bunga dan beban keuangan lainnya			(1.110.890)	(713.189)
Pembayaran beban umum dan administrasi			(175.842)	(183.223)
Pembayaran beban tenaga kerja			(304.537)	(284.759)
Penerimaan pendapatan lainnya			8.113	5.740
Pembayaran beban operasi lainnya			(789)	(16)
Pembayaran pajak penghasilan	21		(128.035)	(99.413)
Arus kas sebelum perubahan dalam aset dan liabilitas operasi			432.821	430.332
Penurunan/(kenaikan) aset operasi:				Decrease/(increase) in operating assets:
Kredit yang diberikan			(4.335.923)	(2.740.490)
Tagihan derivatif			8.516	(94)
Tagihan akseptasi			(12.262)	-
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji				Receivables on securities purchased under
janji dijual kembali	10		1.069.249	agreements to resale
Aset lain-lain			(28.865)	Other assets
(Penurunan)/kenaikan liabilitas operasi:				(Decrease)/increase in operating liabilities:
Liabilitas segera	18		(5.572)	Obligation due immediately
Simpanan dari nasabah dan simpanan dari bank lain	19,20		3.890.683	Deposits from customers and deposits from other banks
Liabilitas derivatif			18.327	Derivative payables
Liabilitas akseptasi			12.262	Acceptance payables
Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	10		1.451.149	Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreement
Utang pajak	21		(232)	Taxes payable
Liabilitas lain-lain			(29.558)	Other liabilities
<b>Arus kas bersih diperoleh dari aktivitas operasi</b>			<b>2.470.595</b>	<b>2.988.748</b>
				<b>Net cash flows provided by operating activities</b>

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

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

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION  
BANK INDONESIA Tbk  
LAPORAN ARUS KAS (lanjutan)  
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal  
31 Desember 2024  
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,  
kecuali dinyatakan lain)**

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION  
BANK INDONESIA Tbk  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)  
For the Year Ended  
December 31, 2024  
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,  
unless otherwise stated)**

Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December, 31					
	Catatan/ Notes	2024	2023		
<b>ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI</b>				<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	
Pembelian efek-efek yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain		(1.898.563)	(3.162.058)	Purchases fair value through other comprehensive income securities	
Pembelian efek-efek yang diukur pada biaya yang diamortisasi		(411.374)	(450.630)	Purchases of amortized cost securities	
Hasil penjualan aset tetap	13	3.578	3.775	Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	
Hasil penjualan agunan yang diambil alih	16	28.172	6.175	Proceeds from sale of foreclosed assets	
Hasil penjualan aset terbengkalai	17	1.946	-	Proceeds from sale of abandoned properties	
Perolehan aset tetap	13	(22.342)	(16.366)	Acquisition of fixed assets	
<b>Arus kas bersih digunakan untuk aktivitas investasi</b>		<b>(2.298.583)</b>	<b>(3.619.104)</b>	<b>Net cash flows provided by investing activities</b>	
<b>ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN</b>				<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	
Penerimaan pinjaman yang diterima	39	485.700	-	Receipt fund borrowing	
Pembayaran surat berharga subordinasi	39	(468.900)	-	Payment subordinated loans	
Pembayaran liabilitas sewa	26	(11.806)	(10.629)	Payment lease liabilities	
<b>Arus kas bersih diperoleh dari/ (digunakan untuk) aktivitas pendanaan</b>		<b>4.994</b>	<b>(10.629)</b>	<b>Net cash flows provided by/ (used in) financing activities</b>	
<b>KENAIKAN/ (PENURUNAN) BERSIH KAS DAN SETARA KAS</b>				<b>NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	
		<b>177.006</b>	<b>(640.985)</b>		
<b>KAS DAN SETARA KAS PADA AWAL TAHUN</b>				<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	
		<b>1.949.662</b>	<b>2.602.352</b>		
Pengaruh perubahan kurs mata uang asing		36.890	(11.705)	The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	
<b>KAS DAN SETARA KAS PADA AKHIR TAHUN</b>				<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF YEAR</b>	
		<b>2.163.558</b>	<b>1.949.662</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:					
Kas dan setara kas terdiri dari:					
Kas	4	169.338	212.839	Cash	
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	5	1.490.587	1.552.681	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	
Giro pada bank lain	6	165.626	139.142	Current accounts with other banks	
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	7	338.007	45.000	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks	
<b>Jumlah kas dan setara kas</b>		<b>2.163.558</b>	<b>1.949.662</b>	<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	

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

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

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION  
BANK INDONESIA Tbk  
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN  
Tanggal 31 Desember 2024  
dan untuk Tahun yang Berakhir  
pada Tanggal Tersebut  
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,  
kecuali dinyatakan lain)**

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION  
BANK INDONESIA Tbk  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
As of December 31, 2024  
and for the Year Then Ended  
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,  
unless otherwise stated)**

**1. UMUM**

**a. Pendirian dan informasi umum**

PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk ("Bank") didirikan dengan nama PT Bank Multicor pada tanggal 2 April 1974 berdasarkan Akta No. 4 dari Notaris Bagijo, S.H. di Jakarta. Akta pendirian ini disahkan oleh Menteri Kehakiman Republik Indonesia dengan Surat Keputusannya No.Y.A. 5/369/19 tanggal 12 Oktober 1974, dan diumumkan dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No. 93 tanggal 19 November 1974. Tambahan No. 719. Pada tahun 2007, berdasarkan Akta No. 172 tanggal 28 November 2007, dibuat di hadapan Notaris Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., di Jakarta yang diumumkan dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No. 58 tanggal 18 Juli 2008, Tambahan No.12219, nama Bank diubah menjadi PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk. Perubahan nama ini telah disetujui melalui Surat Keputusan Gubernur Bank Indonesia No. 10/9/KEP.GBI/2008 tanggal 8 Februari 2008.

Melalui Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa tanggal 11 November 2016, telah disetujui perubahan nama Bank dari PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk menjadi PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk. Perubahan nama Bank ini telah mendapat persetujuan melalui Keputusan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia No. AHU-0003776.AH.01.10 tahun 2016 tanggal 30 November 2016 tentang Persetujuan Perubahan Anggaran Dasar Bank dan melalui Akta No. 58 tanggal 11 November 2016, dibuat di hadapan Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., notaris di Jakarta.

Bank dimiliki oleh China Construction Bank Corporation (CCB Corp.) selaku *ultimate shareholder*.

Sejak tanggal 16 Juli 2018, Bank berdomisili di Jakarta dengan kantor pusat di Gedung Sahid Sudirman Center lantai 15, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 86, Jakarta Pusat 10220 (sebelumnya berdomisili di Equity Tower lantai 9, SCBD Lot. 9, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53, Jakarta Selatan 12190). Sebaran cabang Bank meliputi daerah Jawa, Bali, Sumatra, Kepulauan Riau, Kalimantan Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Bangka Belitung, dan Nusa Tenggara Barat.

**1. GENERAL**

**a. Establishment and general information**

*PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk (the "Bank") was established under the name of PT Bank Multicor on April 2, 1974 based on Notarial Deed No. 4 of Bagijo, S.H., public notary in Jakarta. The Deed of Establishment was approved by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. Y.A. 5/369/19 dated October 12, 1974, and was published in State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 93 dated November 19, 1974, Supplement No. 719. In 2007, based on Notarial Deed No. 172 dated November 28, 2007 of Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., public notary in Jakarta and published in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 58 dated July 18, 2008, Supplement No. 12219, the Bank's name was changed to PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk. The name change had been approved through the Decision Letter of the Governor of Bank Indonesia No.10/9/KEP.GBI/2008 dated February 8, 2008.*

*Through the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting on November 11, 2016, the change of the Bank's name from PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk to PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk has been approved. The change of the Bank's name had been approved through Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Decision No. AHU-0003776.AH.01.10 year 2016 dated November 30, 2016 regarding the Approval of the Bank's Articles of Association Change and based on Notarial Deed No. 58 dated November 11, 2016 of Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., public notary in Jakarta.*

*The Bank is owned by China Construction Bank Corporation (CCB Corp.) as the ultimate shareholder.*

*Since July 16, 2018, the Bank is domiciled in Jakarta with head office located at Sahid Sudirman Center Building 15<sup>th</sup> floor, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 86, Central Jakarta 10220 (previously was domiciled in Equity Tower 9<sup>th</sup> floor, SCBD Lot. 9, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53, Jakarta Selatan 12190). The Bank's branches are distributed in Java, Bali, Sumatra, Kepulauan Riau, West Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Bangka Belitung, and West Nusa Tenggara.*

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION  
BANK INDONESIA Tbk  
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN  
Tanggal 31 Desember 2024  
dan untuk Tahun yang Berakhir  
pada Tanggal Tersebut  
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,  
kecuali dinyatakan lain)**

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION  
BANK INDONESIA Tbk  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
As of December 31, 2024  
and for the Year Then Ended  
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,  
unless otherwise stated)**

**1. UMUM (lanjutan)**

**a. Pendirian dan informasi umum (lanjutan)**

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023, jumlah jaringan cabang-cabang dan kantor-kantor pembantu Bank adalah sebagai berikut (tidak diaudit):

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2024	2023
Kantor cabang	20	20
Kantor cabang pembantu	52	51

Branch offices  
Sub-branch offices

Sesuai dengan pasal 3 Anggaran Dasar Bank, ruang lingkup kegiatan Bank adalah menjalankan kegiatan umum perbankan. Bank adalah sebuah bank devisa nasional. Bank telah beroperasi secara komersial sejak tahun 1974 dan mulai menjadi bank umum pada tahun 1993 berdasarkan Surat Bank Indonesia No.25/637/UPSD/PBAL tanggal 17 Maret 1993.

**b. Kombinasi bisnis**

Tahun 2007

Untuk memperkuat struktur permodalan terkait dengan implementasi arsitektur Perbankan Indonesia, para pemegang saham PT Bank Multicor Tbk dan PT Bank Windu Kentjana telah menyetujui untuk melakukan penggabungan usaha (*merger*). Dalam penggabungan ini PT Bank Windu Kentjana menjadi "Perusahaan Yang Menerima Penggabungan" dan PT Bank Multicor Tbk sebagai "Perusahaan yang akan Bergabung".

Bank telah mendapat pernyataan efektif sehubungan dengan *merger* di atas berdasarkan surat Ketua Bapepam-LK No. S-5968/BL/2007 tanggal 26 November 2007 dan izin Bank Indonesia berdasarkan Keputusan Gubernur Bank Indonesia No. 9/67/KEP.GBI/2007 mengenai pernyataan *merger* pada tanggal 18 Desember 2007. Keputusan Gubernur Bank Indonesia tersebut mulai berlaku sejak tanggal persetujuan perubahan Anggaran Dasar PT Multicor Tbk oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dengan surat keputusan No. AHU-00982.AH.01.02 tanggal 8 Januari 2008.

**1. GENERAL (continued)**

**a. Establishment and general information (continued)**

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the number of the Bank's branches and representative offices are as follows (unaudited):

In accordance with article 3 of the Bank's Articles of Association, the scope of its activities is to engage in general banking. The Bank is a foreign exchange national bank. The Bank had started the operation commercially since 1974 and started becoming a general bank since 1993 based on Bank Indonesia Letter No. 25/637/UPSD/PBAL dated March 17, 1993.

**b. Business combination**

Year 2007

The shareholders of PT Bank Multicor Tbk and PT Bank Windu Kentjana agreed to merge in order to strengthen the capital structure in relation with the implementation of the Indonesian Banking Architecture. In this merger, PT Bank Windu Kentjana is "the Surviving Company" and PT Bank Multicor Tbk is "the Merged Company".

The Bank has received the notice of effectivity of the merger based on the letter of the Chairman of Bapepam-LK No. S-5968/BL/2007 dated November 26, 2007 and the merger license from Bank Indonesia based on the Decision of the Governor of Bank Indonesia No. 9/67/KEP.GBI/2007 regarding merger statement dated December 18, 2007. The effective date of the merger is based on approval for the changes in Articles of Association of PT Bank Multicor Tbk by the Ministry of Laws and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. AHU-00982.AH.01.02 dated January 8, 2008.



**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION  
BANK INDONESIA Tbk  
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN  
Tanggal 31 Desember 2024  
dan untuk Tahun yang Berakhir  
pada Tanggal Tersebut  
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,  
kecuali dinyatakan lain)**

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION  
BANK INDONESIA Tbk  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
As of December 31, 2024  
and for the Year Then Ended  
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,  
unless otherwise stated)**

**1. UMUM (lanjutan)**

**b. Kombinasi bisnis (lanjutan)**

Tahun 2016

Pada tanggal 24 Juni 2016, Bank telah menandatangani Perjanjian Jual Beli ("SPA") untuk mengakuisisi PT Bank Antardaerah. Akuisisi ini diselesaikan pada tanggal 24 Juni 2016, yang mana Bank mengakuisisi 100% dari jumlah saham yang diterbitkan oleh PT Bank Antardaerah dengan harga perolehan Rp517.913 dan terdapat *goodwill* sebesar Rp190.075 (Catatan 14).

Berdasarkan SPA tersebut, Bank memperoleh kendali atas PT Bank Antardaerah. Oleh karena itu, laporan keuangan PT Bank Antardaerah dikonsolidasikan ke dalam laporan keuangan Bank sejak tanggal penyelesaian akuisisi tersebut.

Melalui surat Otoritas Jasa Keuangan ("OJK") No. SR-100/D.03/2016 tanggal 13 Juni 2016, Bank telah mendapatkan persetujuan atas akuisisi PT Bank Antardaerah dari OJK.

Seiring dengan perkembangan dan strategi bisnis dalam kaitannya dengan perubahan pemegang saham pengendali Bank, para pemegang saham PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk dan PT Bank Antardaerah telah menyetujui untuk melakukan penggabungan usaha (*merger*). Dalam penggabungan ini, PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk menjadi selaku "Perusahaan Yang Menerima Penggabungan" dan PT Bank Antardaerah sebagai "Perusahaan yang akan Bergabung".

Bank telah mendapat pernyataan efektif sehubungan dengan *merger* di atas berdasarkan persetujuan OJK melalui surat No. S-587/D.04/2016 tanggal 14 Oktober 2016. Keputusan tersebut mulai berlaku sejak tanggal persetujuan perubahan Anggaran Dasar PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dengan surat keputusan No. AHU-0143387.AH.01.11 tanggal 30 November 2016.

Setelah *merger*, susunan kepemilikan modal Bank tidak mengalami perubahan.

**1. GENERAL (continued)**

**b. Business combination (continued)**

Year 2016

On June 24, 2016, the Bank signed a Sale and Purchase Agreement ("SPA") to acquire PT Bank Antardaerah. The acquisition was completed on June 24, 2016, with the Bank acquiring 100% of the issued shares of PT Bank Antardaerah at a purchase price of Rp517,913 resulting in goodwill amounting to Rp190,075 (Note 14).

Based on the SPA, the Bank has control over PT Bank Antardaerah. Thus, since the completion date of the acquisition, PT Bank Antardaerah's financial statements have been consolidated into the Bank's financial statements.

Based on Financial Service Authority ("OJK") letter No. SR-100/D.03/2016 dated June 13, 2016, the Bank has obtained approval from OJK for the acquisition of PT Bank Antardaerah.

Along with the development and strategy business in relation to the changes in Bank's controlling shareholders, the shareholders of PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk and PT Bank Antardaerah agreed to merge. In this merger, PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk is "the Surviving Company" and PT Bank Antardaerah as "the Merged Company".

The Bank has received the notice of effectivity of the merger based on the approval of OJK through letter No. S-587/D.04/2016 dated October 14, 2016. The approval date for the changes in Articles of Association of PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk by the Ministry of Laws and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. AHU-0143387.AH.01.11 dated November 30, 2016.

After the merger, the Bank's composition of shares ownership did not change.

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION  
BANK INDONESIA Tbk  
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**1. UMUM (lanjutan)**

**b. Kombinasi bisnis (lanjutan)**

Tahun 2016 (lanjutan)

Penggabungan usaha tersebut dicatat dengan metode penyatuan kepemilikan (*pooling of interest*) berdasarkan nilai buku masing-masing Perusahaan.

**c. Penawaran umum efek**

Pada tanggal 20 Juni 2007, Bank memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Ketua Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan (Bapepam-LK) melalui surat No. S-3023/BL/2007 untuk penawaran umum perdana atas 300.000.000 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham dengan harga penawaran sebesar Rp200 per saham. Saham-saham Bank telah tercatat di Bursa Efek Indonesia pada tanggal 3 Juli 2007.

Pada tanggal 24 Juni 2010, Bank mengadakan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa untuk mengesahkan rencana Bank untuk melaksanakan Penawaran Umum Terbatas I dalam rangka penerbitan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu sejumlah 1.014.630.713 lembar saham yang bernilai nominal Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham dengan harga pelaksanaan sebesar Rp200 (nilai penuh) per saham. Risalah Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa ini didokumentasikan dalam Akta No. 187 tanggal 24 Juni 2010 dari Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., notaris di Jakarta.

Penawaran Umum Terbatas I ini telah mendapat pernyataan efektif dari Ketua Bapepam-LK pada tanggal 24 Juni 2010 melalui Surat Keputusan No. S-5684/BL/2010. Jumlah dana yang diperoleh dari hasil Penawaran Umum Terbatas I ini adalah sebesar Rp202.926.

Sesuai dengan Keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 28 Juni 2012 yang dibuat di hadapan akta Notaris Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., No. 171, Bank telah melakukan Penawaran Umum Terbatas II dengan hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu sejumlah 525.962.624 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham dan harga pelaksanaan sebesar Rp200 (nilai penuh) per saham.

**1. GENERAL (continued)**

**b. Business combination (continued)**

Year 2016 (continued)

*The merger will be performed using the pooling of interest method based on each entity's book value.*

**c. Public offering of the shares**

*On June 20, 2007, the Bank obtained the notice of effectivity from the Chairman of the Capital Market and Financial Institutions Supervisory Agency (Bapepam-LK) in his letter No. S-3023/BL/2007 for the initial public offering of 300,000,000 shares with a par value of Rp100 (full amount) per share and offering price of Rp200 per share. On July 3, 2007, the Bank's shares were listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange.*

*On June 24, 2010, the Bank held an Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting to ratify the plan of the Bank to issue additional 1,014,630,713 shares with a par value of Rp100 (full amount) per share through Limited Public Offering I at an exercise price of Rp200 (full amount) per share. The minutes of the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting were documented in Notarial Deed No. 187 dated June 24, 2010 of Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., public notary in Jakarta.*

*The Limited Public Offering I took effect upon receipt from the Chairman of Bapepam-LK of the notice of effectivity in his Decision Letter No. S-5684/BL/2010 on June 24, 2010. The proceeds from this Limited Public Offering I amounted to Rp202,926.*

*Based on the Decision of Extraordinary General Shareholders Meeting held on June 28, 2012 which was notarised under notarial deed No. 171 of Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., the Bank offered Limited Public Offering II with Pre-emptive Rights of 525,962,624 shares at par value of Rp100 (full amount) per share at exercise price of Rp200 (full amount) per share.*

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**1. UMUM (lanjutan)**

**c. Penawaran umum efek (lanjutan)**

Dengan Penawaran Umum Terbatas II ini, modal saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh menjadi sebesar Rp428.284 yang terdiri dari 4.282.838.507 lembar saham. Penawaran Umum Terbatas II Dengan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu tersebut telah memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari ketua Bapepam-LK pada tanggal 27 Juni 2012 melalui surat No. S-8057/BL/2012.

Bank juga menerbitkan Waran Seri I sebanyak 525.962.624 lembar dengan nilai nominal Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham dan harga penawaran sebesar Rp225 (nilai penuh) per saham, yang seluruhnya berjumlah Rp118.342 atas setiap saham baru yang diterbitkan Bank sehubungan dengan Penawaran Umum Terbatas II.

Nilai wajar Waran Seri I pada saat waran tersebut diterbitkan adalah sebesar Rp566 yang disajikan sebagai bagian dari tambahan modal disetor. Pada tanggal 18 Juli 2013, 2 Oktober 2013, dan 25 November 2013, masing-masing sebesar 3 Waran Seri I, 5.000 Waran Seri I dan 280 Waran Seri I dikonversikan menjadi saham Bank yang dilaksanakan dengan harga pelaksanaan sebesar Rp225 (nilai penuh) per saham, nilai nominal Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham.

Jumlah dana yang diperoleh dari hasil Penawaran Umum Terbatas ini sebesar Rp105.192 dengan biaya emisi sebesar Rp1.242.

Sesuai dengan Keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 19 November 2013 yang diaktakan dengan akta notaris Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., No. 121, Bank telah melakukan Penawaran Umum Terbatas III dengan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu seluruhnya 1.627.480.640 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham dan harga penawaran sebesar Rp125 (nilai penuh) per saham.

Dengan Penawaran Umum Terbatas ini, modal saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh menjadi sebesar Rp519.032 yang terdiri dari 5.910.324.430 lembar saham. Penawaran Umum Terbatas III Dengan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu tersebut telah memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Dewan Komisiner OJK pada tanggal 19 November 2013 melalui surat No. S-368/D.04/2013.

**1. GENERAL (continued)**

**c. Public offering of the shares (continued)**

*With this Limited Public Offering II, the issued and fully paid-up share capital of the Bank became Rp428,284 representing 4,282,838,507 shares. The Limited Public Offering II with Pre-emptive Rights became effective through the chairman of Bapepam-LK's letter No. S-8057/BL/2012 dated June 27, 2012.*

*The Bank also issued Warrant Series I amounting to 525,962,624 warrants at par value of Rp100 (full amount) per share at offering price of Rp225 (full amount) per share, which in total amounting to Rp118,342 at every new share issued by the Bank related to the Limited Public Offering II.*

*The fair value of the Warrant Series I when issued is Rp566 and presented as part of the additional paid-in capital. On July 18, 2013, October 2, 2013 and November 25, 2013, 3 (three) Warrant Series I, 5,000 Warrant Series I and 280 Warrant Series I, respectively were converted into the Bank's shares which exercised using an exercise price of Rp225 (full amount) per share, par value of Rp100 (full amount) per share.*

*The proceeds from this Limited Public Offering amounted to Rp105,192 with the issuance cost amounting to Rp1,242.*

*Based on the Decision of Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on November 19, 2013 which was notarised under notarial deed No. 121 of Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., the Bank offered Limited Public Offering III with Pre-emptive Rights of 1,627,480,640 shares at par value of Rp100 (full amount) per share at offering price of Rp125 (full amount) per share.*

*With this Limited Public Offering, the issued and fully paid-up share capital of the Bank became Rp519,032 representing 5,910,324,430 shares. The Limited Public Offering III with Pre-emptive Rights became effective through the OJK Commissioner Board's letter No. S-368/D.04/2013 dated November 19, 2013.*

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**1. UMUM (lanjutan)**

**c. Penawaran umum efek (lanjutan)**

Bank juga menerbitkan Waran Seri II sebanyak 813.740.320 lembar dengan nilai nominal Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham dan harga penawaran sebesar Rp190 (nilai penuh) per saham, yang seluruhnya berjumlah Rp154.611, atas setiap saham baru yang diterbitkan Bank sehubungan dengan Penawaran Umum Terbatas III. Nilai wajar Waran Seri II pada saat waran tersebut diterbitkan adalah sebesar Rp1.094 yang disajikan sebagai bagian dari tambahan modal disetor.

Jumlah dana yang diperoleh dari hasil Penawaran Umum Terbatas ini sebesar Rp203.435, dengan biaya emisi sebesar Rp2.027.

Sehubungan dengan penerbitan saham baru melalui Penawaran Umum Terbatas III, maka terdapat penyesuaian jumlah dan harga konversi Waran Seri I sebagai berikut:

- i. Jumlah Waran Seri I yang beredar mengalami penyesuaian dari 525.962.624 menjadi 592.580.297 lembar.
- ii. Harga Pelaksanaan Waran Seri I mengalami penyesuaian dari Rp225 menjadi Rp200 (nilai penuh) per saham.

Pada tanggal 21 Mei dan 9 Juni 2014, masing-masing sebesar 60.000 Waran Seri I dan 510.000 Waran Seri I dikonversikan menjadi saham Bank yang dilaksanakan dengan harga pelaksanaan sebesar Rp200 (nilai penuh) per saham, atau nilai nominal Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham.

Pada periode 1 Januari hingga 31 Desember 2015, masing-masing 587.404.171 Waran Seri I dan 37.987.934 Waran Seri II dikonversikan menjadi saham Bank yang dilaksanakan dengan harga pelaksanaan masing-masing sebesar Rp200 (nilai penuh) per saham untuk Waran Seri I dan Rp190 (nilai penuh) per saham untuk Waran Seri II. Keduanya menggunakan nilai nominal Rp100 (nilai penuh per saham).

**1. GENERAL (continued)**

**c. Public offering of the shares (continued)**

Bank also issued Warrant Series II with total number of 813,740,320 warrants at par value of Rp100 (full amount) per share at offering price of Rp190 (full amount) per share, which in total amounted to Rp154,611, for every new share issued by the Bank related to the Limited Public Offering III. The fair value of the Warrant Series II when issued amounted to Rp1,094 and presented as part of the additional paid-in capital.

The proceeds from this Limited Public Offering amounted to Rp203,435, with issuance cost of Rp2,027.

With this issuance of new shares through Limited Public Offering III, there is an adjustment of amount and offering price of Warrant Series I:

- i. Changes in amount of Warrant Series I from the amount of 525,962,624 to the amount of 592,580,297 warrants.
- ii. Changes in offering price of Warrant Series I from offering price of Rp225 to the offering price of Rp200 (full amount) per share.

On May 21 and June 9, 2014, 60,000 Warrants Series I and 510,000 Warrants Series I, respectively were converted into the Bank's shares which were exercised using an exercise price of Rp200 (full amount) per share, or par value of Rp100 (full amount) per share.

In the period between January 1 to December 31, 2015, 587,404,171 Warrants Series I and 37,987,934 Warrants Series II, respectively are converted into the Bank's shares which were exercised using exercise price of Rp200 (full amount) per share for Warrant Series I and Rp190 (full amount) per share for Warrant Series II. Both warrants were using par value of Rp100 (full amount) per share.

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**1. UMUM (lanjutan)**

**c. Penawaran umum efek (lanjutan)**

Pada periode 1 Januari hingga 31 Desember 2016, 11.654.379 Waran Seri II dikonversikan menjadi saham Bank yang dilaksanakan dengan harga pelaksanaan sebesar Rp190 (nilai penuh) per saham untuk Waran Seri II menggunakan nilai nominal Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham.

Sesuai dengan Keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 24 Februari 2016 dan tertuang dalam Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk No. 69 tanggal 25 Agustus 2016 yang dibuat di hadapan notaris Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., Bank telah melakukan Penawaran Umum Terbatas IV dengan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu seluruhnya 10.083.519.837 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham dan harga penawaran sebesar Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham.

Setiap pemegang saham yang memiliki 100 lembar saham, yang namanya tercatat dalam Daftar Pemegang Saham Bank mempunyai 154 Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu (HMETD), dimana setiap 1 (satu) HMETD memberikan hak kepada pemegangnya untuk membeli sebanyak 1 (satu) lembar saham biasa yang baru diterbitkan, harus membayar penuh pada saat mengajukan pemesanan pelaksanaan HMETD pada harga yang sama dengan harga pelaksanaan sebesar Rp100 (nilai penuh) setiap saham.

Sehubungan dengan Penawaran Umum Terbatas IV ini, telah ditandatangani perjanjian jual beli (SPA) dimana Johnny Wiraatmadja sebagai pemegang saham pengendali Bank akan menyerahkan HMETD yang menjadi haknya dalam Penawaran Umum Terbatas IV ini kepada China Construction Bank (CCB) untuk kemudian HMETD akan dilaksanakan oleh CCB untuk menjadi saham baru Bank. Selanjutnya, CCB akan memiliki saham Bank tidak kurang dari 51% dari jumlah seluruh saham yang ditempatkan dan disetor penuh setelah Penawaran Umum Terbatas IV dilaksanakan.

**1. GENERAL (continued)**

**c. Public offering of the shares (continued)**

*In the period between January 1 to December 31, 2016, 11,654,379 Warrants Series II, respectively were converted into the Bank's shares which were exercised using exercise price of Rp190 (full amount) per share for Warrant Series II using par value of Rp100 (full amount) per share.*

*Based on the Decision of Extraordinary General Shareholders Meeting held on February 24, 2016 which was notarised under notarial deed No. 69 dated August 25, 2016 of Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., the Bank offered Limited Public Offering IV with Pre-emptive Rights of 10,083,519,837 shares at par value of Rp100 (full amount) per share at offering price of Rp100 (full amount) per share.*

*Every shareholder which holds 100 shares, whose name was recorded in List of Bank's Shareholders that has Pre-emptive Right of 154 shares in which 1 Pre-emptive Right enables the holder to buy 1 newly issued ordinary share, has to pay fully on reservation of Pre-emptive Right at the same price with exercise price amounting to Rp100 (full amount) for every ordinary share.*

*Related to Limited Public Offering IV, the Sale Purchase Agreement has been signed in which Johnny Wiraatmadja as the Bank's majority shareholder will hand over his Pre-emptive Right in Limited Public Offering IV to China Construction Bank (CCB) to eventually be converted by CCB as newly issued shares. CCB will then own not less than 51% of the Bank's authorised and issued shares after Limited Public Offering IV has been held.*



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**1. UMUM (lanjutan)**

**c. Penawaran umum efek (lanjutan)**

Dengan Penawaran Umum Terbatas ini, modal saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh menjadi sebesar Rp1.663.126 yang terdiri dari 16.631.260.145 lembar saham. Penawaran Umum Terbatas IV Dengan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu tersebut telah memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Dewan Komisiner OJK pada tanggal 22 Juni 2016 melalui surat No. S-311/D.04/2016.

Jumlah dana yang diperoleh dari hasil Penawaran Umum Terbatas ini sebesar Rp1.663.126 dengan biaya emisi sebesar Rp42.351.

Pada periode 1 Januari hingga 31 Desember 2016, 11.654.379 Waran Seri II dikonversikan menjadi saham Bank yang dilaksanakan dengan harga pelaksanaan sebesar Rp190 (nilai penuh) per saham untuk Waran Seri II menggunakan nilai nominal sebesar Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham.

Pada tanggal 11 Oktober 2019, Bank telah memperoleh persetujuan pemegang saham Bank atas rencana Penawaran Umum Terbatas V sebagaimana ternyata dalam Akta Berita Acara Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa no.35 tanggal 11 Oktober 2019 yang telah dilaporkan kepada OJK sebagaimana dibuktikan berdasarkan tanda terima OJK No.081322 tertanggal 18 Oktober 2019 dibuat di hadapan Eliwaty Tjitra S.H, Notaris di Jakarta di mana pada poin b para pemegang saham Bank memutuskan untuk menyetujui rencana Bank untuk melakukan Penawaran Umum Terbatas dengan mengeluarkan sebanyak-banyaknya 32.000.000.000 (tiga puluh dua miliar) saham baru kepada para pemegang saham Bank dengan menerbitkan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu (HMETD).

Sehubungan dengan Penawaran Umum Terbatas V ini, Bank menawarkan sebanyak 21.288.269.763 (dua puluh satu miliar dua ratus delapan puluh delapan juta dua ratus enam puluh sembilan ribu tujuh ratus enam puluh tiga) Saham Baru atas nama dengan nilai nominal Rp100 (seratus Rupiah) setiap saham yang merupakan 56,14% dari jumlah saham Bank yang telah beredar setelah PUT V.

**1. GENERAL (continued)**

**c. Public offering of the shares (continued)**

*With this Limited Public Offering, the issued and fully paid-up share capital of the Bank became Rp1,663,126 representing 16,631,260,145 shares. The Limited Public Offering IV with Pre-emptive Rights became effective through the OJK Commissioner Board's letter No. S-311/D.04/2016 dated June 22, 2016.*

*The proceeds from this Limited Public Offering amounted to Rp1,663,126, with issuance cost of Rp42,351.*

*In the period between January 1 to December 31, 2016, 11,654,379 Warrants Series II were converted into the Bank's shares which were exercised using exercise price of Rp190 (full amount) per share for Warrant Series II using par value of Rp100 (full amount) per share.*

*On October 11, 2019, the Bank has obtained the approval of the Bank's shareholders for the Limited Public Offering V plan as evidenced in the Deed of Minutes of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders no.35 dated October 11, 2019 which has been reported to OJK as evidenced by OJK's receipt No.081322 dated October 18, 2019 made before Eliwaty Tjitra SH, Notary in Jakarta where at point b the shareholders of the Bank decided to approve the Bank's plan to conduct a Limited Public Offering by issuing a maximum of 32,000,000,000 (thirty two billion) new shares to the shareholders of the Bank by issuing Pre-emptive Rights (HMETD).*

*In connection with this Limited Public Offering V, the Bank offers 21,288,269,763 (twenty-one billion two hundred and eighty-eight million two hundred and sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-three) New Shares on behalf of a par value of Rp100 (one hundred Rupiah) per share which represents 56.14% of the total shares of the Bank that have been outstanding after Limited Public Offering V.*

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**1. UMUM (lanjutan)**

**c. Penawaran umum efek (lanjutan)**

Setiap pemegang 100 (seratus) Saham Lama Bank berhak atas 128 (seratus dua puluh delapan) HMETD dimana 1 (satu) HMETD berhak untuk membeli 1 (satu) Saham Baru dengan Harga Pelaksanaan sebesar Rp150 (seratus lima puluh Rupiah) per saham.

Dengan Penawaran Umum Terbatas ini, modal saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh menjadi sebesar Rp3.791.973 yang terdiri dari 37.919.730.514 lembar saham. Penawaran Umum Terbatas V dengan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu tersebut telah memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Dewan Komisiner OJK pada tanggal 16 Juni 2020 melalui surat No. S-162/D.04/2020.

China Construction Bank Corporation (CCB Corp.) adalah Pemegang Saham Utama Bank. Pada saat Penawaran Umum Terbatas V dilaksanakan, CCB Corp. memiliki 9.978.756.012 (sembilan miliar sembilan ratus tujuh puluh delapan juta tujuh ratus lima puluh enam ribu dua belas) saham dalam Bank. CCB Corp. telah melaksanakan seluruh haknya sesuai dengan porsi kepemilikan sahamnya dalam Bank.

Jumlah dana yang diperoleh dari hasil Penawaran Umum Terbatas ini sebesar Rp3.193.240 dengan biaya emisi sebesar Rp35.383. Hasil emisi Penawaran Umum Terbatas V mencapai 100% (seratus persen) dari target dana yang direncanakan.

Setelah pelaksanaan Penawaran Umum Terbatas V, jumlah saham yang telah ditempatkan dan disetor penuh Bank adalah sebanyak 37.919.730.514 (tiga puluh tujuh miliar sembilan ratus sembilan belas juta tujuh ratus tiga puluh ribu lima ratus empat belas) saham, telah dicatatkan pada Bursa Efek Indonesia.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023, masing-masing total saham yang telah ditempatkan dan disetor penuh Bank adalah sebanyak 37.919.730.514 dan 37.919.730.514 lembar saham, telah dicatatkan pada Bursa Efek Indonesia (Catatan 27).

**1. GENERAL (continued)**

**c. Public offering of the shares (continued)**

Each holder of 100 (one hundred) Old Bank Shares is entitled to 128 (one hundred and twenty eight) Pre-emptive Rights in which 1 (one) HMETD is entitled to purchase 1 (one) New Share at an Exercise Price of Rp150 (one hundred and fifty Rupiah) per share.

With this Limited Public Offering, the issued and fully paid-up share capital amounted to Rp3,791,973 consisting of 37,919,730,514 shares. Limited Public Offering V with Pre-emptive Rights has obtained an effective statement from the OJK Board of Commissioners on June 16, 2020 through letter No. S-162/D.04/2020.

China Construction Bank Corporation (CCB Corp) is the Bank's Main Shareholder. At the time PUT V was implemented, CCB Corp. owned 9,978,756,012 (nine billion nine hundred and seventy-eight million seven hundred and fifty-six thousand twelve) shares in the Bank. CCB Corp. has exercised all of its rights in accordance with its shareholding in the Bank.

The amount of funds obtained from the Limited Public Offering amounted to Rp3,193,240 with an emission fee of Rp35,383. Limited Public Offering V emissions reached 100% (one hundred percent) of the planned fund target.

After the implementation of Limited Public Offering V, the number of fully issued and paid-up shares is 37,919,730,514 (thirty-seven billion nine hundred and nineteen million seven hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and fourteen) shares, which were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank's fully issued and paid-up shares is 37,919,730,514 and 37,919,730,514, respectively, which were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (Note 27).

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**1. UMUM (lanjutan)**

**d. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, dan karyawan**

Susunan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2024	2023
<b>Dewan Komisaris</b>		
Komisaris Utama	-	Sun Jianzheng*
Komisaris	Guo Meijun	Qi Jiangong**
Komisaris Independen	Mohamad Hasan	Mohamad Hasan
Komisaris Independen	Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo	Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo
<b>Direksi</b>		
Direktur Utama	Jiang Yongdong	You Wennan***
Direktur <i>Corporate and International Banking</i>	Zhu Yong	Zhu Yong
Direktur Keuangan	-	Chandra N.T. Siagian****
Direktur Operasional	Junianto	Junianto
Direktur <i>Commercial and Retail Banking</i>	Setiawati Samahita	Setiawati Samahita
Direktur Kepatuhan	Agresius R. Kadiaman	Agresius R. Kadiaman

**Board of Commissioners**  
President Commissioner  
Commissioner  
Independent Commissioner  
Independent Commissioner

**Board of Directors**  
President Director  
Corporate and International  
Banking Director  
Finance Director  
Operational Director  
Commercial and Retail  
Banking Director  
Compliance Director

\* Sun Jianzheng telah mengundurkan diri dari jabatan Komisaris Utama efektif tanggal 7 Juni 2024./ Sun Jianzheng has resigned from the position of President Commissioner, effective as of June 7, 2024.

\*\* Qi Jiangong telah mengundurkan diri dari jabatan Komisaris efektif tanggal 20 Desember 2024 dan digantikan oleh Guo Meijun efektif tanggal 2 Desember 2024./ Qi Jiangong has resigned from the position of Commissioner, effective as of December 20, 2024, and has been replaced by Guo Meijun, effective as of December 2, 2024.

\*\*\* You Wennan telah mengundurkan diri efektif tanggal 20 Desember 2024 dan digantikan oleh Jiang Yongdong melalui Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa (RUPSLB) tanggal 20 Desember 2024. Saat ini Jiang Yongdong masih menunggu persetujuan dari instansi yang berwenang./ You Wennan has resigned, effective as of December 20, 2024, and was replaced by Jiang Yongdong through the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (EGMS) on December 20, 2024. Jiang Yongdong is currently waiting for approval from the competent authority.

\*\*\*\* Chandra N.T. Siagian telah meninggal dunia pada tanggal 2 Mei 2024./ Chandra N.T. Siagian passed away on May 2, 2024.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023, jumlah karyawan Bank (termasuk karyawan kontrak) masing-masing sebanyak 1.131 dan 1.183 orang (tidak diaudit).

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the total number of the Bank's employees (including contract employees) are 1,131 and 1,183 employees, respectively (unaudited).

**e. Komite Audit**

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023, susunan Komite Audit adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2024	2023
Ketua	Mohamad Hasan	Mohamad Hasan
Anggota	Mohamad Hassan	Mohamad Hassan
Anggota	Mohammad Sumarsono*	-

Chairman  
Member  
Member

\* Mohammad Sumarsono digantikan oleh Oen Indra Widjaja efektif tanggal 22 Januari 2025./ Mohammad Sumarsono was replaced by Oen Indra Widjaja, effective January 22, 2025.

Pembentukan Komite Audit Bank telah sesuai dengan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan ("POJK") No. 55/POJK.04/2015.

The establishment of the Bank's Audit Committee is in compliance Regulation of Financial Services Authority ("POJK") No. 55/POJK.04/2015.

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**1. UMUM (lanjutan)**

**f. Sekretaris Perusahaan**

Sekretaris Perusahaan Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 adalah Thomas Widiyanto menggantikan yang sebelumnya menjabat yaitu, Andreas Herman Basuki efektif tanggal 13 November 2024 berdasarkan Keputusan Direksi No. 103/CCBI/XI/2024 tanggal 1 November 2024.

**g. Satuan Kerja Audit Internal**

31 Desember/December 31			
	2024	2023	
Kepala Satuan Kerja Audit Internal	Rita Fitria	Rita Fitria	Head of Internal Audit

**h. Komite Pemantau Risiko**

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023, susunan Komite Pemantau Risiko adalah sebagai berikut:

31 Desember/December 31			
	2024	2023	
Ketua	Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo	Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo	Chairman
Anggota	Mohammad Sumarsono*	Mohamad Hassan	Member
Anggota	Mulyadi	Mohammad Sumarsono	Member

\* Mohammad Sumarsono digantikan oleh Oen Indra Widjaja efektif tanggal 22 Januari 2025./ Mohammad Sumarsono was replaced by Oen Indra Widjaja, effective January 22, 2025.

**i. Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi**

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023, susunan Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi adalah sebagai berikut:

31 Desember/December 31			
	2024	2023	
Ketua	Mohamad Hasan	Mohamad Hasan	Chairman
Anggota	-	Qi Jiangong	Member
Anggota	Irwan Ignatius Bonto	Irwan Ignatius Bonto	Member

**1. GENERAL (continued)**

**f. Corporate Secretary**

The Bank's Corporate Secretary as of December 31, 2024 is Thomas Widiyanto replaces the previous incumbent, Andreas Herman Basuki effective as of November 13, 2024 based on Board of Directors' Decree No. 103/CCBI/XI/2024 dated November 1, 2024.

**g. Internal Audit**

**h. Risk Monitoring Committee**

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the composition of the Risk Monitoring Committee are as follows:

**i. Remuneration and Nomination Committee**

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the composition of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee are as follows:

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL**

Kebijakan akuntansi material yang diterapkan secara konsisten untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

**a. Dasar penyusunan laporan keuangan**

Laporan keuangan telah disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia, yang mencakup Pernyataan dan Interpretasi yang dikeluarkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia ("DSAK-IAI") dan peraturan Bapepam-LK No. VIII.G.7, Lampiran Keputusan Ketua Bapepam-LK No. KEP-347/BL/2012 tanggal 25 Juni 2012 tentang "Penyajian dan Pengungkapan Laporan Keuangan Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik".

Laporan keuangan disusun berdasarkan basis akrual dengan menggunakan konsep nilai historis, kecuali untuk revaluasi aset tetap dan jika standar akuntansi mensyaratkan pengukuran nilai wajar.

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

Untuk tujuan penyajian laporan arus kas, kas dan setara kas meliputi kas, giro pada Bank Indonesia, giro pada bank lain, penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu tiga bulan sejak tanggal perolehan, sepanjang tidak digunakan sebagai jaminan serta tidak dibatasi penggunaannya.

Bank telah menetapkan mata uang fungsional dan penyajian adalah mata uang Rupiah. Seluruh angka dalam laporan keuangan ini dibulatkan menjadi dan dinyatakan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

*The material accounting policies applied consistently in preparing the financial statements of the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:*

**a. Basis of preparation of the financial statements**

*The financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards including Statements and Interpretations issued by the Board of Financial Accounting Standards of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants ("DSAK-IAI") and Bapepam-LK's regulation No. VIII G.7, Appendix of the Decision of the Chairman of Bapepam-LK No. KEP-347/BL/2012 dated June 25, 2012 regarding "Guidelines on Financial Statements Presentations and Disclosures for Issuers or Public Companies".*

*The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis under the historical cost convention, except for the revaluation of fixed assets and where accounting standards require fair value measurement.*

*The statements of cash flows are prepared based on the modified direct method by classifying cash flows on the basis of operating, investing and financing activities.*

*For the purpose of presentation of the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, current accounts with Bank Indonesia, current accounts with other banks, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks that mature within three months from the date of acquisition, as long as they are neither being pledged as collateral nor restricted.*

*The Bank has determined that its functional and presentation currency is Rupiah. Figures in the financial statements are rounded to and stated in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise specified.*



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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**a. Dasar penyusunan laporan keuangan (lanjutan)**

Penyusunan laporan keuangan 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 Bank. Area yang kompleks atau memerlukan tingkat pertimbangan yang lebih tinggi, atau area di mana asumsi dan estimasi dapat berdampak material terhadap laporan keuangan diungkapkan di Catatan 3, kecuali dinyatakan dibawah ini. Kebijakan akuntansi telah diterapkan secara konsisten pada laporan keuangan tahunan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023, sesuai dengan Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia (PSAK).

**b. Perubahan pada pernyataan standar akuntansi keuangan dan interpretasi pernyataan standar akuntansi keuangan**

Penerapan dari standar dan interpretasi baru berikut sejak 1 Januari 2024, tidak menimbulkan perubahan substansial terhadap kebijakan akuntansi Bank dan tidak berdampak material terhadap jumlah yang dilaporkan pada periode berjalan atau tahun sebelumnya:

• **Pilar Standar Akuntansi Keuangan**

Standar ini memberikan persyaratan dan pedoman bagi entitas untuk menerapkan standar akuntansi keuangan yang benar dalam menyusun laporan keuangan bertujuan umum. Akan ada 4 (empat) standar akuntansi keuangan yang saat ini diterapkan di Indonesia, yaitu:

- Pilar 1 Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Internasional,
- Pilar 2 Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Indonesia (PSAK),
- Pilar 3 Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Indonesia untuk Entitas Swasta/Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Indonesia untuk Entitas Tanpa Akuntabilitas Publik, dan
- Pilar 4 Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Indonesia untuk Entitas Mikro Kecil dan Menengah.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**a. Basis of preparation of the financial statements (continued)**

The preparation of 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 Bank's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are material to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3, except as described below. The accounting policies applied are consistent with the annual financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, which confirm to the Statements of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS).

**b. Changes to the statements of financial accounting standards and interpretations of statement of financial accounting standards**

The adoption of these new and revised standards and interpretation since January 1, 2024 did not result in substansial changes to Bank's accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial period/years:

• **Financial Accounting Standards Pillars**

These standards provide requirements and guidelines for entities to apply the correct financial accounting standards in preparing general purpose financial statements. There will be 4 (four) financial accounting standards that are currently applied in Indonesia, namely:

- Pillar 1 International Financial Accounting Standards,
- Pillar 2 Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS),
- Pillar 3 Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards for Private Entities/Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards for Entities without Public Accountability, and
- Pillar 4 Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards for Micro Small and Medium Entities

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**b. Perubahan pada pernyataan standar akuntansi keuangan dan interpretasi pernyataan standar akuntansi keuangan (lanjutan)**

Penerapan dari standar dan interpretasi baru berikut sejak 1 Januari 2024, tidak menimbulkan perubahan substansial terhadap kebijakan akuntansi Bank dan tidak berdampak material terhadap jumlah yang dilaporkan pada periode berjalan atau tahun sebelumnya: (lanjutan)

- **Nomenklatur Standar Akuntansi Keuangan**

Standar ini mengatur penomoran baru untuk standar akuntansi keuangan yang berlaku di Indonesia yang diterbitkan oleh DSAK IAI.

- Amandemen PSAK No. 207, "Laporan Arus Kas" dan Amandemen PSAK No. 60 "Instrumen Keuangan: Pengungkapan tentang Pengaturan Pembiayaan Pemasok". Penerapan lebih dini diperkenankan
- Amandemen PSAK No. 116, "Sewa" tentang liabilitas sewa pada transaksi jual dan sewa balik

**c. Kombinasi bisnis**

Metode akuisisi

Bank menerapkan metode akuisisi untuk mencatat kombinasi bisnis. Imbalan yang dialihkan untuk akuisisi suatu entitas anak adalah sebesar nilai wajar aset yang dialihkan, liabilitas yang diakui terhadap pemilik pihak yang diakuisisi sebelumnya, dan kepentingan ekuitas yang diterbitkan oleh Bank. Imbalan yang dialihkan termasuk nilai wajar aset atau liabilitas yang timbul dari kesepakatan imbalan kontinjensi. Aset teridentifikasi yang diperoleh dan liabilitas serta liabilitas kontinjensi yang diambil alih dalam suatu kombinasi bisnis diukur pada awalnya sebesar nilai wajar pada tanggal akuisisi.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**b. Changes to the statements of financial accounting standards and interpretations of statement of financial accounting standards (continued)**

The adoption of these new and revised standards and interpretation since January 1, 2024 did not result in substansial changes to Bank's accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial period/years: (continued)

- **Financial Accounting Standards Nomenclature**

This standard regulates the new numbering for financial accounting standards applicable in Indonesia issued by DSAK IAI.

- Amendments to PSAK No. 207, "Cash Flow Statement" and Amendment to PSAK No. 60 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures about Supplier Financing Arrangements". Early application is permitted.
- Amendments of SFAS No 116, "Lease" regarding lease liabilities in sale-and-lease back transactions

**c. Business combination**

Acquisition method

The Bank applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree, and the equity interests issued by the Bank. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**c. Kombinasi bisnis (lanjutan)**

Imbalan kontinjensi yang dialihkan oleh pihak pengakuisisi diakui pada nilai wajar tanggal akuisisi. Perubahan nilai wajar atas imbalan kontinjensi setelah tanggal akuisisi yang diklasifikasikan sebagai aset atau liabilitas akan diakui sebagai laba rugi sesuai dengan PSAK 239. Jika diklasifikasikan sebagai ekuitas, imbalan kontinjensi tidak diukur kembali dan penyelesaian selanjutnya diperhitungkan dalam ekuitas.

Pada tanggal akuisisi, *goodwill* awalnya diukur pada harga perolehan yang merupakan selisih lebih nilai agregat dari imbalan yang dialihkan dan total setiap Kepentingan Non-pengendali (KNP) atas selisih total dari aset teridentifikasi yang diperoleh dan liabilitas yang diambil alih. Jika imbalan tersebut kurang dari nilai wajar aset neto entitas anak yang diakuisisi, selisih tersebut diakui sebagai laba rugi.

Peninjauan atas penurunan nilai pada *goodwill* dilakukan setahun sekali atau dapat lebih sering apabila terdapat peristiwa atau perubahan keadaan yang mengindikasikan adanya potensi penurunan nilai. *Goodwill* dinyatakan sebesar nilai perolehan dikurangi kerugian penurunan nilai.

Untuk pengujian penurunan nilai, *goodwill* yang diperoleh dalam kombinasi bisnis dialokasikan pada setiap unit penghasil kas atau kelompok unit penghasil kas, yang diharapkan dapat memberikan manfaat dari sinergi kombinasi bisnis tersebut. Setiap unit atau kelompok unit yang memperoleh alokasi *goodwill* merupakan tingkat terendah dalam entitas yang *goodwill*-nya dipantau untuk tujuan manajemen internal. *Goodwill* dipantau pada level segmen operasi.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**c. Business combination (continued)**

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability will be recognised in accordance with SFAS 239 either in profit or loss. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

At acquisition date, goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for Non-controlling Interest (NCI) over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill impairment reviews are undertaken annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. Goodwill is carried at cost less impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the cash-generating units ("CGU") or groups of CGUs, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is monitored at the operating segment level.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**c. Kombinasi bisnis (lanjutan)**

Metode penyatuan kepemilikan

Transaksi integrasi usaha dan operasi antara PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk dan PT Bank Antardaerah (Catatan 1b) merupakan transaksi kombinasi bisnis entitas sepengendali. Transaksi kombinasi bisnis antar entitas sepengendali berupa pengalihan bisnis termasuk aset maupun liabilitas terkait dalam rangka reorganisasi entitas-entitas yang berada dalam suatu kelompok yang sama bukan merupakan perubahan kepemilikan dalam arti substansi ekonomi. Berdasarkan PSAK 338 "Kombinasi Bisnis Entitas Sepengendali", transaksi tersebut diakui pada jumlah tercatat berdasarkan metode penyatuan kepemilikan.

**d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan**

Bank menerapkan PSAK 109 "Instrumen Keuangan", PSAK 107 "Instrumen Keuangan: Pengungkapan", dan PSAK 113, "Pengukuran Nilai Wajar".

**(i) Klasifikasi**

Aset keuangan Bank terdiri dari kas, giro pada Bank Indonesia, giro pada bank lain, penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain. Efek-efek terdiri dari efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali (*reverse repo*), tagihan derivatif, kredit yang diberikan, efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali, pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima, dan aset lain-lain.

Liabilitas keuangan Bank terdiri dari liabilitas segera, simpanan dari nasabah, simpanan dari bank lain, liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali, liabilitas derivatif, liabilitas akseptasi, bunga yang masih harus dibayar, surat berharga subordinasi dan liabilitas lain-lain.

Bank mengklasifikasikan aset keuangannya berdasarkan kategori sebagai berikut pada saat pengakuan awal:

- Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi;
- Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain;
- Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**c. Business combination (continued)**

Pooling of interest method

*Business integration transaction and operation between PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk and PT Bank Antardaerah (Note 1b) is a business combination under common control transaction. Business combination transaction between entities under common control in form of business transfer including the related assets and liabilities in the event of reorganisation of entities under the same group does not constitute change in ownership by economic substance definition. According to SFAS 338 "Business Combination of Entities Under Common Control", such transaction is recognised at carrying value under pooling of interest method.*

**d. Financial assets and liabilities**

*The Bank has applied SFAS 109 "Financial Instruments" SFAS 107, "Financial Instruments: Disclosures", and SFAS 113, "Fair Value Measurement".*

**(i) Classification**

*The Bank's financial assets consist of cash, current accounts with Bank Indonesia, current accounts with other banks, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks, marketable securities, securities purchased under agreements to resale (reverse repo), derivative receivables, loans, securities sold under repurchase agreements, interest receivables and other assets.*

*The Bank's financial liabilities consist of obligation due immediately, deposits from customers, deposits from other banks, liabilities on securities sold under agreements to repurchase, derivative payables, acceptance payables, interest payables, subordinated securities and other liabilities.*

*The Bank classifies its financial assets according to the following categories at initial recognition:*

- *Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss;*
- *Financial assets that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income;*
- *Financial assets measured at amortised cost.*

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)**

**(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)**

Aset keuangan diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi jika memenuhi kondisi sebagai berikut:

- Aset keuangan dikelola dalam model bisnis yang bertujuan untuk memiliki aset keuangan dalam rangka mendapatkan arus kas kontraktual ("hold to collect"); dan
- Persyaratan kontraktual dari aset keuangan tersebut memberikan hak pada tanggal tertentu atas arus kas yang diperoleh semata dari pembayaran pokok dan bunga (SPPI) dari jumlah pokok terutang.

Aset keuangan diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain jika memenuhi kondisi sebagai berikut:

- Aset keuangan dikelola dalam model bisnis yang bertujuan untuk mendapatkan arus kas kontraktual dan menjual aset keuangan ("hold to collect and sell"); dan
- Persyaratan kontraktual dari aset keuangan tersebut memenuhi kriteria SPPI.

Pada saat pengakuan awal, Bank dapat membuat pilihan yang tidak dapat dibatalkan untuk menyajikan instrumen ekuitas yang bukan dimiliki untuk diperdagangkan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)**

**(i) Classification (continued)**

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if they meet the following conditions:

- Financial assets are managed in a business model that aims to have financial assets in order to obtain contractual cash flow ("hold to collect"); and
- The contractual terms of the financial assets provide rights on a certain date for cash flow obtained solely from payment of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount owed.

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if they meet the following conditions:

- Financial assets are managed in a business model that aims to obtain contractual cash flow and sell financial assets ("hold to collect and sell"); and
- The contractual requirements of the financial assets meet the SPPI criteria.

At initial recognition, the Bank may make an irrevocable choice to present equity instruments that are not held for trading at fair value through other comprehensive income.



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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)**

**(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)**

Aset keuangan lainnya yang tidak memenuhi persyaratan untuk diklasifikasikan sebagai aset keuangan diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi atau nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain diklasifikasikan sebagai diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

Saat pengakuan awal Bank dapat membuat penetapan yang tidak dapat dibatalkan untuk mengukur aset yang memenuhi persyaratan untuk diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi atau nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, apabila penetapan tersebut mengeliminasi atau secara material mengurangi inkonsistensi pengukuran atau pengakuan (kadang disebut sebagai "accounting mismatch").

**Penilaian model bisnis**

Model bisnis ditentukan pada level yang mencerminkan bagaimana kelompok aset keuangan dikelola bersama-sama untuk mencapai tujuan bisnis tertentu.

Penilaian model bisnis dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan, tetapi tidak terbatas pada hal-hal berikut:

- Bagaimana kinerja dari model bisnis dan aset keuangan yang dimiliki dalam model bisnis dievaluasi dan dilaporkan kepada personil manajemen kunci Bank;

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)**

**(i) Classification (continued)**

*Other financial assets that do not meet the requirements to be classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss.*

*At initial recognition, the Bank can make an irrevocable determination to measure assets that meet the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income at fair value through profit or loss, if the determination eliminates or materially reduces the measurement or recognition inconsistencies (sometimes referred to as "accounting mismatch").*

**Business models evaluation**

*The business model is determined at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve certain business objectives.*

*The evaluation of the business model is carried out by considering, but not limited to the following:*

- *How the performance of the business model and financial assets held in the business model are evaluated and reported to the Bank's key management personnel;*

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**d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)**

**(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)**

**Penilaian model bisnis (lanjutan)**

Penilaian model bisnis dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan, tetapi tidak terbatas pada hal-hal berikut: (lanjutan)

- Apakah risiko yang memengaruhi kinerja dari model bisnis (termasuk aset keuangan yang dimiliki dalam model bisnis) dan khususnya bagaimana cara aset keuangan tersebut dikelola; dan
- Bagaimana penilaian kinerja pengelola aset keuangan (sebagai contoh, apakah penilaian kinerja berdasarkan nilai wajar dari aset yang dikelola atau arus kas kontraktual yang diperoleh).

Aset keuangan yang dimiliki untuk diperdagangkan dan penilaian kinerja berdasarkan nilai wajar diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

Derivatif juga dikategorikan dalam kelompok ini, kecuali derivatif yang ditetapkan sebagai instrumen lindung nilai efektif.

**Penilaian mengenai arus kas kontraktual yang diperoleh semata-mata dari pembayaran pokok dan bunga (SPPI)**

Untuk tujuan penilaian ini, pokok didefinisikan sebagai nilai wajar dari aset keuangan pada saat pengakuan awal. Bunga didefinisikan sebagai imbalan untuk nilai waktu atas uang dan risiko kredit terkait jumlah pokok terutang pada periode waktu tertentu dan juga risiko dan biaya peminjaman standar, serta marjin laba.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)**

**(i) Classification (continued)**

**Business models evaluation (continued)**

The evaluation of the business model is carried out by considering, but not limited to the following: (continued)

- What risks affect the performance of the business model (including financial assets held in the business model) and specifically how the financial assets are managed; and
- How to evaluate the performance of managers of financial assets (for example, whether performance appraisals are based on the fair value of the assets being managed or the contractual cash flows obtained).

Financial assets held for trading and which performance appraisals based on fair value are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives are also categorised under this classification, unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

**Evaluation of contractual cash flows obtained solely from payment of principal and interest (SPPI)**

For the purpose of this evaluation, principal is defined as the fair value of financial assets at initial recognition. Interest is defined as compensation for the time value of money and credit risk in relation to the principal amount owed over a certain period of time and also the risk and standard Fund Borrowing costs, as well as profit margins.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)**

**(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)**

**Penilaian mengenai arus kas kontraktual yang diperoleh semata-mata dari pembayaran pokok dan bunga (SPPI) (lanjutan)**

Penilaian mengenai arus kas kontraktual yang diperoleh semata dari pembayaran pokok dan bunga dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan persyaratan kontraktual, termasuk apakah aset keuangan mengandung persyaratan kontraktual yang dapat mengubah waktu atau jumlah arus kas kontraktual. Dalam melakukan penilaian, Bank mempertimbangkan:

- Peristiwa kontinjensi yang akan mengubah waktu atau jumlah arus kas kontraktual;
- Fitur *leverage*;
- Persyaratan pembayaran di muka dan perpanjangan kontraktual;
- Persyaratan mengenai klaim yang terbatas atas arus kas yang berasal dari aset spesifik; dan
- Fitur yang dapat mengubah nilai waktu dari elemen uang.

Liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan ke dalam kategori sebagai berikut pada saat pengakuan awal:

- Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi, yang memiliki 2 (dua) sub-klasifikasi, yaitu liabilitas keuangan yang ditetapkan demikian pada saat pengakuan awal dan liabilitas keuangan yang telah diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok diperdagangkan;
- Liabilitas keuangan lain yang tidak diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dikategorikan dan diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)**

**(i) Classification (continued)**

***Evaluation of contractual cash flows obtained solely from payment of principal and interest (SPPI) (continued)***

*An assessment of contractual cash flows obtained solely from principal and interest payments is made by considering contractual terms, including whether financial assets contain contractual terms that can change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows. In assessing, the Bank considers:*

- *Contingency events that will change the timing or amount of contractual cash flow;*
- *Leverage feature;*
- *Terms of advance payment and contractual extension;*
- *Requirements regarding limited claims for cash flows from specific assets; and*
- *Features that can change the time value of the money element.*

*Financial liabilities are classified into the following categories at initial recognition:*

- *Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, which has 2 (two) sub-classifications, i.e., those designated as such upon initial recognition and those classified as held for trading;*
- *Other financial liabilities that are not classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are categorised and measured at amortized cost.*

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)**

**(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)**

Berikut klasifikasi instrumen keuangan Bank berdasarkan PSAK 109:

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)**

**(i) Classification (continued)**

Below are financial instruments classification of the Bank based on SFAS 109:

<b>Instrumen keuangan/ Financial instruments</b>		<b>Kategori yang didefinisikan oleh PSAK 109/ Category as defined by SFAS 109</b>
Aset keuangan/ Financial assets	Kas/Cash	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial assets at amortized cost
	Giro pada Bank Indonesia/ Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial assets at amortized cost
	Giro pada bank lain/ Current accounts with other banks	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial assets at amortized cost
	Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain/ Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial assets at amortized cost
	Efek-efek/Marketable securities	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial assets at amortized cost Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain/Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
	Tagihan akseptasi/Acceptance receivables	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial assets at amortized cost
	Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali/Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial assets at amortized cost
	Kredit yang diberikan/Loans	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial assets at amortized cost
	Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima/Interest receivables	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial assets at amortized cost
	Aset lain-lain/ Other assets	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial assets at amortized cost

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)**

**(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)**

Berikut klasifikasi instrumen keuangan Bank berdasarkan PSAK 109: (lanjutan)

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)**

**(i) Classification (continued)**

Below are financial instruments classification of the Bank based on SFAS 109: (continued)

<b>Instrumen keuangan/ Financial instruments</b>		<b>Kategori yang didefinisikan oleh PSAK 109/ Category as defined by SFAS 109</b>
Liabilitas keuangan/ Financial liabilities	Liabilitas segera/ Obligation due immediately	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial liabilities at amortized cost
	Liabilitas derivatif/ Derivative payables	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi/Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
	Liabilitas akseptasi/ Acceptance payables	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial liabilities at amortized cost
	Simpanan dari nasabah/ Deposits from customers	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial liabilities at amortized cost
	Simpanan dari bank lain/ Deposits from other banks	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial liabilities at amortized cost
	Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali/Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial liabilities at amortized cost
	Bunga yang masih harus dibayar/Interest payables	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial liabilities at amortized cost
	Pinjaman yang diterima/Fund borrowing	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial liabilities at amortized cost
	Surat berharga subordinasi/ Subordinated securities	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial liabilities at amortized cost
	Liabilitas lain-lain/ Other liabilities	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial liabilities at amortized cost



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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)**

**(ii) Pengakuan awal**

Aset dan liabilitas keuangan pada awalnya diukur pada nilai wajarnya. Dalam hal aset atau liabilitas keuangan tidak diklasifikasikan sebagai nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, nilai wajar tersebut ditambah/dikurangi biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung dengan perolehan atau penerbitan aset atau liabilitas keuangan.

Bank pada pengakuan awal dapat menetapkan aset dan keuangan liabilitas tertentu sebagai nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (opsi nilai wajar). Opsi nilai wajar dapat digunakan hanya bila memenuhi ketentuan sebagai berikut:

- Penetapan sebagai opsi nilai wajar mengurangi atau mengeliminasi inkonsistensi pengukuran dan pengakuan (*accounting mismatch*) yang dapat timbul; atau
- Aset dan liabilitas keuangan merupakan bagian dari portofolio instrumen keuangan yang risikonya dikelola dan dilaporkan kepada manajemen kunci berdasarkan nilai wajar; atau
- Aset dan liabilitas keuangan terdiri dari kontrak utama dan derivatif melekat yang harus dipisahkan tetapi tidak dapat mengukur derivatif melekat secara terpisah.

**(iii) Pengukuran setelah pengakuan awal**

Aset keuangan dalam kelompok aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain dan aset dan liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi diukur pada nilai wajarnya.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)**

**(ii) Initial recognition**

*Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. For those financial assets or liabilities not classified as fair value through profit or loss, the fair value is added/deducted with directly attributable transaction costs to the issuance of financial assets or liabilities.*

*The Bank upon initial recognition may designate certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option). The fair value option is only applied when the following conditions are met:*

- *The application of the fair value option reduces or eliminates an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise; or*
- *The financial assets and liabilities are part of a portfolio of financial instruments, the risks of which are managed and reported to key management on a fair value basis; or*
- *The financial assets and liabilities consist of a host contract and an embedded derivative that must be bifurcated but are unable to measure the embedded derivative separately.*

**(iii) Subsequent measurement**

*Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value.*

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**d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)**

**(iii) Pengukuran setelah pengakuan awal (lanjutan)**

Aset keuangan kelompok biaya perolehan diamortisasi dan liabilitas keuangan lainnya diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

**(iv) Penghentian pengakuan**

**a. Aset keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya jika:**

- Hak kontraktual atas arus kas yang berasal dari aset keuangan tersebut berakhir; atau
- Bank telah mentransfer haknya untuk menerima arus kas yang berasal dari aset keuangan atau menanggung kewajiban untuk membayarkan arus kas yang diterima tersebut secara penuh tanpa penundaan berarti kepada pihak ketiga di bawah kesepakatan pelepasan (*pass through arrangement*).

**b. Liabilitas keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya jika liabilitas keuangan tersebut berakhir, yaitu ketika liabilitas yang ditetapkan dalam kontrak dilepaskan, dibatalkan atau kadaluwarsa.**

Jika suatu liabilitas keuangan yang ada digantikan dengan yang lain oleh pemberi pinjaman yang sama pada keadaan yang secara substansial berbeda atau berdasarkan suatu liabilitas yang ada yang secara substansial telah diubah, seperti pertukaran atau modifikasi yang diperlakukan sebagai penghentian pengakuan liabilitas awal, dan pengakuan liabilitas baru dan perbedaan nilai tercatat masing-masing diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)**

**(iii) Subsequent measurement (continued)**

*Financial assets classified as amortized cost and other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.*

**(iv) Derecognition**

**a. Financial assets are derecognized when:**

- *The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired; or*
- *The Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets or have assumed an obligation to pay the cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass through arrangement".*

**b. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished i.e., when the liabilities stated in the contract are discharged, cancelled or has expired.**

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

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**d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)**

**(v) Pengakuan pendapatan dan beban**

- a. Pendapatan dan beban bunga atas aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain, serta aset dan liabilitas keuangan yang dicatat berdasarkan biaya perolehan diamortisasi diakui pada laporan laba rugi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

Jumlah tercatat bruto aset keuangan adalah biaya perolehan diamortisasi aset keuangan sebelum disesuaikan dengan cadangan penurunan nilai.

Dalam menghitung pendapatan dan beban bunga, tingkat suku bunga efektif diterapkan pada jumlah tercatat bruto aset (ketika aset tersebut bukan aset keuangan yang memburuk) atau terhadap biaya perolehan diamortisasi dari liabilitas.

Untuk aset keuangan yang memburuk setelah pengakuan awal, pendapatan bunga dihitung dengan menerapkan tingkat suku bunga efektif terhadap biaya perolehan diamortisasi dari aset keuangan tersebut. Jika aset tersebut tidak lagi memburuk, maka perhitungan pendapatan bunga akan dihitung dengan menerapkan tingkat suku bunga efektif terhadap nilai tercatat bruto dari aset keuangan tersebut.

Untuk aset keuangan yang telah memburuk pada saat pengakuan awal, pendapatan bunga dihitung dengan menerapkan tingkat bunga efektif terhadap biaya perolehan diamortisasi dari aset keuangan tersebut. Jika aset tersebut tidak lagi memburuk, maka perhitungan pendapatan bunga akan tetap dihitung dengan menerapkan tingkat bunga efektif terhadap biaya perolehan diamortisasi dari aset keuangan tersebut.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)**

**(v) Income and expense recognition**

- a. Interest income and expense on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, as well as financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost are recognized in the statement of profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

*The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for allowance for impairment.*

*In calculating interest income and expenses, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of an asset (when the asset is not a deteriorated financial asset) or to the amortized cost of a liability.*

*For financial assets that deteriorated after initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying an effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial assets. If the asset is no longer deteriorating, the calculation of interest income will be calculated by applying an effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.*

*For financial assets that have deteriorated at initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial assets. If the asset no longer deteriorates, the calculation of interest income will still be calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset.*

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**d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)**

**(v) Pengakuan pendapatan dan beban (lanjutan)**

- b. Keuntungan dan kerugian yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain selain keuntungan atau kerugian selisih kurs atas instrumen utang diakui secara langsung dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain (sebagai bagian dari ekuitas) hingga aset keuangan tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya atau terdapat penurunan nilai.

Pada saat aset keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya atau mengalami penurunan nilai, keuntungan atau kerugian kumulatif yang sebelumnya diakui dalam ekuitas harus diakui pada laporan laba rugi.

Dalam menghitung pendapatan dan beban bunga, tingkat suku bunga efektif diterapkan pada jumlah tercatat bruto aset (ketika aset tersebut bukan aset keuangan yang memburuk) atau terhadap biaya perolehan diamortisasi dari liabilitas.

**(vi) Reklasifikasi aset keuangan**

Bank mereklasifikasi aset keuangan jika dan hanya jika, model bisnis untuk pengelolaan aset keuangan berubah.

Tidak terdapat reklasifikasi untuk liabilitas keuangan.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi ke klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dicatat sebesar nilai wajarnya. Selisih antara nilai tercatat dengan nilai wajar diakui sebagai keuntungan atau kerugian pada laba rugi dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lainnya.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)**

**(v) Income and expense recognition (continued)**

- b. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income other than foreign exchange gains or losses on debt instruments are recognized directly in other comprehensive income (as part of equity) until the financial asset is derecognized or impaired.

When a financial asset is derecognized or impaired, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in equity are recognized in statement of profit or loss.

In calculating interest income and expenses, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of an asset (when the asset is not a deteriorated financial asset) or to the amortized cost of a liability.

**(vi) Reclassification of financial assets**

The Bank reclassifies financial assets if and only if, the business model for managing financial assets changes.

There is no reclassification of financial liabilities.

Reclassifications of financial assets from amortized cost classifications to fair value through profit or loss are recorded at fair value. The difference between the recorded value and fair value is recognized in profit or loss on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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**d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)**

**(vi) Reklasifikasi aset keuangan (lanjutan)**

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi ke klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain dicatat sebesar nilai wajarnya.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain ke klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dicatat pada wajar. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi direklasifikasi ke laba rugi.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain ke klasifikasi biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi dicatat pada nilai tercatat. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi dihapus dari ekuitas dan disesuaikan terhadap nilai wajar.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui laba rugi ke klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain dicatat pada wajar.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui laba rugi ke klasifikasi biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi dicatat pada wajar.

**(vii) Saling hapus**

Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan saling hapus dan nilai netonya dilaporkan di laporan posisi keuangan jika dan hanya jika, saat ini terdapat hak yang berkekuatan hukum untuk saling hapus jumlah keduanya dan terdapat intensi untuk diselesaikan secara neto, atau untuk merealisasikan aset dan menyelesaikan liabilitas secara bersamaan. Hak saling hapus tidak kontingen atas peristiwa di masa depan dan dapat dipaksakan secara hukum dalam situasi bisnis yang normal dan dalam peristiwa gagal bayar atau peristiwa kepailitan atau kebangkrutan Bank atau pihak lawan.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)**

**(vi) Reclassification of financial assets (continued)**

*Reclassifications of financial assets from amortized cost classifications to fair value classifications through other comprehensive are recorded at their fair values.*

*Reclassification of financial assets from fair value classification through other comprehensive income to fair value classification through profit or loss is recorded at fair value. Unrealized gains or losses are reclassified to profit or loss.*

*Reclassification of financial assets from fair value classifications through other comprehensive income to the amortized cost classification is recorded at carrying value. Unrealized gains or losses are removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value.*

*Reclassifications on financial assets from fair value classification through profit or loss to fair value classification through other comprehensive income are recorded at fair value.*

*Reclassification of financial assets from fair value classification through profit or loss to amortized cost classification is recorded at fair value.*

**(vii) Offsetting**

*Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if and only if, there is currently an enforceable legal rights to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on the future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Bank or the counterparty.*



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**d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)**

**(vii) Saling hapus (lanjutan)**

Pendapatan dan beban disajikan dalam jumlah bersih hanya jika diperkenankan oleh standar akuntansi.

**(viii) Pengukuran biaya diamortisasi**

Biaya perolehan diamortisasi dari aset atau liabilitas keuangan adalah jumlah aset atau liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada saat pengakuan awal dikurangi pembayaran pokok pinjaman, ditambah atau dikurangi amortisasi kumulatif menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif yang dihitung dari selisih antara nilai pengakuan awal dan nilai jatuh temponya dan dikurangi penurunan nilai.

**(ix) 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 antara pelaku pasar pada tanggal pengukuran.

Pengukuran nilai wajar mengasumsikan bahwa transaksi untuk menjual aset atau mengalihkan liabilitas terjadi:

- Di pasar utama untuk aset dan liabilitas tersebut; atau
- Jika tidak terdapat pasar utama, di pasar yang paling menguntungkan untuk aset atau liabilitas tersebut.

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

Bank 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.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)**

**(vii) Offsetting (continued)**

*Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by accounting standards.*

**(viii) Amortized cost measurement**

*The amortized cost of a financial assets or liabilities are the amount at which the financial assets or liabilities are measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest rate method of any difference between the initial amount recognized and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.*

**(ix) 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:*

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

*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 economic best interest.*

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

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**d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)**

**(ix) Pengukuran nilai wajar (lanjutan)**

Semua aset dan liabilitas dimana nilai wajar diukur atau diungkapkan dalam laporan keuangan dapat dikategorikan pada level hierarki nilai wajar, berdasarkan tingkatan *input* terendah yang material atas pengukuran nilai wajar secara keseluruhan, sebagai berikut:

**Tingkat 1**

Harga kuotasian (tanpa penyesuaian) di pasar aktif untuk aset atau liabilitas yang identik. Suatu pasar dianggap aktif apabila informasi mengenai harga kuotasi dapat dengan mudah dan secara berkala tersedia dari suatu bursa pedagang efek atau broker, kelompok penilai harga pasar industri tertentu, atau regulator dimana harga-harga tersebut mencerminkan transaksi pasar yang aktual dan reguler pada tingkat yang wajar. Harga pasar yang dikutip untuk aset keuangan yang dimiliki Bank adalah harga tengah sekarang.

**Tingkat 2**

Input selain harga yang dikutip dari pasar yang disertakan pada Tingkat 1 yang dapat diobservasi untuk aset dan liabilitas, baik secara langsung (yaitu sebagai sebuah harga) atau secara tidak langsung (yaitu sebagai turunan dari harga).

**Tingkat 3**

Input untuk aset atau liabilitas yang tidak didasarkan pada data pasar yang dapat diobservasi (yaitu informasi yang tidak dapat diobservasi).

Untuk aset dan liabilitas yang diakui pada laporan keuangan secara berulang, Bank menentukan apakah terjadi transfer antara level di dalam hierarki dengan cara mengevaluasi kategori (berdasarkan input level terendah yang material dalam pengukuran nilai wajar) setiap akhir periode pelaporan.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)**

**(ix) Fair value measurement (continued)**

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

**Level 1**

Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical asset and liability. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange dealer or broker, industry group pricing service, or regulatory agency, in which those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transaction on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Bank is the current mid price.

**Level 2**

Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

**Level 3**

Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (i.e., unobservable inputs).

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

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**d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)**

**(ix) Pengukuran nilai wajar (lanjutan)**

Untuk tujuan pengungkapan nilai wajar, Bank telah menentukan kelas aset dan liabilitas berdasarkan sifat, karakteristik risiko aset dan liabilitas, dan level hierarki nilai wajar (Catatan 35).

**e. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan**

Pada setiap tanggal pelaporan, Bank menghitung kerugian kredit ekspektasian berdasarkan estimasi 12 bulan. Jika terjadi kenaikan risiko kredit yang signifikan sejak pengakuan awal maka estimasi kerugian kredit ekspektasian akan dihitung sepanjang umur kontrak.

Kerugian kredit ekspektasian merupakan estimasi probabilitas tertimbang dari kerugian kredit (yaitu nilai kini dari seluruh kekurangan kas) selama perkiraan umur instrumen keuangan. Kekurangan kas adalah selisih antara arus kas yang terutang kepada Bank sesuai dengan kontrak dan arus kas yang diperkirakan akan diterima oleh Bank.

Bank menetapkan definisi peningkatan risiko kredit instrumen keuangan secara material sejak pengakuan awal sebagai berikut:

- sesuai dengan praduga (*rebuttable presumption*) PSAK 109, yaitu ketika pembayaran kontraktual tertunggak lebih dari 30 hari; atau
- ketika terjadi restrukturisasi aset keuangan yang disebabkan oleh peningkatan risiko kredit.

Bank menerapkan definisi gagal bayar (*stage 3*) yang konsisten dengan definisi yang digunakan untuk tujuan manajemen risiko kredit internal untuk instrumen keuangan yang relevan, yaitu:

- ketika instrumen keuangan telah menunggak 90 hari; atau
- telah berada pada kolektibilitas BI 3, 4, atau 5.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)**

**(ix) Fair value measurement (continued)**

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Bank has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability, and the level of the fair value hierarchy (Note 35).

**e. Allowance for impairment losses on financial assets**

At reporting date, the Bank calculates expected credit loss based on estimated 12 months. If there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the estimated expected credit loss will be calculated throughout the life of the contract.

Expected credit losses are estimated weighted probabilities of credit losses (is the present value of all cash shortages) over the estimated life of the financial instrument. Cash shortages are the difference between the cash flows owed to the Bank in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that are expected to be received by the Bank.

The Bank has determined the definition of a material increase in credit risk of financial instruments since initial recognition as follows:

- in accordance with presumption (*rebuttable presumption*) SFAS 109, i.e. when contractual payments are overdue for more than 30 days; or
- when there is a restructuring of financial assets caused by increased credit risk.

The Bank applies a definition of default (*stage 3*) that is consistent with the definition used for internal credit risk management for relevant financial instruments, namely:

- when financial instruments are in 90 days in arrears; or
- is in BI collectibility 3, 4, or 5.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**e. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan (lanjutan)**

Bank mengelompokkan aset keuangan dibeli dari aset keuangan memburuk apabila:

- hilangnya pasar aktif dari aset keuangan; dan
- pembelian dengan diskon sangat besar;
- pihak peminjam dinyatakan pailit;
- terdapat perubahan dari bentuk penyediaan dana; atau
- debitur telah berada pada *stage* 3 dan memenuhi salah satu kondisi berikut:
  - telah dilakukan restrukturisasi secara berulang-ulang dan terjadi pelanggaran kontrak secara signifikan; atau
  - atas restrukturisasi yang terjadi, terdapat selisih negatif lebih dari 20% atas nilai kini arus kas masa depan (yang didiskontokan menggunakan suku bunga efektif awal) antara persyaratan awal dan persyaratan restrukturisasi.

Bank melakukan penurunan nilai secara individu atau kolektif dengan mempertimbangkan semua informasi yang wajar dan terdukung, termasuk informasi yang bersifat perkiraan masa depan (*forward-looking*).

Perhitungan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan yang dinilai secara kolektif berdasarkan karakteristik risiko kredit yang sama dengan mempertimbangkan segmentasi kredit berdasarkan permodelan kerugian masa depan.

Bank menggunakan metode statistik, *credit rating* dan perkiraan makroekonomi untuk menilai cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**e. Allowance for impairment losses on financial assets (continued)**

The bank classifies a debt financial asset as purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset if:

- there is a loss of an active market from financial assets; and
- purchases with very large discounts;
- the borrower is declared bankrupt;
- there is a change in the form of provision of funds; or
- the debtor is at stage 3 and meets one of the following conditions:
  - repeated restructuring and significant breach of contract; or
  - for the restructuring that occurs, there is a negative difference of more than 20% of the present value of future cash flows (discounted using the original effective interest rate) between the initial terms and the terms of the restructuring.

The bank is impaired individually or collectively by considering all reasonable and supported information, including forward looking information.

Calculation of allowance for impairment losses on financial assets assessed collectively grouped based on similar credit risk characteristics and taking into account the loan segmentation based on future loss model.

The Bank uses statistical method, *credit rating* and macroeconomy forecast to assess allowance for impairment losses on loans.

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**f. Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain**

Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

**g. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain**

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain berupa deposito berjangka dan *interbank call money*.

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

**h. Efek-efek**

Efek-efek terdiri dari surat berharga yang diperdagangkan dalam pasar modal dan pasar uang seperti obligasi pemerintah, dan obligasi yang diperdagangkan di bursa efek.

Obligasi pemerintah adalah obligasi yang diterbitkan oleh Pemerintah Indonesia termasuk obligasi rekapitalisasi yang merupakan obligasi yang diterbitkan oleh Pemerintah dalam rangka rekapitalisasi bank umum.

Klasifikasi efek-efek diungkapkan di catatan 2d.

**i. Tagihan/Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dibeli/dijual dengan janji dijual/dibeli kembali**

Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji untuk dijual kembali disajikan sebagai aset dalam laporan posisi keuangan sebesar harga beli ditambah dengan pendapatan bunga yang sudah diakui tapi belum diterima, dikurangi dengan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai, jika diperlukan.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**f. Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks**

Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less allowance for impairment losses.

**g. Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks**

Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks are in the form of time deposits and interbank call money.

Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less allowance for impairment losses.

**h. Marketable securities**

Marketable securities consist of securities traded in the capital market and money market such as government bonds, and bonds which are traded in the stock exchange.

Government bonds are bonds issued by the Indonesian Government including recapitalisation bonds that are issued by the Government for general bank recapitalisation.

The classification of marketable securities are disclosed in note 2d.

**i. Receivables/Liabilities on securities purchased/sold under agreements to resale/repurchase**

Securities purchased under agreements to resale are presented as an asset in the statement of financial position at the purchase price added with interest income recognised but not yet received, less allowance for impairment losses, where appropriate.



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**i. Tagihan/Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dibeli/dijual dengan janji dijual/dibeli kembali (lanjutan)**

Pada pengukuran awal, efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali disajikan sebesar nilai wajar ditambah dengan biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung.

Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali diklasifikasikan sebagai biaya perolehan diamortisasi. Lihat Catatan 2d untuk kebijakan akuntansi tersebut.

Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji untuk dibeli kembali disajikan sebagai liabilitas dalam laporan posisi keuangan sebesar jumlah pembelian kembali, dikurangi dengan bunga dibayar di muka yang belum diamortisasi. Selisih antara harga jual dan harga beli kembali diperlakukan sebagai bunga dibayar di muka dan diakui sebagai beban bunga selama jangka waktu sejak efek-efek tersebut dijual hingga dibeli kembali menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

**j. Kredit yang diberikan**

Kredit yang diberikan merupakan penyediaan uang atau tagihan yang dapat disamakan dengan itu, berdasarkan kesepakatan dengan pihak penerima kredit dan mewajibkan pihak penerima kredit untuk melunasi setelah jangka waktu tertentu dengan imbalan bunga.

Kredit yang diberikan (termasuk kredit yang diberikan dalam pinjaman sindikasi) pada awalnya diukur pada nilai wajar ditambah dengan biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung dan biaya tambahan untuk memperoleh aset keuangan tersebut. Setelah pengakuan awal, kredit yang diberikan diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dikurangi dengan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

Kredit yang diberikan diklasifikasikan sebagai diukur pada biaya perolehan amortisasi.

Kredit yang diberikan dalam pinjaman sindikasi ataupun penerusan kredit dinyatakan sebesar pokok kredit sesuai dengan porsi risiko yang ditanggung oleh Bank.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**i. Receivables/Liabilities on securities purchased/sold under agreements to resale/repurchase (continued)**

*Securities purchased under agreements to resale are initially measured at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs.*

*Securities purchased under agreements to resale are classified as amortized cost. Refer to Note 2d for the accounting policy of loans.*

*Securities sold under repurchase agreements are presented as liabilities in the statement of financial position, at the repurchase price, net of unamortized prepaid interest. The difference between the selling price and the repurchase price is treated as prepaid interest and recognized as interest expense over the period starting from when those securities are sold until they are repurchased using effective interest rate method.*

**j. Loans**

*Loans represent the lending of money or equivalent receivables under contracts with borrowers, where the borrowers are required to repay their debts with interest after a specified period of time.*

*Loans (including loans under syndication) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to obtaining the financial asset. After initial recognition, loans are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, net of allowance for impairment losses.*

*Loans are classified as amortized costs.*

*Loans under syndication or channelling are stated at the principal amount according to the risk portion assumed by the Bank.*

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**j. Kredit yang diberikan (lanjutan)**

Restrukturisasi kredit

Restrukturisasi kredit meliputi adanya penjadwalan ulang pembayaran pokok kredit dan bunga, perpanjangan jangka waktu pembayaran dan ketentuan kredit yang baru.

Kerugian yang timbul dari restrukturisasi kredit yang berkaitan dengan modifikasi persyaratan kredit hanya diakui bila nilai tunai penerimaan kas masa depan yang telah ditentukan dalam persyaratan kredit yang baru, termasuk penerimaan yang diperuntukkan sebagai bunga maupun pokok lebih kecil dari nilai kredit yang diberikan yang tercatat sebelum restrukturisasi.

Saat persyaratan kredit telah dinegosiasi ulang atau dimodifikasi (kredit restrukturisasi), penurunan nilai yang ada diukur dengan menggunakan suku bunga efektif awal yang digunakan sebelum persyaratan diubah dan kredit tidak lagi diperhitungkan sebagai menunggak. Manajemen secara berkelanjutan meninjau kredit yang dinegosiasi ulang untuk meyakinkan terpenuhinya seluruh kriteria dan pembayaran di masa depan. Kredit yang terus menjadi subjek penilaian penurunan nilai individual atau kolektif, dihitung dengan menggunakan suku bunga efektif awal.

Kredit yang direstrukturisasi dinyatakan sebesar nilai yang lebih rendah antara nilai tercatat kredit yang diberikan pada tanggal restrukturisasi atau nilai tunai penerimaan kas masa depan setelah restrukturisasi.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**j. Loans (continued)**

Loan restructuring

Loan restructuring may involve modified through loans principal and interest rescheduling, extending the payment arrangements and new loan conditions.

Losses on loan restructuring in respect of modification of the terms of the loans are recognised only if the cash value of total future cash receipts specified in the new terms of the loans, including both receipts designated as interest and those designated as loan principal are less than the recorded amounts of loans before restructuring.

Once the terms of the loans have been renegotiated or modified (restructured loans), any impairment is measured using the original effective interest rate as calculated before the modification of terms and the loan is no longer considered past due. Management continuously reviews renegotiated loans to ensure that all criteria are met and the future payments are likely to occur. The loans which continue to be subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment are calculated using the loan original effective interest rate.

Restructured loans are presented at the lower of the carrying value of the loan at the time of restructuring or the net present value of the total future cash receipts after restructuring.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**j. Kredit yang diberikan (lanjutan)**

Kredit yang diberikan atau aset keuangan lain dihapusbukukan ketika tidak terdapat prospek yang realistis mengenai pengembalian kredit dalam waktu dekat atau hubungan normal antara Bank dan debitur telah berakhir. Kredit yang tidak dapat dilunasi dihapusbukukan dengan mendebit cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Penerimaan kemudian atas kredit yang telah dihapusbukukan sebelumnya, jika dihapusbukukan pada tahun berjalan dikreditkan ke dalam akun cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan di laporan posisi keuangan, sedangkan jika dihapusbukukan di tahun sebelumnya, dikreditkan sebagai pendapatan operasional lainnya dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

**k. Aset tetap**

Bank menggunakan model revaluasi untuk aset tetap dimana aset tetap dinyatakan sebesar nilai wajar dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan dan rugi penurunan nilai yang terjadi setelah tanggal revaluasi. Revaluasi akan dilakukan dengan keteraturan yang cukup regular untuk memastikan bahwa jumlah tercatat tidak berbeda secara material dari jumlah yang ditentukan dengan menggunakan nilai wajar pada akhir periode pelaporan. Jika perubahan nilai wajar tidak berbeda secara material, aset tersebut akan direvaluasi paling kurang setiap 3 (tiga) atau 5 (lima) tahun sekali.

Kenaikan nilai tercatat yang timbul dari revaluasi tanah dan bangunan dikreditkan pada "surplus revaluasi aset" sebagai bagian dari penghasilan komprehensif lainnya. Penurunan yang menghapus nilai kenaikan yang sebelumnya atas aset yang sama dibebankan terhadap "surplus revaluasi aset" sebagai bagian dari laba komprehensif; penurunan lainnya dibebankan pada laporan laba rugi.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**j. Loans (continued)**

*Loans and receivables or other financial assets are written off when there is no realistic prospect of collection in the near future or the normal relationship between the Bank and the borrowers have ceased to exist. When a loan is deemed uncollectible, it is written off against the related allowance for impairment losses. Subsequent recoveries of loans previously written off, if written off in the current year are credited to the allowance for impairment losses account in the statements of financial position, if written off in the prior years are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as other operational income, if recovered after the statements of financial position date.*

**k. Fixed assets**

*The Bank uses the revaluation model for fixed asset where fixed assets are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses recognised after the date of the revaluation. Revaluation is carried out fairly regularly to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from the amount determined using the fair value at the end of the reporting period. If the changes in fair value are immaterial, the asset will be revaluated between 3 (three) or 5 (five) years.*

*Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to "asset revaluation surplus" as part of other comprehensive income. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are debited against "asset revaluation surplus" as part of other comprehensive income; while all other decreases are charged to the profit or loss.*

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**k. Aset tetap (lanjutan)**

Akumulasi penyusutan pada tanggal revaluasi dieliminasi terhadap jumlah tercatat bruto dari aset dan jumlah tercatat neto setelah eliminasi disajikan kembali sebesar jumlah revaluasi dari aset tersebut. Pada saat penghentian aset, surplus revaluasi untuk aset tetap yang dijual dipindahkan ke saldo laba.

Penyusutan aset tetap dihitung dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus (*straight-line method*) berdasarkan taksiran masa manfaat aset tetap sebagai berikut:

	<b>Tahun/ Years</b>	<b>Tarif penyusutan/ Depreciation rate</b>
Bangunan dan prasarana	10 - 20	5% - 10%
Inventaris kantor dan kendaraan	3 - 5	20% - 33,3%

Pada setiap akhir tahun buku, manajemen melakukan pengkajian ulang atas nilai residu, masa manfaat dan metode penyusutan yang disesuaikan secara prospektif.

Jumlah tercatat aset tetap dihentikan pengakuannya pada saat dilepaskan atau saat tidak ada manfaat ekonomis masa depan yang diharapkan dari penggunaan atau pelepasannya. Laba atau rugi yang timbul dari penghentian pengakuan aset (dihitung sebagai perbedaan antara jumlah neto hasil pelepasan dan jumlah tercatat dari aset) diperhitungkan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain pada periode aset tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya.

Bila nilai tercatat suatu aset melebihi taksiran jumlah yang dapat diperoleh kembali, maka nilai tersebut diturunkan ke jumlah yang dapat diperoleh kembali tersebut, yang ditentukan sebagai nilai tertinggi antara harga jual neto dan nilai pakai.

Aset dalam penyelesaian merupakan akumulasi biaya bahan dan biaya lainnya sampai dengan tanggal dimana aset tersebut telah selesai dan siap untuk digunakan. Biaya-biaya tersebut direklasifikasi ke aset tetap yang bersangkutan ketika aset tersebut telah siap dipakai.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**k. Fixed assets (continued)**

Accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net asset amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Upon disposal, any revaluation surplus relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

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

	<b>Tarif penyusutan/ Depreciation rate</b>	
Buildings and leasehold improvements	5% - 10%	
Office equipment and vehicles	20% - 33,3%	

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of fixed assets are reviewed by the management and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate, at the end of each year.

An item of fixed assets is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period such asset is derecognised.

When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its estimated recoverable amount, which is determined as the higher of the fair value less cost to sell or value in use.

Construction in progress represents the accumulated costs of materials and other relevant costs up to the date when the asset is complete and ready for use. These costs are reclassified to the respective fixed assets accounts when the asset has been made ready for use.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**I. Aset tidak berwujud**

Aset tidak berwujud terdiri dari *goodwill* dan *Core Deposits Intangible*.

Aset tidak berwujud diakui jika, dan hanya jika, biaya perolehan aset tersebut dapat diukur secara andal dan kemungkinan besar Bank akan memperoleh manfaat ekonomis masa depan dari aset tersebut.

*Goodwill*

*Goodwill* yang timbul dari kombinasi bisnis diakui sebagai aset pada tanggal diperolehnya pengendalian (tanggal akuisisi). *Goodwill* diukur sebagai selisih dari imbalan yang dialihkan, jumlah setiap kepentingan non pengendali pada pihak yang diakuisisi dan nilai wajar dari kepentingan ekuitas yang sebelumnya dimiliki pihak pengakuisisi pada pihak yang diakuisisi (jika ada) atas jumlah selisih bersih dari aset teridentifikasi yang diperoleh dan liabilitas yang diambil alih pada tanggal akuisisi.

Untuk tujuan uji penurunan nilai, *goodwill* dialokasikan pada setiap unit penghasil kas dari Bank yang diharapkan memberikan manfaat dari sinergi kombinasi bisnis tersebut. Unit penghasil kas yang telah memperoleh alokasi *goodwill* diuji penurunan nilainya secara tahunan dan ketika terdapat indikasi bahwa unit tersebut mengalami penurunan nilai. Jika jumlah terpulihkan dari unit penghasil kas kurang dari jumlah tercatatnya, rugi penurunan nilai dialokasikan pertama untuk mengurangi jumlah tercatat aset atas setiap *goodwill* yang dialokasikan pada unit, dan selanjutnya ke aset lainnya dari unit dibagi prorata atas dasar jumlah tercatat setiap aset dalam unit tersebut. Setiap kerugian penurunan nilai *goodwill* diakui secara langsung dalam laba/rugi pada laporan laba rugi komprehensif. Rugi penurunan nilai yang diakui atas *goodwill* tidak dapat dipulihkan pada periode berikutnya.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**I. Intangible assets**

*Intangible assets consist of goodwill and Core Deposits Intangible.*

*Intangible assets are recognised if, and only if its cost can be measured reliably and it is probable that expected future benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the Bank.*

*Goodwill*

*Goodwill arising in a business combination is recognised as an asset at the date that control is acquired (the acquisition date). Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest (if any) in the acquiree over net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.*

*For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Bank's cash-generating units expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit, and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rate on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent period.*



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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**l. Aset tidak berwujud (lanjutan)**

Core Deposits Intangible

Core Deposits Intangible (CDI) adalah aset tidak berwujud yang timbul dari akuisisi suatu bank. Aset ini merupakan nilai sekarang dari pendapatan yang akan diterima dari dana pihak ketiga, yang diakui sebagai aset pada tanggal diperolehnya pengendalian (tanggal akuisisi).

CDI diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus selama estimasi umur manfaatnya, yaitu 10 (sepuluh) tahun.

**m. Penurunan nilai aset non keuangan**

Pada setiap tanggal pelaporan, Bank melakukan penilaian apakah terdapat indikasi bahwa aset non keuangan mungkin mengalami penurunan nilai sesuai dengan PSAK 236 tentang "Penurunan Nilai Aset". Jika indikasi tersebut ada, maka nilai yang dapat dipulihkan dari aset tersebut akan diestimasi.

Nilai yang dapat dipulihkan adalah sebesar jumlah yang lebih tinggi dari nilai wajar aset (atau unit penghasil kas) dikurangi besarnya biaya untuk menjual dibandingkan dengan nilai pakai yang ditentukan untuk aset individu, kecuali aset tersebut menghasilkan arus kas masuk yang tidak tergantung lagi dari aset yang lain atau kumpulan aset, yang dalam hal jumlah terpulihkan dinilai sebagai bagian dari unit penghasil kas. Apabila nilai tercatat suatu aset (atau unit penghasil kas) melebihi jumlah terpulihkan, maka aset (atau unit penghasil kas) tersebut dianggap mengalami penurunan nilai dan diturunkan menjadi sebesar nilai yang dapat dipulihkan.

Dalam menilai nilai pakai suatu aset, estimasi terhadap arus kas dipulihkan di masa depan akan didiskontokan menjadi nilai kini dengan menggunakan tingkat suku bunga diskonto sebelum pajak yang mencerminkan penilaian pasar terhadap nilai waktu dari kas dan risiko spesifik aset (atau unit penghasil kas) tersebut.

Kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset yang tidak direvaluasi diakui pada laba/rugi. Namun, kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset yang direvaluasi diakui pada penghasilan komprehensif lainnya sebatas penurunan nilai tersebut tidak melebihi jumlah surplus revaluasi untuk aset yang sama. Kerugian penurunan nilai untuk aset yang direvaluasi mengurangi surplus revaluasi untuk aset tersebut.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**l. Intangible assets (continued)**

Core Deposits Intangible

Core Deposits Intangible (CDI) is an intangible asset that arise from acquisition of a bank. This asset is the present value of future income from third party fund, recognised as an asset at the date that control is acquired (the acquisition date).

CDI is amortised by using straight-line method over its estimated useful life of 10 (ten) years.

**m. Impairment of non-financial assets**

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether there is any indication that its non-financial assets may be impaired in accordance with SFAS 236 "Impairment of Assets". If any such indication exists, then asset's recoverable amount will be estimated.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or cash-generating unit's) fair value less cost 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 groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is assessed as part of the cash generating unit to which it belongs. If the carrying amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset (or cash-generating unit) is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated 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 (or cash-generating unit).

An impairment loss on a non-revalued asset is recognised in profit or loss. However, an impairment loss on a revalued asset is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that same asset. Such an impairment loss on a revalued asset reduces the revaluation surplus for that asset.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**m. Penurunan nilai aset non keuangan (lanjutan)**

Bank melakukan penelaahan pada setiap tanggal pelaporan apakah terdapat indikasi bahwa pengakuan kerugian penurunan nilai sebelumnya mungkin tidak lagi ada atau telah menurun. Bila terdapat indikasi tersebut, maka jumlah terpulihkan akan diestimasi.

Kerugian penurunan nilai, kecuali untuk *goodwill* yang sebelumnya telah diakui akan dibalik hanya jika telah terjadi perubahan dalam estimasi yang digunakan untuk menentukan jumlah terpulihkan aset sejak kerugian penurunan nilai terakhir diakui. Jika demikian, nilai tercatat aset akan ditingkatkan sejumlah nilai terpulihkan.

Peningkatan nilai tercatat aset selain *goodwill* yang disebabkan oleh pembalikan kerugian penurunan nilai tidak dapat melebihi nilai tercatat yang telah ditetapkan (setelah dikurangi amortisasi atau penyusutan) jika diasumsikan tidak terdapat penurunan nilai pada tahun sebelumnya. Pembalikan tersebut diakui di dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain kecuali jika aset tersebut dicatat sebesar nilai yang dipulihkan, dimana pembalikannya akan diakui sebagai peningkatan revaluasi. Setelah pembalikan tersebut dicatat, beban penyusutan akan disesuaikan ke depan untuk mengalokasikan nilai tercatat aset yang telah direvaluasi setelah dikurangi nilai sisa yang diperhitungkan secara sistematis sepanjang masa manfaat aset tersebut.

**n. Biaya dibayar di muka**

Biaya dibayar di muka diamortisasi selama masa manfaat dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus (*straight-line method*). Termasuk dalam biaya dibayar di muka antara lain sewa, pemeliharaan informasi teknologi dan asuransi.

**o. Agunan yang diambil alih**

Agunan yang diambil alih merupakan jaminan kredit yang diberikan yang telah diambil alih sebagai bagian dari penyelesaian kredit yang diberikan.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**m. Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)**

*The Bank assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated.*

*A previously recognised impairment loss, except for goodwill is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount.*

*The increased carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such reversal, the depreciation expense is adjusted in the future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount less any residual value on a systematic basis over its remaining life.*

**n. Prepaid expenses**

*Prepaid expenses are amortised over the expected period of benefits using the straight-line method. Included in prepaid expenses are rent, information technology maintenance and insurance.*

**o. Foreclosed assets**

*Foreclosed assets represent loan collateral acquired in settlement of loans.*

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**o. Agunan yang diambil alih (lanjutan)**

Pada saat pengakuan awal, agunan yang diambil alih sehubungan dengan penyelesaian kredit dicatat sebesar nilai wajar setelah dikurangi biaya untuk menjualnya tetapi tidak melebihi nilai tercatat kredit yang diberikan. Bank tidak mengakui keuntungan pada saat pengambilalihan agunan. Selisih lebih antara saldo kredit yang tidak dapat ditagih dengan nilai bersih agunan yang diambil alih yang dapat direalisasikan dibebankan pada penyisihan penghapusan.

Setelah pengakuan awal, agunan yang diambil alih dicatat pada nilai yang lebih rendah antara nilai tercatat dan nilai wajar setelah dikurangi biaya untuk menjual. Selisih antara nilai agunan yang diambil alih dengan sisa pokok pinjaman yang diberikan, jika ada, dibebankan ke laporan laba rugi tahun berjalan. Selisih antara nilai agunan yang diambil alih dan hasil penjualannya diakui sebagai keuntungan atau kerugian pada saat penjualan agunan yang bersangkutan.

Beban-beban sehubungan dengan perolehan dan pemeliharaan agunan yang diambil alih dibebankan pada laba/rugi tahun berjalan pada saat terjadinya.

**p. Liabilitas segera**

Liabilitas segera dicatat pada saat timbulnya kewajiban atau diterima perintah dari pemberi amanat, baik dari masyarakat maupun dari bank lain. Termasuk dalam liabilitas segera adalah liabilitas sehubungan dengan transaksi kliring dan transfer.

Liabilitas segera dicatat berdasarkan biaya perolehan diamortisasi dan diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan lainnya.

**q. Simpanan dari nasabah**

Giro merupakan simpanan nasabah yang dapat digunakan sebagai alat pembayaran dan penarikannya dapat dilakukan setiap saat melalui cek atau pemindahbukuan dengan bilyet giro dan sarana perintah pembayaran lainnya. Giro dinyatakan sebesar nilai titipan pemegang giro di Bank.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**o. Foreclosed assets (continued)**

*Foreclosed assets acquired in conjunction with settlement of loans are initially recorded at their fair value less cost to sell but not exceeding the carrying value of the loans. The Bank does not recognise any gains relating to the acquisition of foreclosed assets. The excess between uncollectible loans balance and net realisable value of foreclosed assets is charged to allowance for losses.*

*Subsequent to initial recognition, foreclosed assets are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. The difference between the value of the foreclosed assets and the outstanding loan principal, if any, is charged to the current year statement of profit or loss. Any difference between the value of the foreclosed assets and the proceeds from its sale is recognised as a gain or loss on sale of the foreclosed assets.*

*Expenses in relation with the acquisition and maintenance of foreclosed assets are charged in the current year profit or loss as incurred.*

**p. Obligation due immediately**

*This account is recorded at the time the obligations occur or upon receipt of transfer orders from customers or other banks. Included in this account is related to clearing transactions and transfers.*

*Obligation due immediately is stated at amortised cost and classified as other financial liabilities.*

**q. Deposits from customers**

*Current accounts represent customer funds which can be used as payment instruments, and can be withdrawn at any time through cheque, or transferred through current account drafts and other transfer instruction media. Current accounts are stated at the amounts entrusted to the Bank by the depositors.*

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**q. Simpanan dari nasabah (lanjutan)**

Tabungan merupakan simpanan nasabah yang penarikannya hanya dapat dilakukan nasabah sesuai dengan persyaratan tertentu yang disepakati. Tabungan dinyatakan sebesar nilai liabilitas pada pemilik tabungan.

Deposito berjangka merupakan simpanan nasabah yang penarikannya hanya dapat dilakukan nasabah pada waktu tertentu sesuai dengan perjanjian antara pemegang deposito berjangka dengan Bank. Deposito berjangka dinyatakan sebesar nilai nominal yang tercantum dalam sertifikat yang diterbitkan oleh Bank sesuai dengan perjanjian antara pemegang deposito berjangka dengan Bank.

Simpanan nasabah diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan lainnya dan diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan suku bunga efektif.

**r. Simpanan dari bank lain**

Simpanan dari bank lain merupakan kewajiban kepada bank lain dalam bentuk tabungan, giro, deposito berjangka, dan *inter-bank call money*.

Simpanan dari bank lain diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan lain dan diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan suku bunga efektif. Biaya tambahan yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung dengan perolehan simpanan dari bank lain dikurangkan dari jumlah simpanan yang diterima.

**s. Pinjaman yang diterima**

Pinjaman yang diterima diakui sebesar nilai wajar pada awalnya dan selanjutnya diukur sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif. Biaya perolehan diamortisasi dihitung dengan memperhitungkan adanya diskonto atau premi terkait dengan pengakuan awal pinjaman diterima dan biaya transaksi merupakan bagian dari metode suku bunga efektif.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**q. Deposits from customers (continued)**

*Savings accounts represent customer funds which can be withdrawn by the depositors only under certain conditions. Savings accounts are stated at the agreed amounts due to the depositors.*

*Time deposits represent customers' funds which can be withdrawn by the depositors only on specific maturity dates based on the agreements between the depositors and the Bank. Time deposits are stated at the nominal amounts stated in the certificate issued by the Bank in accordance with the agreements between the depositors and the Bank.*

*Deposits from customers are classified as other financial liabilities and measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.*

**r. Deposits from other banks**

*Deposits from other banks represent liabilities to other banks in the form of savings accounts, current accounts, time deposits, and inter-bank call money.*

*Deposits from other banks are classified as other financial liabilities and measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Incremental costs that can be attributed directly to the acquisition of deposits from other banks are deducted from the total deposits received.*

**s. Fund Borrowing**

*Fund borrowing are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium related to the initial recognition of fund borrowing and transaction costs are an integral part of the effective interest rate.*

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**t. Surat berharga subordinasi**

Surat berharga subordinasi diakui sebesar nilai wajar pada awalnya dan selanjutnya diukur sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

Biaya perolehan diamortisasi dihitung dengan memperhitungkan adanya diskonto atau premi terkait dengan pengakuan awal surat berharga subordinasi dan biaya transaksi yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif.

**u. Pendapatan dan beban bunga**

Pendapatan dan beban bunga diakui pada laba/rugi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif. Suku bunga efektif adalah suku bunga yang secara tepat mendiskontokan estimasi pembayaran atau penerimaan kas di masa datang selama perkiraan umur dari aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan (atau jika lebih tepat, digunakan periode yang lebih singkat) untuk memperoleh nilai tercatat neto dari aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan.

Pada saat menghitung suku bunga efektif, Bank mengestimasi arus kas di masa datang dengan mempertimbangkan seluruh persyaratan kontraktual dalam instrumen keuangan tersebut tetapi tidak mempertimbangkan kerugian kredit di masa mendatang. Perhitungan ini mencakup seluruh komisi, provisi, dan bentuk lain yang diterima oleh para pihak dalam kontrak yang merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif.

Jika aset keuangan atau nilai kelompok aset keuangan serupa telah diturunkan sebagai akibat kerugian penurunan nilai, maka pendapatan bunga yang diperoleh setelahnya diakui berdasarkan suku bunga yang digunakan untuk mendiskonto arus kas masa datang dalam menghitung kerugian penurunan nilai.

Kredit yang pembayaran angsuran pokok atau bunganya telah lewat 90 (sembilan puluh) hari atau lebih setelah jatuh tempo, atau kredit yang pembayarannya secara tepat waktu diragukan secara umum diklasifikasikan sebagai kredit yang mengalami penurunan nilai (*impairment*).

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**t. Subordinated securities**

*Subordinated securities are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.*

*Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on subordinated securities and transaction costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.*

**u. Interest income and expenses**

*Interest income and expenses are recognised in the profit or loss using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument (or where appropriate, a shorter period) to obtain the carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.*

*When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but not future credit losses. This calculation includes all commissions, fees and other forms received by the parties in the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.*

*If a financial asset or group of similar financial assets' value has diminished as a result of impairment losses, interest income subsequently obtained is recognised based on the interest rate used to discount future cash flows in calculating impairment losses.*

*Loans for which the principal or interest has been past due for 90 (ninety) days or more, or when reasonable doubt exists as to the timely collection are generally classified as impaired loans.*



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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**v. Pendapatan provisi dan komisi**

Pendapatan provisi dan komisi yang merupakan bagian tak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif atas instrumen keuangan, contohnya kegiatan pinjaman atau pendapatan provisi dan komisi yang berhubungan dengan jangka waktu tertentu, diperlakukan sebagai penyesuaian terhadap suku bunga efektif dan diklasifikasikan sebagai bagian dari pendapatan bunga pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Pendapatan provisi dan komisi lainnya termasuk provisi yang terkait dengan kegiatan perkreditan, kegiatan ekspor-impor, provisi sebagai pengatur sindikasi, dan provisi atas jasa diakui pada saat jasa tersebut dilakukan. Beban provisi dan komisi lainnya sehubungan dengan transaksi antar-bank diakui sebagai beban pada saat jasa tersebut diterima.

**w. Imbalan kerja**

Bank mencatat estimasi liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan sesuai dengan Undang-undang Cipta Kerja No. 6 tahun 2023 tanggal 31 Maret 2023 ("Undang-undang") dan diakui sesuai dengan PSAK 219 tentang "Imbalan Kerja Karyawan".

Liabilitas imbalan pasca kerja dihitung sebesar nilai kini dari estimasi jumlah liabilitas imbalan pasca kerja di masa depan yang timbul dari jasa yang telah diberikan oleh karyawan pada masa kini dan masa lalu dikurangi dengan nilai wajar aset program, jika ada. Perhitungan dilakukan oleh aktuaris independen dengan metode *projected unit credit*.

Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan pasti ditentukan dengan mendiskontokan estimasi arus kas keluar masa depan dengan menggunakan tingkat bunga obligasi Pemerintah (dengan pertimbangan bahwa saat ini tidak ada pasar untuk obligasi korporasi berkualitas tinggi) dalam mata uang yang sama dengan mata uang imbalan yang akan dibayarkan dan waktu jatuh tempo yang kurang lebih sama dengan waktu jatuh tempo imbalan yang bersangkutan.

Beban pensiun berdasarkan program dana pensiun manfaat pasti ditentukan melalui perhitungan aktuarial secara periodik dengan menggunakan metode *projected unit credit* dan menerapkan asumsi atas tingkat diskonto, hasil yang diharapkan atas aset dana pensiun dan tingkat kenaikan manfaat pasti pensiun tahunan.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**v. Fees and commissions**

*Fees and commissions that are an integral part of the effective of interest rate of a financial instrument, for examples loans or fee and commission income which relates to a specific period are treated as an adjustment to the effective interest rate and classified as part of interest income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.*

*Other fees and commission income including credit related fees, export-import related fees, syndication lead arranger fees and service fees are recognised as the related services are performed. Other fees and commission expenses related mainly to interbank transaction fees are expensed as the service are received.*

**w. Employee benefits**

*The Bank records employee benefits liabilities in accordance with Job Creation No. 6 year 2023 dated March 31, 2023 ("the Law") as accounted for under SFAS 219 "Employee Benefits".*

*Post-employment benefits liability is calculated at present value of estimated future benefits that the employees have earned in return for their services in the current and past periods deducted by plan assets, if any. Calculation is performed by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.*

*The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of Government bonds (considering currently there is no deep market for high quality corporate bonds) that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and have terms to maturity approximately the same as the terms of the related pension liability.*

*Pension costs defined benefit pension plans are determined by periodic actuarial calculation using the projected unit credit method and applying the assumptions on discount rate, expected return on plan assets and annual rate of increase in compensation.*

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**w. Imbalan kerja (lanjutan)**

Keuntungan dan kerugian atas pengukuran kembali yang timbul dari penyesuaian dan perubahan dalam asumsi-asumsi aktuarial dan hasil atas aset dana pensiun (tidak termasuk bunga bersih) langsung diakui seluruhnya melalui penghasilan komprehensif lainnya pada saat terjadinya.

Seluruh biaya jasa lalu diakui pada saat yang lebih dulu antara ketika amendemen/kurtailmen terjadi atau ketika biaya restrukturisasi atau pemutusan hubungan kerja diakui. Akibatnya, biaya jasa lalu yang belum *vested* tidak lagi dapat ditangguhkan dan diakui selama periode *vesting* masa depan.

**x. Transaksi dan saldo dalam mata uang asing**

Transaksi dalam mata uang asing dicatat berdasarkan kurs yang berlaku pada saat transaksi dilakukan. Pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan, aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing dijabarkan ke dalam mata uang Rupiah menggunakan kurs laporan (penutupan) yang ditetapkan oleh Bank Indonesia yaitu kurs tengah yang merupakan rata-rata kurs beli dan kurs jual berdasarkan Reuters pada pukul 16.00 WIB setiap hari. Laba atau rugi kurs yang terjadi diakui di dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain tahun berjalan.

Kurs yang digunakan Bank untuk menjabarkan aset dan liabilitas dalam mata uang asing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 sebesar:

31 Desember/December 31			
	2024	2023	
1 Poundsterling Britania Raya	20.218,54	19.626,56	Great Britain Poundsterling 1
1 Euro Eropa	16.758,12	17.038,32	European Euro 1
1 Dolar Amerika Serikat	16.095,00	15.397,00	United States Dollar 1
1 Dolar Singapura	11.844,58	11.676,34	Singapore Dollar 1
1 Dolar Australia	10.013,51	10.520,77	Australian Dollar 1
1 Yuan Renminbi Cina	2.198,50	2.169,50	Chinese Yuan Renminbi 1
1 Dolar Hong Kong	2.073,11	1.970,73	Hong Kong Dollar 1
1 Yen Jepang	103,03	108,88	Japanese Yen 1

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**w. Employee benefits (continued)**

*Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions and the return of plan assets (excluding net interest) are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.*

*All past service costs are recognised at the earlier of when the amendment/curtailment occurs and when the related restructuring or termination costs are recognised. As a result, unvested past service costs can no longer be deferred and recognised over the future vesting period.*

**x. Foreign currency transactions and balances**

*Transactions involving foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time the transactions are made. At statement of financial position date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Rupiah using the reporting (closing) rate determined by Bank of Indonesia which is middle rate from the average of bid and ask rate based on Reuters at 16.00 WIB (Western Indonesia local time) everyday. The resulting gains or losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the current year.*

*The exchange rates used by the Bank as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, amounted to:*

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**y. Pajak penghasilan**

Beban pajak terdiri dari pajak kini dan pajak tangguhan. Pajak diakui dalam laporan laba rugi kecuali jika pajak tersebut terkait dengan transaksi atau kejadian yang diakui ke penghasilan komprehensif lain atau langsung diakui ke ekuitas. Dalam hal ini, pajak tersebut masing-masing diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain atau ekuitas.

Bank mengevaluasi secara periodik implementasi terhadap peraturan perpajakan yang berlaku terutama yang memerlukan interpretasi lebih lanjut mengenai pelaksanaannya termasuk juga evaluasi terhadap surat ketetapan pajak yang diterima dari kantor pajak. Jika perlu, manajemen menentukan provisi berdasarkan jumlah yang diharapkan akan dibayar kepada otoritas pajak.

Pajak penghasilan tangguhan disajikan dengan menggunakan metode *balance sheet* liabilitas. Pajak penghasilan tangguhan timbul akibat perbedaan temporer antara aset dan liabilitas menurut ketentuan-ketentuan pajak dengan nilai tercatat aset dan liabilitas dalam laporan keuangan. Tarif pajak yang berlaku atau yang secara substansial telah berlaku digunakan dalam menentukan besarnya jumlah pajak penghasilan tangguhan.

Aset pajak tangguhan diakui apabila terdapat kemungkinan besar bahwa jumlah laba fiskal di masa mendatang akan memadai untuk mengkompensasi perbedaan temporer yang menimbulkan aset pajak tangguhan tersebut.

Jumlah tercatat aset pajak tangguhan ditelaah pada setiap tanggal neraca dan nilai tercatat aset pajak tangguhan tersebut diturunkan apabila tidak lagi terdapat kemungkinan besar bahwa laba fiskal yang memadai akan tersedia untuk mengompensasi sebagian atau semua manfaat aset pajak tangguhan.

Pengaruh pajak terkait dengan penyisihan untuk dan/atau pembalikan seluruh perbedaan temporer selama tahun berjalan termasuk pengaruh perubahan tarif pajak, diakui sebagai "Manfaat/(Beban) Pajak Penghasilan - Tangguhan" dan termasuk dalam laba atau rugi neto tahun berjalan, kecuali untuk transaksi - transaksi yang sebelumnya telah langsung dibebankan atau dikreditkan ke ekuitas.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**y. Income tax**

*The tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.*

*The Bank periodically evaluates the implementation of prevailing tax regulations especially those that are subject to further interpretation on its implementation including evaluation on tax assessment letters received from tax authorities. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.*

*Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred income tax on temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Currently enacted or substantially enacted tax rates are used in the determination of deferred income tax.*

*Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.*

*The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to compensate all or part of the benefit of the deferred tax assets.*

*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 recognised as "Income Tax Benefit/(Expense) - Deferred" and included in the determination of net profit or loss for the year, except to the extent that they relate to items previously charged or credited to equity.*

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**y. Pajak penghasilan (lanjutan)**

Aset dan liabilitas pajak penghasilan tangguhan dapat saling hapus apabila terdapat hak yang berkekuatan hukum untuk melakukan saling hapus antara aset pajak kini dengan liabilitas pajak kini dan apabila aset dan liabilitas tangguhan terkait pajak penghasilan yang dikenakan oleh otoritas perpajakan yang sama, baik atas entitas kena pajak yang sama ataupun berbeda dan adanya niat untuk melakukan penyelesaian saldo-saldo tersebut secara neto.

Perubahan terhadap kewajiban perpajakan dicatat pada saat diterimanya surat ketetapan atau apabila dilakukan banding, ketika hasil banding diterima.

**z. Aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa**

Bank telah mengadopsi PSAK 116 mengenai "Sewa". Identifikasi dan pengukuran atas aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa diterapkan secara *modified retrospective* tanpa penyajian kembali periode komparatif.

Bank mengakui aset hak guna untuk sewa yang memenuhi kriteria PSAK 116 sebagai berikut:

- Terdapat aset identifikasi;
- Bank secara substansial menikmati manfaat ekonomis dari penggunaan aset identifikasi;
- Bank memiliki hak untuk mengendalikan aset identifikasi dimaksud.

Bank menerapkan pengecualian atas sewa sebagai berikut:

- Dengan jangka waktu kurang atau sama dengan 12 bulan dan tidak terdapat opsi beli;
- Dengan nilai pendasar rendah, yaitu kurang atau sama dengan USD5.000 (nilai penuh);

Untuk sewa yang tidak memenuhi kriteria PSAK 116, maka diperlakukan sebagai sewa operasi biasa.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**y. Income tax (continued)**

*Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.*

*Amendments to taxation obligations are recorded when an assessment is received or if appeal is applied, when the results of the appeal are received.*

**z. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities**

*The Bank has adopted SFAS 116 regarding "Leases". Identification and measurement of the rights-of-use assets and lease liabilities are applied on a modified retrospective basis without a comparative period representation.*

*The Bank recognised the right-of-use assets for lease that meet the criteria of SFAS 116 as follows:*

- *There are identified assets;*
- *The Banks substantially enjoy the economic benefits of using identifying assets;*
- *The Bank has the right to control the identified assets in question.*

*The Bank applies exceptions to the lease as follows:*

- *With a term less than or equal to 12 months and no purchase options;*
- *With low base value, i.e., less or equal to USD5,000 (full amount).*

*For lease that does not meet the criteria of SFAS 116, then it is treated as a regular operating lease.*

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**z. Aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa (lanjutan)**

Bank mengakui liabilitas sewa sebesar jumlah pembayaran sewa yang masih harus dibayar hingga akhir masa sewa yang didiskontokan dengan menggunakan suku bunga pinjaman inkremental. Sedangkan aset hak guna mencakup jumlah liabilitas sewa yang diakui, biaya langsung awal yang dibayarkan, biaya pemulihan dan pembayaran sewa yang dilakukan pada atau sebelum tanggal mulai sewa, dikurangi insentif sewa yang diterima. Aset hak guna disusutkan dengan metode garis lurus selama jangka waktu yang lebih pendek antara masa sewa dengan estimasi masa manfaat aset.

Jika kepemilikan aset sewa dialihkan ke Bank pada akhir masa sewa atau pembayaran sewa mencerminkan pelaksanaan opsi pembelian, maka penyusutan dihitung menggunakan estimasi masa manfaat ekonomis aset. Aset hak guna diuji penurunan nilainya sesuai dengan PSAK 236 tentang "Penurunan Nilai Aset".

Pada tanggal dimulainya sewa, Bank mengakui liabilitas sewa yang diukur pada nilai kini dari pembayaran sewa masa depan yang akan dibayarkan selama masa sewa. Pembayaran sewa termasuk pembayaran tetap (termasuk pembayaran tetap secara substansi) dikurangi piutang insentif sewa, pembayaran sewa variabel yang bergantung pada indeks atau suku bunga dan jumlah yang diharapkan akan dibayar dalam jaminan nilai residu. Pembayaran sewa juga termasuk harga eksekusi opsi pembelian yang wajar jika dipastikan akan dilakukan oleh Bank dan pembayaran penalti untuk mengakhiri sewa, jika jangka waktu sewa mencerminkan Bank mengeksekusi opsi penghentian sewa.

Pembayaran sewa variabel yang tidak bergantung pada indeks atau suku bunga diakui sebagai beban pada periode di mana peristiwa atau kondisi yang memicu pembayaran terjadi.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**z. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (continued)**

*The Bank recognised lease liabilities at the amount of lease payments accrued to the end of the lease term which discounted using the incremental Fund Borrowing rate. The right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs paid, restoration costs and lease payments on or before the start date of the lease, less lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the shorter period between the lease term and the estimated useful life of the asset.*

*If the ownership of lease asset is transferred to the Bank at the end of the lease term or the lease payments reflect the exercise of the purchase option, then depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the assets. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment in accordance with SFAS 236 regarding "Impairment of Assets".*

*On the initial of lease date, the Bank recognised lease liabilities which measured at the present value of future lease payments that will be paid over the lease term. Lease payments include fixed payments (including substantially fixed payments), less lease incentive receivables, variable lease payments that depends on index or interest rate and the expected amount to be paid in a residual value guarantee. Lease payments also include the reasonable exercise price for the purchase option if it is determined to be made by the Bank and the payment of a penalty to terminate the lease, if the lease term reflects the Bank exercising the lease termination option.*

*Variable lease payments that are not depends on an index or interest rate are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.*



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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**z. Aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa (lanjutan)**

Dalam menghitung nilai kini dari pembayaran sewa, Bank menggunakan suku bunga pinjaman inkremental penyewa pada tanggal dimulainya sewa karena suku bunga implisit dalam sewa tidak dapat ditentukan. Setelah tanggal dimulainya sewa, jumlah liabilitas sewa ditingkatkan untuk mencerminkan penambahan bunga dan dikurangi pembayaran sewa yang dilakukan. Selain itu, jumlah tercatat liabilitas sewa diukur kembali jika terdapat modifikasi, perubahan jangka waktu sewa, perubahan pembayaran sewa, atau perubahan dalam penilaian opsi untuk membeli aset pendasar.

Sewa jangka pendek (dengan jangka waktu kurang atau sama dengan 12 bulan) dan sewa aset bernilai rendah, serta elemen-elemen sewa tersebut, sebagian atau seluruhnya tidak menerapkan prinsip-prinsip pengakuan yang ditentukan oleh PSAK 116 akan diperlakukan sama dengan sewa operasi pada PSAK 30. Bank akan mengakui pembayaran sewa tersebut dengan dasar garis lurus selama masa sewa dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain. Beban ini dicatat pada beban umum dan administrasi dalam laporan laba rugi.

Penerapan pencatatan PSAK 116 berlaku untuk seluruh sewa (kecuali sebagaimana yang disebutkan sebelumnya) sebagai berikut:

- Menyajikan aset hak guna sebagai bagian dari aset tetap dan liabilitas sewa disajikan sebagai bagian dari liabilitas lain-lain dalam laporan posisi keuangan, yang diukur pada nilai kini dari pembayaran sewa masa depan;
- Mencatat penyusutan aset hak guna dan bunga atas liabilitas sewa dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif, dan
- Memisahkan jumlah total pembayaran ke bagian pokok (disajikan dalam kegiatan pendanaan) dan bunga (disajikan dalam kegiatan operasional) dalam laporan arus kas.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**z. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (continued)**

*In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Bank uses the lessee incremental Fund Borrowing rate at the inception date of the lease since the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be determined. After the inception date of the lease, the amount of the lease liability is increased to reflect the interest increase and less lease payments made. Furthermore, the lease liabilities carrying amount is remeasured if there are modifications, changes in term of the lease, lease payments, or the valuation of the option to purchase the underlying asset.*

*Short-term leases (with term of less or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets, and elements of those leases, partially or entirely not applying the recognition principles stipulated by SFAS 116 will be treated the same as operating leases in SFAS 30. The Bank will recognize these lease payments on a straight-line basis during the lease period on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. This expense is recorded under general and administrative expenses in profit or loss.*

*The recording implementation of SFAS 116 is applied for all leases (except as stated earlier) as follows:*

- *Presents right-of-use assets as part of fixed assets and lease liabilities presented as part of other liabilities in the statement of financial position which measured at the present value of the future lease payments;*
- *Records depreciation of right-of-use assets and interest on lease liabilities in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income; and*
- *Separates the total amount of cash paid into a principal portion (presented within financing activities) and interest (presented within operating activities) in the statement of cash flows.*

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**aa. Pelaporan segmen**

Informasi segmen diungkapkan untuk memungkinkan pengguna laporan keuangan untuk mengevaluasi sifat dan dampak keuangan dari aktivitas bisnis yang mana Bank terlibat dalam lingkungan ekonomi dimana Bank beroperasi.

Segmen operasi adalah komponen dari Bank yang terlibat dalam aktivitas bisnis yang menghasilkan pendapatan dan menimbulkan beban termasuk pendapatan dan beban yang terkait dengan transaksi dengan komponen lain Bank dimana hasil operasinya dikaji ulang secara berkala oleh manajemen kunci untuk membuat keputusan mengenai sumber daya yang akan dialokasikan pada segmen tersebut dan menilai kinerjanya, serta tersedia informasi keuangan yang dapat dipisahkan. Hasil segmen yang dilaporkan kepada manajemen kunci meliputi komponen-komponen yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung kepada suatu segmen dan komponen-komponen yang dapat dialokasikan dengan dasar yang wajar.

Bank telah mengidentifikasi dan mengungkapkan informasi keuangan berdasarkan kegiatan bisnis dimana Bank terlibat (segmen usaha). Segmen pendapatan, biaya, hasil aset dan liabilitas, termasuk bagian yang dapat diatribusikan langsung kepada segmen, serta yang dapat dialokasikan dengan dasar yang memadai untuk segmen tersebut.

**ab. Laba per saham**

Laba per saham dasar dihitung dengan membagi laba tahun berjalan dengan rata-rata tertimbang jumlah saham yang ditempatkan dan disetor penuh selama tahun berjalan.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**aa. Segment reporting**

*Segment information is disclosed to enable users of financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business activities in which the Bank are involved in and the economic environment where the Bank operates.*

*An operating segment is a component of the Bank that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incurs expenses including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Bank's other components whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the Bank's key managements to make decision about resources allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. Segment's results that are reported to the Bank's key managements include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.*

*The Bank has identified and disclosed financial information based on the business activities (business segments) in which the Bank engages. The segments of revenues, expenses, income from 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.*

**ab. Earnings per share**

*Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing income for the year with the weighted average number of outstanding issued and fully paid-up common shares during the year.*

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

**ac. Provisi**

Provisi diakui jika Bank memiliki liabilitas kini (baik bersifat hukum maupun bersifat konstruktif), dimana akibat peristiwa masa lalu, besar kemungkinan bahwa penyelesaian kewajiban tersebut mengakibatkan arus keluar sumber daya yang mengandung manfaat ekonomi dan estimasi yang andal mengenai jumlah kewajiban tersebut dapat dibuat.

Provisi ditelaah pada setiap tanggal pelaporan dan disesuaikan untuk mencerminkan estimasi terbaik yang paling kini. Jika arus keluar sumber daya untuk menyelesaikan kewajiban kemungkinan besar tidak terjadi, maka provisi dibatalkan.

**ad. Biaya emisi penerbitan saham**

Biaya emisi saham yang terjadi sehubungan dengan penawaran saham umum kepada masyarakat dikurangkan langsung dari hasil emisi dan disajikan sebagai pengurang pada akun "Tambahan Modal Disetor" sebagai bagian dari ekuitas pada laporan posisi keuangan.

**ae. Transaksi dan saldo dengan pihak-pihak berelasi**

Bank melakukan transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi. Dalam laporan keuangan ini, istilah pihak berelasi sesuai dengan PSAK 224 tentang "Pengungkapan Pihak-Pihak Berelasi".

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

Semua transaksi dan saldo yang material dengan pihak berelasi, baik yang dilakukan dengan syarat normal sebagaimana dilakukan dengan pihak ketiga maupun tidak telah diungkapkan pada catatan atas laporan keuangan.

**2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**ac. Provisions**

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

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

**ad. Shares issuance costs**

*Shares issuance costs related to the public offering of shares are deducted from the proceeds and presented as a deduction in the "Additional Paid-in-Capital" account under equity section in the statement of financial position.*

**ae. Transactions and balances with related parties**

*The Bank enters into transactions with related parties. In these financial statements, the term related parties are defined under SFAS 224 on "Related Party Disclosures".*

*The transactions are made based on terms agreed by the parties, in which such terms may not be the same as those transactions with non-related parties.*

*All material transactions and balances with related parties, whether or not conducted under terms and conditions similar to those granted to third parties are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.*

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**3. PENILAIAN, ESTIMASI, DAN ASUMSI  
AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL**

Penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank 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 periode pelaporan berikutnya.

Penentuan nilai wajar

Kebijakan akuntansi Bank untuk pengukuran nilai wajar dibahas di Catatan 2d (ix).

Dalam menentukan nilai wajar atas aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan dimana tidak terdapat harga pasar yang dapat diobservasi. Bank harus menggunakan teknik penilaian. Untuk instrumen keuangan yang jarang diperdagangkan dan tidak memiliki harga yang transparan, nilai wajarnya menjadi kurang objektif sehingga membutuhkan tingkat pertimbangan yang beragam. Hal tersebut bergantung pada likuiditas, konsentrasi, ketidakpastian faktor pasar, asumsi penentuan harga, dan risiko lainnya yang mempengaruhi instrumen tertentu.

Bila nilai wajar aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan yang tercatat pada laporan posisi keuangan tidak tersedia di pasar aktif, nilainya ditentukan dengan menggunakan berbagai teknik penilaian termasuk penggunaan model matematika. Masukan (*input*) untuk model ini berasal dari data pasar yang bisa diamati sepanjang data tersebut tersedia.

Bila data pasar yang bisa diamati tersebut tidak tersedia, pertimbangan manajemen diperlukan untuk menentukan nilai wajar. Pertimbangan manajemen tersebut mencakup pertimbangan likuiditas dan masukan model seperti volatilitas untuk transaksi derivatif yang berjangka waktu panjang dan tingkat diskonto, tingkat pelunasan dipercepat, dan asumsi tingkat gagal bayar.

**3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS,  
ESTIMATES, AND ASSUMPTIONS**

*The preparation of the Bank financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimations could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the asset and liability affected in future periods.*

Determination of fair values

*The Bank's accounting policy on fair value measurements is detailed in Note 2d (ix).*

*In determining the fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market price, the Bank should use the valuation techniques. For financial instruments that are traded infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective and requires varying degrees of judgment depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.*

*When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible.*

*When observable market data are not available, management's judgment is required to establish fair values. The management's judgments include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as volatility for long-term derivatives and discount rates, early payment rates, and default rate assumptions.*

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**3. PENILAIAN, ESTIMASI, DAN ASUMSI  
AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

Kontinjensi

Bank sedang terlibat dalam proses hukum. Perkiraan biaya kemungkinan bagi penyelesaian klaim telah dikembangkan melalui konsultasi dengan bantuan konsultan hukum Bank didasarkan pada analisis hasil yang potensial. Manajemen tidak berkeyakinan bahwa hasil dari hal ini akan mempengaruhi hasil usaha. Besar kemungkinan, bagaimanapun, bahwa hasil operasi di masa depan dapat secara material terpengaruh oleh perubahan dalam estimasi atau efektivitas dari strategi yang terkait dengan hal tersebut.

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan

Evaluasi atas kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan yang dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dijelaskan di Catatan 2e.

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai terkait dengan pihak lawan spesifik dalam seluruh cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dibentuk atas tagihan yang penurunan nilainya dievaluasi secara individual berdasarkan estimasi terbaik manajemen atas nilai tunai arus kas yang diharapkan akan diterima.

Dalam mengestimasi arus kas ini, manajemen membuat pertimbangan mengenai kondisi keuangan dari pihak lawan dan nilai neto yang dapat direalisasi dari agunan yang diterima. Setiap aset yang mengalami penurunan nilai dievaluasi dan strategi penyelesaiannya serta estimasi arus kas yang dinilai dapat diperoleh kembali secara independen disetujui oleh Bagian Risiko Kredit.

Evaluasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai secara kolektif meliputi kerugian kredit yang melekat pada portofolio tagihan dengan karakteristik ekonomi yang serupa ketika terdapat bukti objektif bahwa telah terjadi penurunan nilai tagihan dalam portofolio tersebut namun penurunan nilai secara individu belum dapat diidentifikasi.

**3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS,  
ESTIMATES, AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)**

Contingencies

The Bank is currently involved in legal proceedings. The estimate of the probable cost for the resolution of claims has been developed in consultation with the aid of the external legal counsel handling the Bank's defense in this matter and is based upon an analysis of potential results. Management does not believe that the outcome of this matter will affect the results of operations. It is probable, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates or in the effectiveness of the strategies relating to these proceedings.

Allowance for impairment losses on financial assets

Financial assets accounted for at amortised cost are evaluated for impairment on a basis described in Note 2e.

The specific counterparty component of the total allowances for impairment applies to claims evaluated individually for impairment and is based upon management's best estimate of the present value of the cash flows that are expected to be received.

In estimating these cash flows, the management makes judgments about the counterparty's financial situation and the net realisable value of any underlying collateral. Each impaired asset is assessed on its merits and the workout strategy and estimated cash flows considered recoverable are independently approved by the Credit Risk Unit.

Allowance for impairment collectively assessed cover credit losses inherent in portfolios of claims with similar economic characteristics when there is an objective evidence to suggest that they contain impaired receivables but the individual impaired items cannot yet be identified.



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**3. PENILAIAN, ESTIMASI, DAN ASUMSI  
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Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Dalam menentukan perlunya membentuk cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai kredit secara kolektif, manajemen mempertimbangkan faktor-faktor seperti kualitas kredit, besarnya portofolio, konsentrasi kredit, dan faktor-faktor ekonomi. Ketepatan dari cadangan ini bergantung pada seberapa tepat estimasi arus kas masa depan untuk menentukan cadangan individual, serta asumsi model dan parameter yang digunakan dalam menentukan cadangan kolektif.

Revaluasi aset tetap

Revaluasi aset tetap Bank bergantung pada pemilihan asumsi yang digunakan oleh penilai independen dalam menghitung jumlah-jumlah tersebut. Asumsi untuk tersebut termasuk harga pasar tingkat diskonto, tingkat kenaikan pendapatan dan biaya, dan ekspektasi masa manfaat. Bank berkeyakinan bahwa asumsi tersebut adalah wajar dan sesuai. Perbedaan signifikan dalam asumsi yang ditetapkan Bank dapat mempengaruhi secara material nilai aset tetap yang direvaluasi.

Penurunan nilai aset non keuangan

Bank mengakui kerugian penurunan nilai apabila nilai tercatat aset melebihi nilai yang dapat dipulihkan. Jumlah terpulihkan adalah nilai yang lebih tinggi antara nilai wajar dikurang biaya untuk menjual dengan nilai pakai aset (atau unit penghasil kas). Jumlah terpulihkan diestimasi untuk aset individual atau jika tidak memungkinkan, untuk unit penghasil kas yang mana aset tersebut merupakan bagian daripada unit tersebut.

**3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS,  
ESTIMATES, AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)**

Allowance for impairment losses on financial assets (continued)

In assessing the need for collective loan loss allowances, management considers factors such as credit quality, portfolio size, concentrations, and economic factors. In order to estimate the required allowance, assumptions are made to define the way inherent losses are modeled and to determine the required input parameters based on historical experience and current economic conditions. The accuracy of the allowances depends on how well these estimates on future cash flows for specific counterparty's allowances and the model assumptions and parameters are used in determining collective allowances.

Revaluation of fixed assets

The Bank's fixed assets revaluation depend on the selection of certain assumptions used by the independent appraiser in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include market value, discount rate, revenue and cost increase rate, and expected useful life. The Bank believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate. Significant differences in the Bank's assumptions may materially affect the valuation of its fixed assets.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Bank recognises an impairment loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or cash-generating units) fair value less cost to sell and its value in use. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or if it is not possible, for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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**3. PENILAIAN, ESTIMASI, DAN ASUMSI  
AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

Imbalan kerja karyawan

Nilai kini atas imbalan kerja karyawan tergantung dari banyaknya faktor yang dipertimbangkan oleh aktuaris berdasarkan beberapa asumsi. Perubahan atas asumsi-asumsi tersebut akan mempengaruhi nilai tercatat atas imbalan kerja karyawan.

Asumsi yang digunakan dalam menentukan biaya atau pendapatan untuk imbalan kerja termasuk tingkat diskonto dan tingkat kenaikan gaji masa datang. Bank menentukan tingkat diskonto yang tepat pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan. Tingkat diskonto adalah tingkat suku bunga yang harus digunakan untuk menentukan nilai kini atas estimasi arus kas keluar masa depan yang diharapkan untuk menyelesaikan kewajiban pensiun. Dalam menentukan tingkat suku bunga yang sesuai, Bank mempertimbangkan tingkat suku bunga obligasi pemerintah yang didenominasikan dalam mata uang imbalan akan dibayar dan memiliki jangka waktu yang serupa dengan jangka waktu kewajiban pensiun yang terkait. Untuk tingkat kenaikan gaji masa datang, Bank mengumpulkan data historis mengenai perubahan gaji dasar pekerja dan menyesuaikannya dengan perencanaan bisnis masa datang. Asumsi kunci kewajiban pensiun lainnya sebagian ditentukan berdasarkan kondisi pasar saat ini. Informasi tambahan diungkapkan pada Catatan 36.

Alokasi harga beli dan penurunan nilai goodwill

Akuntansi akuisisi mensyaratkan penggunaan estimasi akuntansi secara ekstensif dalam mengalokasikan harga beli kepada nilai pasar wajar yang dapat diandalkan atas aset dan liabilitas yang diperoleh termasuk goodwill. Akuisisi bisnis tertentu oleh Grup menimbulkan goodwill. Sesuai dengan PSAK 103 "Kombinasi Bisnis", goodwill tidak diamortisasi dan diuji bagi penurunan nilai setiap tahunnya. Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam Catatan 14.

Uji penurunan nilai dilakukan apabila terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai. Dalam hal goodwill, aset diuji untuk penurunan nilai setiap tahunnya. Jika terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai, manajemen harus menggunakan pertimbangan dalam mengestimasi nilai terpulihkan dan menentukan jumlah penurunan nilai.

**3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS,  
ESTIMATES, AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)**

Employee benefits

The present value of the employee benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of employee benefit obligations.

The assumptions used in determining the net cost or income for employee benefits include the discount rate and rate of future salary increase. The Bank determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each reporting period. The discount rate is interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Bank considers the interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension obligation. For the rate of future salary increases, the Bank collects all historical data relating to changes in base salaries and adjusts it for future business plans. Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based in part on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 36.

Purchase price allocation and goodwill impairment

Acquisition accounting requires extensive use of accounting estimates to allocate the purchase price to the reliable fair market values of the assets and liabilities purchased including intangible assets. Certain business acquisitions of the Group have resulted in goodwill. Under SFAS 103 "Business Combinations", such goodwill is not amortised and subject to an annual impairment testing. Further details are disclosed in Note 14.

Impairment testing is performed when certain impairment indicators are present. In the case of goodwill, such assets are subject to annual impairment testing and whenever there is an indication that such asset may be impaired, management has to use its judgment in estimating the recoverable value and determining the amount of impairment.

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**3. PENILAIAN, ESTIMASI, DAN ASUMSI  
AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL (lanjutan)**

Aset pajak tangguhan

Aset pajak tangguhan diakui atas jumlah pajak penghasilan terpulihkan pada periode mendatang sebagai akibat dari perbedaan temporer. Justifikasi manajemen diperlukan untuk menentukan jumlah aset pajak tangguhan yang dapat diakui sesuai dengan perkiraan waktu dan tingkat laba fiskal di masa mendatang sejalan dengan strategi rencana perpajakan ke depan.

Pajak penghasilan

Bank mengakui liabilitas atas pajak penghasilan badan berdasarkan estimasi apakah akan terdapat tambahan pajak penghasilan badan.

**4. KAS**

**3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS,  
ESTIMATES, AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)**

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for the future recoverable taxable income arising from temporary difference. Management's judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax strategy.

Income tax

The Bank recognised liabilities for corporate income tax based on estimation of whether additional corporate income tax will be due.

**4. Cash**

31 Desember/December 31					
2024			2023		
	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (nilai penuh)/ Notional amount in foreign currencies (full amount)	Ekuivalen Rupiah/ Rupiah equivalent		Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (nilai penuh)/ Notional amount in foreign currencies (full amount)	Ekuivalen Rupiah/ Rupiah equivalent
Rupiah		140.044			154.507
Mata uang asing					
Dolar Singapura	1.644.280	19.476		4.154.150	48.505
Dolar Amerika Serikat	417.064	6.713		477.654	7.354
Yuan Renminbi Cina	1.412.350	3.105		1.139.950	2.473
<b>Jumlah</b>		<b>169.338</b>			<b>212.839</b>

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023, saldo kas dalam mata uang Rupiah termasuk kas pada ATM, masing-masing sebesar Rp1.691 dan Rp1.477.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the balance of cash in Rupiah include cash in ATM amounting to Rp1,691 and Rp1,477, respectively.

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**5. GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA**

**5. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA**

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2024	2023	
Rupiah	1.126.864	1.314.035	Rupiah
Dolar Amerika Serikat	363.723	238.646	United States Dollar
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>1.490.587</b>	<b>1.552.681</b>	<b>Total</b>

Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM) Bank sesuai dengan Peraturan Bank Indonesia (PBI) dan Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur (PADG) diungkapkan pada Catatan 42.

Minimum Statutory Reserves (GWM) in accordance with Bank Indonesia Regulation (PBI) and Regulation of the Members of The Board of Governors (PADG) are disclosed in Note 42.

**6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN**

**6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS**

a. Berdasarkan mata uang:

a. By currencies:

	31 Desember/December 31				
	2024		2023		
	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (nilai penuh)/ Notional amount in foreign currencies (full amount)	Ekuivalen Rupiah/ Rupiah equivalent	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (nilai penuh)/ Notional amount in foreign currencies (full amount)	Ekuivalen Rupiah/ Rupiah equivalent	
Rupiah	-	470	-	39.990	Rupiah
Mata uang asing					Foreign currencies
Dolar Amerika Serikat	5.925.393	95.369	2.720.846	41.893	United States Dollar
Yuan Renminbi Cina	23.864.995	52.467	13.587.353	29.478	Chinese Yuan Renminbi
Dolar Singapura	879.684	10.419	1.679.205	19.607	Singapore Dollar
Dolar Australia	441.883	4.425	156.687	1.647	Australian Dollar
Yen Jepang	17.075.969	1.759	14.978.638	1.631	Japanese Yen
Euro Eropa	36.691	615	66.609	1.135	European Euro
Poundsterling Britania Raya	2.628	53	189.384	3.717	Great Britain Poundsterling
Dolar Hong Kong	23.520	49	22.211	44	Hong Kong Dollar
		165.156		99.152	
<b>Jumlah</b>		<b>165.626</b>		<b>139.142</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(169)		(126)	Allowance for impairment losses
<b>Neto</b>		<b>165.457</b>		<b>139.016</b>	<b>Net</b>

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**6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN (lanjutan)**

**6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS  
(continued)**

b. Berdasarkan transaksi dengan pihak berelasi dan pihak ketiga:

b. By related parties and third parties:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2024	2023	
Pihak berelasi			Related parties
Mata uang asing			Foreign currencies
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Shenzhen	24.761	17.877	China Construction Bank Corporation, Shenzhen Branch
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Zhejiang	20.715	7.470	China Construction Bank Corporation, Zhejiang Branch
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Tokyo	1.759	1.631	China Construction Bank Corporation, Tokyo Branch
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang London	53	3.717	China Construction Bank Corporation, London Branch
	47.288	30.695	
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Rupiah			Rupiah
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	361	24.953	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	54	12.832	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk	31	39	PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	24	2.166	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
Mata uang asing			Foreign currencies
Citibank N.A., New York	76.576	8.861	Citibank N.A., New York
United Overseas Bank Ltd. Singapura	10.419	19.607	United Overseas Bank Ltd. Singapore
J.P Morgan Chase Bank, New York	10.331	22.802	J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, New York
PT Bank ICBC Indonesia	6.324	4.130	PT Bank ICBC Indonesia
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	4.512	6.188	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
ANZ Australia	4.425	1.648	ANZ Australia
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	3.222	3.086	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
Standard Chartered Bank, Amerika Serikat	728	956	Standard Chartered Bank, United States
Bank of China Hongkong	667	-	Bank of China Hongkong
Citibank N.A., London	615	1.135	Citibank N.A., London
Standard Chartered Bank, Hong Kong	49	44	Standard Chartered Bank, Hong Kong
	118.338	108.447	
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>165.626</b>	<b>139.142</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(169)	(126)	Allowance for impairment losses
<b>Neto</b>	<b>165.457</b>	<b>139.016</b>	<b>Net</b>

c. Tingkat suku bunga efektif rata-rata setahun:

c. Average effective interest rates per annum:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2024	2023	
Rupiah	0,64%	0,69%	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	2,19%	1,40%	Foreign currencies



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**6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN (lanjutan)**

- d. Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto atas giro pada bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total
<b>Nilai tercatat bruto awal 1 Januari 2023</b>	<b>279.436</b>	-	-	<b>279.436</b>
Aset baru	22.802	-	-	22.802
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(3)	-	-	(3)
Pengukuran kembali	(163.093)	-	-	(163.093)
<b>31 Desember 2023</b>	<b>139.142</b>	-	-	<b>139.142</b>
Aset baru	667	-	-	667
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	-	-	-	-
Pengukuran kembali	25.817	-	-	25.817
<b>31 Desember 2024</b>	<b>165.626</b>	-	-	<b>165.626</b>

- e. Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas giro pada bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total
<b>Saldo awal 1 Januari 2023</b>	<b>282</b>	-	-	<b>282</b>
Aset baru	19	-	-	19
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	-	-	-	-
Pengukuran kembali	(175)	-	-	(175)
<b>31 Desember 2023</b>	<b>126</b>	-	-	<b>126</b>
Aset baru	1	-	-	1
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	-	-	-	-
Pengukuran kembali	42	-	-	42
<b>31 Desember 2024</b>	<b>169</b>	-	-	<b>169</b>

- f. Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian penurunan nilai atas tidak tertagihnya giro pada bank lain.

**6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS  
(continued)**

- d. Movements in the gross carrying amount of current accounts with other banks are as follows:

<i>Initial gross carrying amount January 1, 2023</i>
<i>New assets originated</i>
<i>Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)</i>
<i>Remeasurement</i>
<b>December 31, 2023</b>
<i>New assets originated</i>
<i>Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)</i>
<i>Remeasurement</i>
<b>December 31, 2024</b>

- e. Movements in the allowance for impairment losses amount of current accounts with other banks are as follows:

<i>Beginning balance January 1, 2023</i>
<i>New assets originated</i>
<i>Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)</i>
<i>Remeasurement</i>
<b>December 31, 2023</b>
<i>New assets originated</i>
<i>Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)</i>
<i>Remeasurement</i>
<b>December 31, 2024</b>

- f. The Bank's management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible impairment losses from uncollectible current accounts with other banks.

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**7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN BANK LAIN**

a. Berdasarkan jenis dan mata uang:

	<b>31 Desember/December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Rupiah		
Pihak ketiga		
PT Bank DBS Indonesia	-	45.000
	-	45.000
Mata uang asing		
Pihak ketiga		
PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia	241.425	-
Bank Indonesia	96.582	-
	338.007	-
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>338.007</b>	<b>45.000</b>
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(1)	(1)
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>338.006</b>	<b>44.999</b>

b. Tingkat suku bunga efektif setahun:

	<b>31 Desember/December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Rupiah	1,36% - 2,30%	2,87% - 5,88%
Mata uang asing	1,07% - 4,57%	1,60% - 4,34%

c. Sisa umur hingga jatuh tempo atas penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain adalah di bawah 3 bulan.

d. Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto atas penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:

	<b>Tahap 1/ Stage 1</b>	<b>Tahap 2/ Stage 2</b>	<b>Tahap 3/ Stage 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Nilai tercatat bruto awal 1 Januari 2023</b>	<b>624.216</b>	-	-	<b>624.216</b>
Aset baru	45.000	-	-	45.000
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(624.216)	-	-	(624.216)
<b>31 Desember 2023</b>	<b>45.000</b>	-	-	<b>45.000</b>
Aset baru	338.007	-	-	338.007
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(45.000)	-	-	(45.000)
<b>31 Desember 2024</b>	<b>338.007</b>	-	-	<b>338.007</b>

**7. PLACEMENTS WITH BANK INDONESIA AND OTHER BANKS**

a. By type and currency:

Rupiah	
Third parties	
PT Bank DBS Indonesia	
Foreign currencies	
Third parties	
PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia	
Bank Indonesia	
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
Allowance for impairment losses	
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>

b. Effective interest rates per annum:

Rupiah	
Foreign currencies	

c. The remaining period until maturity on placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks is under 3 months.

d. Movements in the gross carrying amount of placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks are as follows:

<b>Initial gross carrying amount January 1, 2023</b>	
New assets originated	
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)	
<b>December 31, 2023</b>	
New assets originated	
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)	
<b>December 31, 2024</b>	

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**7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN BANK LAIN (lanjutan)**

- e. Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2
<b>Saldo awal 1 Januari 2023</b>	-	-
Aset baru	1	-
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	-	-
<b>31 Desember 2023</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
Aset baru	1	-
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(1)	-
<b>31 Desember 2024</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>

- f. Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian penurunan nilai atas tidak tertagihnya penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain.

**8. EFEK-EFEK**

- a. Berdasarkan tujuan, jenis, dan mata uang:

	<b>31 Desember/December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Diukur pada</b>		
<b>nilai wajar melalui penghasilan</b>		
<b>komprehensif lain</b>		
Pihak ketiga		
Obligasi pemerintah		
IDSR071125364S	585.062	-
IDSR171025364S	498.683	-
IDSR141125364S	493.527	-
IDSR101025364S	488.566	-
IDSR260925364S	337.158	-
IDVB0314022025	321.846	-
IDSR311025364S	299.702	-
IDSR241025364S	299.469	-
IDSR240125364S	269.634	-
IDSR030125364S	234.514	-
IDSR190925364S	192.507	-
IDSR031025364S	192.110	-
IDSR170125364S	179.679	-
IDVB0310012025	161.013	-
IDVB0317012025	161.004	-
IDVB0324012025	160.996	-
IDVB0303012025	160.993	-
IDVB0321022025	160.956	-
PBS0017	130.690	131.942
VR0033	129.852	129.826
PBS036	129.551	129.221

**7. PLACEMENTS WITH BANK INDONESIA AND OTHER BANKS (continued)**

- e. The movements in the allowance for impairment losses of placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks are as follows:

	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total
<b>Saldo awal 1 Januari 2023</b>	-	-
Aset baru	-	1
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	-	-
<b>31 Desember 2023</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>
Aset baru	-	1
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	-	(1)
<b>31 Desember 2024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>

- f. The Bank's management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible impairment losses from uncollectible placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks.

**8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES**

- a. By purpose, type and currency:

<b>Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>
<b>Third parties</b>
<b>Government bonds</b>
IDSR071125364S
IDSR171025364S
IDSR141125364S
IDSR101025364S
IDSR260925364S
IDVB0314022025
IDSR311025364S
IDSR241025364S
IDSR240125364S
IDSR030125364S
IDSR190925364S
IDSR031025364S
IDSR170125364S
IDVB0310012025
IDVB0317012025
IDVB0324012025
IDVB0303012025
IDVB0321022025
PBS0017
VR0033
PBS036

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**8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)**

- a. Berdasarkan tujuan, jenis, dan mata uang:  
(lanjutan)

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2024	2023
Diukur pada		
nilai wajar melalui penghasilan		
komprehensif lain		
Pihak ketiga		
Obligasi pemerintah		
IDSR080925367S	96.215	-
IDSR100125364S	73.604	-
IDSR310125364S	49.790	-
IDSR180924364S	-	498.299
IDSR081124364S	-	300.068
PBS031	-	226.224
IDSR190624273S	-	199.519
SR015	-	181.588
IDSR111024364S	-	149.454
IDSR131224364S	-	109.996
IDSR301024364S	-	105.076
IDSR181024364S	-	104.790
IDSR070824273S	-	100.058
IDSR131124364S	-	100.053
IDSR041224364S	-	100.019
IDSR170524182S	-	99.994
IDSR210824273S	-	99.972
IDSR220524182S	-	99.963
IDSR030724273S	-	99.787
IDSR041024364S	-	99.663
IDSR090824273S	-	90.020
IDSR061224364S	-	80.030
IDSR161024364S	-	79.734
IDSR030524182S	-	70.017
IDSR020824273S	-	60.034
IDSR020524183S	-	59.988
IDSR271124364S	-	51.566
IDSR011124364S	-	50.049
IDSR070624182S	-	50.021
IDSR050624182S	-	50.019
IDSR251024364S	-	50.017
IDSR280824273S	-	49.994
IDSR270524185S	-	49.977
IDSR201124364S	-	49.972
IDSR290524182S	-	49.971
IDSR230824273S	-	49.968
SPN12240201	-	49.956
IDSR231024364S	-	49.910
IDSR310724273S	-	45.005
FR0077	-	29.761
ORI019	-	19.947
IDSR140824273S	-	6.685
Total efek-efek yang		
diukur pada nilai wajar melalui		
penghasilan komprehensif lain	5.807.121	4.208.153
Diskonto yang belum diamortisasi	(134.296)	(152.164)
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>5.672.825</b>	<b>4.055.989</b>

**8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)**

- a. By purpose, type and currency: (continued)

Measured at fair value	
through other	
comprehensive income	
Third parties	
Government bonds	
IDSR080925367S	
IDSR100125364S	
IDSR310125364S	
IDSR180924364S	
IDSR081124364S	
PBS031	
IDSR190624273S	
SR015	
IDSR111024364S	
IDSR131224364S	
IDSR301024364S	
IDSR181024364S	
IDSR070824273S	
IDSR131124364S	
IDSR041224364S	
IDSR170524182S	
IDSR210824273S	
IDSR220524182S	
IDSR030724273S	
IDSR041024364S	
IDSR090824273S	
IDSR061224364S	
IDSR161024364S	
IDSR030524182S	
IDSR020824273S	
IDSR020524183S	
IDSR271124364S	
IDSR011124364S	
IDSR070624182S	
IDSR050624182S	
IDSR251024364S	
IDSR280824273S	
IDSR270524185S	
IDSR201124364S	
IDSR290524182S	
IDSR230824273S	
SPN12240201	
IDSR231024364S	
IDSR310724273S	
FR0077	
ORI019	
IDSR140824273S	
Total marketable securities measured	
at fair value through other	
comprehensive income	
Unamortised discount	
<b>Total</b>	

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**8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)**

- a. Berdasarkan tujuan, jenis, dan mata uang:  
(lanjutan)

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2024	2023
<b>Diukur pada biaya perolehan di amortisasi</b>		
Pihak ketiga		
Rupiah		
Efek-efek pemerintah		
Obligasi Negara FR0104	358.296	-
Obligasi Negara PBSG001	250.000	250.000
Obligasi Negara FR0101	235.259	-
Obligasi korporasi		
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	200.000	200.000
Wesel ekspor		
Wesel Ekspor 0053	42.027	-
Wesel Ekspor 0054	18.491	-
Wesel Ekspor 0066	38.648	-
Total efek-efek yang diukur pada biaya perolehan di amortisasi	1.142.721	450.000
Premi yang belum diamortisasi	74	630
Jumlah	1.142.795	450.630
Jumlah efek-efek	6.815.620	4.506.619
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(104)	(152)
<b>Neto</b>	<b>6.815.516</b>	<b>4.506.467</b>

- b. Berdasarkan penerbit:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2024	2023
Pemerintah	6.650.676	4.458.153
Korporasi	299.166	200.000
Jumlah	6.949.842	4.658.153
Diskonto yang belum diamortisasi	(134.222)	(151.534)
Jumlah efek-efek	6.815.620	4.506.619
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(104)	(152)
<b>Neto</b>	<b>6.815.516</b>	<b>4.506.467</b>

- c. Berdasarkan peringkat:

Peringkat obligasi korporasi yang dimiliki oleh Bank dari PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia dan PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia, pihak ketiga, adalah sebagai berikut:

	Pemeringkat/ Rated by	31 Desember/ December 31, 2024	31 Desember/ December 31, 2023
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	Fitch Ratings Indonesia PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia	BBB idAAA	BBB idAAA

**8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)**

- a. By purpose, type and currency: (continued)

<b>Measured at amortized cost</b>
Third parties
Rupiah
Government securities
Government Bonds FR0104
Government Bonds PBSG001
Government Bonds FR0101
Corporate bonds
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
Export Bill
Export Bill 0053
Export Bill 0054
Export Bill 0066
Total marketable securities measured at fair value amortized cost
Unamortised premium
Total
Total marketable securities
Allowance for impairment losses
<b>Net</b>

- b. By issuer:

Government
Corporate
Total
Unamortised discount
Total marketable securities
Allowance for impairment losses
<b>Net</b>

- c. By rating:

The rating of corporate bonds owned by the Bank is rated by PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia and PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia, third parties, as follows:



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**8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)**

d. Tingkat suku bunga efektif setahun:

	<b>31 Desember/December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Rupiah		
Obligasi korporasi	5,61% - 7,23%	4,75% - 5,59%
Efek-efek pemerintah	0,00% - 8,74%	2,06% - 6,10%

e. Efek-efek yang telah dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 berjumlah Rp2.104.183 dan Rp100.000 (Catatan 22).

f. Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto atas efek-efek adalah sebagai berikut:

	<b>Tahap 1/ Stage 1</b>	<b>Tahap 2/ Stage 2</b>	<b>Tahap 3/ Stage 3</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>Nilai tercatat bruto awal 1 Januari 2023</b>	<b>893.950</b>	-	-	<b>893.950</b>	<b>Initial gross carrying amount January 1, 2023</b>
Aset baru	3.791.073	-	-	3.791.073	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(186.523)	-	-	(186.523)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Pengukuran kembali	8.119	-	-	8.119	Remeasurement
<b>31 Desember 2023</b>	<b>4.506.619</b>	-	-	<b>4.506.619</b>	<b>December 31, 2023</b>
Aset baru	6.109.749	-	-	6.109.749	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(3.817.164)	-	-	(3.817.164)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Pengukuran kembali	16.416	-	-	16.416	Remeasurement
<b>31 Desember 2024</b>	<b>6.815.620</b>	-	-	<b>6.815.620</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>

g. Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas efek-efek adalah sebagai berikut:

	<b>Tahap 1/ Stage 1</b>	<b>Tahap 2/ Stage 2</b>	<b>Tahap 3/ Stage 3</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>Saldo awal 1 Januari 2023</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>Beginning balance January 1, 2023</b>
Aset baru	152	-	-	152	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	-	-	-	-	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
<b>31 Desember 2023</b>	<b>152</b>	-	-	<b>152</b>	<b>December 31, 2023</b>
Aset baru	11	-	-	11	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	-	-	-	-	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Pengukuran kembali	(59)	-	-	(59)	Remeasurements
<b>31 Desember 2024</b>	<b>104</b>	-	-	<b>104</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>

h. Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian penurunan nilai atas tidak tertagihnya efek-efek.

**8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)**

d. Effective interest rates per annum:

Rupiah	
Corporate bonds	
Government securities	

e. Securities sold under agreement to repurchase as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounted to Rp2,104,183 and Rp100,000 (Note 22).

f. Movements in the gross carrying amount of securities are as follows:

g. The movements in the allowance for impairment losses of securities are as follows:

h. The Bank's management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible impairment losses from uncollectible securities.

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**9. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS AKSEPTASI**

Tagihan dan liabilitas akseptasi merupakan akseptasi wesel impor atas dasar *letters of credit* berjangka yang berasal dari nasabah pihak ketiga dengan rincian berdasarkan:

a. Berdasarkan mata uang

31 Desember/December 31		
2024	2023	
Yuan Renminbi Cina	12.262	Chinese Yuan Renminbi
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>12.262</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(2)	Allowance for impairment losses
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>12.260</b>	<b>Total</b>

b. Berdasarkan jangka waktu

31 Desember/December 31		
2024	2023	
Mata uang asing		Foreign currencies
≤ 1 bulan	-	≤ 1 month
> 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	12.262	> 1 month ≤ 3 months
> 3 bulan ≤ 6 bulan	-	> 3 months ≤ 6 months
> 6 bulan ≤ 12 bulan	-	> 6 months ≤ 12 months
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>12.262</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(2)	Allowance for impairment losses
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>12.260</b>	<b>Total</b>

c. Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto atas tagihan akseptasi adalah sebagai berikut:

c. *Movements in the gross carrying amount of acceptance receivables are as follows:*

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total	
Nilai tercatat bruto awal 1 Januari 2023	-	-	-	-	Initial gross carrying amount January 1, 2023
Aset baru	-	-	-	-	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	-	-	-	-	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
<b>31 Desember 2023</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>December 31, 2023</b>
Aset baru	12.262	-	-	12.262	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	-	-	-	-	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
<b>31 Desember 2024</b>	<b>12.262</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12.262</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>

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**9. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS AKSEPTASI  
(lanjutan)**

- d. Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai tagihan akseptasi adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total
Saldo awal 1 Januari 2023	-	-	-	-
Aset baru	-	-	-	-
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	-	-	-	-
<b>31 Desember 2023</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Aset baru	2	-	-	2
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	-	-	-	-
<b>31 Desember 2024</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>

- e. Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian penurunan nilai atas tidak tertagihnya akseptasi.

**10. TAGIHAN ATAS EFEK-EFEK YANG DIBELI  
DENGAN JANJI DIJUAL KEMBALI**

- a. Berdasarkan jenis

Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali (*reverse repo*) adalah dalam mata uang Rupiah dan ditempatkan pada Bank Indonesia pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 terdiri dari:

31 Desember 2023/December 31, 2023

Nasabah/ Counterparty	Jenis obligasi pemerintah/ Type of government bonds	Nilai nominal/ Nominal amount	Tanggal dimulai/ Start date	Jatuh tempo/ Due date	Nilai beli/ Purchase amount	Nilai penjualan kembali/ Resale amount	Pendapatan bunga yang belum direalisasi/ Unrealized interest	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0052	300.000	11 Okt 2023/ Oct 11, 2023	10 Jan 2024/ Jan 10, 2024	288.862	293.353	444	292.909
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0052	300.000	04 Okt 2023/ Oct 04, 2023	3 Jan 2024/ Jan 3, 2024	287.648	292.119	98	292.021
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0063	180.000	25 Okt 2023/ Oct 25, 2023	24 Jan 2024/ Jan 24, 2024	172.074	174.850	701	174.149
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0063	120.000	25 Okt 2023/ Oct 25, 2023	24 Jan 2024/ Jan 24, 2024	114.716	116.572	470	116.102
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0056	100.000	18 Okt 2023/ Oct 18, 2023	17 Jan 2024/ Jan 17, 2024	96.031	97.524	262	97.262
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0064	100.000	15 Nov 2023/ Nov 15, 2023	15 Feb 2024/ Feb 15, 2024	96.004	97.574	768	96.806
		<b>1.100.000</b>			<b>1.055.335</b>	<b>1.071.992</b>	<b>2.743</b>	<b>1.069.249</b>

**9. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (continued)**

- d. Movements in the allowance for impairment losses of acceptance receivables are as follows:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total
Beginning balance January 1, 2023	-	-	-	-
New assets originated	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)	-	-	-	-
<b>December 31, 2023</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
New assets originated	2	-	-	2
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)	-	-	-	-
<b>December 31, 2024</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>

- e. The Bank's management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible impairment losses from uncollectible acceptance.

**10. RECEIVABLES ON SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER AGREEMENTS TO RESALE**

- a. By type

Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale (*reverse repo*) were denominated in Rupiah and are placed at Bank Indonesia as of December 31, 2023 consist of:

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**10. TAGIHAN ATAS EFEK-EFEK YANG DIBELI  
DENGAN JANJI DIJUAL KEMBALI (lanjutan)**

b. Berdasarkan periode jatuh tempo

Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali akan diselesaikan dalam waktu tidak lebih dari 12 bulan setelah tanggal laporan posisi keuangan.

c. Tingkat suku bunga efektif rata-rata setahun

**31 Desember/December 31**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Rupiah	-	6,02%

d. Manajemen berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai tidak diperlukan.

**10. RECEIVABLES ON SECURITIES PURCHASED  
UNDER AGREEMENTS TO RESALE  
(continued)**

b. By maturity period

Securities purchased under resale agreements will be settled no more than 12 months after the date of financial positions.

c. Average effective interest rate per annum

d. Management believes that no allowance for impairment losses is necessary.

**11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN**

a. Berdasarkan jenis kredit

**31 Desember/December 31**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Pihak berelasi		
Rupiah		
Konsumer	4.693	5.567
Karyawan	938	1.002
	5.631	6.569
Pihak ketiga		
Rupiah		
Modal kerja	8.858.720	7.850.352
Investasi	6.374.339	3.809.276
Konsumer	1.423.241	1.467.634
Karyawan	1.420	2.185
	16.657.720	13.129.447
Mata uang asing		
Investasi	5.077.951	5.237.672
Modal Kerja	1.722.499	986.290
	6.800.450	6.223.962
Jumlah	23.463.801	19.359.978
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(450.922)	(513.561)
<b>Neto</b>	<b>23.012.879</b>	<b>18.846.417</b>

**11. LOANS**

a. By type of loans

Related parties  
Rupiah  
Consumer  
Employee

Third parties  
Rupiah  
Working capital  
Investment  
Consumer  
Employee

Foreign currencies  
Investment  
Working capital

Total

Allowance for impairment losses

Net

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**11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)**

b. Berdasarkan sektor ekonomi

	<b>31 Desember/December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Rupiah		
Perantara keuangan	3.768.705	3.078.621
Industri pengolahan	2.812.038	1.961.844
Perdagangan besar dan eceran	2.603.129	1.768.553
Transportasi, pergudangan, dan komunikasi	1.801.034	871.094
Konstruksi	1.793.546	1.234.578
Rumah tangga	1.430.292	1.476.387
Listrik, gas, dan air	566.265	398.635
<i>Real estate</i> , usaha persewaan, dan jasa perusahaan	783.724	1.436.608
Penyediaan akomodasi dan penyediaan makan minum	536.112	540.177
Pertambangan	313.170	142.879
Jasa kesehatan dan kegiatan sosial	104.035	122.916
Jasa pendidikan	61.601	35.230
Pertanian, perburuan, dan kehutanan	58.543	42.408
Perikanan	17.564	17.585
Jasa kemasyarakatan, sosial budaya, hiburan, dan jasa lainnya	12.338	7.654
Lain-lain	1.255	847
	<b>16.663.351</b>	<b>13.136.016</b>
Mata uang asing		
Industri pengolahan	3.600.908	2.242.691
Listrik, gas, dan air	1.736.978	2.901.778
Pertambangan dan penggalian	578.345	591.223
Perdagangan besar dan eceran	404.148	1.750
<i>Real estate</i> , usaha persewaan, dan jasa perusahaan	340.006	416.544
Penyediaan akomodasi dan penyediaan makan minum	80.475	-
Perantara keuangan	39.119	37.352
Transportasi, pergudangan, dan komunikasi	20.471	32.624
	<b>6.800.450</b>	<b>6.223.962</b>
Jumlah	<b>23.463.801</b>	<b>19.359.978</b>
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	<b>(450.922)</b>	<b>(513.561)</b>
<b>Neto</b>	<b>23.012.879</b>	<b>18.846.417</b>

**11. LOANS (continued)**

b. By economic sectors

Rupiah	
<i>Financial intermediary</i>	
<i>Manufacturing</i>	
<i>Wholesale and retail</i>	
<i>Transportation, warehousing and communication</i>	
<i>Construction</i>	
<i>Household</i>	
<i>Electricity, gas and water</i>	
<i>Real estate, leasing and services</i>	
<i>Accommodation, food and beverages</i>	
<i>Mining</i>	
<i>Health and social services</i>	
<i>Education services</i>	
<i>Agriculture, hunting and forestry</i>	
<i>Fishing</i>	
<i>Social, art, culture, recreation and other services</i>	
<i>Others</i>	
Foreign currencies	
<i>Manufacturing</i>	
<i>Electricity, gas and water</i>	
<i>Mining and excavation</i>	
<i>Wholesale and retail</i>	
<i>Real estate, leasing and services</i>	
<i>Accommodation, food, and beverages</i>	
<i>Financial intermediary</i>	
<i>Transportation, warehousing and communication</i>	
Total	
<i>Allowance for impairment losses</i>	
<b>Net</b>	



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**11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)**

c. Berdasarkan jatuh tempo perjanjian kredit

	<b>31 Desember/December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Rupiah		
≤ 1 tahun	6.375.555	5.084.037
> 1 - 2 tahun	830.628	980.170
> 2 - 5 tahun	3.928.029	3.673.694
> 5 tahun	5.529.139	3.398.115
	<b>16.663.351</b>	<b>13.136.016</b>
Mata uang asing		
≤ 1 tahun	1.119.293	601.887
> 1 - 2 tahun	126.740	187.105
> 2 - 5 tahun	3.301.957	1.012.715
> 5 tahun	2.252.460	4.422.255
	<b>6.800.450</b>	<b>6.223.962</b>
Jumlah	<b>23.463.801</b>	<b>19.359.978</b>
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	<b>(450.922)</b>	<b>(513.561)</b>
<b>Neto</b>	<b>23.012.879</b>	<b>18.846.417</b>

Rupiah	
≤ 1 year	
> 1 - 2 years	
> 2 - 5 years	
> 5 years	
Foreign currencies	
≤ 1 year	
> 1 - 2 years	
> 2 - 5 years	
> 5 years	
Total	
Allowance for impairment losses	
<b>Net</b>	

d. Kredit yang diberikan kepada karyawan

Kredit yang diberikan kepada karyawan terdiri dari kredit untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023, untuk membeli rumah, kendaraan bermotor, dan keperluan pribadi lainnya, dengan suku bunga per tahun masing-masing sebesar 5,00%-9,25%. Kredit ini berjangka waktu antara 1 tahun sampai dengan 19 tahun dan dilunasi melalui pemotongan gaji karyawan setiap bulan.

Kredit yang diberikan kepada pihak-pihak berelasi pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 masing-masing berjumlah Rp5.631 dan Rp6.569 (Catatan 34) yang diberikan kepada dewan komisaris, direksi, dan pejabat eksekutif dan diklasifikasikan lancar.

e. Tingkat suku bunga efektif rata-rata setahun:

	<b>31 Desember/December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Rupiah	8,05%	7,94%
Mata uang asing	6,79%	6,81%

**11. LOANS (continued)**

c. By maturity based on loan agreement

	<b>31 Desember/December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Rupiah		
≤ 1 year	6.375.555	5.084.037
> 1 - 2 years	830.628	980.170
> 2 - 5 years	3.928.029	3.673.694
> 5 years	5.529.139	3.398.115
	<b>16.663.351</b>	<b>13.136.016</b>
Foreign currencies		
≤ 1 year	1.119.293	601.887
> 1 - 2 years	126.740	187.105
> 2 - 5 years	3.301.957	1.012.715
> 5 years	2.252.460	4.422.255
	<b>6.800.450</b>	<b>6.223.962</b>
Total	<b>23.463.801</b>	<b>19.359.978</b>
Allowance for impairment losses	<b>(450.922)</b>	<b>(513.561)</b>
<b>Net</b>	<b>23.012.879</b>	<b>18.846.417</b>

d. Employee loans

Loans to employees consist of loans with annual interest ranging from 5.00%-9.25% for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, which are intended for acquisition of houses, motor vehicles and other personal needs of the employees. These loans will mature within 1 year to 19 years and are collected through monthly payroll deductions.

Loans to related parties as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounted to Rp5,631 and Rp6,569, (Note 34) respectively, which are given to Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and executive officers, and are classified as current.

e. Average effective interest rates per annum:

	<b>31 Desember/December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Rupiah	8,05%	7,94%
Foreign currencies	6,79%	6,81%

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**11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)**

- f. Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto atas kredit yang diberikan adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total
<b>Nilai tercatat bruto awal 1 Januari 2023</b>	<b>16.035.075</b>	<b>85.002</b>	<b>567.208</b>	<b>16.687.285</b>
Aset baru	3.297.345	16.177	3.253	3.316.775
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(3.772.572)	(19.320)	(58.081)	(3.849.973)
Pengalihan ke Tahap 1	2.879	(2.879)	-	-
Pengalihan ke Tahap 2	(309.032)	310.632	(1.600)	-
Pengalihan ke Tahap 3	(58.664)	(64.531)	123.195	-
Pengukuran kembali	3.231.889	4.528	(7.190)	3.229.227
Penghapusbukuan	-	-	(67.797)	(67.797)
Perubahan valuta asing	42.697	-	1.764	44.461
<b>31 Desember 2023</b>	<b>18.469.617</b>	<b>329.609</b>	<b>560.752</b>	<b>19.359.978</b>
Aset baru	4.575.692	1.536	1.983	4.579.211
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(2.518.232)	(17.812)	(41.104)	(2.577.148)
Pengalihan ke Tahap 1	4.407	(4.264)	(143)	-
Pengalihan ke Tahap 2	(17.766)	17.766	-	-
Pengalihan ke Tahap 3	(500.539)	(297.016)	797.555	-
Pengukuran kembali	2.533.787	(6.415)	16.759	2.544.131
Penghapusbukuan	-	-	(232.099)	(232.099)
Perubahan valuta asing	(192.402)	-	(17.870)	(210.272)
<b>31 Desember 2024</b>	<b>22.354.564</b>	<b>23.404</b>	<b>1.085.833</b>	<b>23.463.801</b>

**11. LOANS (continued)**

- f. Movements in the gross carrying amount of loans are as follows:

<i>Initial gross carrying amount January 1, 2023</i>
<i>New assets originated</i>
<i>Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)</i>
<i>Transfers to Stage 1</i>
<i>Transfers to Stage 2</i>
<i>Transfers to Stage 3</i>
<i>Remeasurement</i>
<i>Bad debts written-off</i>
<i>Foreign exchange changes</i>
<b>December 31, 2023</b>
<i>New assets originated</i>
<i>Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)</i>
<i>Transfers to Stage 1</i>
<i>Transfers to Stage 2</i>
<i>Transfers to Stage 3</i>
<i>Remeasurement</i>
<i>Bad debts written-off</i>
<i>Foreign exchange changes</i>
<b>December 31, 2024</b>

- g. Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total
<b>Nilai tercatat bruto awal 1 Januari 2023</b>	<b>32.723</b>	<b>9.853</b>	<b>412.170</b>	<b>454.746</b>
Aset baru	3.257	2.481	919	6.657
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(9.070)	(2.549)	(17.538)	(29.157)
Pengalihan ke Tahap 1	6	(6)	-	-
Pengalihan ke Tahap 2	(71.650)	72.016	(366)	-
Pengalihan ke Tahap 3	(24.537)	(43.842)	68.379	-
Pengukuran kembali	99.716	36.969	14.663	151.348
Penghapusbukuan	-	-	(67.797)	(67.797)
Perubahan valuta asing	-	-	(2.236)	(2.236)
<b>31 Desember 2023</b>	<b>30.445</b>	<b>74.922</b>	<b>408.194</b>	<b>513.561</b>
Aset baru	5.636	230	574	6.440
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(2.966)	(2.075)	4.999	(42)
Pengalihan ke Tahap 1	(87.719)	2.098	85.621	-
Pengalihan ke Tahap 2	91	(81.480)	81.389	-
Pengalihan ke Tahap 3	-	-	-	-
Pengukuran kembali	80.966	9.094	65.376	155.436
Penghapusbukuan	-	-	(232.099)	(232.099)
Perubahan valuta asing	188	-	7.438	7.626
<b>31 Desember 2024</b>	<b>26.641</b>	<b>2.789</b>	<b>421.492</b>	<b>450.922</b>

- g. The movements in the allowance for impairment losses of loans are as follows:

<i>Initial gross carrying amount January 1, 2023</i>
<i>New assets originated</i>
<i>Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)</i>
<i>Transfers to Stage 1</i>
<i>Transfers to Stage 2</i>
<i>Transfers to Stage 3</i>
<i>Remeasurement</i>
<i>Bad debts written-off</i>
<i>Foreign exchange changes</i>
<b>December 31, 2023</b>
<i>New assets originated</i>
<i>Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)</i>
<i>Transfers to Stage 1</i>
<i>Transfers to Stage 2</i>
<i>Transfers to Stage 3</i>
<i>Remeasurement</i>
<i>Bad debts written-off</i>
<i>Foreign exchange changes</i>
<b>December 31, 2024</b>

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**11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)**

h. Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk telah memadai.

**11. LOANS (continued)**

h. Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate.

**12. PENDAPATAN BUNGA YANG MASIH AKAN DITERIMA**

**12. INTEREST RECEIVABLES**

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2024	2023	
Bunga atas:			Interest on:
Kredit yang diberikan	133.871	79.960	Loans
Efek-efek	24.897	18.462	Marketable securities
Interbank call money	62	22	Interbank call money
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>158.830</b>	<b>98.444</b>	<b>Total</b>

Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima dari pihak berelasi adalah sebesar Rp12 dan Rp15 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 (Catatan 34).

Interest receivables from related parties as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, amounted to Rp12 and Rp15, respectively (Note 34).

Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima dalam mata uang asing adalah sebesar Rp87.033 dan Rp34.058 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023.

Interest receivables in foreign currencies as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, amounted to Rp87,033 and Rp34,058, respectively.

**13. ASET TETAP DAN ASET HAK GUNA**

**13. FIXED ASSETS AND RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS**

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	31 Desember 2024/December 31, 2024					
	1 Januari/ January 1, 2024	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Deductions	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassifications	31 Desember/ December 31, 2024	
<b>Kepemilikan langsung</b>						<b>Direct ownership</b>
Harga penilaian kembali						Revalued amount
Tanah	432.990	-	(18.217)	-	414.773	Land
Bangunan	479.640	-	(7.697)	-	471.943	Buildings
Prasarana	25.074	2.394	(1.458)	13	26.023	Leasehold improvements
Inventaris kantor	126.509	13.470	(5.016)	(13)	134.950	Office equipment
Kendaraan	67.067	84	(10.452)	-	56.699	Vehicles
	1.131.280	15.948	(42.840)	-	1.104.388	
Aset dalam penyelesaian	4.311	6.394	-	(7.114)	3.591	Construction in progress
Total biaya perolehan aset tetap	1.135.591	22.342	(42.840)	(7.114)	1.107.979	Total cost of fixed assets
Aset hak guna	70.832	44.109	(29.456)	-	85.485	Right-of-use of assets
Total biaya perolehan aset tetap dan aset hak guna	1.206.423	66.451	(72.296)	(7.114)	1.193.464	Total cost of fixed assets and right-of-use of assets
<b>Akumulasi penyusutan</b>						<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>
Bangunan	(156.761)	(28.716)	4.424	-	(181.053)	Buildings
Prasarana	(24.441)	(876)	1.458	(13)	(23.872)	Leasehold improvements
Inventaris kantor	(113.431)	(8.734)	5.008	13	(117.144)	Office equipment
Kendaraan	(66.267)	(668)	10.384	-	(56.551)	Vehicles
	(360.900)	(38.994)	21.274	-	(378.620)	
Aset hak guna	(43.198)	(20.023)	29.456	-	(33.765)	Right-of-use of assets
Total akumulasi penyusutan aset tetap dan aset hak guna	(404.098)	(59.017)	50.730	-	(412.385)	Total accumulated depreciation of fixed assets and right-of-use of assets
<b>Nilai buku neto</b>	<b>802.325</b>				<b>781.079</b>	<b>Net book value</b>

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**13. ASET TETAP DAN ASET HAK GUNA (lanjutan)**

**13. FIXED ASSETS AND RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS  
(continued)**

	31 Desember 2023/December 31, 2023						
	1 Januari/ January 1, 2023	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Deductions	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassifications	Revaluasi/ Revaluation	31 Desember/ December 31, 2023	
<b>Kepemilikan langsung</b>							<b>Direct ownership</b>
Harga penilaian kembali							Revalued amount
Tanah	385.144	-	(11.661)	21.963	37.544	432.990	Land
Bangunan	414.251	515	(7.280)	4.571	67.583	479.640	Buildings
Prasarana	49.685	134	(116)	(24.629)	-	25.074	Leasehold improvements
Inventaris kantor	118.136	8.003	(1.267)	1.637	-	126.509	Office equipment
Kendaraan	77.119	79	(10.131)	-	-	67.067	Vehicles
	1.044.335	8.731	(30.455)	3.542	105.127	1.131.280	
Aset dalam penyelesaian	422	7.635	(204)	(3.542)	-	4.311	Construction in progress
Total biaya perolehan aset tetap	1.044.757	16.366	(30.659)	-	105.127	1.135.591	Total cost of fixed assets
Aset hak guna	67.171	12.895	(9.234)	-	-	70.832	Right-of-use assets
Total biaya perolehan aset tetap dan aset hak guna	1.111.928	29.261	(39.893)	-	105.127	1.206.423	Total cost of fixed assets and right-of-use of assets
<b>Akumulasi penyusutan</b>							<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>
Bangunan	(123.127)	(22.660)	5.387	(16.361)	-	(156.761)	Buildings
Prasarana	(38.080)	(2.764)	42	16.361	-	(24.441)	Leasehold improvements
Inventaris kantor	(108.756)	(5.935)	1.260	-	-	(113.431)	Office equipment
Kendaraan	(75.678)	(720)	10.131	-	-	(66.267)	Vehicles
	(345.641)	(32.079)	16.820	-	-	(360.900)	
Aset hak guna	(32.802)	(18.650)	8.254	-	-	(43.198)	Right-of-use assets
Total biaya perolehan aset tetap dan aset hak guna	(378.443)	(50.729)	25.074	-	-	(404.098)	Total accumulated depreciation of fixed assets and right-of-use of assets
<b>Nilai buku neto</b>	<b>733.485</b>					<b>802.325</b>	<b>Net book value</b>

Aset tetap Bank, kecuali tanah, prasarana, dan inventaris kantor diasuransikan pada perusahaan asuransi yaitu, PT Asuransi Bina Dana Arta, pihak ketiga dengan nilai pertanggungan sebesar Rp313.614 dan Rp268.579 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023. Manajemen berpendapat bahwa nilai pertanggungan tersebut cukup untuk menutupi kemungkinan kerugian atas aset yang dipertanggungan.

Rincian laba penjualan aset tetap untuk tahun-tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 adalah sebagai berikut:

All fixed assets, except for land, leasehold improvements, and office equipment are insured with insurance company PT Asuransi Bina Dana Arta, a third party for coverage amounting to Rp313,614 and Rp268,579 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023. All the insurance companies above are third parties. Management believes that the insurance coverages are adequate to cover possible losses on the assets insured.

The details of gain on sale of fixed assets for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2024	2023	
Hasil penjualan aset tetap	3.578	3.775	Proceeds from sale of fixed assets
Nilai buku bersih aset tetap	-	-	Net book value of fixed assets
<b>Laba penjualan aset tetap</b>	<b>3.578</b>	<b>3.775</b>	<b>Gain on sale of fixed assets</b>

Nilai tercatat bruto dari aset tetap yang telah didepresiasi penuh oleh Bank namun masih digunakan adalah sebesar Rp166.058 dan Rp524.290 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 31 Desember 2023 (tidak diaudit).

The gross carrying amount of the Bank fully depreciated fixed assets that are still in use amounted to Rp166,058 and Rp524,290 as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively (unaudited).

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**13. ASET TETAP DAN ASET HAK GUNA (lanjutan)**

Rekonsiliasi pengurangan aset tetap yang berasal dari penjualan dan reklasifikasi adalah sebagai berikut:

	<b>31 Desember/December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Pengurangan melalui penjualan aset tetap	11.283	10.838
Penghapusan aset tetap	5.643	3.008
Pengurangan aset dalam penyelesaian melalui reklasifikasi aset tetap	7.114	-
Pengurangan aset hak guna	29.456	9.234
Reklasifikasi ke properti terbengkalai	25.914	16.813
<b>Total pengurangan</b>	<b>79.410</b>	<b>39.893</b>

Sejak tahun 2014, Bank menerapkan model revaluasi untuk tanah dan bangunan, sehingga nilai tercatat pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 mencerminkan nilai wajar. Penilaian kembali atas aset tetap selain inventaris kantor dan kendaraan per tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dilakukan oleh penilai independen eksternal, Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik ("KJPP") Hari Utomo & Rekan dalam Laporan Penilaian tertanggal 3 Januari 2024. Penilaian dilakukan berdasarkan Standar Penilaian Indonesia, ditentukan berdasarkan transaksi pasar terkini dan dilakukan dengan ketentuan-ketentuan yang lazim. Pendekatan penilaian yang dipakai adalah pendekatan data pasar dan pendekatan biaya.

Nilai wajar dari aset tetap dihitung dengan menggunakan pendekatan perbandingan harga pasar dan estimasi biaya reproduksi baru atau biaya pengganti baru. Harga pasar dari aset tetap yang paling mendekati disesuaikan dengan perbedaan atribut utama seperti ukuran aset, lokasi, kondisi fisik, faktor depresiasi, dan biaya penggantian. Pengukuran nilai wajar juga mempertimbangkan penggunaan tertinggi dan terbaik (*highest and best use*) dari aset yang dinilai.

Informasi mengenai penilaian kembali aset tetap pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 yang dilakukan oleh Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

	<b>Nilai buku sebelum revaluasi/ Carrying amount before revaluation</b>	<b>Nilai buku setelah revaluasi/ Carrying amount after revaluation</b>	<b>Kenaikan nilai revaluasi/ Increase in revaluation value</b>	
Tanah	395.446	432.990	37.544	Land
Bangunan	255.296	322.879	67.583	Buildings
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>650.742</b>	<b>755.869</b>	<b>105.127</b>	<b>Total</b>

Kenaikan nilai revaluasi sebesar Rp105.127 dicatat di penghasilan komprehensif lain di ekuitas, tidak ada penurunan nilai revaluasi untuk tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2023.

**13. FIXED ASSETS AND RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (continued)**

Reconciliations of deduction to fixed assets which comes from disposal an reclassification are as follows:

	<b>31 Desember/December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Deduction through sale of fixed assets	11.283	10.838
Write-off of fixed assets	5.643	3.008
Deduction of construction in progress through reclassifications	7.114	-
Deduction of right-of-uses assets	29.456	9.234
Reclassification to abandoned assets	25.914	16.813
<b>Total deductions</b>	<b>79.410</b>	<b>39.893</b>

Since 2014, the Bank has applied revaluation model for land and buildings thus, the carrying values as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 reflect the fair values. The revaluations of fixed assets except for office equipment and vehicles using cut-off December 31, 2023 are performed by external independent appraiser, Public Appraiser Firm ("KJPP") Hari Utomo & Rekan as stated in the Valuation Report dated January 3, 2024. Valuations were performed based on Indonesian Valuation Standards which are appropriate with recent market transactions done on arm's length terms. The valuation method used is market data approach and cost approach.

Fair values of fixed assets are calculated using the comparable market data approach and cost reproduction or cost replacement approach. The approximate market prices of comparable fixed assets is adjusted for differences in key attributes such as size, location, physical conditions, depreciation factor, and replacement costs. The fair value measurement also considers highest and best use of the asset being valued.

Information of the revaluation of fixed assets as at December 31, 2023 performed by the Bank are as follows:

	<b>Nilai buku sebelum revaluasi/ Carrying amount before revaluation</b>	<b>Nilai buku setelah revaluasi/ Carrying amount after revaluation</b>	<b>Kenaikan nilai revaluasi/ Increase in revaluation value</b>	
Tanah	395.446	432.990	37.544	Land
Bangunan	255.296	322.879	67.583	Buildings
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>650.742</b>	<b>755.869</b>	<b>105.127</b>	<b>Total</b>

Increase in revaluation value of Rp105,127 is recorded as part of other comprehensive income in equity, there is no decrease in the revaluation value for the year ended December 31, 2023.



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**13. ASET TETAP DAN ASET HAK GUNA (lanjutan)**

Jumlah tercatat aset tetap apabila aset tersebut dicatat dengan model biaya adalah sebagai berikut:

31 Desember/December 31		
2024	2023	
Tanah	227.997	Land
Bangunan	235.955	Buildings
Prasarana	2.237	Leaseholds improvements
Inventaris kantor	16.776	Office equipment
Kendaraan	91	Vehicles
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>483.056</b>	<b>Total</b>

Rincian aset dalam penyelesaian beserta persentase penyelesaian dan nilai kontrak adalah sebagai berikut:

**13. FIXED ASSETS AND RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (continued)**

The amount of fixed assets if recorded using cost method are the following:

The details of the construction in progress with percentage of completion and contract value are as follows:

31 Desember/December 31, 2024			
Persentase penyelesaian/ Percentage of completion	Akumulasi biaya/ Accumulated cost	Estimasi penyelesaian/ Estimated timing of completion	
Renovasi Bangunan	80%	1.330	2025
Software	80%	2.252	2025
Mesin Kantor	50%	9	2025
			Leasehold improvements
			Software
			Office machines

31 Desember/December 31, 2023			
Persentase penyelesaian/ Percentage of completion	Akumulasi biaya/ Accumulated cost	Estimasi penyelesaian/ Estimated timing of completion	
Renovasi Bangunan	80%	2.823	2024
Software	80%	1.488	2024
			Leasehold improvements
			Software

Manajemen juga berpendapat bahwa tidak terdapat penurunan nilai lainnya atas aset tersebut pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023.

Management believes that as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, no other impairment in value for fixed assets.

Aset hak guna per 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 adalah sebagai berikut:

Rights of use assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 as follows:

	1 Januari/ January 1, 2024	Penambahan dan reklasifikasi/ Additions and reclassification	Pengurangan dan reklasifikasi/ Deductions and reclassification	31 Desember/ December 31, 2024	
<b>Biaya perolehan</b>					<b>Cost</b>
Bangunan	51.287	20.349	(20.350)	51.286	Buildings
Kendaraan	4.824	4.096	(3.768)	5.152	Vehicles
Lain-lain	14.721	19.664	(5.338)	29.047	Others
Total biaya perolehan	70.832	44.109	(29.456)	85.485	Total cost
<b>Akumulasi penyusutan</b>					<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>
Bangunan	(29.642)	(11.378)	20.350	(20.670)	Buildings
Kendaraan	(4.030)	(1.608)	3.768	(1.870)	Vehicles
Lain-lain	(9.526)	(7.037)	5.338	(11.225)	Others
Total Akumulasi penyusutan	(43.198)	(20.023)	29.456	(33.765)	Total Accumulated depreciation
<b>Nilai buku - neto</b>	<b>27.634</b>			<b>51.720</b>	<b>Book value - net</b>

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**13. ASET TETAP DAN ASET HAK GUNA (lanjutan)**

Aset hak guna per 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

	Penambahan 1 Januari/ January 1, 2023	Pengurangan dan reklasifikasi/ Additions and reclassification	dan reklasifikasi/ Deductions and reclassification	31 Desember/ December 31, 2023	
<b>Biaya perolehan</b>					<b>Cost</b>
Bangunan	47.392	12.478	(8.583)	51.287	Buildings
Kendaraan	5.272	-	(448)	4.824	Vehicles
Lain-lain	14.507	417	(203)	14.721	Others
Total biaya perolehan	67.171	12.895	(9.234)	70.832	Total cost
<b>Akumulasi penyusutan</b>					<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>
Bangunan	(26.713)	(10.681)	7.752	(29.642)	Buildings
Kendaraan	(2.870)	(1.587)	427	(4.030)	Vehicles
Lain-lain	(3.219)	(6.382)	75	(9.526)	Others
Total Akumulasi penyusutan	(32.802)	(18.650)	8.254	(43.198)	Total Accumulated depreciation
<b>Nilai buku - neto</b>	<b>34.369</b>			<b>27.634</b>	<b>Book value - net</b>

Bank menyewa beberapa aset termasuk gedung kantor, rumah dinas, kendaraan dan lain-lain.

**13. FIXED ASSETS AND RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS  
(continued)**

Rights of use assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 as follows: (continued)

The Bank rent a number of assets including offices, official houses, vehicles and others.

**14. GOODWILL**

Seperti diungkapkan pada Catatan 1b, Bank melakukan akuisisi atas 100% kepemilikan saham pada PT Bank Antardaerah. Nilai wajar dari aset dan liabilitas teridentifikasi PT Bank Antardaerah pada tanggal akuisisi (24 Juni 2016) adalah:

	Nilai wajar/ Fair value
Imbalan yang dialihkan	517.913
Nilai wajar aset bersih teridentifikasi	(271.755)
<i>Goodwill</i> atas akuisisi	246.158
<i>Core deposits Intangible</i>	(55.428)
Teknologi perangkat lunak dan teknologi pendukung lainnya	(655)
<b>Residual goodwill</b>	<b>190.075</b>

Tujuan dilakukannya akuisisi adalah meningkatkan potensi skala usaha Bank menjadi lebih besar serta meningkatnya jangkauan operasional Bank terutama pada area yang sebelumnya merupakan basis kekuatan utama yang dimiliki oleh PT Bank Antardaerah, baik itu untuk pemberian pinjaman maupun sebagai sumber perolehan dana pihak ketiga.

Pengujian penurunan nilai atas *goodwill* dilakukan setiap tahun dan ketika terdapat suatu indikasi bahwa nilai tercatatnya mengalami penurunan nilai. Nilai terpulihkan ditentukan berdasarkan perhitungan nilai pakai yang menggunakan metode *discounted cash flow*. Bank menentukan unit penghasil kas sejalan dengan segmen operasi, yaitu kredit. Tidak terdapat pergerakan atas nilai tercatat *goodwill* selama tahun 2024.

**14. GOODWILL**

As disclosed in Note 1b, the Bank acquired 100% equity interests in PT Bank Antardaerah. The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of PT Bank Antardaerah as at the date of acquisition (June 24, 2016) were:

Consideration transferred
Total identifiable net assets at fair value
Goodwill arising on acquisition
Core deposits intangible
Software technology and other supporting technologies
<b>Residual goodwill</b>

The purpose of the acquisition is to increase the potential scale of the Bank business as well as increased in operational range of the Bank especially in the areas that were previously the main power base owned by PT Bank Antardaerah, both for lending as well as source of third party funds.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. The recoverable amount was determined based on value in use that uses discounted cash flow method. The Bank determined the cash generating unit aligned with the operating segment of loans. There were no movements on carrying amount of goodwill for the year 2024.

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**14. GOODWILL (lanjutan)**

Nilai terpulihkan tersebut dikategorikan sebagai tingkat 3 dalam hierarki nilai wajar. Asumsi kunci yang digunakan dalam perhitungan nilai pakai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 adalah tingkat diskonto. Bank telah memilih untuk menggunakan *Cost of Equity (COE)* sebagai tingkat diskonto untuk arus kas yang didiskontokan. COE yang ditentukan berdasarkan sumber eksternal adalah 11,40% pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024.

Tidak ada kerugian penurunan nilai *goodwill* yang diidentifikasi selama tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023.

**14. GOODWILL (continued)**

The recoverable amount is categorised as level 3 in fair value hierarchy. Certain key assumptions used in the value in use calculation at December 31, 2024 is discount rate. The Bank has chosen to use the Cost of Equity (COE) as discount rate for the discounted cash flow. The COE determined based on external source is 11.40% for the year ended December 31, 2024.

There is no impairment of the goodwill identified for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

**15. BIAYA DIBAYAR DI MUKA**

**15. PREPAID EXPENSES**

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2024	2023	
Pemeliharaan informasi teknologi	1.976	709	Information technology maintenance
Sewa	1.028	547	Rent
Asuransi	716	964	Insurance
Lain-lain	665	686	Others
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>4.385</b>	<b>2.906</b>	<b>Total</b>

**16. AGUNAN YANG DIAMBIL ALIH**

Agunan Yang Diambil Alih ("AYDA") merupakan agunan pinjaman berupa tanah dan bangunan yang telah diambil alih oleh Bank. Rincian dalam akun ini sebagai berikut:

**16. FORECLOSED ASSETS**

Foreclosed assets represent loan collaterals taken over by the Bank in the form of land and buildings. The details in this account are as follows:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2024	2023	
Agunan yang diambil alih	82.358	135.580	Foreclosed assets
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(2.274)	(27.274)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	<b>80.084</b>	<b>108.306</b>	

Berdasarkan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Republik Indonesia ("POJK") No. 40/POJK.03 /2019 tentang "Penilaian Kualitas Aset Bank Umum", khususnya AYDA, Bank diwajibkan untuk melakukan upaya penyelesaian terhadap AYDA yang dimiliki.

Based on Financial Services Authority Republic of Indonesia ("POJK") No. 40/POJK.03 /2019 regarding "Asset Quality Ratings for Commercial Banks" and particularly on the foreclosed assets, the Bank is required to have an action plan for settlement for its foreclosed assets.

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**16. AGUNAN YANG DIAMBIL ALIH (lanjutan)**

Rincian rugi penjualan AYDA untuk tahun-tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 adalah sebagai berikut:

	<b>31 Desember/December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Hasil penjualan	28.172	6.175
Nilai buku bersih	(28.222)	(6.160)
<b>(Rugi)/Laba penjualan</b>	<b>(50)</b>	<b>15</b>

*Proceeds from sale  
Net book value*

**(Loss)/Profit on sale**

Mutasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas AYDA adalah:

	<b>31 Desember/December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Saldo awal	27.274	2.434
Penambahan selama tahun berjalan	(25.000)	24.840
<b>Saldo akhir</b>	<b>2.274</b>	<b>27.274</b>

*The changes in allowance for impairment losses of foreclosed assets are as follows:*

*Beginning balance  
Addition during the year*

**Ending balance**

Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian penurunan nilai atas agunan yang diambil alih.

*The Bank's management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible impairment losses from foreclosed assets.*

**17. ASET LAIN-LAIN**

**17. OTHER ASSETS**

	<b>31 Desember/December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Properti terbengkalai - neto	127.801	107.608
Tagihan <i>trade finance</i>	29.449	-
<i>Core deposits intangible</i> (setelah dikurangi akumulasi amortisasi masing-masing sebesar Rp41.571 dan Rp36.028 pada 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023)	13.857	19.399
Persediaan	5.291	5.595
Uang jaminan	3.751	3.714
Tagihan transaksi ATM Prima	1.254	2.543
Lain-lain	8.459	1.944
<b>Jumlah - neto</b>	<b>189.862</b>	<b>140.803</b>

*Abandoned properties - net  
Trade finance billing  
Core deposits intangible  
(net of accumulated amortization of Rp41,571 and Rp36,028 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively)  
Inventories  
Refundable deposits  
ATM Prima billing transaction  
Others*

**Total - net**

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**17. ASET LAIN-LAIN (lanjutan)**

Properti terbengkalai merupakan aset tetap yang dimiliki Bank tetapi tidak digunakan untuk kegiatan usaha perbankan yang lazim. Manajemen secara aktif berusaha untuk menjual properti terbengkalai tersebut.

Rincian laba penjualan properti terbengkalai untuk tahun-tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2024	2023
Hasil penjualan	1.946	-
Nilai buku bersih	(1.296)	-
<b>Laba penjualan</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>-</b>

Mutasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai properti terbengkalai adalah:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2024	2023
Saldo awal	4.108	4.037
Penambahan selama tahun berjalan	-	71
<b>Saldo akhir</b>	<b>4.108</b>	<b>4.108</b>

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang telah dibentuk cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian atas properti terbengkalai.

Tagihan trade finance merupakan tagihan yang terkait dengan fasilitas bank guarantee trade finance dari pihak berelasi (Catatan 34).

Aset lain-lain dalam mata uang asing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp29.610 dan Rp154.

**17. OTHER ASSETS (continued)**

The abandoned properties are fixed assets held by the Bank but not used for its customary banking business. Management is actively trying to sell these abandoned properties.

The details of gain on sale of abandoned properties for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	2024	2023	
Hasil penjualan	1.946	-	Proceeds from sale
Nilai buku bersih	(1.296)	-	Net book value
<b>Laba penjualan</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>Gain on sale</b>

The changes in allowance for impairment losses of abandoned properties are as in follows:

	2024	2023	
Saldo awal	4.108	4.037	Beginning balance
Penambahan selama tahun berjalan	-	71	Addition during the year
<b>Saldo akhir</b>	<b>4.108</b>	<b>4.108</b>	<b>Ending balance</b>

Management believes that the above allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible losses on abandoned properties.

Trade finance bills are bills related to bank guarantee trade finance facilities from related party (Note 34).

Other assets denominated in foreign currency as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounted to Rp29,160 and Rp154, respectively.



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**18. LIABILITAS SEGERA**

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 liabilitas segera merupakan liabilitas hubungan dengan transaksi kliring dan transfer.

Liabilitas segera dalam mata uang asing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp57 dan Rp1.037.

**18. OBLIGATION DUE IMMEDIATELY**

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, obligation due immediately are related to clearing transactions and transfers.

Obligation due immediately denominated in foreign currencies as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounted to Rp57 and Rp1,037.

**19. SIMPANAN DARI NASABAH**

**19. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS**

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2024	2023	
Rupiah			Rupiah
Deposito berjangka	11.105.113	11.517.998	Time deposits
Giro	2.485.190	2.122.979	Current accounts
Tabungan	1.059.292	1.004.153	Saving accounts
	14.649.595	14.645.130	
Mata uang asing			Foreign currencies
Deposito berjangka	7.078.240	4.254.442	Time deposits
Giro	1.524.681	1.003.978	Current accounts
Tabungan	104.957	83.262	Saving accounts
	8.707.878	5.341.682	
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>23.357.473</b>	<b>19.986.812</b>	<b>Total</b>

Berdasarkan Undang-Undang No. 24 tanggal 22 September 2004, efektif sejak tanggal 22 September 2005, Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan ("LPS") dibentuk untuk menjamin kewajiban tertentu bank-bank umum berdasarkan program penjaminan yang berlaku dan saat ini Bank adalah peserta dari program tersebut.

Suku bunga penjaminan LPS pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 masing-masing adalah 4,25% dan 4,25% untuk simpanan dalam mata uang Rupiah. Untuk simpanan dalam mata uang asing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 masing-masing adalah sebesar 2,25% dan 2,25%.

Berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 66 Tahun 2008 tanggal 13 Oktober 2008 tentang Besaran Nilai Simpanan yang Dijamin LPS yang disempurnakan melalui PLPS No. 1 Tahun 2023 tentang Program Penjaminan Simpanan, bahwa saldo yang dijamin untuk satu nasabah pada satu Bank adalah paling tinggi Rp2.000.000.000 (nilai penuh).

Based on the Law No. 24, dated September 22, 2004, effective September 22, 2005, the Indonesian Deposit Insurance Corporation ("IDIC") was formed to guarantee certain liabilities of commercial banks under the applicable guarantee program and currently, the Bank is the participant of the program.

LPS guarantee interest rate as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 were 4.25% and 4.25%, respectively, for deposits in Rupiah. For deposits in foreign currency as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 were 2.25% and 2.25%, respectively.

Based on Government Regulation No. 66 Year 2008 dated October 13, 2008 regarding The Amount of Deposit Value Guaranteed by IDIC amended through IDIC Regulation No. 1 Year 2023 regarding Deposit Insurance Program, which stated the guaranteed balance for each customer in each bank is at most Rp2,000,000,000 (full amount).

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**19. SIMPANAN DARI NASABAH (lanjutan)**

a. Giro

31 Desember/December 31		
2024	2023	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 34)		Related parties (Note 34)
Rupiah	2.519	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	15	Foreign currencies
	2.534	
Pihak ketiga		Third parties
Rupiah	2.482.671	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	1.524.666	Foreign currencies
	4.007.337	
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>4.009.871</b>	<b>Total</b>

Suku bunga efektif rata-rata per tahun:

31 Desember/December 31		
2024	2023	
Rupiah	2,93%	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	1,86%	Foreign currencies
Giro yang dijadikan jaminan kredit yang diberikan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 masing-masing adalah RpNihil dan RpNihil.		Total current accounts amounting to RpNil and RpNil as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, were pledged and used as credit guarantee.

b. Tabungan

31 Desember/December 31		
2024	2023	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 34)		Related parties (Note 34)
Rupiah	6.587	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	40	Foreign currencies
	6.627	
Pihak ketiga		Third parties
Rupiah	1.052.705	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	104.917	Foreign currencies
	1.157.622	
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>1.164.249</b>	<b>Total</b>

Suku bunga efektif rata-rata per tahun:

31 Desember/December 31		
2024	2023	
Rupiah	1,83%	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	0,81%	Foreign currencies
Tabungan yang dijadikan jaminan kredit yang diberikan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 masing-masing adalah RpNihil dan RpNihil.		Total saving accounts amounting to RpNil and RpNil as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, were pledged and used as credit guarantee.

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**19. SIMPANAN DARI NASABAH (lanjutan)**

c. Deposito berjangka

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2024	2023	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 34)			Related parties (Note 34)
Rupiah	9.135	8.752	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	33	192	Foreign currencies
	9.168	8.944	
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Rupiah	11.095.978	11.509.246	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	7.078.207	4.254.250	Foreign currencies
	18.174.185	15.763.496	
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>18.183.353</b>	<b>15.772.440</b>	<b>Total</b>

Suku bunga efektif rata-rata per tahun:

Average effective interest rates per annum:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2024	2023	
Rupiah	5,13%	4,88%	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	4,84%	4,61%	Foreign currencies

Berdasarkan tanggal jatuh tempo:

By maturity date:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2024	2023	
≤ 1 bulan	9.820.885	9.601.332	≤ 1 month
> 1 - 3 bulan	5.086.344	3.947.673	> 1 - 3 months
> 3 - 6 bulan	2.779.842	1.946.337	> 3 - 6 months
> 6 - 12 bulan	496.282	277.098	> 6 - 12 months
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>18.183.353</b>	<b>15.772.440</b>	<b>Total</b>

Jumlah deposito berjangka yang dijadikan jaminan kredit, bank garansi, dan *letters of credit* yang diterbitkan Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp1.157.155 dan Rp648.391

Total time deposits amounting to Rp1,157,155 and Rp648,391 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, are pledged as collateral by the debtors on the credit facilities, bank guarantees and letters of credit issued by the Bank.

**20. SIMPANAN DARI BANK LAIN**

**20. DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS**

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2024	2023	
Pihak berelasi			Related Parties
Rupiah			Rupiah
Giro	171	70	Current accounts
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Rupiah			Rupiah
Deposito berjangka	650.000	-	Time deposits
Giro	52.369	20.887	Current accounts
Tabungan	21.421	26.547	Saving accounts
Mata uang asing			Foreign currencies
Inter-bank Call Money	120.713	277.146	Inter-bank Call Money
	844.503	324.580	
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>844.674</b>	<b>324.650</b>	<b>Total</b>

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**20. SIMPANAN DARI BANK LAIN (lanjutan)**

Suku bunga efektif rata-rata per tahun:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2024	2023
Rupiah	6,20%	3,96%
Mata uang asing	5,25%	3,37%

Rupiah  
Foreign currencies

Berdasarkan tanggal jatuh tempo:

By maturity date:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2024	2023
≤ 1 bulan	844.674	47.504
> 1 - 3 bulan	-	277.146
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>844.674</b>	<b>324.650</b>

≤ 1 month  
> 1 - 3 months

**Total**

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 tidak ada simpanan dari bank lain yang dijadikan jaminan.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 there is no deposit from other banks which was pledged as collateral.

**21. PERPAJAKAN**

**21. TAXATION**

a. Utang pajak

a. Taxes payable

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2024	2023
Pajak penghasilan badan		
PPH pasal 25	9.584	3.935
PPH pasal 29	12.640	49.590
	22.224	53.525
Pajak lain-lain		
PPH pasal 4 (2)	16.489	13.425
PPH pasal 21	4.127	7.527
PPH pasal 23 dan 26	289	182
PPN	30	31
Rekening khusus persepsi	-	2
Bea materai	1	1
	20.936	21.168
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>43.160</b>	<b>74.693</b>

Corporate income tax  
Income tax article 25  
Income tax article 29

Other income taxes  
Income tax article 4 (2)  
Income tax article 21  
Income tax article 23 and 26  
Value-added tax  
Special account of perception  
Stamp duties

**Total**

b. Beban pajak penghasilan

b. Income tax expense

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2024	2023
Beban pajak kini	96.734	117.810
Manfaat pajak tangguhan	(9.847)	(49.300)
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>86.887</b>	<b>68.510</b>

Current tax expense  
Deferred tax benefit

**Total**

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**21. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)**

- c. Rekonsiliasi antara laba sebelum pajak penghasilan menurut laporan laba rugi dengan laba kena pajak adalah sebagai berikut:

	<b>31 Desember/December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Laba sebelum pajak penghasilan</b>	<b>382.289</b>	<b>309.801</b>
Perbedaan temporer:		
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset produktif	66.634	171.518
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset non-produktif	(25.000)	24.911
Provisi imbalan kerja karyawan	1.639	10.895
Penyusutan aset tetap	(9.792)	(2.766)
Cadangan bonus dan tunjangan hari raya	3.969	4.848
Lain-lain	7.308	16.152
<b>Jumlah perbedaan temporer</b>	<b>44.758</b>	<b>225.558</b>
Perbedaan permanen:		
Penyusutan aset tetap	8.983	(2.485)
Lain-lain	3.672	2.628
<b>Jumlah perbedaan permanen</b>	<b>12.655</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>Laba kena pajak</b>	<b>439.702</b>	<b>535.502</b>
Beban pajak penghasilan sesuai dengan tarif pajak yang berlaku (22%)	96.734	117.810
Dikurangi: pajak penghasilan yang dibayar di muka - Pasal 25	(84.094)	(68.220)
<b>Utang pajak penghasilan</b>	<b>12.640</b>	<b>49.590</b>

- d. Perhitungan pajak penghasilan badan untuk tahun yang berakhir tanggal 31 Desember 2024 adalah estimasi untuk pengisian SPT 2024 dan perhitungan pajak penghasilan badan 2023 adalah sesuai dengan SPT Bank.
- e. Rekonsiliasi antara beban pajak penghasilan dan hasil perhitungan teoritis laba sebelum pajak penghasilan adalah sebagai berikut:

	<b>31 Desember/December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Laba sebelum beban pajak penghasilan sebagaimana disajikan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain	382.289	309.801
Pajak penghasilan dengan tarif pajak yang berlaku	84.103	68.156
Pengaruh pajak atas perbedaan permanen	2.784	32
Penyesuaian	-	322
<b>Jumlah beban pajak</b>	<b>86.887</b>	<b>68.510</b>

**21. TAXATION (continued)**

- c. Reconciliation between income before income tax as shown in the statements of profit or loss and taxable income are as follows:

<b>Income before income tax</b>
Temporary differences:
Provision for impairment losses on earning assets
Provision for impairment losses on non-earning assets
Provision for employee benefit liabilities
Depreciation of fixed assets
Bonus and festives provision
Others
<b>Total temporary differences</b>
Permanent differences:
Depreciation of fixed asset
Others
<b>Total permanent differences</b>
<b>Taxable income</b>
Current income tax expense at statutory tax rate (22%)
Less: prepayment of income tax - Article 25
<b>Income tax payable</b>

- d. The calculations of corporate income tax for the year ended December 31, 2024 are estimated numbers for 2024 annual tax return and 2023 corporate income tax which conform to the Bank's Annual Tax Return.
- e. Reconciliation of tax expense  
The reconciliation between income tax expense and the theoretical tax amount on profit before income tax is as follows:

Income before income tax expense as shown in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
Income tax expense at effective tax rates
Tax effect of permanent differences Adjustments
<b>Total tax expense</b>



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**21. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)**

e. Rekonsiliasi antara beban pajak (lanjutan)

Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia menerbitkan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan (PMK) No. 74 pada tanggal 10 Oktober 2024. Berdasarkan peraturan tersebut, Bank harus menghitung cadangan piutang tak tertagih sesuai dengan batasan tertentu yang diatur di dalam PMK 74. Bank juga harus mulai menerapkan perhitungan nilai cadangan piutang tak tertagih tersebut mulai tanggal 1 Januari 2024. Pada tanggal 1 Januari 2024, terdapat selisih lebih nilai cadangan per fiskal sebesar Rp146.279. Sesuai dengan ketentuan di dalam PMK 74, maka Bank memutuskan untuk membebaskan selisih lebih tersebut di dalam perhitungan pajak penghasilan tahun 2024.

f. Aset pajak tangguhan

Rincian dari aset pajak tangguhan Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

**21. TAXATION (continued)**

e. Reconciliation of tax expense (continued)

The Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia issued Minister of Finance Regulation (PMK) No. 74 on October 10, 2024. based on this regulation, the Bank must calculate reserves for bad debt in accordance with certain limits regulated in PMK 74. The Bank must also implement the calculation of reserves for bad debts starting January 1, 2024. On January 1, 2024, there is an excess value of reserves per fiscal amounting to Rp146,279. In accordance with the provisions in PMK 74, the Bank decided to charge the excess value in the 2024 income tax calculation.

f. Deferred tax assets

The details of the Bank's deferred tax assets are as follows:

31 Desember/December 31, 2024					
	31 Desember/ December 31, 2023	Dikreditkan/ (dibebankan) ke laporan laporan laba rugi <i>Credited/(charged) to statement of profit or loss and other income</i>	Dibebankan ke ekuitas/ Charged to equity	31 Desember/ December 31, 2024	
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan	63.720	14.659	-	78.379	Allowance for impairment losses on financial assets
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset non-keuangan	6.903	(5.500)	-	1.403	Allowance for impairment losses on non-financial assets
Provisi imbalan kerja karyawan	21.730	572	(1.853)	20.449	Provisions for employee benefits obligation
Penyusutan aset tetap	6.703	(2.154)	-	4.549	Depreciation of fixed assets
Cadangan bonus dan tunjangan hari raya	9.365	874	-	10.239	Bonus allowance and festives provision
Lain-lain	16.166	1.396	206	17.768	Others
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>124.587</b>	<b>9.847</b>	<b>(1.647)</b>	<b>132.787</b>	<b>Total</b>
31 Desember/December 31, 2023					
	31 Desember/ December 31, 2022	Dikreditkan/ (dibebankan) ke laporan laporan laba rugi <i>Credited/(charged) to statement of profit or loss and other income</i>	Dibebankan ke ekuitas/ Charged to equity	31 Desember/ December 31, 2023	
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan	25.986	37.734	-	63.720	Allowance for impairment losses on financial assets
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset non-keuangan	1.423	5.480	-	6.903	Allowance for impairment losses on non-financial assets
Provisi imbalan kerja karyawan	18.230	2.397	1.103	21.730	Provisions for employee benefits obligation
Penyusutan aset tetap	7.312	(609)	-	6.703	Depreciation of fixed assets
Cadangan bonus dan tunjangan hari raya	8.298	1.067	-	9.365	Bonus allowance and festives provision
Lain-lain	12.600	3.231	335	16.166	Others
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>73.849</b>	<b>49.300</b>	<b>1.438</b>	<b>124.587</b>	<b>Total</b>

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**21. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)**

g. Administrasi

Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Perpajakan yang berlaku di Indonesia, Bank menghitung, menetapkan dan membayar sendiri besarnya jumlah pajak yang terutang. Direktur Jendral Pajak (DJP) dapat menetapkan atau mengubah liabilitas pajak dalam waktu 5 (lima) tahun sejak saat terutangnya pajak.

**21. TAXATION (continued)**

g. Administration

Under the Taxation Laws of Indonesia, the Bank calculates, determines and submits tax returns on the basis of self assessments. The Director General of Tax (DGT) may assess or amend taxes within 5 (five) years since the tax becomes due.

**22. LIABILITAS ATAS EFEK-EFEK YANG DIJUAL DENGAN JANJI DIBELI KEMBALI**

Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023, terdiri dari :

**22. LIABILITAS ON SECURITIES SOLD UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS**

Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 consists of :

31 Desember 2024/December 31, 2024

Nasabah/ Counterparty	Jenis obligasi pemerintah/ Type of government bonds	Nilai nominal/ Nominal amount	Tanggal dimulai/ Start date	Jatuh tempo/ Due date	Nilai jual/ Sale amount	Nilai pembelian kembali/ Repurchase amount	Beban bunga yang belum direalisasi/ Unrealized interest expense	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value
PT Bank Mandiri Tbk/ PT Bank Mandiri Tbk	IDSR24012536	100.000	19 Des 2024/ Dec 19, 2024	16 Jan 2025/ Jan 16, 2025	99.322	99.828	271	99.557
PT Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk/ PT Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk	IDSR17012536	80.000	17 Des 2024/ Dec 17, 2024	14 Jan 2025/ Jan 14, 2025	79.531	79.936	188	79.748
PT Bank Mandiri Tbk/ PT Bank Mandiri Tbk	IDSR17012536	50.000	16 Des 2024/ Dec 16, 2024	13 Jan 2025/ Jan 13, 2025	49.669	49.926	110	49.816
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia/ PT Bank Danamon Indonesia	IDSR08092536	80.000	16 Des 2024/ Dec 16, 2024	13 Jan 2025/ Jan 13, 2025	75.985	76.372	166	76.206
PT Bank Mandiri Tbk/ PT Bank Mandiri Tbk	IDSR19092536	150.000	12 Des 2024/ Dec 12, 2024	9 Jan 2025/ Jan 9, 2025	142.392	143.117	207	142.910
PT Bank Mandiri Tbk/ PT Bank Mandiri Tbk	IDSR31012536	40.000	11 Des 2024/ Dec 11, 2024	8 Jan 2025/ Jan 8, 2025	39.617	39.819	50	39.769
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia/ PT Bank Danamon Indonesia	IDSR26092536	100.000	10 Des 2024/ Dec 10, 2024	7 Jan 2025/ Jan 7, 2025	94.800	95.283	103	95.180
PT Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk/ PT Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk	IDSR10102536	200.000	10 Des 2024/ Dec 10, 2024	7 Jan 2025/ Jan 7, 2025	189.086	190.049	206	189.843
PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk/ PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk	IDSR14112536	100.000	24 Des 2024/ Dec 24, 2024	7 Jan 2025/ Jan 7, 2025	94.001	94.239	102	94.137
PT Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk/ PT Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk	IDSR26092536	150.000	9 Des 2024/ Dec 9, 2024	6 Jan 2025/ Jan 6, 2025	142.174	142.898	129	142.769
PT Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk/ PT Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk	IDSR03102536	150.000	9 Des 2024/ Dec 9, 2024	6 Jan 2025/ Jan 6, 2025	141.982	142.706	129	142.577
PT Bank Permata Tbk/ PT Bank Permata Tbk	IDSR07112536	250.000	20 Des 2024/ Dec 20, 2024	3 Jan 2025/ Jan 3, 2025	235.197	235.787	84	235.703
PT Bank DBS Indonesia/ PT Bank DBS Indonesia	FR0101	654.183	11 Okt 2024/ Oct 11, 2024	13 Jan 2025/ Jan 13, 2025	163.545	164.158	315	163.843
		<b>2.104.183</b>			<b>1.547.301</b>	<b>1.554.118</b>	<b>2.060</b>	<b>1.552.058</b>

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**22. LIABILITAS ATAS EFEK-EFEK YANG DIJUAL DENGAN JANJI DIBELI KEMBALI (lanjutan)**

Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023, terdiri dari : (lanjutan)

**22. LIABILITAS ON SECURITIES SOLD UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS (continued)**

Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 consists of : (continued)

31 Desember 2023/December 31, 2023

Nasabah/ Counterparty	Jenis obligasi pemerintah/ Type of government bonds	Nilai nominal/ Nominal amount	Tanggal dimulai/ Start date	Jatuh tempo/ Due date	Nilai jual/ Sale amount	Nilai pembelian kembali/ Repurchase amount	Beban bunga yang belum direalisasi/ Unrealized interest expense	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk/ PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk	IDSR08112436	100.000	20 Des 2023/ Dec 20, 2023	19 Jan 2024/ Jan 19, 2024	94.085	94.610	315	94.295
		<b>100.000</b>			<b>94.085</b>	<b>94.610</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>94.295</b>

b. Berdasarkan periode jatuh tempo

Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali akan diselesaikan dalam waktu tidak lebih dari 12 bulan setelah tanggal laporan posisi keuangan.

b. By maturity period

Securities purchased under resale agreements will be settled no more than 12 months after the date of financial positions.

c. Tingkat suku bunga efektif rata-rata setahun

c. Average effective interest rate per annum

31 Desember/December 31

	2024	2023	
Rupiah	6,55%	6,70%	Rupiah

**23. PINJAMAN YANG DITERIMA**

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024, pinjaman yang diterima oleh Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

**23. FUND BORROWING**

As of December 31, 2024, the Bank received fund Fund Borrowing were as follows:

31 Desember/December 31, 2024

Pihak ketiga Mata Uang Asing	Tanggal / Date		Suku Bunga (%) / Interest Rate (%)	Nilai Penuh (US\$) / Full Amount (US\$)	Ekuivalen Rp / Equivalent in Rp	Third Parties Foreign currencies
	Penerimaan / Receipt	Jatuh Tempo / Maturity				
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	23 Des 2024 / Dec 23, 2024	21 Mar 2025 / Mar 21, 2025	5,23	30.000.000	482.850	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
<b>Total</b>				<b>30.000.000</b>	<b>482.850</b>	<b>Total</b>

Pada tanggal 18 Desember 2024, Bank menandatangani Perjanjian Kredit dengan PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. Fasilitas kredit yang diberikan kepada Bank merupakan bank loan berupa fasilitas committed non-revolving loan sebesar USD30.000.000 yang disajikan sebagai pinjaman yang diterima oleh Bank. Fasilitas tersebut memiliki tingkat suku bunga term SOFR 3 bulan + 90bps. Fasilitas tersebut digunakan untuk mendukung aktivitas bisnis Bank. Fasilitas ini memiliki jangka waktu selama 12 bulan sejak penandatanganan perjanjian kredit.

On December 18, 2024, the Bank entered into a credit agreement with PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. The facility provided to the Bank is in the form of committed non-revolving bank loan amounted to USD30,000,000 which which presented as fund borrowing. The facility is used to support the Bank's business activities. The facility bears interest at SOFR 3 months + 90bps. The facility is effective for 12 months since the signing date of the loan agreement.

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**24. BUNGA YANG MASIH HARUS DIBAYAR**

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2024	2023
Simpanan dari nasabah		
Deposito berjangka	68.493	42.306
Giro	1.775	983
Tabungan	35	30
Simpanan dari bank lain		
Deposito berjangka	5	3
Giro	26	10
Call money	4.614	472
Pinjaman yang diterima	632	-
Surat berharga subordinasi	-	3.149
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>75.580</b>	<b>46.953</b>

Termasuk dalam bunga yang masih harus dibayar dari simpanan dari nasabah adalah bunga yang masih harus dibayar kepada pihak berelasi sebesar Rp12 dan Rp3.149 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 (Catatan 34).

Bunga yang masih harus dibayar dalam mata uang asing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp39.110 dan Rp16.057.

**25. SURAT BERTARGA SUBORDINASI**

Pada tanggal 26 Februari 2019, Bank menerbitkan surat berharga subordinasi sebesar USD30.000.000 (nilai penuh) dengan plafon sebesar USD50.000.000 (nilai penuh) yang diambil oleh pemegang saham akhir, China Construction Bank Corporation dalam rangka menambah modal pelengkap (*Tier-2*). Suku bunga pinjaman ditetapkan sebesar 3 (tiga) bulan LIBOR sampai dengan 30 Juni 2023 dan selanjutnya menggunakan *Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR)* ditambah 1,5% (150 bps) per tahun. Surat berharga subordinasi telah dilunasi pada tanggal 26 Februari 2024. Pengakuan surat berharga subordinasi sebagai tambahan komponen modal pelengkap (*Tier-2*) telah mendapat persetujuan OJK melalui surat No. SR-80/PB.32/2019 tanggal 28 Juni 2019.

**24. INTEREST PAYABLES**

Deposits from customers
Time deposits
Current accounts
Saving accounts
Deposits from other banks
Time deposits
Current accounts
Call money
Fund borrowing
Subordinated securities
<b>Total</b>

Included in interest payables from deposits from customers and are interest payables to related parties amounting to Rp12 and Rp3,149, respectively as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 (Note 34).

Interest payables denominated in foreign currencies as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounted to Rp39,110 and Rp16,057.

**25. SUBORDINATED SECURITIES**

On February 26, 2019, the Bank issued subordinated securities of USD30,000,000 (full amount) with plafond of USD50,000,000 (full amount) that was subscribed by the ultimate shareholder, China Construction Bank Corporation to increase the Bank's supplementary capital (*Tier-2*). Interest rate of subordinated securities is 3 (three) months LIBOR up to June 30, 2023 and Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) onwards plus 1.5% (150 bps) per annum. The subordinated securities has been fully paid on February 26, 2024. Recognition of the subordinated securities as part of the Bank's additional supplementary capital (*Tier-2*) was approved by OJK in its letter No. SR-80/PB.32/2019 dated June 28, 2019.

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**26. LIABILITAS LAIN-LAIN**

**26. OTHER LIABILITIES**

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2024	2023	
Kewajiban <i>trade</i> dan			<i>Trade and treasury</i>
treasury operasional	17.158	7.652	<i>operation liability</i>
Liabilitas sewa	13.937	2.808	<i>Lease liabilities</i>
Provisi kredit diterima di muka	12.031	33.286	<i>Advances on loan provision</i>
Setoran jaminan	11.056	9.992	<i>Security deposits</i>
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai			<i>Allowance for impairment losses of</i>
atas komitmen dan kontinjensi	4.893	7.354	<i>commitments and contingencies</i>
Biaya yang masih harus dibayar	4.446	5.102	<i>Accrued expenses</i>
Titipan nasabah	3.097	2.767	<i>Customers deposits</i>
Liabilitas kepada notaris	187	190	<i>Liability to notary</i>
Lain-lain	2.384	6.945	<i>Others</i>
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>69.189</b>	<b>76.096</b>	<b>Total</b>

Lain-lain merupakan akrual biaya promosi, broker, jasa profesional, dan lainnya.

*Others represent accruals for promotion, brokerage, professional expenses and others.*

Liabilitas lain-lain dalam mata uang asing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp17.152 dan Rp31.393.

*Other liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounted to Rp17,152 and Rp31,393, respectively.*

Pengungkapan liabilitas sewa pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 sebagai berikut:

*Lease liabilities disclosed as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:*

31 Desember/December 31, 2024						
Kategori aset pendasar	Saldo awal 1 Januari 2024/ <i>Beginning balance January 1, 2024</i>	Penambahan liabilitas sewa neto/ <i>Addition of lease liabilities net</i>	Beban bunga atas liabilitas sewa/ <i>Interest payable on lease liabilities</i>	Liabilitas sewa yang telah dibayarkan/ <i>Lease liabilities paid</i>	Saldo akhir 31 Desember 2024/ <i>Ending balance December 31, 2024</i>	Category of underlying asset
Bangunan	1.953	-	92	(2.045)	-	<i>Building</i>
Kendaraan	835	4.096	216	(1.776)	3.371	<i>Vehicle</i>
Lainnya	20	18.120	411	(7.985)	10.566	<i>Others</i>
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>2.808</b>	<b>22.216</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>(11.806)</b>	<b>13.937</b>	<b>Total</b>

31 Desember/December 31, 2023						
Kategori aset pendasar	Saldo awal 1 Januari 2023/ <i>Beginning balance January 1, 2023</i>	Penambahan liabilitas sewa neto/ <i>Addition of lease liabilities net</i>	Beban bunga atas liabilitas sewa/ <i>Interest payable on lease liabilities</i>	Liabilitas sewa yang telah dibayarkan/ <i>Lease liabilities paid</i>	Saldo akhir 31 Desember 2023/ <i>Ending balance December 31, 2023</i>	Category of underlying asset
Bangunan	123	3.823	182	(2.175)	1.953	<i>Building</i>
Kendaraan	2.509	-	115	(1.789)	835	<i>Vehicle</i>
Lainnya	6.058	47	580	(6.665)	20	<i>Others</i>
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>8.690</b>	<b>3.870</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>(10.629)</b>	<b>2.808</b>	<b>Total</b>



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**27. MODAL SAHAM**

Pada tanggal 11 Oktober 2019, Bank mendapatkan persetujuan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa sebagaimana termuat dalam Akta Berita Acara Rapat Umum Pemegang saham Luar Biasa No. 35 tanggal 11 Oktober 2019 yang dibuat di hadapan Notaris Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H, Notaris di Jakarta yang menyetujui peningkatan modal ditempatkan dan disetor Bank dengan cara mengeluarkan saham baru sebanyak-banyaknya 32.000.000.000 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal masing-masing Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham dengan harga penawaran Rp150 (nilai penuh) per saham. Melalui Penawaran Umum Terbatas (PUT) V di 2020, Bank menawarkan dan menerbitkan sebanyak 21.288.269.763 (dua puluh satu miliar dua ratus delapan puluh delapan juta dua ratus enam puluh sembilan ribu tujuh ratus enam puluh tiga) Saham Baru.

Hasil penerbitan saham tersebut telah diterima oleh Bank sehingga dengan demikian jumlah seluruh saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh Bank meningkat menjadi 37.919.730.514 lembar saham atau sebesar Rp3.791.973 dan terdapat penambahan nilai tambahan modal disetor sebanyak Rp1.029.030 menjadi Rp1.267.378 sebagaimana termuat dalam Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 87 tanggal 16 Desember 2020 yang dibuat di hadapan Notaris Eliwaty Tjitra, SH Notaris di Jakarta, yang telah mendapat persetujuan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia No. AHU-AH.0221010 Tahun 2020 tanggal 30 Desember 2020 dan pemberitahuan perubahan anggaran dasarnya telah diterima dan dicatat dalam Sistem Administrasi Badan Hukum Menkumham No. AHU-AH.01.03-0425446 tanggal 30 Desember 2020.

Komposisi pemegang saham bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 adalah sebagai berikut:

**27. SHARE CAPITAL**

On October 11, 2019, the Bank has received approval from the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders as stated in Deed of Minutes of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders No. 35 dated October 11, 2019 made by Notary Eliwaty Tjitra SH, Notary in Jakarta, which approved to increase the Bank's issued and paid-up capital by issuing new shares maximum of 32,000,000,000 shares with nominal amount of Rp100 (full amount) per share with offering price Rp150 (full amount) per share. Through Limited Public Offering (PUT) V in 2020, the Bank offers and issued 21,288,269,763 (twenty-one billion two hundred and eighty-eight million two hundred and sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-three) New Shares.

The proceed of shares issuance has been received by the Bank so therefore the total number of issued and fully paid-up shares of the Bank increases to 37,919,730,514 shares or Rp3,791,973 and increase the additional paid in capital amounted to Rp1,029,030 to be Rp1,267,378 as stated in Deed of Resolutions Statement No. 87 dated December 16, 2020 by Notary Eliwaty Tjitra SH, Notary in Jakarta, which has been approved by Ministry of Laws and Human Rights No. AHU-AH.0221010. Year 2020 dated December 30, 2020 and notice of the amendment has been received and recorded by Ministry of Laws and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia as stated in the Letter AHU-AH.01.03-0425446 dated December 30, 2020.

The composition of banks' shareholders as of december 31, 2024 and 2023:

31 Desember 2024/December 31, 2024					
	Jumlah lembar saham/ Number of shares	Nilai nominal per lembar saham (nilai penuh)/ Par value per share (full amount)	Jumlah nilai saham/ Total shares value	Persentase kepemilikan/ Percentage of ownership	
<b>Pemegang saham</b>					<b>Shareholders</b>
China Construction Bank Corporation	22.751.563.707	100	2.275.157	60,00%	China Construction Bank Corporation
UOB Kay Hian	3.112.832.456	100	311.283	8,21%	UOB Kay Hian
Johnny Wiraatmadja	2.631.113.705	100	263.111	6,94%	Johnny Wiraatmadja
Masyarakat (masing-masing di bawah 5%)	9.424.220.646	100	942.422	24,85%	Public (each below 5%)
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>37.919.730.514</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3.791.973</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>Total</b>

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**27. MODAL SAHAM (lanjutan)**

Komposisi pemegang saham bank pada tanggal 31 desember 2024 dan 2023 adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

**27. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)**

The composition of banks' shareholders as of december 31, 2024 and 2023: (continued)

31 Desember 2023/December 31, 2023					
	Jumlah lembar saham/ Number of shares	Nilai nominal per lembar saham (nilai penuh)/ Par value per share (full amount)	Jumlah nilai saham/ Total shares value	Persentase kepemilikan/ Percentage of ownership	
<b>Pemegang saham</b>					<b>Shareholders</b>
China Construction Bank Corporation	22.751.563.707	100	2.275.157	60,00%	China Construction Bank Corporation
UOB Kay Hian	3.112.882.656	100	311.288	8,21%	UOB Kay Hian
Johnny Wiraatmadja	2.631.113.705	100	263.111	6,94%	Johnny Wiraatmadja
Masyarakat (masing-masing di bawah 5%)	9.424.170.446	100	942.417	24,85%	Public (each below 5%)
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>37.919.730.514</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3.791.973</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>Total</b>

**28. PENDAPATAN BUNGA**

**28. INTEREST INCOME**

Untuk Tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember/  
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	2024	2023	
Kredit yang diberikan	1.714.466	1.325.422	Loans
Efek-efek	364.434	90.564	Marketable securities
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	45.862	40.168	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	13.168	11.520	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	4.010	222.504	Receivables on securities under agreements to resale
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>2.141.940</b>	<b>1.690.178</b>	<b>Total</b>

Pendapatan bunga yang berasal dari pihak berelasi sebesar Rp398 dan Rp485 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 (Catatan 34).

Interest income from related parties amounted to Rp398 and Rp485 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively (Note 34).

**29. BEBAN BUNGA**

**29. INTEREST EXPENSES**

Untuk Tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember/  
For the year ended December, 31

	2024	2023	
Deposito berjangka	882.140	587.476	Time deposits
Giro	87.419	45.939	Current accounts
Simpanan dari bank lain	69.565	15.334	Deposits from other banks
Premi penjaminan pemerintah	44.650	32.366	Premium on government guarantee
Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	36.187	626	Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements
Tabungan	19.599	17.405	Saving accounts
Surat berharga subordinasi	5.934	34.153	Subordinated securities
Pinjaman yang diterima	636	-	Fund borrowing
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>1.146.130</b>	<b>733.299</b>	<b>Total</b>

Beban bunga kepada pihak berelasi sebesar Rp418 dan Rp34.607 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 (Catatan 34).

Interest expenses to related parties amounted to Rp418 and Rp34,607 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively (Note 34).

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**30. BEBAN UMUM DAN ADMINISTRASI**

**30. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**

	Untuk Tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember/ For the year ended December, 31		
	2024	2023	
Biaya penyusutan aset tetap dan aset hak guna (Catatan 13)	59.017	50.729	Depreciation of fixed assets and right-of-uses (Note 13)
Jasa profesional	24.750	22.643	Professional fees
Teknologi sistem informasi	22.686	26.491	IT system
Outsourcing	22.031	21.970	Outsourcing
Pungutan OJK	13.941	12.417	OJK levy
Biaya barang dan jasa	8.532	8.968	Cost of goods and services
Perjalanan dan transportasi	8.318	7.826	Travel and transportation
Latihan dan pendidikan	8.257	7.352	Training and education
Perbaikan dan pemeliharaan	7.612	6.847	Repairs and maintenance
Sewa kantor	7.289	6.271	Rental
Jasa transaksi ATM	6.251	6.686	ATM transaction fees
Core deposits intangible	5.543	5.543	Core deposits intangible
Pajak dan perizinan	3.868	2.307	Tax & license
Alat-alat tulis dan perlengkapan kantor	2.978	3.200	Stationery and office supplies
Biaya keanggotaan dan representasi	2.644	3.489	Membership and representation
Administrasi bank	2.197	7.632	Bank charges
Publikasi	2.195	2.610	Publications
Biaya premi asuransi	1.353	1.016	Insurance Premi
Iuran dana pensiun (Catatan 36)	1.293	1.321	Contribution pension plan (Note 36)
Lain-lain	33.125	30.991	Others
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>243.880</b>	<b>236.309</b>	<b>Total</b>

**31. BEBAN TENAGA KERJA**

**31. PERSONNEL EXPENSES**

	Untuk Tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember/ For the year ended December, 31		
	2024	2023	
Gaji dan tunjangan lainnya	248.762	245.060	Salaries and other benefits
Bonus	31.200	32.400	Bonus
Tunjangan hari raya dan akhir tahun	30.182	30.022	Festives and year-end allowances
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>310.144</b>	<b>307.482</b>	<b>Total</b>

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**32. KOMITMEN DAN KONTINJENSI**

Bank memiliki tagihan dan liabilitas komitmen dan kontinjensi dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

	<b>31 Desember/December, 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Komitmen		
Tagihan komitmen		
Transaksi mata uang asing yang belum diselesaikan	2.417.450	1.317.853
<i>Irrevocable letters of credit</i>	5.396	22.354
Liabilitas komitmen		
Fasilitas kredit kepada nasabah yang belum digunakan	(4.968.804)	(6.861.882)
<i>Irrevocable letters of credit</i>	(5.396)	(22.354)
Transaksi mata uang asing yang belum diselesaikan	(2.435.096)	(1.307.554)
<b>Liabilitas komitmen - neto</b>	<b>(4.986.450)</b>	<b>(6.851.583)</b>
Kontinjensi		
Tagihan kontinjensi		
Pendapatan bunga dalam penyelesaian	24.751	187.811
Garansi yang diterima	3.676.296	4.776.848
Liabilitas kontinjensi		
Garansi yang diterbitkan	(886.490)	(966.878)
<b>Liabilitas kontinjensi - neto</b>	<b>2.814.557</b>	<b>3.997.781</b>

**32. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

The Bank has commitments and contingent receivables and liabilities as follows:

Commitments
Commitment receivables
Unsettled foreign currencies transactions
Irrevocable letters of credit
Commitment liabilities
Unused loan facilities
Irrevocable letters of credit
Unsettled foreign currencies transactions
Commitment liabilities - net
Contingencies
Contingent receivables
Past due interest revenues
Guarantee received
Contingent liabilities
Guarantee issued
Contingent liabilities - net

Saldo transaksi komitmen dan kontinjensi dengan pihak berelasi sebesar RpNihil dan RpNihil masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023.

Commitments and contingencies transactions with related parties amounted to RpNil and RpNil as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto atas tagihan dan liabilitas komitmen dan kontinjensi adalah sebagai berikut:

Movements in the gross carrying amount of commitments and contingencies are as follows:

	<b>Tahap 1/ Stage 1</b>	<b>Tahap 2/ Stage 2</b>	<b>Tahap 3/ Stage 3</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>Nilai tercatat bruto awal 1 Januari 2023</b>	<b>4.903.403</b>	-	-	<b>4.903.403</b>	<b>Initial gross carrying amount 1 January, 2023</b>
Aset baru	3.153.554	-	-	3.153.554	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(205.843)	-	-	(205.843)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Pengalihan ke tahap 2	(3.463)	3.463	-	-	Transfer to stage 2
Pengukuran kembali	-	-	-	-	Remeasurement
<b>31 Desember 2023</b>	<b>7.847.651</b>	<b>3.463</b>	-	<b>7.851.114</b>	<b>December 31, 2023</b>
Aset baru	1.315.806	-	-	1.315.806	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(1.401.409)	(1.574)	-	(1.402.983)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Pengalihan ke tahap 3	(5)	-	5	-	Transfer to stage 3
Pengukuran kembali	(1.903.160)	(87)	-	(1.903.247)	Remeasurement
<b>31 Desember 2024</b>	<b>5.858.883</b>	<b>1.802</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5.860.690</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>

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**32. KOMITMEN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)**

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas komitmen dan kontinjensi adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total
<b>Saldo awal</b>				
1 Januari 2023	7.051	-	-	7.051
Aset baru	173	-	-	173
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	-	-	-	-
Pengalihan ke tahap 2	(150)	150	-	-
Pengukuran kembali	130	-	-	130
<b>31 Desember 2023</b>	<b>7.204</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.354</b>
Aset baru	2.345	-	-	2.345
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(4.001)	(40)	-	(4.041)
Pengalihan ke tahap 3	(1)	-	1	-
Pengukuran kembali	(689)	(76)	-	(765)
<b>31 Desember 2024</b>	<b>4.858</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.893</b>

**32. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES  
(continued)**

The movements in the allowance for impairment losses of commitments and contingencies are as follows:

*Beginning balance  
1 January, 2023*

*New assets originated  
Assets derecognized  
or repaid  
(excluding write-offs)  
Transfer to stage 2  
Remeasurement*

*December 31, 2023*

*New assets originated  
Assets derecognized  
or repaid  
(excluding write-offs)  
Transfer to stage 3  
Remeasurement*

*December 31, 2024*

**33. LABA BERSIH PER SAHAM**

Laba bersih per saham dasar dihitung dengan membagi laba bersih tahun berjalan dengan rata-rata tertimbang jumlah saham yang beredar pada tahun yang bersangkutan.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023, tidak ada efek yang berpotensi menjadi saham biasa. Oleh karena ini, laba per saham dilusian sama dengan laba per saham dasar.

**33. EARNINGS PER SHARE**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of outstanding shares during the related years.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were no securities which can be converted into common shares. Therefore, diluted earnings per share is equivalent to basic earnings per share.

**Untuk Tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember/  
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	2024	2023
Laba bersih tahun berjalan	295.402	241.291
Jumlah rata-rata tertimbang saham untuk perhitungan laba per saham	37.919.730.514	37.919.730.514
<b>Laba bersih per saham dasar dan dilusian (dalam Rupiah penuh)</b>	<b>7,79</b>	<b>6,36</b>

*Net income for the year  
Weighted average number of shares  
for the computation of  
basic earnings per share*

*Basic and diluted earnings  
per share (in full Rupiah)*

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**34. SIFAT DAN TRANSAKSI PIHAK BERELASI**

**Sifat hubungan berelasi**

Rincian sifat hubungan dan jenis transaksi yang signifikan dengan pihak berelasi pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 adalah sebagai berikut:

**34. NATURE OF RELATIONSHIP AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES**

**Nature of relationship**

The details of the relationship and type of significant transactions with related parties as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

<b>Pihak berelasi/ Related parties</b>	<b>Sifat dari hubungan/ Nature of relationship</b>	<b>Sifat dari transaksi/ Nature of transactions</b>
China Construction Bank Corporation/ <i>China Construction Bank Corporation</i>	Pemegang saham akhir/ <i>Ultimate shareholder</i>	Surat berharga subordinasi, Simpanan dari bank lain/ <i>Subordinated securities, Deposits from other banks</i>
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Tokyo/ <i>China Construction Bank Corporation, Tokyo Branch</i>	Kantor cabang dari pemegang saham akhir/ <i>Branch office of the ultimate shareholder</i>	Giro pada bank lain/ <i>Current accounts with other banks</i>
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Shenzhen/ <i>China Construction Bank Corporation, Shenzhen Branch</i>	Kantor cabang dari pemegang saham akhir/ <i>Branch office of the ultimate shareholder</i>	Giro pada bank lain/ <i>Current accounts with other banks</i>
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang London/ <i>China Construction Bank Corporation, London Branch</i>	Kantor cabang dari pemegang saham akhir/ <i>Branch office of the ultimate shareholder</i>	Giro pada bank lain/ <i>Current accounts with other banks</i>
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Zhejiang/ <i>China Construction Bank Corporation, Zhejiang Branch</i>	Kantor cabang dari pemegang saham akhir/ <i>Branch office of the ultimate shareholder</i>	Giro pada bank lain/ <i>Current accounts with other banks</i>
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Shaanxi/ <i>China Construction Bank Corporation, Shaanxi Branch</i>	Kantor cabang dari pemegang saham akhir/ <i>Branch office of the ultimate shareholder</i>	Tagihan trade finance/ <i>Trade Finance Billing</i>
Dana Pensiun Bank Windu/ <i>Bank Windu Pension Fund</i>	Dikelola oleh pejabat eksekutif Bank/ <i>Controlled by Bank's executive officers</i>	Simpanan dari nasabah/ <i>Deposits from customers</i>
Dewan Komisaris, Direksi dan karyawan kunci/ <i>Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and the Bank's key personnel</i>	Manajemen Bank/ <i>The Bank's Management</i>	Kredit yang diberikan, Simpanan dari nasabah / <i>Loans, Deposits from customers</i>



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**34. SIFAT DAN TRANSAKSI PIHAK BERELASI  
(lanjutan)**

**Transaksi-transaksi dengan pihak berelasi**

Dalam kegiatan usaha normal, Bank melakukan transaksi-transaksi tertentu dengan pihak-pihak berelasi, dimana dilaksanakan dengan syarat dan kondisi yang sama sebagaimana dilakukan dengan pihak yang tidak berelasi, kecuali untuk kredit yang diberikan kepada karyawan.

- a. Transaksi aset dengan pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

	<b>31 Desember/December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Aset		
Kredit yang diberikan	5.631	6.569
Giro pada bank lain:		
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Shenzhen	24.761	17.877
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Zhejiang	20.715	7.470
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Tokyo	1.759	1.631
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang London	53	3.717
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	12	15
Aset lain-lain:		
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Shaanxi	29.449	-
Jumlah aset dari pihak-pihak berelasi	82.380	37.279
<b>Jumlah aset</b>	<b>33.545.461</b>	<b>27.851.946</b>

Persentase atas saldo aset dari pihak-pihak berelasi terhadap jumlah aset adalah sebagai berikut:

	<b>31 Desember/December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Kredit yang diberikan	0,02%	0,02%
Giro pada bank lain	0,14%	0,11%
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	0,00%	0,00%
Aset lain - lain	0,09%	-
<b>Persentase aset dari pihak-pihak berelasi terhadap jumlah aset</b>	<b>0,25%</b>	<b>0,13%</b>

**34. NATURE OF RELATIONSHIP AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES  
(continued)**

**Transactions with related parties**

In the normal course of business, the Bank entered into certain transactions with related parties, whereby it was conducted under terms and conditions similar to those granted to third parties, with the exception of loans granted to the Bank's employees.

- a. Asset account balances of transactions with related parties are as follows:

Assets	
Loans	
Current accounts with other banks:	
China Construction Bank Corporation, Shenzhen Branch	
China Construction Bank Corporation, Zhejiang Branch	
China Construction Bank Corporation, Tokyo Branch	
China Construction Bank Corporation, London Branch	
Interest receivables	
Other assets:	
China Construction Bank Corporation, Shaanxi Branch	
<b>Total assets with related parties</b>	
<b>Total assets</b>	

The percentages of asset balances with related parties compared to total assets are as follows:

Loans	
Current accounts with other banks	
Interest receivables	
Other assets	
<b>Total percentage of assets with related parties to total assets</b>	

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**34. SIFAT DAN TRANSAKSI PIHAK BERELASI  
(lanjutan)**

**34. NATURE OF RELATIONSHIP AND  
TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES  
(continued)**

**Transaksi-transaksi dengan pihak berelasi  
(lanjutan)**

**Transactions with related parties (continued)**

b. Transaksi liabilitas dengan pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

b. Liabilities account balances of transactions with related parties are as follows:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2024	2023
Liabilitas		
Simpanan dari nasabah	18.329	16.788
Simpanan dari bank lain	171	70
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	12	3.149
Surat berharga subordinasi	-	461.910
Jumlah liabilitas dari pihak-pihak berelasi	18.512	481.917
<b>Jumlah liabilitas</b>	<b>26.703.665</b>	<b>21.311.389</b>

*Liabilities*  
*Deposits from customers*  
*Deposits from other banks*  
*Interest payables*  
*Subordinated securities*

*Total liabilities with related parties*

***Total liabilities***

Persentase atas saldo liabilitas dari pihak-pihak berelasi terhadap jumlah liabilitas adalah sebagai berikut:

The percentages of liability balances with related parties compared to total liabilities are as follows:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2024	2023
Simpanan dari nasabah	0,07%	0,08%
Simpanan dari bank lain	0,00%	0,00%
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	0,00%	0,01%
Surat berharga subordinasi	-	2,17%
<b>Persentase liabilitas dari pihak-pihak berelasi terhadap jumlah liabilitas</b>	<b>0,07%</b>	<b>2,26%</b>

***Total percentage of liabilities with related parties to total liabilities***

c. Transaksi laba rugi dengan pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

c. Statements of profit or loss transactions with related parties are as follows:

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	2024	2023
Laporan laba rugi		
Pendapatan bunga	398	485
Beban bunga	418	34.607

*Statements of profit or loss*  
*Interest income*  
*Interest expenses*

Persentase atas saldo laporan laba rugi dari pihak-pihak berelasi terhadap jumlah masing-masing adalah sebagai berikut:

The percentages of statements of profit and loss balance with related parties compared to respective totals are as follows:

**Untuk Tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember/  
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	2024	2023
Pendapatan bunga	0,02%	0,03%
Beban bunga	0,04%	4,72%

*Interest income*  
*Interest expenses*

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**34. SIFAT DAN TRANSAKSI PIHAK BERELASI  
(lanjutan)**

**Transaksi-transaksi dengan pihak berelasi  
(lanjutan)**

d. Kompensasi manajemen kunci:

Jumlah agregat dari kompensasi terhadap manajemen kunci Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 adalah sebagai berikut (tidak diaudit):

	<b>31 Desember/December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Imbalan jangka pendek		
Direksi	30.686	31.698
Dewan Komisaris	3.012	2.872
Komite Audit	755	622
Karyawan kunci	61.760	63.471
Imbalan jangka panjang		
Karyawan kunci	-	91
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>96.213</b>	<b>98.754</b>

Nilai wajar adalah harga yang akan diterima untuk menjual suatu aset atau harga yang akan dibayar untuk mengalihkan suatu liabilitas dalam transaksi teratur antara pelaku pasar pada tanggal pengukuran.

**34. NATURE OF RELATIONSHIP AND  
TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES  
(continued)**

**Transactions with related parties (continued)**

d. Compensation of key management personnel:

The aggregate compensation of key management personnel of the Bank as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows (unaudited):

Short-term employee benefits  
Board of Directors  
Board of Commissioners  
Audit Committee  
Key management personnel

Post-employment benefits  
Key management personnels

**Total**

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.

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**35. NILAI WAJAR ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN**

Tabel berikut menunjukkan nilai tercatat dan estimasi nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas keuangan Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023:

**35. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

The following table sets forth the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of Bank financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

31 Desember/December 31					
2024			2023		
	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value	Nilai wajar/ Fair value	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value	Nilai wajar/ Fair value	
					Financial assets
Aset keuangan					Fair value through profit or loss
Nilai wajar melalui laba atau rugi					Derivative receivables
Tagihan derivatif	4.316	4.316	12.832	12.832	
					Fair value through other comprehensive income
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain					Marketable securities
Efek-efek	5.807.121	5.807.121	4.208.153	4.208.153	
					Measured at amortized cost
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi					Cash
Kas	169.338	169.338	212.839	212.839	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	1.490.587	1.490.587	1.552.681	1.552.681	Current accounts with other banks - net
Giro pada bank lain - neto	165.457	165.457	139.016	139.016	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	338.006	338.006	44.999	44.999	Marketable securities
Efek-efek - neto	1.142.691	1.142.516	450.630	452.866	Acceptance receivables
Tagihan akseptasi - neto	12.260	12.260	-	-	Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	-	-	1.069.249	1.069.249	Loans - net
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	23.012.879	23.012.879	18.846.417	18.846.417	
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	158.830	158.830	98.444	98.444	Interest receivables
Aset lain-lain*	34.454	34.454	6.257	6.257	Other assets*
Jumlah aset keuangan	32.335.939	32.335.764	26.641.517	26.643.753	Total financial assets
					Financial liabilities
Liabilitas keuangan					Obligation due immediately
Liabilitas segera	14.928	14.928	20.501	20.501	Derivative payables
Liabilitas derivatif	20.350	20.350	2.023	2.023	Acceptance payables
Liabilitas akseptasi	12.262	12.262	-	-	Deposits from customers: Current accounts
Simpanan dari nasabah:					Saving account
Giro	4.009.871	4.009.871	3.126.957	3.126.957	Time deposits
Tabungan	1.164.249	1.164.249	1.087.415	1.087.415	Deposits from other banks
Deposito berjangka	18.183.353	18.183.353	15.772.440	15.772.440	Receivables on securities sold under repurchase agreement
Simpanan dari bank lain	844.674	844.674	324.650	324.650	Fund borrowing
Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	1.552.058	1.552.058	94.295	94.295	Subordinated securities
Pinjaman yang diterima	482.850	482.850	-	-	
Surat berharga subordinasi	-	-	461.910	461.910	Interest payables
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	75.580	75.580	46.953	46.953	Other liabilities**
Liabilitas lain-lain**	11.243	11.243	10.182	10.182	
Jumlah liabilitas keuangan	26.371.418	26.371.418	20.947.326	20.947.326	Total financial liabilities

\*) Aset lain-lain terdiri dari tagihan transaksi ATM Prima, uang jaminan dan tagihan trade finance

\*\*) Liabilitas lain-lain terdiri dari setoran jaminan dan liabilitas kepada notaris

\*) Other assets consist of ATM Prima billing transaction, deposit guarantee and trade finance billing

\*\*) Other liabilities consist of deposits and liability to notary

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**35. NILAI WAJAR ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN (lanjutan)**

Instrumen keuangan Bank diakui pada nilai wajar berdasarkan hierarki sebagai berikut:

- (i) Tingkat 1: dikutip dari harga pasar aktif untuk aset atau liabilitas keuangan yang identik;
- (ii) Tingkat 2: yang melibatkan input selain dari harga pasar aktif yang dikutip yang termasuk dalam tingkat 1 yang dapat diobservasi untuk aset dan liabilitas, baik secara langsung (seperti harga) atau tidak langsung (turunan dari harga);
- (iii) Tingkat 3: input untuk aset dan liabilitas yang tidak didasarkan pada data yang dapat diobservasi di pasar (input yang tidak dapat diobservasi).

Instrumen keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan instrumen keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar yang dikelompokkan berdasarkan hierarki nilai wajar:

**35. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)**

The Bank's financial instruments recognised at fair value based on the hierarchy described below:

- (i) Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical financial assets or liabilities;
- (ii) Level 2: those involving inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices);
- (iii) Level 3: those with inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Financial instruments measured at fair value

The tables below show the financial instruments measured at fair value grouped according to the fair value hierarchy:

31 Desember/December 31, 2024				
	Tingkat/ Level 1	Tingkat/ Level 2	Tingkat/ Level 3	Jumlah/ Total
<b>Aset keuangan</b>				
Nilai wajar melalui laba atau rugi				
Tagihan derivatif	-	4.316	-	4.316
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain				
Efek-efek	5.807.121	-	-	5.807.121
	<b>5.807.121</b>	<b>4.316</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.811.437</b>
31 Desember/December 31, 2023				
	Tingkat/ Level 1	Tingkat/ Level 2	Tingkat/ Level 3	Jumlah/ Total
<b>Aset keuangan</b>				
Nilai wajar melalui laba atau rugi				
Tagihan derivatif	-	12.832	-	12.832
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain				
Efek-efek	4.208.153	-	-	4.208.153
	<b>4.208.153</b>	<b>12.832</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.220.985</b>

**Financial assets**  
**Fair value through profit or loss**  
Derivative receivables  
**Measured at fair value through**  
**other comprehensive income**  
Marketable securities

**Financial assets**  
**Fair value through profit or loss**  
Derivative receivables  
**Measured at fair value through**  
**other comprehensive income**  
Marketable securities

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**35. NILAI WAJAR ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN (lanjutan)**

Instrumen keuangan yang tidak diukur pada nilai wajar

Kredit yang diberikan dan surat berharga subordinasi yang merupakan instrumen keuangan yang tidak diukur pada nilai wajarnya dikelompokkan sebagai Tingkat 3 dalam hierarki nilai wajar.

Nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas keuangan selain efek-efek yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo, kredit yang diberikan dan surat berharga subordinasi mendekati nilai tercatat karena instrumen keuangan tersebut memiliki jangka waktu jatuh tempo jangka pendek (level 2) dan/atau suku bunganya sering ditinjau ulang.

Nilai wajar dari kredit yang diberikan dengan suku bunga mengambang dan nilai tercatat atas kredit jangka pendek dengan suku bunga tetap adalah perkiraan yang layak atas nilai wajar. Nilai wajar dari kredit jangka panjang yang diberikan dengan suku bunga tetap menunjukkan nilai diskon dari perkiraan arus kas masa depan yang diharapkan akan diterima oleh Bank. Perkiraan arus kas ini didiskontokan dengan menggunakan suku bunga pasar untuk menentukan nilai wajar. Termasuk di dalam kredit yang diberikan adalah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang telah diperhitungkan dengan metode yang disajikan pada Catatan 2.

Surat berharga subordinasi memiliki tingkat suku bunga mengambang (level 2). Oleh karena itu, nilai tercatat mencerminkan nilai wajar.

**36. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA KARYAWAN**

Liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan terdiri dari:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2024	2023
Liabilitas imbalan kerja - jangka panjang	92.949	98.769
Liabilitas imbalan kerja - lainnya	72.736	69.731
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>165.685</b>	<b>168.500</b>

**35. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)**

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Loans and subordinated securities which are financial instruments that are not measured at fair value are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Fair values of certain financial assets and liabilities other than held-to-maturity securities, loans and subordinated securities are approximately the same with their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturities of these financial instruments and/or repriced frequently (level 2).

The carrying amounts of variable rate loans and short-term fixed rate loans are the reasonable approximation of their fair values. The carrying amount of long term fixed rate loans shows the discounted estimated future cash flows. The cash flows estimation is discounted at the market interest rate to determine fair value. Included in loans are allowance for impairment losses which are calculated using the method as disclosed in Note 2.

The subordinated securities bear variable rate. Therefore (level 2), the amortized cost represent reasonable approximation of the fair value.

**36. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION**

Employment benefits obligation consists of:

Long-term employee benefits  
Long-term employee benefits - other

**Total**



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**36. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA KARYAWAN  
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Imbalan kerja lainnya

Imbalan kerja lainnya termasuk imbalan kerja jangka pendek untuk bonus dan imbalan kerja jangka panjang untuk manajemen. Bank mengakui liabilitas dan beban imbalan kerja jangka pendek untuk bonus berdasarkan rumusan yang mempertimbangkan kinerja karyawan dan laba sebelum pajak Bank setelah penyesuaian tertentu yang menyebabkan kewajiban konstruktif. Bank mengakui liabilitas dan beban imbalan kerja jangka panjang untuk manajemen berdasarkan rumusan yang mempertimbangkan masa kerja manajemen pada akhir periode pelaporan.

Program pensiun manfaat pasti

Bank mempunyai imbalan pasca-kerja manfaat pasti yang terdiri atas program pensiun imbalan pasti dan imbalan pasca-kerja per tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 sesuai dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 6 tahun 2023, PP Nomor 35 tahun 2021 tentang Cipta Kerja dan Peraturan Perusahaan periode 2024-2026.

Bank membentuk liabilitas atas imbalan pasca-kerja manfaat pasti dan imbalan kerja jangka panjang untuk Pejabat dan karyawan yang memenuhi kriteria berdasarkan perhitungan aktuaria oleh PT Biro Pusat Aktuaria, pihak ketiga dalam laporannya tertanggal 20 Januari 2025 dan 17 Januari 2024 untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023.

Program pensiun imbalan pasti didanai, dikelola oleh Dana Pensiun Bank Windu, pihak berelasi, untuk karyawan Bank yang telah diangkat dan mendaftarkan diri sebagai peserta. Kontribusi pegawai adalah sebesar 5,00% dari penghasilan dasar karyawan dan sisa jumlah yang diperlukan untuk mendanai program tersebut dikontribusi oleh Bank. Kontribusi pemberi kerja pada program ini yang dilaporkan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 masing-masing sebesar Rp1.293 dan Rp1.321.

**36. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION  
(continued)**

Other employee benefits

Other employee benefits include short-term employee benefits for bonuses and long-term employee benefits for management. The Bank recognises liabilities and expenses for short-term employee benefits for bonuses based on a formula that takes into consideration the employee's performance and the Bank's income before tax expense after certain adjustments has created a constructive obligation. The Bank recognises liabilities and expenses for long-term employee benefits for management based on a formula that takes into consideration the management's service periods at the end of reporting period.

Defined benefits pension plan

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the Bank provides post-employment defined benefits which consist of a defined benefits pension plan and post-employment benefits in accordance with Law No. 6 of 2023, PP No. 35 of 2021 on Job Creation and the Bank's Regulation period 2024-2026.

The Bank calculates the employee defined benefits liabilities and long-term employee benefits for eligible Board level and employee based on the actuarial calculations of PT Biro Pusat Aktuaria, a third party in their report dated January 20, 2025 and January 17, 2024 for the years ended on December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The defined benefits pension plan is funded and managed by Dana Pensiun Bank Windu, a related party, for registered employees. The employee's contribution is 5.00% of the employee's base salary and the remaining amounts required to fund the plan are contributed by the Bank. Employer's contribution to this program recognised in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounted to Rp1,293 and Rp1,321, respectively.

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Berikut ini adalah asumsi utama yang digunakan dalam laporan aktuaria:

**36. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION  
(continued)**

The following are the key assumptions used in the actuarial reports:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2024	2023	
Tingkat diskonto imbalan kerja jangka panjang karyawan	6,88% - 7,13%	6,37%-7,10%	Long term employee benefit discount rate
Tingkat pengembalian aset program	7,06%	6,63%	Expected return on plan assets
Tingkat kenaikan gaji per tahun	3,00%	3,00%	Annual salary increase rates
Tingkat kematian	TMI_2019*)	TMI_2019*)	Mortality rate
Usia pensiun (tahun)	55	55	Retirement age (years old)

\*) Tabel Mortalita Indonesia

\*) Mortality Table of Indonesia 2019

**a. Liabilitas imbalan kerja**

**a. Employee benefits liabilities**

31 Desember/December 31, 2024				
	Program pensiun imbalan pasti didanai/ Defined benefits pension plan - funded	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai/ Defined benefits pension plan - unfunded	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai lainnya/ Other defined benefits pension - unfunded	
Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja	18.258	92.949	18.258	Present value of benefits obligation
Nilai wajar aset program	(22.854)	-	-	Fair value of plan assets
Pengaruh aset plafon	4.596	-	-	The effect of assets ceiling
<b>Liabilitas - neto</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>92.949</b>	<b>18.258</b>	<b>Liabilities - net</b>

31 Desember/December 31, 2023				
	Program pensiun imbalan pasti didanai/ Defined benefits pension plan - funded	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai/ Defined benefits pension plan - unfunded	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai lainnya/ Other defined benefits pension - unfunded	
Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja	19.287	98.769	19.287	Present value of benefits obligation
Nilai wajar aset program	(23.994)	-	-	Fair value of plan assets
Pengaruh aset plafon	4.707	-	-	The effect of assets ceiling
<b>Liabilitas - neto</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>98.769</b>	<b>19.287</b>	<b>Liabilities - net</b>

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**36. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA KARYAWAN  
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**36. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION  
(continued)**

b. Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja

b. Present value of benefits obligation

31 Desember/December 31, 2024

	Program pensiun imbalan pasti didanai/ Defined benefits pension plan - funded	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai/ Defined benefits pension plan - unfunded	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai lainnya/ Other defined benefits pension - unfunded	
Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja, awal tahun	19.287	98.769	27.155	Present value of benefits obligation, beginning of the year
Biaya jasa kini	1.476	10.223	10.222	Current service cost
Beban bunga	1.147	5.860	-	Interest cost
Pengukuran kembali manfaat jangka panjang lainnya	-	-	-	Remeasurement of other long-term employee benefits
Kontribusi karyawan	448	-	-	Contribution by plan participants
Manfaat yang dibayarkan	(2.868)	(13.481)	-	Benefits paid
Kerugian (keuntungan) aktuarial	(1.232)	(8.422)	-	Actuarial loss (gain)
<b>Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja, akhir tahun</b>	<b>18.258</b>	<b>92.949</b>	<b>37.377</b>	<b>Present value of benefits obligation, end of year</b>

31 Desember/December 31, 2023

	Program pensiun imbalan pasti didanai/ Defined benefits pension plan - funded	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai/ Defined benefits pension plan - unfunded	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai lainnya/ Other defined benefits pension - unfunded	
Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja, awal tahun	17.833	82.861	16.196	Present value of benefits obligation, beginning of the year
Biaya jasa kini	1.514	10.149	10.959	Current service cost
Beban bunga	1.237	5.360	-	Interest cost
Pengukuran kembali manfaat jangka panjang lainnya	-	-	-	Remeasurement of other long-term employee benefits
Kontribusi karyawan	464	-	-	Contribution by plan participants
Manfaat yang dibayarkan	(1.469)	(4.614)	-	Benefits paid
Kerugian (keuntungan) aktuarial	(292)	5.013	-	Actuarial loss (gain)
<b>Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja, akhir tahun</b>	<b>19.287</b>	<b>98.769</b>	<b>27.155</b>	<b>Present value of benefits obligation, end of year</b>

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**36. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION  
(continued)**

c. Biaya imbalan kerja

c. Employee benefits expense

31 Desember/December 31, 2024				
	Program pensiun imbalan pasti didanai/ <i>Defined benefits pension plan - funded</i>	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai/ <i>Defined benefits pension plan - unfunded</i>	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai lainnya/ <i>Other defined benefits pension - unfunded</i>	
Biaya jasa kini	1.476	10.223	10.222	Current service cost
Bunga atas kewajiban	1.147	5.860	-	Interest on obligation
Beban atas aset	(1.592)	-	-	Interest on assets
Bunga dari plafon aset	312	-	-	Interest of assets ceiling
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>1.343</b>	<b>16.083</b>	<b>10.222</b>	<b>Total</b>

31 Desember/December 31, 2023				
	Program pensiun imbalan pasti didanai/ <i>Defined benefits pension plan - funded</i>	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai/ <i>Defined benefits pension plan - unfunded</i>	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai lainnya/ <i>Other defined benefits pension - unfunded</i>	
Biaya jasa kini	1.514	10.149	10.959	Current service cost
Bunga atas kewajiban	1.237	5.360	-	Interest on obligation
Beban atas aset	(1.630)	-	-	Interest on assets
Bunga dari plafon aset	393	-	-	Interest of assets ceiling
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>1.514</b>	<b>15.509</b>	<b>10.959</b>	<b>Total</b>

d. Mutasi nilai wajar aset program adalah sebagai berikut:

d. The movements in the fair value of plan assets are as follow:

31 Desember/December 31			
	2024	2023	
Saldo pada awal tahun	23.994	23.500	Balance at beginning of year
Tingkat pengembalian aset program	1.592	1.630	Return on plan assets
Kontribusi pemberi kerja	1.293	1.321	Contribution by employer
Kontribusi karyawan	448	464	Contribution by employee
Manfaat program pensiun yang dibayarkan	(2.868)	(1.469)	Program pension benefits paid
Kerugian aktuarial	(1.605)	(1.452)	Actuarial loss
<b>Saldo pada akhir tahun</b>	<b>22.854</b>	<b>23.994</b>	<b>Balance at end of year</b>

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- e. Tabel berikut menunjukkan analisis sensitivitas nilai kini kewajiban imbalan kerja diasumsikan terdapat perubahan atas asumsi aktuarial utama (tidak diaudit):

31 Desember/December 31, 2024		
	Perubahan persentase/ Percentage change	Pengaruh terhadap Nilai kini kewajiban/ Impact to present value of employee benefit obligation
Tingkat diskonto	+1%	(3.382)
	-1%	3.748
Tingkat kenaikan gaji	+1%	3.517
	-1%	(3.223)

31 Desember/December 31, 2023		
	Perubahan persentase/ Percentage change	Pengaruh terhadap Nilai kini kewajiban/ Impact to present value of employee benefit obligation
Tingkat diskonto	+1%	(3.437)
	-1%	3.811
Tingkat kenaikan gaji	+1%	3.508
	-1%	(3.214)

- f. Tabel berikut menyajikan kajian dari portofolio investasi aset program yang ditempatkan dalam bentuk instrumen keuangan:

31 Desember/December 31		
	2024	2023
Deposito	1,79%	7,08%
Efek-efek	98,21%	92,92%

- g. Analisa profil jatuh tempo pembayaran imbalan kerja karyawan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 (tidak diaudit) adalah sebagai berikut:

31 Desember/December 31		
	2024	2023
Dalam waktu 12 bulan berikutnya	39.426	41.932
Antara 1 dan 5 tahun	34.860	42.259
Di atas 5 tahun	213.749	211.910
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>288.035</b>	<b>296.101</b>

Durasi rata-rata liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 adalah 9,36 dan 9,38 tahun, serta Durasi rata-rata liabilitas imbalan kerja manajemen pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 adalah 1,12 tahun (tidak diaudit).

**36. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION  
(continued)**

- e. The tables below show the sensitivity analysis of the present value of employee benefits obligation in the assumed changes in the key actuarial assumption (unaudited):

- f. The following tables show the portfolio of the plan assets invested in financial instrument:

- g. The maturity profile analysis of the employee benefits payments as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 (unaudited) are as follows:

The average duration of employees' benefits liability as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 9.36 and 9.38 years, The average duration of management's benefits liability as of December 31, 2024 is 1.12 years (unaudited).

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**37. MASALAH HUKUM**

Pada Perkara Perdata No. 555/Pdt.G/2018/PN.Jkt.Utr ("Perkara 555") di Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Utara, Bank selaku Tergugat I telah digugat oleh Fireworks Ventures Limited selaku Penggugat sehubungan dengan penjualan aset piutang dari kredit sindikasi untuk PT Geria Wijaya Prestige ("Aset Piutang") kepada Tomy Winata selaku Tergugat II. Pada 15 Oktober 2019 Perkara 555 telah diputus oleh Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Pusat yang pada intinya memutuskan sebagai berikut:

- Bank dan Tergugat II telah melakukan perbuatan melawan hukum dengan melakukan jual-beli Aset Piutang dan jual-beli Aset Piutang oleh Bank dan Tergugat II dinyatakan tidak sah dan tidak mempunyai kekuatan hukum mengikat;
- Bank dan Tergugat II tidak mempunyai hak atas Aset Piutang, dan Bank dihukum menyerahkan sertifikat jaminan aset piutang kepada Penggugat;
- Pembelian aset piutang sehubungan kredit sindikasi PT Geria Wijaya Prestige yang telah dibeli oleh Penggugat dari Badan Penyehatan Perbankan Nasional dinyatakan sebagai pembelian atas seluruh aset piutang yang timbul dari kredit sindikasi untuk PT Geria Wijaya Prestige;
- Bank dan Tergugat II dihukum untuk membayar secara tanggung renteng kerugian material Penggugat yang terdiri atas:
  - Kerugian material sebesar 6% (enam persen) kali Rp249.600.209,98 (nilai penuh) per tahun;
  - Kerugian material sebesar 6% (enam persen) kali USD11.645.136,06 (nilai penuh) per tahun.
- Kerugian dihitung sejak gugatan itu didaftarkan di Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Utara.

**37. LEGAL MATTERS**

*In Civil Case No. 555/Pdt.G/2018/PN.Jkt.Utr ("Case 555") at the North Jakarta District Court, the Bank as Defendant I was sued by Fireworks Ventures Limited as the Plaintiff in connection with the sale of receivable assets from the syndicated loan for PT Geria Wijaya Prestige ("Receivable Assets") to Tomy Winata as Defendant II. On October 15, 2019 Case 555 was decided by the Central Jakarta District Court which essentially decided as follows:*

- *The Bank and Defendant II have committed an unlawful act by selling the Receivable Assets and the sale of the Receivable Assets by the Bank and Defendant I is declared invalid and has no binding legal force;*
- *The Bank and Defendant II have no rights over the Receivable Assets, and the Bank is required to hand over the receivable asset security titles to the Plaintiff;*
- *The purchase of receivable assets in connection with the syndicated loan of PT Geria Wijaya Prestige which have been purchased by the Plaintiff from the National Banking Restructuring Agency are declared as the purchase of all receivable assets arising from the syndicated loan for PT Geria Wijaya Prestige;*
- *The Bank and Defendant II are ordered to pay jointly and severally the Plaintiff's material losses consisting of:*
  - *Material damage of 6% (six percent) times Rp249,600,209.98 (full amount) per year;*
  - *Material damage of 6% (six percent) times USD11,645,136.06 (full amount) per year.*
- *Damages calculated since the lawsuit was registered at the North Jakarta District Court.*



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**37. MASALAH HUKUM (lanjutan)**

Atas putusan tersebut Bank mengajukan upaya hukum Banding melalui Pengadilan Tinggi DKI Jakarta yang telah terdaftar dengan Perkara No. 272/PDT/2020/PT.DKI. Atas upaya hukum Banding, pada tanggal 18 Mei 2020 Pengadilan Tinggi DKI Jakarta telah memutuskan menguatkan putusan Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Utara. Berkaitan dengan keputusan Pengadilan Tinggi tersebut, Bank dan Tergugat II telah mengajukan upaya hukum Kasasi kepada Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia yang telah terdaftar dengan Perkara No. 3540K/Pdt/2021. Atas upaya hukum Kasasi, pada tanggal 6 Desember 2021 Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia telah memutuskan menolak permohonan kasasi dari Bank dan Tergugat II.

Berkaitan dengan putusan Kasasi tersebut Bank mengajukan upaya hukum Peninjauan Kembali kepada Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia yang telah terdaftar dengan Perkara No. 1206 PK/Pdt/2022. Atas upaya hukum Kasasi, Pada tanggal 13 Desember 2022, Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia telah memutuskan menolak permohonan Peninjauan Kembali dari Bank.

Berkaitan dengan putusan Peninjauan Kembali, Bank telah mengajukan Peninjauan Kembali ke-II kepada Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesiayang telah terdaftar dengan Perkara No. 1360/PK/PDT/2024, sebagai upaya maksimal bank untuk menyelesaikan perkara tersebut. Saat ini Bank masih menunggu Putusan atas upaya Peninjauan Kembali ke-II terkait Perkara 555.

Selain dari itu, pada tanggal 18 April 2023, Bank telah menerima relaas panggilan aanmaning dari Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Utara terkait esekusi putusan Perkara 555. Bank telah mengajukan permohonan penundaan eksekusi kepada Ketua Pengadilan Jakarta Utara dan telah mengajukan gugatan perlawanan ekskusi di Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Utara yang terdaftar dengan Perkara No. 306/Pdt.Plw/2023/PN.Jkt.Utr. ("Perkara 306").

**37. LEGAL MATTERS (continued)**

*For the above decision, the Bank filed an appeal through the DKI Jakarta High Court which has been registered with Case No. 272/PDT/2020/PT.DKI. For the appeal, on May 18, 2020 the DKI Jakarta High Court has decided to uphold the decision of the North Jakarta District Court. In regard to appeal decision, the Bank and Defendant II have filed a Cassation appeal to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia which has been registered with Case No. 3540K/Pdt/2021. For the Cassation appeal, on December 6, 2021 the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia has decided to reject the cassation appeal from the Bank and Defendant II.*

*In regard to the Cassation decision, the Bank filed a judicial review to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia which has been registered with Case No. 1206 PK/Pdt/2022. Regarding the judicial review, on December 13, 2022 the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia has decided to reject the request for reconsideration from the Bank.*

*In regards to the Judicial Review decision, the Bank has submitted the Second Judicial Review to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia which has been registered with Case No. 1360/PK/PDT/2024, as the Bank's maximum effort to resolve the case. Currently, the Bank is still waiting for a decision on the Second Judicial Review effort related to Case 555.*

*In further to the above, on April 18, 2023, the Bank received an aanmaning summons from the North Jakarta District Court regarding the execution of the decision in Case 555. The Bank has submitted a request for a stay of execution to the Chairman of the North Jakarta Court and has filed an execution objection lawsuit at the North Jakarta District Court registered as Case No. 306/Pdt.Plw/2023/PN.Jkt.Utr. ("Case 306").*

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**37. MASALAH HUKUM (lanjutan)**

Atas Perkara 306, pada 11 Desember 2023 Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Utara telah memutuskan menolak gugatan perlawanan Bank. Berkaitan dengan putusan Perkara 306, Bank telah mengajukan upaya hukum Banding ke Pengadilan Tinggi DKI Jakarta yang terdaftar dengan Perkara No. 557/PDT/2024/PT.DKI. atas upaya hukum Banding, pada tanggal 4 Juni 2024 Pengadilan Tinggi DKI Jakarta telah memutuskan menguatkan Putusan Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Utara. Berkaitan dengan putusan Banding tersebut, Bank telah mengajukan upaya hukum Kasasi kepada Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia. Pada tanggal 9 Januari 2025, Bank telah menerima pemberitahuan putusan Kasasi Perkara 306 yang dimana pada tanggal 21 Oktober 2024, Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia telah memutuskan menolak permohonan kasasi Bank.

Atas permohonan penundaan eksekusi, diketahui ternyata Gaston Investment Limited ("Gaston") selaku kreditor lainnya dalam kredit sindikasi untuk PT Geria Wijaya Prestige telah juga mengajukan gugatan perlawanan eksekusi ke Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Utara yang terdaftar dengan Perkara No. 428/Pdt.Plw/2023/PN.Jkt.Utr ("Perkara 428"). Sehubungan dengan adanya Perkara 428 Bank telah menerima tanggapan permohonan penundaan eksekusi dengan Surat No. W10.U4/6555/HK.02/9/2023 tertanggal 1 September 2023, menyatakan bahwa eksekusi ditunda sampai dengan adanya putusan Perkara 428 yang berkuat hukum tetap.

Terkait Perkara 428, pada tanggal 17 Januari 2024, Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Utara telah memutuskan menolak Gugatan dari Gaston. Berkaitan dengan putusan tersebut, Bank telah mengajukan upaya hukum Banding ke Pengadilan Tinggi DKI Jakarta yang terdaftar dengan Perkara No. 296/PDT/2024/PT.DKI. Atas upaya hukum Banding, pada 16 April 2024, Pengadilan Tinggi DKI Jakarta telah memutuskan menguatkan Putusan Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Utara. Berkaitan dengan putusan Banding, Bank telah mengajukan upaya hukum kasasi ke Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia. Hingga saat ini Bank masih menunggu putusan atas upaya hukum Kasasi terkait Perkara 428.

**37. LEGAL MATTERS (continued)**

*For Case 306, on December 11, 2023 the North Jakarta District Court has decided to reject the Bank's objection. In regard to the decision of Case 306, the Bank has filed an appeal to the DKI Jakarta High Court which is registered with Case No. 557/PDT/2024/PT.DKI. for the appeal, on June 4, 2024 the DKI Jakarta High Court has decided to uphold the decision of the North Jakarta District Court. In regard to the appeal decision, the Bank has filed a Cassation appeal to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia. On January 9, 2025, the Bank has received notification of the decision of Cassation of Case 306 where on October 21, 2024, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia has decided to reject the Bank's Cassation application.*

*On the request for the stay of execution, it is known that Gaston Investment Limited ("Gaston") as another creditor in the syndicated loan for PT Geria Wijaya Prestige has also filed an execution objection lawsuit to the North Jakarta District Court registered with Case No. 428/Pdt.Plw/2023/PN.Jkt.Utr ("Case 428"). In regard to Case 428, the Bank has received a response to the request for stay of execution with Letter No. W10.U4/6555/HK.02/9/2023 dated September 1, 2023, stating that the execution is stayed until there is a legally binding decision in Case 428.*

*Regarding Case 428, on January 17, 2024, the North Jakarta District Court has decided to reject the lawsuit from Gaston. In connection with the decision, the Bank has filed an appeal to the DKI Jakarta High Court which is registered with Case No. 296/PDT/2024/PT.DKI. On the appeal, on April 16, 2024, the DKI Jakarta High Court has decided to uphold the decision of the North Jakarta District Court. In regards to the appeal decision, the Bank has filed a cassation appeal to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia. Until now, the Bank is still waiting for a decision on the cassation appeal related to Case 428.*

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**38. SEGMENT OPERASI**

Segmen operasi dilaporkan sesuai dengan laporan internal Bank yang disiapkan untuk mengambil keputusan operasional, yaitu Direksi yang bertanggung jawab untuk mengalokasikan sumber daya ke segmen tertentu dan penilaian atas performanya.

Untuk tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023, Bank diorganisasikan kedalam empat segmen operasi berdasarkan produk dan jasa sebagai berikut:

- Segmen kredit
- Segmen treasuri
- Segmen ekspor-impor
- Tidak dapat dialokasikan

Tidak ada pendapatan dari satu konsumen eksternal atau pihak lain yang mencapai 10% atau lebih dari total pendapatan Bank untuk tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023.

Berikut ini adalah informasi keuangan Bank berdasarkan segmen operasi:

- a. Laporan laba dan rugi dan posisi keuangan

**38. OPERATING SEGMENT**

Operating segments are reported in accordance with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker which is the Board of Directors who is responsible for allocating resources to certain segments and performance assessments.

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank is organised into four operating segments based on products and services as follows:

- Loans segment
- Treasury segment
- Trade finance segment
- Unallocated

There is no revenue from transactions with a single external customer or counterparty amounting to 10% or more of the Bank's total revenue for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Following is the financial information of the Bank based on operating segment:

- a. Statement of profit or loss and financial position

Untuk Tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2024/ For the year ended December 31, 2024						
	Kredit/ Loans	Treasuri/ Treasury	Ekspor- impor/ Trade finance	Aset, liabilitas, pendapatan dan beban yang tidak dapat dialokasi/ Unallocated assets, liabilities, income and expenses	Total	
Pendapatan						Income
Pendapatan bunga	1.714.466	427.474	-	-	2.141.940	Interest income
Pendapatan lainnya	-	3.351	6.828	89.828	100.007	Other income
Jumlah pendapatan	1.714.466	430.825	6.828	89.828	2.241.947	Total income
Beban						Expenses
Beban bunga	-	(5.934)	-	(1.140.196)	(1.146.130)	Interest expense
Beban lainnya	-	-	-	(713.528)	(713.528)	Other expenses
Jumlah beban	-	(5.934)	-	(1.853.724)	(1.859.658)	Total expenses
Segmen - neto	1.714.466	424.891	6.828	(1.763.896)		Segment - net
Laba sebelum beban pajak penghasilan					382.289	Income before income tax expense
Beban pajak penghasilan					(86.887)	Income tax expense
<b>Laba bersih tahun berjalan</b>					<b>295.402</b>	<b>Net income for the year</b>
Aset segmen	23.012.879	8.809.658	-	1.722.924	33.545.461	Segment assets
Liabilitas segmen	-	(844.673)	(11.056)	(25.847.936)	(26.703.665)	Segment liabilities
<b>Segmen - neto</b>	<b>23.012.879</b>	<b>7.964.985</b>	<b>(11.056)</b>	<b>(24.125.012)</b>	<b>6.841.796</b>	<b>Segment - net</b>

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**38. SEGMENT OPERASI (lanjutan)**

Berikut ini adalah informasi keuangan Bank berdasarkan segmen operasi: (lanjutan)

- a. Laporan laba dan rugi dan posisi keuangan (lanjutan)

Untuk Tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2023/  
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	Kredit/ Loans	Treasuri/ Treasury	Ekspor- impor/ Trade finance	Aset, liabilitas, pendapatan dan beban yang tidak dapat dialokasi/ Unallocated assets, liabilities, income and expenses	Total	
Pendapatan						Income
Pendapatan bunga	1.325.422	364.756	-	-	1.690.178	Interest income
Pendapatan lainnya	-	1.802	4.813	49.052	55.667	Other income
Jumlah pendapatan	1.325.422	366.558	4.813	53.865	1.745.845	Total income
Beban						Expenses
Beban bunga	-	(34.153)	-	(699.146)	(733.299)	Interest expense
Beban lainnya	-	-	-	(702.745)	(702.745)	Other expenses
Jumlah beban	-	(34.153)	-	(1.401.891)	(1.436.044)	Total expenses
Segmen - neto	1.325.422	328.801	4.813	(1.349.235)		Segment - net
Laba sebelum beban pajak penghasilan					309.801	Income before income tax expense
Beban pajak penghasilan					(68.510)	Income tax expense
<b>Laba bersih tahun berjalan</b>					<b>241.291</b>	<b>Net income for the year</b>
Aset segmen	18.846.417	7.312.413	-	1.693.116	27.851.946	Segment assets
Liabilitas segmen	(461.910)	(324.650)	(9.992)	(20.514.837)	(21.311.389)	Segment liabilities
<b>Segmen - neto</b>	<b>18.384.507</b>	<b>6.987.763</b>	<b>(9.992)</b>	<b>(18.821.721)</b>	<b>6.540.557</b>	<b>Segment - net</b>

**39. REKONSILIASI  
BERSIH**

Rekonsiliasi dari aktivitas pendanaan adalah sebagai berikut:

**39. NET FINANCING  
RECONCILIATION**

Reconciliation from financing activities are as follows:

31 Desember/December 31, 2024						
	1 Januari/ 1 January 2024	Arus kas/Cash flows		Perubahan non-kas/ Non-cash changes	Selisih kurs/ Foreign exchange	31 Desember/ 31 December 2024
		Penerimaan/ Proceeds	Pembayaran/ Payment			
Surat berharga subordinasi	461.910	-	(468.900)	-	6.990	-
Liabilitas sewa	2.808	-	(11.806)	22.935	-	13.937
Pinjaman yang diterima	-	485.700	-	-	(2.850)	482.850
<b>Total</b>	<b>464.718</b>	<b>485.700</b>	<b>(480.706)</b>	<b>22.935</b>	<b>4.140</b>	<b>496.787</b>
31 Desember/December 31, 2023						
	1 Januari/ 1 January 2023	Arus kas/Cash flows		Perubahan non-kas/ Non-cash changes	Selisih kurs/ Foreign exchange	31 Desember/ 31 December 2023
		Penerimaan/ Proceeds	Pembayaran/ Payment			
Surat berharga subordinasi	467.025	-	-	-	(5.115)	461.910
Liabilitas sewa	8.690	-	(10.629)	4.747	-	2.808
<b>Total</b>	<b>475.715</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(10.629)</b>	<b>4.747</b>	<b>(5.115)</b>	<b>464.718</b>

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**40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO**

**a. Risiko kredit**

Penyaluran kredit oleh Bank berlandaskan pada prinsip kehati-hatian, peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (POJK), dan kebijakan perkreditan yang disusun oleh manajemen. Komite Kredit merupakan komite tertinggi yang membantu Direksi dalam pengawasan pengelolaan risiko kredit melalui keputusan dan rekomendasi yang dikeluarkannya. Secara periodik, Komite Kredit melakukan rapat antara lain untuk memantau Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit dan kualitas kredit, serta kecukupan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset. Bank selalu memonitor penyebaran risiko yang timbul sejalan dengan pertumbuhan sektor ekonomi dimana Bank melakukan kegiatan bisnisnya. Batasan ditetapkan secara spesifik berdasarkan nasabah dan sektor industri untuk menghindari konsentrasi risiko kredit yang berlebihan. Batasan tersebut juga diterapkan bagi nasabah individu atau korporasi.

(i) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2024	2023
Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi		
Tagihan derivatif	4.316	12.832
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain		
Efek-efek	5.672.825	4.055.989
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi		
Efek-efek - neto	1.142.691	450.478
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	1.490.587	1.552.681
Giro pada bank lain - neto	165.457	139.016
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia		
dan bank lain - neto	338.006	44.999
Tagihan akseptasi - neto	12.260	-
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	-	1.069.249
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	23.012.879	18.846.417
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	158.830	98.444
Aset lain-lain*	34.454	6.257
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>32.032.305</b>	<b>26.276.362</b>

\* Aset lain-lain terdiri dari tagihan *trade finance*, tagihan transaksi ATM Prima dan uang jaminan

**40. RISK MANAGEMENT**

**a. Credit risk**

The loans are distributed by the Bank prudently in accordance with Financial Services Authority (POJK) regulations, and loan policies which were prepared by the management. The Credit Committee is the highest committee who helps the Directors in monitoring the management of credit risk through its decisions and recommendations. The Credit Committee holds a meeting regularly to monitor Legal Lending Limit and loan quality, and the adequacy of allowance for impairment losses on assets. The Bank monitors the spread of risk in relation with the growth of economic sectors where the Bank business focuses. The limit is applied specifically based on customers and industrial sectors to avoid the high credit risk. The limit is also applied to individual or corporate customers.

(i) The maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account collateral held as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are presented below:

*Fair value through profit or loss*  
*Derivative receivables*  
*Fair value through other comprehensive income*  
*Marketable securities*  
*Measured at amortized cost*  
*Marketable securities - net*  
*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*  
*Current accounts with other banks - net*  
*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net*  
*Acceptance receivables - net*  
*Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale*  
*Loans - net*  
*Interest receivables*  
*Other assets\**  
**Total**

\* Other asset consist of trade finance billing, ATM Prima billing transaction and refundable deposits

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2024	2023
Rekening administratif		
Fasilitas kredit yang belum digunakan	4.968.804	6.861.882
Garansi yang diterbitkan	886.490	966.878
Irrevocable letters of credit	5.396	22.354
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>5.860.690</b>	<b>7.851.114</b>

**Administrative accounts**  
*Unused loan facilities*  
*Guarantees issued*  
*Irrevocable letters of credit*  
**Total**

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**40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)**

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

- (i) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

Untuk kredit yang diberikan, Bank menggunakan agunan untuk meminimalkan risiko kredit. Berdasarkan klasifikasi, kredit Bank dapat dibedakan menjadi dua kelompok besar, yaitu:

- *Secured loans*
- *Unsecured loans*

Untuk *secured loans*, Bank menetapkan jenis dan nilai agunan yang dijamin sesuai skema kredit. Jenis dari agunan terdiri dari:

- a. Agunan fisik antara lain tanah, bangunan, dan BPKB kendaraan bermotor;
- b. *Financial collateral* antara lain simpanan dari nasabah (tabungan, giro, dan deposito berjangka), surat berharga, dan emas;
- c. Lainnya antara lain garansi, jaminan pemerintah, dan lembaga penjamin.

Apabila terjadi *default* (gagal bayar), Bank akan menggunakan agunan tersebut sebagai pilihan terakhir untuk pemenuhan kewajiban *counterparty*.

*Unsecured loans* terdiri dari *fully unsecured loans* dan *partially secured loans* seperti kredit untuk karyawan golongan berpenghasilan tetap dan kredit konsumen lainnya. Dalam pembayaran kewajibannya, *partially secured loans* umumnya dilakukan melalui pemotongan penghasilan secara otomatis.

Dengan demikian, meskipun kredit tersebut termasuk dalam kategori *unsecured loans* namun tingkat risiko dari *partially secured loans* tidak sebesar nilai tercatat kredit. Sedangkan untuk *fully unsecured loans*, tingkat risiko adalah sebesar nilai tercatat kredit.

**40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

a. Credit risk (continued)

- (i) The maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account collateral held as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are presented below: (continued)

For the loans, the Bank uses collateral to minimise the credit risk. The Bank's loans are classified into two major categories, which are:

- *Secured loans*
- *Unsecured loans*

For secured loans, the Bank determines the type and value of collateral according to the loan scheme. Types of collateral are as follows:

- a. Physical collateral, such as land, buildings and proof of vehicle ownership;
- b. Financial collateral, such as deposits from customers (time deposit, savings, current accounts), securities, and gold;
- c. Others, such as guarantees, government guarantees and guarantee institution.

In times of default, Bank will use the collateral as the last resort in recovering the counterparty's obligation.

Unsecured loans consist of fully unsecured loans and partially secured loans such as loans for fixed income employees and other consumer loans. In their payment obligations, partially secured loans are generally made through automatic payroll deduction.

Although it is included in the unsecured loans category, the risk level of partially secured loans is lower than the carrying value. As for fully unsecured loan, the risk level is equal to the carrying value.



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**40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)**

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

- (i) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

Proses penentuan peringkat kredit Bank membedakan eksposur untuk menentukan eksposur mana yang memiliki faktor risiko lebih besar dan tingkat kerugian potensial yang lebih tinggi. Peringkat kredit setiap debitur ditelaah secara berkala dan perubahannya diimplementasikan secepatnya. Peringkat kredit yang diterapkan atas setiap debitur juga mempertimbangkan kualitas kredit dari debitur tersebut yang telah ditentukan oleh bank-bank lain.

Peringkat kredit Bank sesuai dengan peringkat kredit dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) sebagaimana diatur dalam peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) yang berlaku.

- (ii) Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit berdasarkan:

a. Sektor geografis

Tabel berikut menggambarkan rincian eksposur kredit Bank (tanpa memperhitungkan agunan atau pendukung kredit lainnya), yang dikategorikan berdasarkan area geografis pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023:

	31 Desember/December 31, 2024						
	Kantor pusat/ Head office	Jawa	Sumatera	Kalimantan	Lain-lain/ Others	Total	
Nilai wajar melalui laba atau rugi							Fair value through profit or loss
Tagihan derivatif	4.316	-	-	-	-	4.316	Derivative receivables
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain							Fair value through other comprehensive income
Efek-efek	5.672.825	-	-	-	-	5.672.825	Marketable securities
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi							Measured at amortized cost
Efek-efek - neto	1.142.691	-	-	-	-	1.142.691	Marketable securities - net
Giro pada							Current accounts with
Bank Indonesia	1.490.587	-	-	-	-	1.490.587	Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain - neto	165.457	-	-	-	-	165.457	Current accounts with other banks - net
Penempatan pada							Placements with
Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	338.006	-	-	-	-	338.006	Bank Indonesia and other banks - net
Tagihan akseptasi	12.260	-	-	-	-	12.260	Acceptance receivables
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	11.258.854	5.688.255	1.759.161	1.174.781	3.131.828	23.012.879	Loans - net
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	108.313	18.670	13.726	2.331	15.790	158.830	Interest receivables
Aset lain-lain*	34.454	-	-	-	-	34.454	Other assets*
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>20.227.763</b>	<b>5.706.925</b>	<b>1.772.887</b>	<b>1.177.112</b>	<b>3.147.618</b>	<b>32.032.305</b>	<b>Total</b>

\*) Aset lain-lain terdiri dari tagihan *trade finance*, tagihan transaksi ATM Prima dan uang jaminan

**40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

a. Credit risk (continued)

- (i) The maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account collateral held as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are presented below: (continued)

The Bank's credit rating determination processes differentiate exposures in order to highlight those with greater risk factors and higher potential severity of loss. The credit rating for each debtor is reviewed regularly and any amendments are implemented promptly. The credit rating applied for each debtor also considered credit quality of the respective debtor as determined by other banks.

The Bank's credit rating follows Financial Services Authority (OJK) credit rating as stipulated in the prevailing Financial Services Authority (OJK) regulation.

- (ii) Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure as categorised by:

a. Geographical region

The following tables provide details of the Bank credit exposures at their carrying amounts (without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements), as categorised by geographical region as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

\*) Other asset consist of trade finance billing, ATM Prima billing transaction and refundable deposits

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**40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)**

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

(ii) Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit berdasarkan: (lanjutan)

a. Sektor geografis (lanjutan)

Tabel berikut menggambarkan rincian eksposur risiko kredit Bank (tanpa memperhitungkan agunan atau pendukung kredit lainnya), yang dikategorikan berdasarkan area geografis pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023: (lanjutan)

	31 Desember/December 31, 2023						
	Kantor pusat/ Head office	Jawa	Sumatera	Kalimantan	Lain-lain/ Others	Total	
Nilai wajar melalui laba atau rugi							Fair value through profit or loss
Tagihan derivatif	12.832	-	-	-	-	12.832	Derivative receivables
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain							Fair value through other comprehensive income
Efek-efek	4.055.989	-	-	-	-	4.055.989	Marketable securities
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi							Measured at amortized cost
Efek-efek - neto	450.478	-	-	-	-	450.478	Marketable securities - net
Giro pada							Current accounts with
Bank Indonesia	1.552.681	-	-	-	-	1.552.681	Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain - neto	139.016	-	-	-	-	139.016	Current accounts with other banks - net
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	44.999	-	-	-	-	44.999	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net
Tagihan atas efek-efek dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	1.069.249	-	-	-	-	1.069.249	Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	10.341.065	4.439.779	1.201.140	371.982	2.492.451	18.846.417	Loans - net
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	66.832	11.674	6.156	1.057	12.725	98.444	Interest receivables
Aset lain-lain*	6.257	-	-	-	-	6.257	Other assets*
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>17.739.398</b>	<b>4.451.453</b>	<b>1.207.296</b>	<b>373.039</b>	<b>2.505.176</b>	<b>26.276.362</b>	<b>Total</b>

\*) Aset lain-lain terdiri dari tagihan trade finance, tagihan transaksi ATM Prima dan uang jaminan

\*) Other asset consist of trade finance billing, ATM Prima billing transaction and refundable deposits

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan eksposur maksimum risiko kredit bank untuk komitmen dan kontinjensi tanpa memperhitungkan agunan atau pendukung kredit lainnya:

The tables below show the bank's maximum credit risk exposure for commitment and contingencies without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements:

	31 Desember/December 31, 2024						
	Kantor pusat/ Head office	Jawa	Sumatera	Kalimantan	Lain-lain/ Others	Total	
Fasilitas kredit yang belum digunakan	2.335.953	1.289.420	830.634	206.606	306.191	4.968.804	Unused loans facilities
Garansi yang diterbitkan	706.785	3.594	156.761	-	19.350	886.490	Guarantees issued
Irrevocable letters of credit	5.396	-	-	-	-	5.396	Irrevocable letters of credit
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>3.048.134</b>	<b>1.293.014</b>	<b>987.395</b>	<b>206.606</b>	<b>325.541</b>	<b>5.860.690</b>	<b>Total</b>
	31 Desember/December 31, 2023						
	Kantor pusat/ Head office	Jawa	Sumatera	Kalimantan	Lain-lain/ Others	Total	
Fasilitas kredit yang belum digunakan	2.495.057	1.766.349	1.386.625	766.659	447.192	6.861.882	Unused loans facilities
Garansi yang diterbitkan	898.271	3.762	42.495	-	22.350	966.878	Guarantees issued
Irrevocable letters of credit	22.354	-	-	-	-	22.354	Irrevocable letters of credit
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>3.415.682</b>	<b>1.770.111</b>	<b>1.429.120</b>	<b>766.659</b>	<b>469.542</b>	<b>7.851.114</b>	<b>Total</b>

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**40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)**

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

- (ii) Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit berdasarkan: (lanjutan)

b. Jenis *counterparty*

Tabel berikut menggambarkan rincian eksposur kredit Bank pada nilai tercatat (tanpa memperhitungkan agunan atau pendukung kredit lainnya) yang dikategorikan berdasarkan jenis *counterparty* pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023:

**40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

a. Credit risk (continued)

- (ii) Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure as categorised by: (continued)

b. Counterparty type

The following tables provide details of the Bank credit exposures at their carrying amounts (without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements) as categorised by counterparty type as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

31 Desember/December 31, 2024							
	Pemerintah RI (termasuk Bank Indonesia)/ Government of Republic of Indonesia (including Bank Indonesia)	Bank/ Banks	Lembaga keuangan bukan bank/ Non-bank financial institutions	Perusahaan lainnya/ Other companies	Perseorangan/ Individuals	Total	
Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi	-	4.316	-	-	-	4.316	Fair value through profit or loss
Tagihan derivatif	-	-	-	-	-	-	Derivative receivables
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	5.672.825	-	-	-	-	5.672.825	Fair value through other comprehensive income
Efek-efek	-	-	-	-	-	-	Marketable securities
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	Measured at amortized cost
Efek-efek - neto	843.629	199.907	-	-	99.155	1.142.691	Marketable securities - net
Giro pada	-	-	-	-	-	-	Current accounts with
Bank Indonesia	1.490.587	-	-	-	-	1.490.587	Bank Indonesia
Giro pada	-	165.457	-	-	-	165.457	Current accounts with
bank lain - neto	-	-	-	-	-	-	other banks - net
Penempatan pada	-	-	-	-	-	-	Placements with
Bank Indonesia dan	-	338.006	-	-	-	338.006	Bank Indonesia and
bank lain - neto	-	-	-	12.260	-	12.260	other banks
Tagihan akseptasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	Acceptance receivables
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	1.251	-	3.804.479	17.793.327	1.413.822	23.012.879	Loans - net
Pendapatan bunga yang masih harus diterima	2	-	9.058	145.000	4.770	158.830	Interest receivables
Aset lain-lain*	34.454	-	-	-	-	34.454	Other assets*
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>8.042.748</b>	<b>707.686</b>	<b>3.813.537</b>	<b>17.950.587</b>	<b>1.517.747</b>	<b>32.032.305</b>	<b>Total</b>

\*) Aset lain-lain terdiri dari tagihan *trade finance*, tagihan transaksi ATM Prima dan uang jaminan

\*) Other asset consist of trade finance billing, ATM Prima billing transaction and refundable deposits

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**40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)**

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

- (ii) Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit berdasarkan: (lanjutan)

b. Jenis *counterparty* (lanjutan)

Tabel berikut menggambarkan rincian eksposur kredit Bank pada nilai tercatat (tanpa memperhitungkan agunan atau pendukung kredit lainnya) yang dikategorikan berdasarkan jenis *counterparty* pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023: (lanjutan)

**40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

a. Credit risk (continued)

- (ii) Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure as categorised by: (continued)

b. Counterparty type (continued)

The following tables provide details of the Bank credit exposures at their carrying amounts (without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements), as categorised by counterparty type as of December 31, 2024 and 2023: (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2023							
	Pemerintah RI (termasuk Bank Indonesia)/ Government of Republic of Indonesia (including Bank Indonesia)	Bank/ Banks	Lembaga keuangan bukan bank/ Non-bank financial institutions	Perusahaan lainnya/ Other companies	Perseorangan/ Individuals	Total	
Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi	-	12.832	-	-	-	12.832	Fair value through profit or loss
Tagihan derivatif	-	-	-	-	-	-	Derivative receivables
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	4.055.989	-	-	-	-	4.055.989	Fair value through other comprehensive income
Efek-efek	-	-	-	-	-	-	Marketable securities
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	Measured at amortized cost
Efek-efek - neto	250.630	199.848	-	-	-	450.478	Marketable securities - net
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	1.552.681	-	-	-	-	1.552.681	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain - neto	-	139.016	-	-	-	139.016	Current accounts with other banks - net
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	-	44.999	-	-	-	44.999	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	1.069.249	-	-	-	-	1.069.249	Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	845	-	3.113.141	14.278.221	1.454.210	18.846.417	Loans - net
Pendapatan bunga yang masih harus diterima	2	-	6.864	86.691	4.887	98.444	Interest receivables
Aset lain-lain*	6.257	-	-	-	-	6.257	Other assets*
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>6.935.653</b>	<b>396.695</b>	<b>3.120.005</b>	<b>14.364.912</b>	<b>1.459.097</b>	<b>26.276.362</b>	<b>Total</b>

\*) Aset lain-lain terdiri dari tagihan *trade finance*, tagihan transaksi ATM Prima dan uang jaminan

\*) Other asset consist of trade finance billing, ATM Prima billing transaction and refundable deposits

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**40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)**

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

- (ii) Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit berdasarkan: (lanjutan)

b. Jenis *counterparty* (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan eksposur maksimum risiko kredit bank untuk komitmen dan kontinjensi tanpa memperhitungkan agunan atau pendukung kredit lainnya:

31 Desember/December 31, 2024							
Pemerintah RI (termasuk Bank Indonesia)/ Government of Republic of Indonesia (including Bank Indonesia)	Bank/ Banks	Lembaga keuangan bukan bank/ Non-bank financial institutions	Perusahaan lainnya/ Other companies	Perseorangan/ Individuals	Total		
Fasilitas kredit yang belum digunakan	746	-	321.301	4.646.757	-	4.968.804	Unused loans facilities
Garansi yang diterbitkan	-	-	-	886.490	-	886.490	Guarantees issued
Irrevocable letters of credit	-	-	-	5.396	-	5.396	Irrevocable letters of credit
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>321.301</b>	<b>5.538.643</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.860.690</b>	<b>Total</b>
31 Desember/December 31, 2023							
Pemerintah RI (termasuk Bank Indonesia)/ Government of Republic of Indonesia (including Bank Indonesia)	Bank/ Banks	Lembaga keuangan bukan bank/ Non-bank financial institutions	Perusahaan lainnya/ Other companies	Perseorangan/ Individuals	Total		
Fasilitas kredit yang belum digunakan	-	-	325.058	6.534.224	2.600	6.861.882	Unused loans facilities
Garansi yang diterbitkan	-	-	-	966.878	-	966.878	Guarantees issued
Irrevocable letters of credit	-	-	-	22.354	-	22.354	Irrevocable letters of credit
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>325.058</b>	<b>7.523.456</b>	<b>2.600</b>	<b>7.851.114</b>	<b>Total</b>

- (iii) Evaluasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023, giro pada Bank Indonesia, giro pada bank lain, penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain, efek-efek, efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali, tagihan derivatif, tagihan akseptasi, dan aset lain-lain berupa uang jaminan dan tagihan transaksi ATM Prima tidak memiliki bukti objektif atas penurunan nilai secara individual dan kolektif.

**40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

a. Credit risk (continued)

- (ii) Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure as categorised by: (continued)

b. Counterparty type (continued)

The tables below show the bank's maximum credit risk exposure for commitment and contingencies without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements:

- (iii) Assessment of allowance for impairment losses

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, current accounts with Bank Indonesia, current accounts with other banks, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks, securities, securities purchased under resale agreements, derivative receivables, acceptance receivables and other assets in form of refundable deposits and ATM Prima billing transaction have no objective evidence of impairment individually as well as collectively.

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**40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)**

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

(iii) Evaluasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023, penurunan nilai secara individu dan kolektif terhadap kredit yang diberikan sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

31 Desember/December 31, 2024

	Individual/ Individual	Kolektif/ Collective	Total
Modal kerja	764.945	9.816.274	10.581.219
Investasi	234.468	11.217.822	11.452.290
Konsumen	14.255	1.413.679	1.427.934
Karyawan	-	2.358	2.358
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>1.013.668</b>	<b>22.450.133</b>	<b>23.463.801</b>
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(406.367)	(44.555)	(450.922)
<b>Neto</b>	<b>607.301</b>	<b>22.405.578</b>	<b>23.012.879</b>

Working capital  
Investment  
Consumer  
Employees

**Total**

Allowance for  
impairment losses

**Net**

31 Desember/December 31, 2023

	Individual/ Individual	Kolektif/ Collective	Total
Modal kerja	721.852	8.114.790	8.836.642
Investasi	255.235	8.791.713	9.046.948
Konsumen	15.080	1.458.121	1.473.201
Karyawan	-	3.187	3.187
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>992.167</b>	<b>18.367.811</b>	<b>19.359.978</b>
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(459.591)	(53.970)	(513.561)
<b>Neto</b>	<b>532.576</b>	<b>18.313.841</b>	<b>18.846.417</b>

Working capital  
Investment  
Consumer  
Employees

**Total**

Allowance for  
impairment losses

**Net**



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**40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)**

**a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)**

(iv) Tabel di bawah menunjukkan kualitas kredit per jenis aset keuangan (diluar cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai):

31 Desember/December 31, 2024

	Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Neither past due nor impaired</i>	Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Past-due but not impaired</i>	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Impaired</i>	Total
	Tingkat tinggi/ <i>High grade</i>	Tingkat standar/ <i>Standard grade</i>		
Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi	4.316	-	-	4.316
Tagihan derivatif				
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	5.672.825	-	-	5.672.825
Efek-efek				
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi				
Efek-efek	1.142.795	-	-	1.142.795
Giro pada				
Bank Indonesia	1.490.587	-	-	1.490.587
Giro pada bank lain - gross	165.626	-	-	165.626
Penempatan pada				
Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - gross	338.007	-	-	338.007
Tagihan akseptasi	12.262	-	-	12.262
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali				
Kredit yang diberikan	21.986.063	307.543	84.362	23.463.801
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	149.917	2.142	6.771	158.830
Aset lain-lain*	34.454	-	-	34.454
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>30.996.852</b>	<b>309.685</b>	<b>91.133</b>	<b>32.483.503</b>
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(24.284)	(318)	(5.104)	(451.198)
<b>Neto</b>	<b>30.972.568</b>	<b>309.367</b>	<b>86.029</b>	<b>32.032.305</b>

\*) Aset lain-lain terdiri dari tagihan *trade finance*, tagihan transaksi ATM Prima dan uang jaminan

**40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**a. Credit risk (continued)**

(iv) The tables below show credit quality per class of financial assets (gross of allowance for impairment losses):

31 Desember/December 31, 2024

*Fair value through profit or loss*  
*Derivative receivables*

*Fair value through other comprehensive income*  
*Marketable securities*

*Measured at amortized cost*  
*Marketable securities*  
*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*  
*Current accounts with other banks - gross*  
*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - gross*  
*Acceptance receivables*  
*Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale*  
*Loans*

*Interest receivables*  
*Other assets\**

**Total**

**Net**

\*) Other asset consist of *trade finance* billing, ATM Prima billing transaction and refundable deposits

31 Desember/December 31, 2023

	Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Neither past due nor impaired</i>	Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Past-due but not impaired</i>	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Impaired</i>	Total
	Tingkat tinggi/ <i>High grade</i>	Tingkat standar/ <i>Standard grade</i>		
Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi	12.832	-	-	12.832
Tagihan derivatif				
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	4.055.989	-	-	4.055.989
Efek-efek				
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi				
Efek-efek	450.630	-	-	450.630
Giro pada				
Bank Indonesia	1.552.681	-	-	1.552.681
Giro pada bank lain - gross	139.142	-	-	139.142
Penempatan pada				
Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - gross	45.000	-	-	45.000
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	1.069.249	-	-	1.069.249
Kredit yang diberikan	17.751.837	702.077	345.312	19.359.978
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	82.416	2.327	13.701	98.444
Aset lain-lain*	6.257	-	-	6.257
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>25.166.033</b>	<b>704.404</b>	<b>359.013</b>	<b>26.790.202</b>
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(24.372)	(5.818)	(75.455)	(513.840)
<b>Neto</b>	<b>25.141.661</b>	<b>698.586</b>	<b>283.558</b>	<b>26.276.362</b>

\*) Aset lain-lain terdiri dari tagihan *trade finance*, tagihan transaksi ATM Prima dan uang jaminan

\*) Other asset consist of *trade finance* billing, ATM Prima billing transaction and refundable deposits

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**40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)**

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

- (v) Tabel di bawah menunjukkan kualitas kredit per jenis aset keuangan (diluar cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai): (lanjutan)

Kualitas kredit didefinisikan sebagai berikut:

Tingkat tinggi

Ini berkaitan dengan rekening debitur pada dimana kemampuan membayar pokok dan bunga debitur sangat kuat.

Tingkat standar

Ini berkaitan dengan rekening debitur dengan potensi melemah. Debitur dianggap memiliki tingkat spekulasi yang tinggi dalam hal kapasitasnya untuk membayar bunga dan pokok sesuai dengan ketentuan kredit yang ada.

- (vi) Analisis umur pinjaman yang jatuh tempo tetapi tidak mengalami penurunan nilai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023, sebagai berikut:

31 Desember/December 31, 2024					
	1 sampai 30 hari/ 1 to 30 days	31 sampai 60 hari/ 31 to 60 days	61 sampai 90 hari/ 61 to 90 days	Total	
Modal kerja	22.968	1.095	1.739	25.802	Working capital
Investasi	19.689	-	288	19.977	Investment
Konsumen	20.406	11.476	6.701	38.583	Consumer
Jumlah	63.063	12.571	8.728	84.362	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(2.415)	(1.419)	(1.270)	(5.104)	Allowance for impairment losses
<b>Neto</b>	<b>60.648</b>	<b>11.152</b>	<b>7.458</b>	<b>79.258</b>	<b>Net</b>

31 Desember/December 31, 2023					
	1 sampai 30 hari/ 1 to 30 days	31 sampai 60 hari/ 31 to 60 days	61 sampai 90 hari/ 61 to 90 days	Total	
Modal kerja	257.741	14.281	17.293	289.315	Working capital
Investasi	-	-	-	-	Investment
Konsumen	20.423	16.385	19.189	55.997	Consumer
Jumlah	278.164	30.666	36.482	345.312	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(66.481)	(3.409)	(5.565)	(75.455)	Allowance for impairment losses
<b>Neto</b>	<b>211.683</b>	<b>27.257</b>	<b>30.917</b>	<b>269.857</b>	<b>Net</b>

**40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

a. Credit risk (continued)

- (v) The tables below show credit quality per class of financial assets (gross of allowance for impairment losses): (continued)

The credit quality are defined as follows:

High grade

This pertains to those accounts where the debtors ability to pay the principal and interest is very strong.

Standard grade

This pertains to those accounts that display potential weakness. The debtors are considered highly speculative in terms of capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the credit terms.

- (vi) The aging analysis of past due but not impaired loans as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

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**40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)**

**b. Manajemen risiko pasar**

Risiko ini disebabkan oleh pergerakan variabel pasar yang dapat merugikan portofolio yang dimiliki Bank yaitu suku bunga dan nilai tukar. Ruang lingkup manajemen risiko pasar antara lain meliputi aktivitas fungsional kegiatan treasuri dan investasi dalam bentuk efek-efek. penyediaan dana dan kegiatan pendanaan. *Asset and Liability Committee* ("ALCO") merupakan komite yang membantu Direksi dalam mengawasi dan mengelola risiko pasar.

Bank juga menetapkan kebijakan limit terhadap aktivitas treasuri untuk menghindari terjadinya konsentrasi portofolio pada suatu instrumen ataupun *counterparty* tertentu. sehingga terjadi diversifikasi pengelolaan aset dan liabilitas.

**i. Risiko tingkat suku bunga**

Tabel di bawah ini mengikhtisarkan eksposur Bank terhadap risiko tingkat suku bunga atas instrumen keuangan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023:

31 Desember/December 31, 2024					
	Suku bunga mengambang/ Variable interest rate		Suku bunga tetap/ Fixed interest rate	Tidak dikenakan bunga/ Non-interest bearing	Total
	Tidak lebih dari 3 bulan/ Up to 3 months	Lebih dari 3 bulan/ More than 3 months			
Aset keuangan					
Kas	-	-	-	169.338	169.338
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	1.490.587	-	-	-	1.490.587
Giro pada bank lain - neto	165.457	-	-	-	165.457
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank lain - neto	-	-	338.006	-	338.006
Tagihan derivatif	4.316	-	-	-	4.316
Tagihan akseptasi - neto	-	-	-	12.260	12.260
Efek-efek - neto	-	6.815.516	-	-	6.815.516
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	6.279.268	15.334.846	1.398.765	-	23.012.879
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	13.439	140.672	4.719	-	158.830
Aset lain-lain*	5.005	-	-	29.449	34.454
Jumlah aset keuangan	7.958.072	22.291.034	1.741.490	211.047	32.201.643

\*) Aset lain-lain terdiri dari tagihan *trade finance*, tagihan transaksi ATM Prima dan uang jaminan

**b. Market risk management**

Market risk is caused by the movements in market variables which are interest and exchange rate which can cause losses on the Bank portfolio. The scope of this risk includes treasury activities and investment in securities or funding. *Asset and Liability Committee* ("ALCO") is the committee which will help the Directors in monitoring and managing market risk.

The Bank also implement limit policy in treasury activities to avoid portfolio concentrated in one instrument or specific counterparty to achieve diversification in assets and liabilities.

**i. Interest rate risk**

The tables below summarise the Bank exposure to interest rate risk on financial instrument as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

31 Desember/December 31, 2024					
	Suku bunga mengambang/ Variable interest rate		Suku bunga tetap/ Fixed interest rate	Tidak dikenakan bunga/ Non-interest bearing	Total
	Tidak lebih dari 3 bulan/ Up to 3 months	Lebih dari 3 bulan/ More than 3 months			
Financial assets					
Cash	-	-	-	169.338	169.338
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	1.490.587	-	-	-	1.490.587
Current accounts with other banks - net	165.457	-	-	-	165.457
Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net	-	-	338.006	-	338.006
Derivative receivables	4.316	-	-	-	4.316
Acceptance receivables - net	-	-	-	12.260	12.260
Marketable securities - net	-	6.815.516	-	-	6.815.516
Loans - net	6.279.268	15.334.846	1.398.765	-	23.012.879
Interest receivables	13.439	140.672	4.719	-	158.830
Other assets*	5.005	-	-	29.449	34.454
Total financial assets	7.958.072	22.291.034	1.741.490	211.047	32.201.643

\*) Other asset consist of trade finance billing, ATM Prima billing transaction and refundable deposits

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**40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)**

**b. Manajemen risiko pasar (lanjutan)**

**i. Risiko tingkat suku bunga (lanjutan)**

Tabel di bawah ini mengikhtisarkan eksposur Bank terhadap risiko tingkat suku bunga atas instrumen keuangan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023: (lanjutan)

**40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**b. Market risk management (continued)**

**i. Interest rate risk (continued)**

The tables below summarise the Bank exposure to interest rate risk on financial instrument as of December 31, 2024 and 2023: (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2024						
Suku bunga mengambang/ Variable interest rate		Suku bunga tetap/ Fixed interest rate	Tidak dikenakan bunga/ Non-interest bearing	Total		
Tidak lebih dari 3 bulan/ Up to 3 months	Lebih dari 3 bulan/ More than 3 months					
Liabilitas segera	-	-	14.928	14.928	Obligation due immediately	
Liabilitas derivatif	20.350	-	-	20.350	Derivative payables	
Liabilitas Akseptasi	12.262	-	-	12.262	Acceptance payables	
Pinjaman yang diterima	-	482.850	-	482.850	Fund Borrowing	
Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	1.552.058	-	-	1.552.058	Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements	
Simpanan dari nasabah					Deposits from customers	
Giro	4.009.871	-	-	4.009.871	Current accounts	
Tabungan	1.164.249	-	-	1.164.249	Saving accounts	
Deposito berjangka	-	18.183.353	-	18.183.353	Time deposits	
Simpanan dari bank lain	844.674	-	-	844.674	Deposits from other banks	
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	75.580	-	-	75.580	Interest payables	
Liabilitas lain-lain**	11.243	-	-	11.243	Other liabilities**	
Jumlah liabilitas keuangan	7.690.287	482.850	18.183.353	14.928	26.371.418	Total financial liabilities
Gap repricing suku bunga-kotor	267.785	21.808.184	(16.441.863)	196.119	5.830.225	Gross interest repricing gap

31 Desember/December 31, 2023						
Suku bunga mengambang/ Variable interest rate		Suku bunga tetap/ Fixed interest rate	Tidak dikenakan bunga/ Non-interest bearing	Total		
Tidak lebih dari 3 bulan/ Up to 3 months	Lebih dari 3 bulan/ More than 3 months					
Aset keuangan					Financial assets	
Kas	-	-	212.839	212.839	Cash	
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	1.552.681	-	-	1.552.681	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	
Giro pada bank lain - neto	139.016	-	-	139.016	Current accounts with other banks - net	
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	-	44.999	-	44.999	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks	
Tagihan derivatif	12.832	-	-	12.832	Derivative receivables	
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	-	1.069.249	-	1.069.249	Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale	
Efek-efek - neto	-	4.476.706	29.761	4.506.467	Marketable securities - net	
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	564.705	16.833.084	1.448.628	18.846.417	Loans - net	
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	805	92.837	4.802	98.444	Interest receivables	
Aset lain-lain*	6.257	-	-	6.257	Other assets*	
Jumlah aset keuangan	2.276.296	22.471.876	1.528.190	212.839	26.489.201	Total financial assets

\*) Aset lain-lain terdiri dari tagihan trade finance, tagihan transaksi ATM Prima dan uang jaminan

\*\*) Liabilitas lain-lain terdiri dari setoran jaminan dan liabilitas kepada notaris

\*) Other asset consist of trade finance billing, ATM Prima billing transaction and refundable deposits

\*\*) Other liabilities consist of security deposits and liability to notary

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**40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)**

**b. Manajemen risiko pasar (lanjutan)**

**i. Risiko tingkat suku bunga (lanjutan)**

**40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**b. Market risk management (continued)**

**i. Interest rate risk (continued)**

31 Desember/December 31, 2023

	Suku bunga mengambang/ Variable interest rate		Suku bunga tetap/ Fixed interest rate	Tidak dikenakan bunga/ Non-interest bearing	Total	
	Tidak lebih dari 3 bulan/ Up to 3 months	Lebih dari 3 bulan/ More than 3 months				
Liabilitas segera	-	-	-	20.501	20.501	Obligation due immediately
Liabilitas derivatif	2.023	-	-	-	2.023	Derivative payables
Liabilitas Akseptasi	-	-	-	-	-	Acceptance payables
Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	94.295	-	-	-	94.295	Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements
Simpanan dari nasabah Giro	3.126.957	-	-	-	3.126.957	Deposits from customers Current accounts
Tabungan	1.087.415	-	-	-	1.087.415	Saving accounts
Deposito berjangka	-	-	15.772.440	-	15.772.440	Time deposits
Simpanan dari bank lain	324.650	-	-	-	324.650	Deposits from other banks
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	46.953	-	-	-	46.953	Interest payables
Surat berharga subordinasi	-	461.910	-	-	461.910	Subordinated securities
Liabilitas lain-lain**	10.182	-	-	-	10.182	Other liabilities**
Jumlah liabilitas keuangan	4.692.475	461.910	15.772.440	20.501	20.947.326	Total financial liabilities
<b>Gap repricing suku bunga-kotor</b>	<b>(2.416.179)</b>	<b>22.009.966</b>	<b>(14.244.250)</b>	<b>192.338</b>	<b>5.541.875</b>	<b>Gross interest repricing gap</b>

\*\*) Liabilitas lain-lain terdiri dari setoran jaminan dan liabilitas kepada notaris

\*\*) Other liabilities consist of security deposits and liability to notary

Analisis sensitivitas untuk beberapa faktor pasar menunjukkan bagaimana laba atau rugi dapat dipengaruhi oleh perubahan dari beberapa faktor risiko sesuai dengan tabel di bawah ini. Secara umum, sensitivitas diestimasi dengan membandingkan suatu nilai awal ke nilai tertentu setelah perubahan tertentu dari faktor pasar, dengan mengasumsikan seluruh variabel lainnya tetap. Total sensitivitas atas laporan laba rugi didasarkan pada asumsi bahwa terdapat perubahan paralel dalam kurva penghasilan.

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan sensitivitas dari laporan laba rugi Bank terhadap kemungkinan perubahan suku bunga untuk aset dan liabilitas keuangan untuk tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023:

Sensitivity analysis for several market factors showing how profit or loss could be affected by changes in the relevant risk factor are in the following tables below. In general, sensitivity is estimated by comparing an initial value to the value derived after a specified change in the market factor, assuming all other variables are constant. The total sensitivity of statement of profit or loss is based on the assumption that there are parallel shifts in the yield curve.

The tables below demonstrates the sensitivity of the Bank's statement of profit or loss to reasonably possible changes in interest rates for financial assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

31 Desember/December 31, 2024

	Perubahan basis poin/ Change in basis point	Dampak ke laporan laba rugi/ Impact to the statement of profit or loss	
Rupiah	+100	(12.207)	Rupiah
	-100	12.207	
Mata uang asing	+100	7.256	Foreign currencies
	-100	(7.256)	

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**40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)**

**b. Manajemen risiko pasar (lanjutan)**

**i. Risiko tingkat suku bunga (lanjutan)**

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan sensitivitas dari laporan laba rugi Bank terhadap kemungkinan perubahan suku bunga untuk aset dan liabilitas keuangan untuk tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023: (lanjutan)

31 Desember/December 31, 2023			
	Perubahan basis poin/ Change in basis point	Dampak ke laporan laba rugi/ Impact to the statement of profit or loss	
Rupiah	+100	23.512	Rupiah
	-100	(23.512)	
Mata uang asing	+100	11.287	Foreign currencies
	-100	(11.287)	

**ii. Risiko mata uang**

Risiko mata uang adalah kemungkinan kerugian pendapatan yang timbul dari perubahan kurs valuta asing. Bank mengelola paparan terhadap pengaruh fluktuasi nilai tukar mata uang asing dengan mempertahankan risiko mata uang asing dalam pedoman peraturan yang ada (yakni menjaga Posisi Devisa Neto sesuai dengan peraturan Bank Indonesia).

**40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**b. Market risk management (continued)**

**i. Interest rate risk (continued)**

The tables below demonstrates the sensitivity of the Bank's statement of profit or loss to reasonably possible changes in interest rates for financial assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023: (continued)

**ii. Foreign currency risk**

Foreign currency risk is the probability of loss to earnings arising from changes in foreign exchange rates. The Bank manage exposure to effects of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates by maintaining foreign currency exposure within the existing regulatory guidelines (maintaining the Net Open Position based on Bank Indonesia regulations).

31 Desember/December 31, 2024			
	Perubahan persentase nilai tukar mata uang asing/ Percentage change in foreign currency rate	Pengaruh ke laporan laba rugi/ Impact to the statement of profit or loss	
Mata uang asing	+10%	409	Foreign currencies
	-10%	(409)	

31 Desember/December 31, 2023			
	Perubahan persentase nilai tukar mata uang asing/ Percentage change in foreign currency rate	Pengaruh ke laporan laba rugi/ Impact to the statement of profit or loss	
Mata uang asing	+10%	264	Foreign currencies
	-10%	(264)	



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**40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)**

b. Manajemen risiko pasar (lanjutan)

ii. Risiko mata uang (lanjutan)

Sensitivitas atas laporan laba rugi merupakan dampak yang diestimasi atas perubahan yang diasumsikan atas perubahan nilai tukar berdasarkan aset dan liabilitas keuangan yang dalam mata uang asing.

c. Risiko likuiditas

Risiko likuiditas merupakan risiko yang timbul dari kemungkinan kerugian disebabkan oleh ketidakmampuan Bank memenuhi liabilitas yang telah jatuh waktu. Pengelolaan risiko likuiditas dilakukan melalui suatu strategi likuiditas antara lain mencakup penetapan *pricing* dan *gapping* terhadap sumber dana dan kredit, analisis kecukupan modal serta investasi dalam portofolio dan efek-efek. Bank akan senantiasa memelihara kemampuan likuiditasnya untuk melakukan akses pasar uang dengan memelihara hubungan dengan bank-bank koresponden.

Tabel jatuh tempo berikut menyajikan informasi mengenai perkiraan sisa jatuh tempo dari aset dan liabilitas keuangan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023:

31 Desember/December 31, 2024									
	Sampai dengan 1 bulan/ Up to 1 month	> 1 bulan s.d. 3 bulan/ > 1 month up to 3 months	> 3 bulan s.d. 6 bulan/ > 3 months up to 6 months	> 6 bulan s.d. 12 bulan/ > 6 months up to 12 months	> 1 tahun s.d. 5 tahun/ > 1 year up to 5 years	> 5 tahun/ > 5 years	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value		
<b>Aset</b>								<b>Assets</b>	
Kas	169.338	-	-	-	-	-	169.338	Cash	
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	1.490.587	-	-	-	-	-	1.490.587	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	
Giro pada bank lain	165.626	-	-	-	-	-	165.626	Current accounts with other banks	
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	338.007	-	-	-	-	-	338.007	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks	
Tagihan derivatif	4.316	-	-	-	-	-	4.316	Derivative receivables	
Tagihan akseptasi	-	12.262	-	-	-	-	12.262		
Efek-efek	6.815.620	-	-	-	-	-	6.815.620	Marketable securities	
Kredit yang diberikan	1.082.750	930.490	1.510.730	3.533.127	8.249.456	8.157.248	23.463.801	Loans	
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	8.438	1.595	2.286	5.112	38.981	102.418	158.830	Interest receivables	
Aset lain-lain*	5.005	29.449	-	-	-	-	34.454	Other assets*	
<b>Jumlah Liabilitas</b>	<b>10.079.687</b>	<b>973.796</b>	<b>1.513.016</b>	<b>3.538.239</b>	<b>8.288.437</b>	<b>8.259.666</b>	<b>32.652.841</b>	<b>Total Liabilities</b>	
Liabilitas segera	14.928	-	-	-	-	-	14.928	Obligation due immediately	
Liabilitas derivatif	20.350	-	-	-	-	-	20.350	Derivative payable	
Liabilitas akseptasi	-	12.262	-	-	-	-	12.262	Acceptance receivables	
Pinjaman yang diterima	-	482.850	-	-	-	-	482.850	Fund borrowing	
Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	1.552.058	-	-	-	-	-	1.552.058	Liabilities on securities under repurchase agreements	
Simpanan dari nasabah	14.995.005	5.086.344	2.779.842	496.282	-	-	23.357.473	Deposits from customers	
Simpanan dari bank lain	844.674	-	-	-	-	-	844.674	Deposits from other banks	
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	75.580	-	-	-	-	-	75.580	Interest payables	
Liabilitas lain-lain**	11.243	-	-	-	-	-	11.243	Other liabilities**	
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>17.513.838</b>	<b>5.581.456</b>	<b>2.779.842</b>	<b>496.282</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26.371.418</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>Aset/(liabilitas) - neto</b>	<b>(7.434.151)</b>	<b>(4.607.660)</b>	<b>(1.266.826)</b>	<b>3.041.957</b>	<b>8.288.437</b>	<b>8.259.666</b>	<b>6.281.423</b>	<b>Assets/(liabilities) - net</b>	

\*) Aset lain-lain terdiri dari tagihan trade finance, tagihan transaksi ATM Prima dan uang jaminan

\*\*) Liabilitas lain-lain terdiri dari setoran jaminan dan liabilitas kepada notaris

**40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

b. Market risk management (continued)

ii. Foreign currency risk

The sensitivity of the statement of profit or loss is the estimated effect of the assumed change in foreign exchange rates on income based on foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities.

c. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from possible losses due to the inability of Bank to fulfill their obligation as it falls due. Liquidity risk is being managed through application of liquidity strategies such as the decision of pricing and gapping of fund resources and loans, analysis of sufficient capital and investments in portfolio and securities. The Bank maintains their liquidity to access financial market through their relationships with the other correspondent banks.

The following maturity tables provide information about the expected maturities of financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

\*) Other asset consist of trade finance billing, ATM Prima billing transaction and refundable deposits

\*\*) Other liabilities consist of security deposits and liability to notary

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**40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)**

**c. Risiko likuiditas (lanjutan)**

Tabel jatuh tempo berikut menyajikan informasi mengenai perkiraan sisa jatuh tempo dari aset dan liabilitas keuangan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023: (lanjutan)

31 Desember/December 31, 2023							
	Sampai dengan 1 bulan/ Up to 1 month	> 1 bulan s.d. 3 bulan/ > 1 month up to 3 months	> 3 bulan s.d. 6 bulan/ > 3 months up to 6 months	> 6 bulan s.d. 12 bulan/ > 6 months up to 12 months	> 1 tahun s.d. 5 tahun/ > 1 year up to 5 years	> 5 tahun/ > 5 years	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value
<b>Aset</b>							
Kas	212.839	-	-	-	-	-	212.839
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	1.552.681	-	-	-	-	-	1.552.681
Giro pada bank lain	139.142	-	-	-	-	-	139.142
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	45.000	-	-	-	-	-	45.000
Tagihan derivatif	12.832	-	-	-	-	-	12.832
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	972.443	96.806	-	-	-	-	1.069.249
Efek-efek	4.506.619	-	-	-	-	-	4.506.619
Kredit yang diberikan	343.634	503.185	1.164.581	2.972.045	2.234.107	12.142.426	19.359.978
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	450	729	2.051	4.717	6.268	84.229	98.444
Aset lain-lain*	6.257	-	-	-	-	-	6.257
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>7.791.897</b>	<b>600.720</b>	<b>1.166.632</b>	<b>2.976.762</b>	<b>2.240.375</b>	<b>12.226.655</b>	<b>27.003.041</b>
<b>Liabilitas</b>							
Liabilitas segera	20.501	-	-	-	-	-	20.501
Liabilitas derivatif	2.023	-	-	-	-	-	2.023
Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	94.295	-	-	-	-	-	94.295
Simpanan dari nasabah	13.815.704	3.947.673	1.946.337	277.098	-	-	19.986.812
Simpanan dari bank lain	324.650	-	-	-	-	-	324.650
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	46.953	-	-	-	-	-	46.953
Surat berharga subordinasi	-	461.910	-	-	-	-	461.910
Liabilitas lain-lain**	10.182	-	-	-	-	-	10.182
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>14.314.308</b>	<b>4.409.583</b>	<b>1.946.337</b>	<b>277.098</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20.947.326</b>
<b>Aset/(liabilitas) - neto</b>	<b>(6.522.411)</b>	<b>(3.808.863)</b>	<b>(779.705)</b>	<b>2.699.664</b>	<b>2.240.375</b>	<b>12.226.655</b>	<b>6.055.715</b>

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan sisa jatuh tempo kontraktual dari liabilitas keuangan berdasarkan pada *undiscounted cash flows* pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023:

31 Desember/December 31, 2024						
	Sampai dengan 1 bulan/ Up to 1 month	> 1 bulan s.d. 3 bulan/ > 1 month up to 3 months	> 3 bulan s.d. 6 bulan/ > 3 months up to 6 months	> 6 bulan s.d. 12 bulan/ > 6 months up to 12 months	> 1 tahun/ > 1 year	Jumlah/ Total
<b>Liabilitas keuangan</b>						
Liabilitas segera	14.928	-	-	-	-	14.928
Liabilitas derivatif	20.350	-	-	-	-	20.350
Liabilitas akseptasi	-	-	-	12.262	-	12.262
Pinjaman yang diterima	-	483.486	-	-	-	483.486
Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	1.554.118	-	-	-	-	1.554.118
Simpanan dari nasabah	18.107.081	3.204.887	1.819.639	326.927	-	23.458.534
Simpanan dari bank lain	725.391	121.362	-	-	-	846.753
Liabilitas lain-lain**	11.243	-	-	-	-	11.243
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>20.433.111</b>	<b>3.809.735</b>	<b>1.819.639</b>	<b>339.189</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26.401.674</b>

\*) Aset lain-lain terdiri dari tagihan *trade finance*, tagihan transaksi ATM Prima dan uang jaminan

\*\*) Liabilitas lain-lain terdiri dari setoran jaminan dan liabilitas kepada notaris

**40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**c. Liquidity risk (continued)**

The following maturity tables provide information about the expected maturities of financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023: (continued)

The table below shows the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities based on *undiscounted cash flows* as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

\*) Other asset consist of trade finance billing, ATM Prima billing transaction and refundable deposits

\*\*) Other liabilities consist of security deposits and liability to notar

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**40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)**

c. Risiko likuiditas (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan sisa jatuh tempo kontraktual dari liabilitas keuangan berdasarkan pada *undiscounted cash flows* pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023: (lanjutan)

	31 Desember/December 31, 2023					
	Sampai dengan 1 bulan/ Up to 1 month	> 1 bulan s.d 3 bulan/ > 1 month up to 3 months	> 3 bulan s.d 6 bulan/ > 3 months up to 6 months	> 6 bulan s.d 12 bulan/ > 6 months up to 12 months	> 1 tahun/ > 1 year	Jumlah/ Total
Liabilitas keuangan						
Liabilitas segera	20.501	-	-	-	-	20.501
Liabilitas derivatif	2.023	-	-	-	-	2.023
Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	94.295	-	-	-	-	94.295
Simpanan dari nasabah	14.752.208	3.134.743	1.982.627	278.224	-	20.147.802
Simpanan dari bank lain	324.650	-	-	-	-	324.650
Surat berharga subordinasi	-	461.940	-	-	-	461.940
Liabilitas lain-lain**	10.182	-	-	-	-	10.182
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>15.203.859</b>	<b>3.596.683</b>	<b>1.982.627</b>	<b>278.224</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21.061.393</b>

\*\*) Liabilitas lain-lain terdiri dari setoran jaminan dan liabilitas kepada notaris

**41. PERNYATAAN STANDAR AKUNTANSI KEUANGAN YANG TELAH DISAHKAN NAMUN BELUM BERLAKU EFEKTIF**

Standar akuntansi dan interpretasi yang telah disahkan oleh DSAK-IAI, tetapi belum berlaku efektif untuk laporan keuangan tahun berjalan diungkapkan di bawah ini.

**Berlaku efektif pada atau setelah tanggal 1 Januari 2025:**

- Amandemen PSAK 221 "Pengaruh Perubahan Kurs Valuta Asing" tentang kondisi ketika suatu mata uang tidak tertukarkan

**40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

c. Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below shows the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities based on *undiscounted cash flows* as of December 31, 2024 and 2023: (continued)

**41. STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE**

The standards and interpretations that are issued by the DSAK-IAI, but not yet effective for current year financial statements are disclosed below.

**Effective on or after January 1, 2025:**

- Amendments of SFAS 221, "The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" regarding to conditions when currency is not exchangeable

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**41. PERNYATAAN STANDAR AKUNTANSI  
KEUANGAN YANG TELAH DISAHKAN NAMUN  
BELUM BERLAKU EFEKTIF**

Berlaku efektif pada atau setelah tanggal  
1 Januari 2026:

- Amandemen PSAK 109 "Instrumen Keuangan" dan PSAK 107 "Instrumen Keuangan Pengungkapan tentang Klasifikasi dan Pengukuran Instrumen Keuangan" tentang mengklarifikasi ketentuan dalam PSAK 109 terkait penghentian pengakuan liabilitas keuangan, serta mengklarifikasi penilaian karakteristik arus kas untuk aset keuangan dengan fitur *ESG-linked*, aset keuangan dengan fitur *non-recourse*, dan instrumen yang terikat secara kontraktual seperti *tranche*. Amendemen ini juga mengubah ketentuan dalam PSAK 107 terkait persyaratan pengungkapan investasi pada instrumen ekuitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain dan menambah ketentuan terkait instrumen keuangan dengan persyaratan kontraktual yang mengubah waktu atau jumlah arus kas kontraktual.

Pada saat penerbitan laporan keuangan, Bank masih mempelajari dampak yang mungkin timbul dari penerapan standar akuntansi baru dan revisi tersebut serta pengaruhnya pada laporan keuangan Bank.

**42. PENGUNGKAPAN INFORMASI TAMBAHAN  
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Kegiatan usaha Bank senantiasa dihadapkan pada risiko-risiko yang berkaitan erat dengan fungsinya sebagai lembaga intermediasi keuangan. Oleh karena itu, kegiatan operasional Bank dikelola dengan baik agar tidak menimbulkan kerugian bagi Bank.

**41. STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING  
STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET  
EFFECTIVE**

Effective on or after January 1, 2026:

- Amendments of SFAS 109, "Financial Instruments," and SFAS 107, "Financial Instruments: Disclosures about the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments" regarding derecognition of financial liabilities, as well as clarify the assessment of cash flow characteristics for financial assets with ESG-linked features, financial assets with non-recourse features, and contractually bound instruments such as tranches. The amendments also revise the statement in SFAS 107 regarding the disclosure requirements for investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and adding statement related to financial instruments with contractual terms that alter the timing or amount of contractual cash flows.

As at the authorisation date of this financial statements, the Bank is still evaluating the potential impact of these new and revised accounting standards to the financial statements of the Bank.

**42. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE ON NOTES TO  
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The Bank's activities deal with risks associated with its function as financial intermediary institution. Thus, the operations are organised carefully to prevent loss from operations of the Bank.

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**42. PENGUNGKAPAN INFORMASI TAMBAHAN  
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(lanjutan)**

Berdasarkan POJK No. 18/POJK.03/2016 tanggal 16 Maret 2016, tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Bagi Bank Umum, maka Bank menerapkan manajemen risiko sesuai dengan kompleksitasnya. Kebijakan Penerapan Manajemen Risiko mengacu pada ketentuan dan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan antara lain Nomor: 18/POJK.03/2016 tanggal 16 Maret 2016 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Bagi Bank Umum dan Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor: 34/SEOJK.03/2016 tanggal 01 September 2016 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Bagi Bank Umum (beserta lampiran), Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor 55/POJK.03/2016 tertanggal 7 Desember 2016 yang telah dicabut dan digantikan POJK Nomor 17 Tahun 2023 tertanggal 14 September 2023 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola Bagi Bank Umum, Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor 13/SEOJK.03/2017 tanggal 17 Maret 2017 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola Bagi Bank Umum dan 13/POJK.03/2021 tentang Penyelenggaraan Produk Bank Umum. Bank memiliki kebijakan internal berupa Kebijakan Umum dan Pedoman-Pedoman Umum Manajemen Risiko yang bertujuan untuk memastikan risiko-risiko yang dihadapi Bank dapat diidentifikasi, diukur, dikendalikan, dan dilaporkan dengan baik.

Berdasarkan POJK No. 18/POJK.03/2016 tanggal 16 Maret 2016, tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Bagi Bank Umum, bank umum konvensional diwajibkan untuk menerapkan delapan (8) jenis risiko dan lima (5) peringkat penetapan penilaian peringkat risiko.

Sebagaimana diamanatkan ketentuan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (POJK) terkait penerapan manajemen risiko, Bank menyusun laporan profil risiko triwulanan secara *self assessment*. Dari hasil *self assessment* profil risiko triwulanan yang disampaikan kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) posisi Juni 2024, predikat risiko Bank secara keseluruhan berada pada tingkat risiko komposit *low to moderate*.

**42. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE ON NOTES TO  
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

*Based on POJK No. 18/POJK.03/2016 dated March 16, 2016, the Bank's application of its risk management policies is implementation based on its complexity. The Risk Management Implementation Policy refers to the provisions and regulations of the Financial Services Authority, No.18/POJK.03/2016 dated March 16, 2016 concerning the Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks and Circular Letter of the Financial Services Authority Number: 34/SEOJK.03/2016 dated September 01, 2016 concerning Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks (along with attachments), Financial Services Authority Regulation No.55/POJK.03/2016 dated December 07, 2016 has been revoked and replaced by POJK No. 17, 2023 came into effect on September 14, 2023 concerning Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks, Financial Services Authority Circular Letter Number 13/SEOJK.03/2017 dated March 17, 2017 concerning the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance for Commercial Banks and 13/POJK.03/2021 concerning the Operation of Commercial Bank Products. The Bank has internal policies in the form of General Policies and General Guidelines for Risk Management which aim to ensure that the risks faced by the Bank can be identified, measured, controlled, and reported properly.*

*Based on POJK Regulation No. 18/POJK.03/2016 dated March 16, 2016 regarding, the risk management implementation for commercial bank, conventional banks are required to apply eight (8) type of risks and five (5) grades to value risks.*

*In relation to the implementation of risk management as required by Financial Services Authority (OJK), the Bank prepares quarterly risk profile report on self assessment basis. Based on the self assessment results of the quarterly risk profile report submitted to Financial Services Authority (OJK) as of June 2024, the Bank's overall risk profile is at the low to moderate composite risk level.*

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**42. PENGUNGKAPAN INFORMASI TAMBAHAN  
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Informasi tambahan berikut yang disajikan di bawah ini merupakan informasi yang disyaratkan oleh regulasi berlaku dan tidak disyaratkan untuk diungkapkan oleh Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

**a. Giro pada Bank Indonesia**

Bank dipersyaratkan untuk memiliki Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM) dalam mata uang Rupiah dalam kegiatannya sebagai bank umum dan GWM dalam mata uang asing dalam kegiatannya melakukan transaksi mata uang asing.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2024, Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM) Bank telah sesuai dengan Peraturan Bank Indonesia (PBI) No.15/15/PBI/2013 tanggal 24 Desember 2013 tentang Giro Wajib Minimum Bank Umum Dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing Bagi Bank Umum Konvensional sebagaimana telah diubah beberapa kali dengan PBI No.18/3/PBI/2016 tanggal 10 Maret 2016, PBI No.18/14/PBI/2016 tanggal 18 Agustus 2016, PBI No. 19/6/PBI/2017 tanggal 17 April 2017, PBI No. 20/3/PBI/2018 tanggal 29 Maret 2018, PBI No. 23/16/PBI/2021 tanggal 21 Desember 2021, PBI No. 24/4/PBI/2022 tanggal 25 Februari 2022 dan Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur (PADG) No. 20/30/PADG/2018 tanggal 30 November 2018, No.21/14/PADG/2019 tanggal 26 Juni 2019, No. 21/27/PADG/2019 tanggal 26 Desember 2019, No. 22/2/PADG/2020 tanggal 13 Maret 2020, No. 22/10/PADG/2020 tanggal 30 April 2020, PADG 22/19/PADG/2020 tanggal 29 Juli 2020, 24/3/PADG/2022 tanggal 1 Maret 2022, 24/8/PADG/2022 tanggal 30 Juni 2022, PADG Nomor 2 Tahun 2023 tanggal 1 April 2023, dan PADG No. 12 Tahun 2023 tanggal 27 September 2023 perubahan terakhir tentang "Giro Wajib Minimum dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing bagi Bank Umum Konvensional, Bank Umum Syariah, dan Unit Usaha Syariah" yang masing-masing sebesar:

**42. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE ON NOTES TO  
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

The following additional information below is information required by applicable regulations and is not required to be disclosed by Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

**a. Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia**

The Bank is required to maintain minimum statutory reserves (GWM) in Rupiah for conventional banking and statutory reserves in foreign currencies for foreign exchange transactions.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2024, the Bank's Minimum Statutory Reserve complies with Bank Indonesia (BI) Regulation No. 15/15/PBI/2013 dated December 24, 2013 which have been further amended with PBI No. 18/3/PBI/2016 dated March 10, 2016, PBI No. 18/14/PBI/2016 dated August 18, 2016, PBI No. 19/6/PBI/2017 dated April 17, 2017, PBI No. 20/3/PBI/2018 dated March 29, 2018, PBI No. 23/16/PBI/2021 dated December 21, 2021, PBI No. 24/4/PBI/2022 dated February 25, 2022 and Regulation of Members of The Board of Governors (PADG) No.20/30/PADG/2018 dated November 30, 2018, No. 21/14/PADG/2019 dated June 26, 2019, No. 21/27/PADG/2019 dated December 26, 2019, No. 22/2/PADG/2020 dated March 13, 2020, No. 22/10/PADG/2020 dated April 30, 2020, 22/19/PADG/2020 dated July 29, 2020, No. 24/3/PADG/2022 dated March 1, 2022, 24/8/PADG/2022 dated June 30, 2022, PADG No. 2, 2023 dated April 1, 2023, and the latest PADG No. 12 year 2023 date September 27, 2023 "Minimum Statutory Reserve Requirements in Rupiah and Foreign Currencies of Conventional Commercial Banking, Sharia Commercial Banking and Sharia Business Units" concerning Minimum Statutory Reserve of Commercial Banks with BI in Rupiah and foreign currency, which are as follows:



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**42. PENGUNGKAPAN INFORMASI TAMBAHAN  
DALAM CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN  
(lanjutan)**

**a. Giro pada Bank Indonesia (lanjutan)**

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2024	2023
Rupiah		
- GWM Primer		
Harian*)	0,00%	0,00%
Rata-rata**)	9,00%	9,00%
- PLM***)	5,00%	5,00%
Mata uang asing	4,00%	4,00%

\*) Mulai berlaku per 1 September 2022

\*\*) Berdasarkan PADG Nomor 12 Tahun 2023 tanggal 27 September 2023. Penyesuaian kebijakan pengaturan GWM Rupiah menjadi 4% mulai berlaku tanggal 1 Oktober 2023.

\*\*\*) Berdasarkan Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur (PADG) Nomor 18 Tahun 2023 tentang Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial dan Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial bagi Bank Umum Konvensional, Bank Umum Syariah, dan Unit Usaha Syariah, PLM ditetapkan 5% mulai berlaku tanggal 1 Desember 2023.

GWM Primer adalah simpanan minimum yang wajib dipelihara oleh Bank dalam bentuk saldo Rekening Giro pada Bank Indonesia. GWM Sekunder dan Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial (PLM) adalah cadangan minimum yang wajib dipelihara oleh Bank berupa SBI, Surat Utang Negara (SUN), Surat Berharga Syariah Negara (SBSN) dan/atau excess reserve yang merupakan kelebihan saldo Rekening Giro Rupiah Bank dari GWM Primer, GWM LFR dan Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial (RIM).

GWM LFR dan RIM adalah tambahan simpanan minimum yang wajib dipelihara oleh Bank dalam bentuk saldo Rekening Giro pada Bank Indonesia, jika LFR dan RIM Bank dibawah minimum LFR dan RIM target Bank Indonesia (84%) atau jika di atas maksimum LFR dan RIM target BI (94%) dan Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) Bank lebih kecil dari KPMM Insentif BI sebesar 14%.

**42. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE ON NOTES TO  
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

**a. Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia  
(continued)**

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2024	2023
Rupiah		
Primary Minimum Statutory Reserve -		
Daily*)	0,00%	0,00%
Average**)	9,00%	9,00%
PLM***) -	5,00%	5,00%
Foreign Currencies	4,00%	4,00%

\*) Effective on September 1, 2022

\*\*) Based on PADG No. 12 year 2023 dated September 27, 2023. Adjusting Minimum Statutory Reserve to 4% (four percent) effective on October 1, 2023.

\*\*\*) Based on Regulation of Members of The Board of Governors (PADG) No 18 2023 concerning Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer (PLM) for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Banks and Sharia Business Unit, PLM is 5% (five percent) effective on December 1, 2023.

Primary Minimum Statutory Reserve is a minimum reserve that should be maintained by the Bank in Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia. Secondary Minimum Statutory Reserve and Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer are the minimum reserves that should be maintained by the Bank which comprised of Certificates of Bank Indonesia (SBI), Government Debenture Debt (SUN), Sharia Government Securities (SBSN), and/or excess reserve which represent the excess reserve of the Bank's Current Accounts in Rupiah over the Primary Minimum Statutory Reserve, Minimum Statutory Reserve on LFR and Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio (RIM).

Minimum Statutory Reserve on LFR and RIM is the additional reserve that should be maintained by the Bank in the form of Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia, if the Bank's LFR and RIM is below the minimum of LFR and RIM targeted by Bank Indonesia (84%) or if the Bank's LFR and RIM is above the maximum of LFR and RIM targeted by BI (94%) and the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is below BI requirement of 14%.

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**a. Giro pada Bank Indonesia (lanjutan)**

Rasio Giro Wajib Minimum untuk rekening Rupiah dan mata uang asing Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 masing-masing sebesar:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2024	2023
Rupiah		
- GWM Primer		
Harian	7,67%	8,95%
Rata-rata	7,85%	8,83%
- PLM	33,10%	29,32%
Mata uang asing	4,14%	4,38%

Bank telah memenuhi ketentuan Bank Indonesia yang berlaku tentang Giro Wajib Minimum Bank Umum pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023.

**b. Giro pada bank lain**

Seluruh giro pada bank lain pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 digolongkan sebagai "lancar".

**c. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain**

Seluruh penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 digolongkan sebagai "lancar".

**d. Efek - efek**

Seluruh efek-efek milik Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 diklasifikasikan sebagai "lancar".

**e. Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali**

Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali (reverse repo) milik Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 diklasifikasikan sebagai "lancar".

**42. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE ON NOTES TO  
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**a. Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia  
(continued)**

The ratios of the Bank's Minimum Statutory Reserve requirement for its Rupiah and foreign currencies accounts as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, are as follows:

	Rupiah
Primary Minimum Statutory Reserve -	
Daily	8,95%
Average	8,83%
PLM -	29,32%
Foreign Currencies	4,38%

The Bank has fulfilled Bank Indonesia regulation regarding Statutory Reserves Requirement on Commercial Banks as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

**b. Current accounts with other banks**

All current accounts with other banks as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 were classified as "current".

**c. Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks**

All placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 were classified as "current".

**d. Marketable Securities**

All of the marketable securities owned by the Bank as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are classified as "current".

**e. Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale**

All of the securities purchased under resale agreements (reverse repo) owned by the Bank as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are classified as "current".

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**42. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE ON NOTES TO  
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**f. Kredit yang diberikan**

**f. Loans**

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2024	2023	
Lancar	22.235.207	18.266.779	Current
Dalam perhatian khusus	730.193	536.786	Special mention
Kurang lancar	12.872	245.676	Substandard
Diragukan	10.516	38.171	Doubtful
Macet	475.013	272.566	Loss
	23.463.801	19.359.978	
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(450.922)	(513.561)	Allowance for impairment losses
<b>Neto</b>	<b>23.012.879</b>	<b>18.846.417</b>	<b>Net</b>

Rasio kredit bermasalah bruto (rasio *NPL* - bruto) Bank terhadap total kredit yang diberikan adalah sebesar 2,12% dan 2,87%, masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023, sedangkan rasio kredit bermasalah neto terhadap total kredit (rasio *NPL* - neto) adalah sebesar 0,82% dan 0,77%, masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023.

Rasio kredit usaha kecil terhadap jumlah kredit yang diberikan adalah sebesar 6,89% dan 8,79% masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023.

The ratio of gross non-performing loans (gross *NPL* ratio) of the Bank to total loans are 2.12% and 2.87% as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, while the net non-performing loans to total loans (net *NPL* ratio) are 0.82%, and 0.77% as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The ratio of loans to small-scale businesses to total loans are 6.89% and 8.79% as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

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**g. Kredit restrukturisasi**

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 saldo kredit yang direstrukturisasi Bank adalah sebesar:

Jenis/Type	Kolektibilitas/ Collectability
Modal kerja/Working capital	Lancar/Current Dalam perhatian khusus/ Special mention Kurang lancar/ Substandard Diragukan/Doubtful Macet/Loss
Investasi/Investment	Lancar/Current Dalam perhatian khusus/ Special mention Kurang lancar / Substandard Diragukan/Doubtful Macet/Loss
Konsumer/Consumer	Lancar/Current Dalam perhatian khusus/ Special mention Kurang lancar/ Substandard Diragukan/Doubtful Macet/Loss
<b>Jumlah/Total</b> Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai/ Allowance for impairment losses	
<b>Neto/Net</b>	

Seluruh restrukturisasi kredit dilakukan melalui penjadwalan ulang pembayaran pokok kredit dan bunga, penambahan jangka waktu kredit dan penyesuaian suku bunga.

Termasuk dalam kredit restrukturisasi diatas adalah restrukturisasi untuk debitur yang terdampak pandemi COVID-19 sesuai dengan POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2020 "Stimulus Perekonomian Nasional sebagai kebijakan countercyclical dampak penyebaran Corona Virus Disease 2019" tertanggal 13 Maret 2020 yang telah diperbaharui beberapa kali dengan POJK No. 48/POJK.03/2020 "Perubahan Pertama Atas POJK No.11/POJK.03/2020" tertanggal 1 Desember 2020 dan POJK No. 17/POJK.03/2021 "Perubahan Kedua Atas POJK No.11/POJK.03/2020" tertanggal 10 September 2021 serta Siaran Pers OJK No. SP 85/DHMS/OJK/XI/2022 tertanggal 28 November 2022 tentang Perpanjangan Kebijakan Restrukturisasi Kredit dan Pembiayaan Secara Targeted dan Sektorial Atasi Dampak Lanjutan Pandemi COVID. Per tanggal 31 Desember 2024 total saldo kredit restrukturisasi COVID-19 adalah sebesar Rp2.184.606 (2023: Rp2.460.964).

**42. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE ON NOTES TO  
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**g. Restructured loans**

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the Bank's restructured loans are as follows:

31 Desember/December 31	
2024	2023
195.990	724.674
517.367	326.694
5.298	230.868
2.399	17.042
285.109	89.856
1.006.163	1.389.134
2.120.916	2.209.500
112.412	139.814
313	-
-	5.968
131.147	32.311
2.364.788	2.387.593
32.442	65.625
6.225	8.384
-	8.581
966	1.853
1.779	14.406
41.412	98.849
3.412.363	3.875.576
(402.537)	(375.316)
3.009.826	3.500.260

All restructured loans were modified through loans principal and interest rescheduling, extension of loan maturity period and interest rate adjustment.

Included in the above restructured loan are restructured for debtors affected by COVID-19 pandemic in accordance with SFAS No. 11/POJK.03/2020 "National Economic stimulus as countercyclical policy in the impact of the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 dated March 13, 2020 which was updated by SFAS No. 48/POJK.03/2020 "First Changes in POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2020" dated December, 1 2020 and SFAS No. 17/POJK.03/2021 "Second Changes in POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2020" dated September 10, 2021, also Press Release OJK No. SP 85/DHMS/OJK/XI/2022 dated November 28, 2022 as of December 31, 2024 the balance of COVID-19 restructured loans amounted to Rp2,184,606 (2023: Rp2,460,964).

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**h. Susunan Manajemen Risiko**

Dari sudut pandang manajemen risiko, struktur organisasi Bank dapat dibagi menjadi:

- a. Dewan Komisaris merupakan badan manajemen terpenting yang mempunyai wewenang dan tanggung jawab:
  - Mengevaluasi kebijakan Manajemen Risiko dan strategi Manajemen Risiko secara periodik atau dalam frekuensi tertentu yang lebih sering dalam hal terdapat perubahan faktor yang mempengaruhi kegiatan bisnis Bank secara signifikan;
  - Mengevaluasi pertanggungjawaban Direksi dan memberikan arahan perbaikan atas pelaksanaan kebijakan Manajemen Risiko secara berkala;
  - Memastikan kebijakan dan proses manajemen Risiko dilaksanakan secara efektif dan terintegrasi dalam proses manajemen risiko secara keseluruhan. Dewan Komisaris dibantu oleh Komite Pemantau Risiko.
- b. Direksi dan komite-komite manajemen sebagai struktur strategik. Direksi menjalankan fungsi kebijakan risiko (*risk policy*) melalui komite-komite Direksi seperti Komite Manajemen Risiko (KMR), Komite Asset & Liability (ALCO), Komite Kebijakan Perkreditan (KKP). Fungsi utamanya antara lain:
  - Bertanggung jawab atas pelaksanaan kebijakan Manajemen Risiko dan eksposur Risiko yang diambil oleh Bank secara keseluruhan, sesuai dengan tingkat Risiko yang akan diambil (*risk appetite*) dan toleransi Risiko (*risk tolerance*) Bank;
  - Mengevaluasi dan memutuskan transaksi yang memerlukan persetujuan Direksi;
  - Mengembangkan budaya Manajemen Risiko pada seluruh jenjang organisasi;

**42. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE ON NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

**h. Risk Management Structure**

From the point of view of risk management, the Bank organisational structure can be divided into:

- a. The Board of Commissioners is the most important management agency having authority and responsibility:
  - Evaluating Risk Management policies and Risk Management strategies periodically or in a certain frequency more frequently in the event that there are changes in factors that significantly affect the Bank's business activities;
  - Evaluating the accountability of the Board of Directors and providing directions for improvement of the implementation of Risk Management policies on a regular basis;
  - Ensuring that Risk management policies and processes are implemented effectively and integrated into the overall risk management process. the Board of Commissioners is assisted by the Risk Monitoring Committee.
- b. The board of Directors and management committees as strategic structure. The Board of Directors carries out the function of risk policy (*risk policy*) through the Board of Directors committees such as the Risk Management Committee (RMC), Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO), Credit Policy Committee (CPC). Its main function, among others:
  - Responsible for the implementation of Risk Management policies and Risk exposures taken by the Bank as a whole, in accordance with the level of Risk to be taken (*risk appetite*) and the Bank's risk tolerance;
  - Evaluate and decide on transactions that require the approval of the Board of Directors;
  - Develop a Risk Management culture at all levels of the organization;

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**h. Susunan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)**

- b. Direksi dan komite-komite manajemen sebagai struktur strategik. Direksi menjalankan fungsi kebijakan risiko (*risk policy*) melalui komite-komite Direksi seperti Komite Manajemen Risiko (KMR), Komite Asset & Liability (ALCO), Komite Kebijakan Perkreditan (KKP). Fungsi utamanya antara lain: (lanjutan)
- Memastikan peningkatan kompetensi sumber daya manusia yang terkait dengan Manajemen Risiko;
  - Memastikan bahwa fungsi Manajemen Risiko telah beroperasi secara independen. Komite Manajemen Risiko akan memantau penerapan manajemen risiko antara lain berdasarkan laporan yang dipersiapkan oleh Divisi Manajemen Risiko.
- c. Komite Pemantau Risiko, merupakan fungsi pengawasan manajemen risiko pada level Komisaris dan Pihak Independen. Adapun kewenangan dan tugas dari Komite Pemantau Risiko antara lain:
- Evaluasi tentang kesesuaian antara kebijakan manajemen risiko dengan pelaksanaan kebijakan Bank;
  - Pemantauan dan evaluasi pelaksanaan tugas komite manajemen risiko dan Divisi Manajemen Risiko, guna memberikan rekomendasi kepada Dewan Komisaris.
- d. Divisi Manajemen Risiko merupakan fungsi pengelolaan penerapan manajemen risiko pada Bank CCB Indonesia yang independen terhadap aktivitas operasional Bank, bertanggung jawab secara berkelanjutan terhadap pemantauan dan analisis eksposur risiko yang dihadapi oleh Bank.
- e. *Risk Taking Unit*, merupakan unit bisnis dan operasional, serta unit lain yang termasuk dalam *first line of defense* yang bertanggung jawab atas masing-masing risiko pada aktivitas bisnis dan operasional bank.

**42. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE ON NOTES TO  
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**h. Risk Management Structure (continued)**

- b. The board of Directors and management committees as strategic structure. The Board of Directors carries out the function of risk policy (*risk policy*) through the Board of Directors committees such as the Risk Management Committee (RMC), Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO), Credit Policy Committee (CPC). Its main function, among others: (continued)
- Ensuring the improvement of human resource competencies related to Risk Management;
  - Ensure that the Risk Management function operates independently. The Risk Management Committee will monitor the implementation of risk management among others, according to a report prepared by the Risk Management Division.
- c. Risk Monitoring Committee, is a risk management supervisory function at the level of Commissioners and Independent Parties. The authorities and duties of the Risk Monitoring Committee include:
- Evaluation of conformity between risk management policies and the implementation of Bank policies;
  - Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the duties of the risk management committee and the Risk Management Division, in order to provide recommendations to the Board of Commissioners.
- d. Risk Management Division is a function of managing the implementation of risk management at Bank CCB Indonesia which is independent of the Bank's operational activities, responsible for the monitoring and analysis of continuous exposure to the risks faced by the Bank.
- e. *Risk Taking Unit*, is a business and operational unit, as well as other units included in the first line of defense which are responsible for each risk in the bank's business activities and operations.



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**h. Susunan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)**

f. *Internal Control*, merupakan sistem Pengendalian Internal Bank di masing-masing Divisi dan Kantor didukung oleh fungsi pengawasan dari Divisi Audit Internal, pengawasan dari Divisi Kepatuhan, serta Satuan Kerja Anti-Fraud.

**i. Risiko operasional**

Bank terus meningkatkan tata kelola risiko operasional dengan kolaborasi aktif antara perspektif *bottom-up* dari *risk taking unit* dan Divisi Manajemen Risiko dan pengawasan aktif dari Manajemen secara *top-down*. Implementasi internal control *bottom-up* dilakukan melalui peningkatan pemahaman dan keterampilan karyawan dalam mengidentifikasi dan memitigasi risiko bisnis utama melalui proses *Operational Risk Self-Assessment* (ORSA), pemantauan *Key Operational Risk Indicator* (KORI), serta kaji ulang dan pembaruan kebijakan dan prosedur secara berkala.

Bank secara berkala, melakukan pemantauan dan tindak lanjut oleh Direksi secara komprehensif, dan pelaksanaan forum Komite Manajemen Risiko (KMR) minimal 4 kali dalam setahun yang membahas mengenai isu strategis terkait dengan pengelolaan risiko Bank.

**j. Risiko hukum**

Bank memastikan setiap produk dan transaksi baik yang baru maupun yang sudah ada telah sesuai dengan peraturan dan perundangan yang berlaku. Bank mengelola risiko hukum dengan meminimalisasi potensi terjadinya gugatan dari para pihak yang menyebabkan kerugian terhadap Bank. Seluruh perjanjian diproses dan dikembangkan dengan kerangka perjanjian sesuai dengan peraturan perundangan yang berlaku di Indonesia. Bank mengelola setiap kasus hukum dan menangani kasus litigasi yang dihadapi sesuai dengan ketentuan dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

**42. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE ON NOTES TO  
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**h. Risk Management Structure (continued)**

f. *Internal Control*, has the function to control system in each Division and Office supported by a supervisory function from the Internal Audit Division, supervision from the Compliance Division, and the Anti-Fraud Work Unit

**i. Operational risk**

The Bank continues to improve operational risk with an active collaboration between bottom-up perspective from risk taking unit and Risk Management Division and active supervision from top-down Management. Internal control of bottom-up is implemented by increasing employee understanding and skills in identifying and mitigating key business risks through the Operational Risk Self-Assessment (ORSA) process, monitoring Key Operational Risk Indicators (KORI), as well as periodic review and updating of policies and procedures.

From top-down perspective, the Bank regularly conducted monitoring follow-up from the Board of Directors comprehensively, and the implementation of Risk Management Committee (RMC) forums that discuss strategic issues related to corporate risk management at minimum 4 times a year.

**j. Legal risk**

The Bank ensures that all new and existing products and transactions are in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations. The Bank manages legal risk by minimizing the potential for claims from parties that cause losses to the Bank. All agreements are processed and developed within the framework of the agreement in accordance with applicable laws and regulations in Indonesia. The Bank manages every legal case and handles litigation cases that are faced in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

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**k. Risiko kepatuhan**

Bank melakukan berbagai upaya preventif dengan mematuhi kaidah-kaidah perbankan yang berlaku untuk memastikan bahwa kebijakan, ketentuan, sistem dan prosedur, serta kegiatan usaha yang dilakukan oleh Bank telah sesuai dengan ketentuan OJK dan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan serta memastikan kepatuhan Bank terhadap komitmen yang dibuat oleh Bank kepada OJK dan/atau otoritas pengawas lain yang berwenang.

Peran dan fungsi kepatuhan sangat dibutuhkan dalam mengelola risiko kepatuhan agar sejalan dengan penerapan manajemen risiko Bank secara keseluruhan dalam rangka menjaga harmonisasi antara kepentingan komersial Bank dengan ketaatan terhadap ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

**l. Risiko reputasi**

Bank memiliki sistem untuk menangani pengaduan nasabah dan didukung kebijakan serta prosedur penanganan dan penyelesaian pengaduan nasabah yang memadai.

Pelaporan secara rutin kepada manajemen dilakukan melalui laporan bulanan dan triwulanan Manajemen Risiko kepada jajaran Direksi yaitu terkait data pengaduan dan penyelesaian pengaduan.

Bank melakukan monitoring secara sistematis dan mencakup media secara keseluruhan termasuk yang bersumber secara *online* maupun *offline*. Setiap potensi risiko reputasi dikelola dengan jalur eskalasi masalah yang telah ditentukan berdasarkan signifikansi masalah kepada anggota Direksi terkait. Jalur komunikasi yang jelas juga telah disiapkan untuk memastikan keseragaman pesan komunikasi kepada karyawan lini depan terkait dengan pemberitaan media atau isu reputasi.

**42. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE ON NOTES TO  
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**k. Compliance risk**

*The Bank carries out various preventive measures by complying with applicable banking rules to ensure that the policies, regulations, systems and procedures, as well as business activities carried out by the Bank are in accordance with the provisions of the OJK and the provisions of the legislation and ensure the Bank's compliance with commitments made by the Bank to the OJK and/or other authorised supervisory authorities.*

*The role and function of compliance is needed in managing compliance risk so that it is in line with the implementation of the Bank's overall risk management in order to maintain harmonisation between the Bank's commercial interests and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.*

**l. Reputation risk**

*The Bank has a system to handle customer complaints and is supported by policies and procedures for handling and resolving customer complaints adequately.*

*Reporting on a regular basis to management is done through monthly and quarterly reports on Risk Management to the Board of Directors regarding data of value of the complaint.*

*The Bank does systematic media monitoring including online and offline media. Each potential reputation risk is managed by escalating a predetermined problem based on the significance of the problem for the relevant members of the Board of Directors. Clean-cut lines of communication have also been prepared to ensure uniformity of communication messages to front-line employees related to media reporting or the issue that has potential reputation risk.*

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**42. PENGUNGKAPAN INFORMASI TAMBAHAN  
DALAM CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN  
(lanjutan)**

**m. Risiko strategik**

Risiko strategik timbul antara lain disebabkan adanya penetapan dan pelaksanaan strategi yang tidak tepat, pengambilan keputusan bisnis yang tidak tepat atau kurang responsifnya Bank terhadap perubahan eksternal. Dalam mengelola risiko strategik, Bank melakukan identifikasi pada aktivitas fungsional tertentu seperti perkreditan, treasury dan investasi, serta operasional dan jasa. Bank melakukan pencatatan perubahan kinerja akibat tidak terealisasinya pelaksanaan strategi dan melakukan pengendalian keuangan untuk melakukan pemantauan realisasi target Bank.

Bank memperkuat implementasi strategi dengan pemantauan secara berkala, diiringi dengan pengelolaan struktur biaya yang baik. Inisiatif dari Bank dalam mendorong implementasi strategi untuk mendukung misi dan tujuan Bank diikuti dengan pengawasan yang kuat dan berkelanjutan. Pengawasan tujuan strategis yang ketat dari Direksi akan memastikan Bank bergerak ke arah yang tepat.

Penilaian risiko Bank yang disampaikan kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) yang disusun melalui proses *self-assessment* untuk menghasilkan profil risiko yang terdiri dari *inherent risk* yaitu risiko yang melekat pada aktivitas bank dan *risk control system* yaitu pengendalian terhadap risiko inheren. Sesuai dengan kriteria ukuran dan kompleksitas usaha Bank berdasarkan peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (POJK) yang berlaku, penilaian risiko dilakukan terhadap delapan jenis risiko yaitu risiko kredit, risiko pasar, risiko likuiditas, risiko operasional, risiko kepatuhan, risiko hukum, risiko reputasi, dan risiko strategik.

Hasil penilaian profil risiko Bank yang disampaikan kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (POJK) pada periode Juni 2024 menunjukkan bahwa peringkat risiko secara keseluruhan bisnis Bank dinilai "*Low to Moderate*" dengan kecenderungan tren stabil.

**42. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE ON NOTES TO  
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

**m. Strategic risk**

*Strategic risk is caused by decision and application of improper strategy, improper business decisions and unresponsive bank action against external changes. In addressing strategic risk, the Bank identifies functional activities from loan, treasury, investment, operation and services. The Bank record the change of performance as result of unrealized strategic application and the control of financial position by monitoring the realisation of the Bank's goal.*

*The Bank strengthens strategy implementation by periodic monitoring, accompanied by adequate cost structure management. The initiative of the Bank in encouraging the implementation of strategies to support the mission and objectives of the Bank is followed by strong and ongoing supervision. Supervision of the strict strategic objectives of the Board of Directors will ensure the Bank moves in the right direction.*

*The Bank risks assessment which is submitted to Financial Services Authority (OJK) is evaluated through self-assessment process by making a risk profile which consists of inherent risks to the bank industry as well as the corresponding controls to address those risks. According to Financial Services Authority (OJK) regulation, on the basis of Bank measurement and business complexity, the risks are evaluated on the basis of eight types of risk namely credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, compliance risk, legal risk, reputation risk, and strategic risk.*

*The results of the evaluation of risk profile of the Bank which has been submitted to Financial Services Authority (OJK) in June 2024 indicated that the aggregate risk of the Bank's business is "Low to Moderate" with tendency of a stable trend.*

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**42. PENGUNGKAPAN INFORMASI TAMBAHAN  
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(lanjutan)**

**n. Posisi Devisa Neto**

Perhitungan Posisi Devisa Neto ("PDN") didasarkan pada Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 5/13/PBI/2003 tanggal 17 Juli 2003 sebagaimana telah diubah terakhir dengan Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 17/5/PBI/2015 tanggal 29 Mei 2015 tentang Posisi Devisa Neto Bank Umum. Berdasarkan peraturan tersebut, Bank diwajibkan untuk menjaga rasio PDN laporan posisi keuangan dan secara keseluruhan maksimum 20% dari jumlah modal. PDN adalah penjumlahan nilai absolut yang dinyatakan dalam Rupiah dari selisih neto antara aset dan liabilitas dalam mata uang asing dan selisih neto dari tagihan dan liabilitas komitmen dan kontinjensi yang dicatat dalam rekening administratif yang didenominasi dalam setiap mata uang asing. Perhitungan Posisi Devisa Neto ("PDN") didasarkan Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 15 Tahun 2023 Perubahan Ketiga Atas Peraturan Bank Indonesia Nomor 22/14/PBI/2020 Tentang Operasi Moneter .

Berikut adalah PDN masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 per mata uang sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31, 2024		
	<b>Aset/ Assets</b>	<b>Liabilitas/ Liabilities</b>	<b>Posisi Devisa Neto/ Net Open Position</b>
Mata Uang			
Keseluruhan (laporan posisi keuangan dan rekening administratif)			
Dolar Amerika Serikat	9.593.491	9.593.102	389
Dolar Singapura	937.468	937.310	158
Yuan Renminbi Cina	381.860	381.249	611
Dolar Australia	19.444	19.426	18
Yen Jepang	1.759	1.703	56
Euro Eropa	615	586	29
Dolar Hong Kong	49	2	47
Poundsterling Britania Raya	53	-	53
Jumlah	10.934.739	10.933.378	1.361
Jumlah Modal Tier I dan Tier II pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024			6.355.818
<b>Rasio PDN pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024</b>			<b>0.02%</b>
Jumlah Modal Tier I dan Tier II pada tanggal 30 November 2024			6.455.896
<b>Rasio PDN pada tanggal 30 November 2024</b>			<b>0.05%</b>

**42. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE ON NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

**n. Net Open Position**

The Net Open Position ("NOP") is calculated based on Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 5/13/PBI/2003 dated July 17, 2003 which was last amended by Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 17/5/PBI/2015 dated May 29, 2015 regarding Net Open Position for Commercial Bank. Based on this regulation, the Bank is required to maintain Net Open Position ratio of the overall statements of financial position at a maximum of 20% of the total capital. The NOP is the sum of the absolute values, which are stated in Rupiah, of the net difference between the assets and liabilities denominated in each foreign currency and the net difference of the receivables and payables of both commitments and contingencies recorded in the administrative accounts denominated in each foreign currency. The Net Open Position ("NOP") is calculated based on Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 15 of 2023 which was third amendment to Bank Indonesia regulation No 22/14/PBI/2020 regarding Monetary Operation.

The table below represent NOP as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively by currencies as follows:

Currencies
Aggregate (statement of financial position and administrative accounts)
United States Dollar
Singapore Dollar
Chinese Yuan Renminbi
Australian Dollar
Japanese Yen
European Euro
Hong Kong Dollar
Great Britain Poundsterling
Total
Total Capital Tier I and Tier II December 31, 2024
<b>NOP Ratio as of December 31, 2024</b>
Total Capital Tier I and Tier II November 30, 2024
<b>NOP Ratio as of November 30, 2024</b>

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**42. PENGUNGKAPAN INFORMASI TAMBAHAN  
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(lanjutan)**

**n. Posisi Devisa Neto (lanjutan)**

Berikut adalah PDN masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023 per mata uang sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

	31 Desember/December 31, 2023		
	Aset/ Assets	Liabilitas/ Liabilities	Posisi Devisa Neto/ Net Open Position
Mata Uang			
Keseluruhan (laporan posisi keuangan dan rekening administratif)			
Dolar Amerika Serikat	6.283.503	6.280.086	3.417
Dolar Singapura	794.272	796.900	2.628
Yuan Renminbi Cina	266.925	264.115	2.810
Dolar Australia	1.122	746	376
Yen Jepang	1.631	1.323	308
Euro Eropa	1.136	552	584
Dolar Hong Kong	44	-	44
Poundsterling Britania Raya	3.717	3.913	196
Jumlah	7.352.350	7.347.635	10.363
Jumlah Modal Tier I dan Tier II pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023			6.209.630
<b>Rasio PDN pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023</b>			<b>0,17%</b>
Jumlah Modal Tier I dan Tier II pada tanggal 30 November 2023			6.147.957
<b>Rasio PDN pada tanggal 30 November 2023</b>			<b>0,17%</b>

**o. Manajemen permodalan**

Sasaran utama atas kebijakan pengelolaan permodalan yang dilakukan oleh Bank adalah untuk mematuhi ketentuan permodalan eksternal yang berlaku dan untuk mempertahankan rasio permodalan yang sehat agar dapat mendukung usaha dan memaksimalkan nilai bagi pemegang saham.

Bank mengelola struktur modal dan melakukan penyesuaian atas struktur tersebut terhadap perubahan kondisi ekonomi dan karakteristik risiko aktivitasnya. Untuk mempertahankan atau menyesuaikan struktur modal tersebut, Bank dapat menyesuaikan jumlah pembayaran dividen kepada pemegang saham, mengembalikan modal kepada pemegang saham atau mengeluarkan saham baru.

Manajemen menggunakan rasio permodalan yang diwajibkan regulator untuk memantau permodalan Bank. Pendekatan OJK digunakan untuk pengukuran tersebut terutama berdasarkan pengawasan atas hubungan antara kecukupan modal dengan ketersediaan modal.

**42. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE ON NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

**n. Net Open Position (continued)**

The table below represent NOP as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively by currencies as follows: (continued)

	Currencies
	Aggregate (statement of financial position and administrative accounts)
	United States Dollar
	Singapore Dollar
	Chinese Yuan Renminbi
	Australian Dollar
	Japanese Yen
	European Euro
	Hong Kong Dollar
	Great Britain Poundsterling
	Total
	Total Capital Tier I and Tier II December 31, 2023
	<b>NOP Ratio as of December 31, 2023</b>
	Total Capital Tier I and Tier II November 30, 2023
	<b>NOP Ratio as of November 30, 2023</b>

**o. Capital management**

The primary objectives of the Bank's capital management policy is to ensure that the Bank complies with applicable external capital requirements to maintain healthy capital ratios in order to support their business and to maximise shareholder value.

The Bank manages their capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of their activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Bank may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

Management uses regulatory capital ratios in order to monitor its capital. OJK's approach is used to measure it which is primarily based on monitoring the relationship of the capital adequacy to availability of capital resources.

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**o. Manajemen permodalan (lanjutan)**

Bank telah mematuhi semua persyaratan modal yang ditetapkan sepanjang tahun pelaporan.

Rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum ("KPMM") adalah rasio modal Bank terhadap Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko (*Risk Weighted Assets/RWA*). Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum ("KPMM") Bank berdasarkan POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2016, POJK No. 34/POJK.03/2016, POJK No. 27 tahun 2022 yang berlaku adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2024	2023
Modal inti ( <i>Tier 1</i> )	6.139.213	6.014.355
Modal pelengkap ( <i>Tier 2</i> )	216.605	195.275
<b>Jumlah modal</b>	<b>6.355.818</b>	<b>6.209.630</b>
<b>Aset tertimbang menurut risiko</b>		
Risiko kredit	19.390.306	15.235.593
Risiko pasar	349.855	382.744
Risiko operasional	954.434	962.994
<b>Jumlah aset tertimbang menurut risiko</b>	<b>20.694.595</b>	<b>16.581.331</b>
<b>Rasio KPMM</b>		
Rasio <i>Common Equity Tier 1</i>	29,67%	36,27%
Rasio <i>Tier 1</i>	29,67%	36,27%
Rasio <i>Tier 2</i>	1,05%	1,18%
<b>Rasio total</b>	<b>30,72%</b>	<b>37,45%</b>
Rasio KPMM yang diwajibkan menurut profil risiko	9,00% - < 10,00%	9,00% - < 10,00%

**p. Batas Minimum Pemberian Kredit**

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2024 dan 2023, tidak terdapat pelanggaran ataupun pelampauan Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit ("BMPK") kepada pihak ketiga dan pihak berelasi sesuai dengan peraturan yang telah ditetapkan Bank Indonesia.

**43. PENYELESAIAN LAPORAN KEUANGAN**

Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas penyajian laporan keuangan yang telah diselesaikan dan diotorisasi untuk diterbitkan oleh Direksi Bank pada tanggal 19 Februari 2025.

**42. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE ON NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

**o. Capital management (continued)**

The Bank has complied with all applicable external capital requirements throughout the reporting year.

The Capital Adequacy Ratio ("CAR") is the ratio of Bank's capital over its Risk Weighted Assets ("RWA"). The Bank's Capital Adequacy Ratio ("CAR") in accordance to POJK No.11/POJK.03/2016, POJK No. 34/POJK.03/2016 and POJK No. 27 year 2022 is as follows:

Core capital ( <i>Tier 1</i> )
Supplementary capital ( <i>Tier 2</i> )
<b>Total capital</b>
<b>Risk weighted assets</b>
Credit risk
Market risk
Operational risk
<b>Total risk weighted assets</b>
<b>Capital adequacy ratio</b>
Common Equity <i>Tier 1</i> ratio
<i>Tier 1</i> ratio
<i>Tier 2</i> ratio
<b>Total ratio</b>
Required CAR based on risk profile

**p. Legal Lending Limit**

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 there are no breach or violation of the Legal Lending Limit ("LLL") to third parties and related parties as required by Bank Indonesia regulations.

**43. COMPLETION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements which were completed and authorized for issuance by the Bank's Board of Directors on February 19, 2025.







**中国建设银行**

China Construction Bank  
印度尼西亚股份有限公司  
CCB Indonesia

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