CCB 中国建设银行 印度尼西亚
China Construction Bank Indonesia

2020 | ANNUAL REPORT

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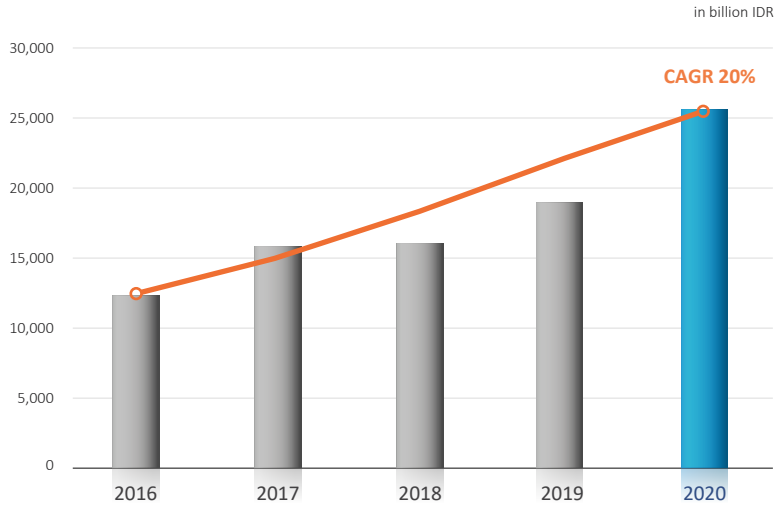
Labuan Bajo - East Nusa Tenggara

CCB 中国建设银行 印度尼西亚
China Construction Bank Indonesia

01 - Opening

Key Performance 2020

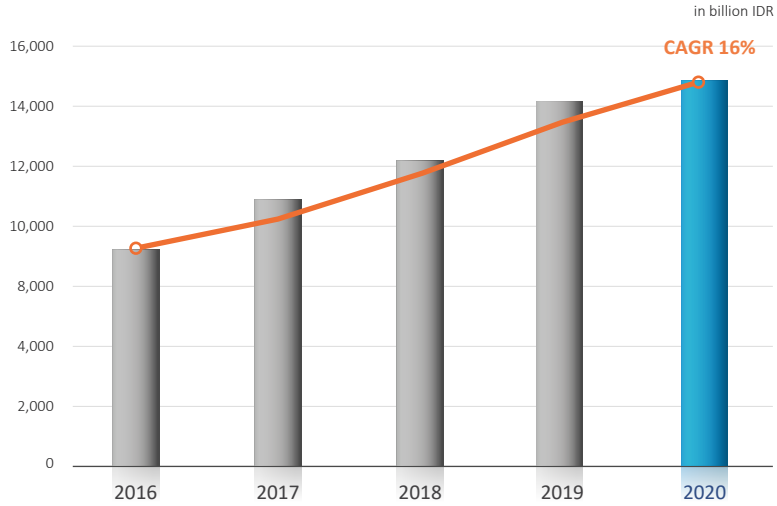
With the support of stakeholders, during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, CCB Indonesia continue to increase its sustainable business volume from year to year in a prudent manner, along with strengthening capital, and continue to provide higher quality banking services through 87 offices spread across Indonesia.



Total Assets

33.57%
Growth 2020

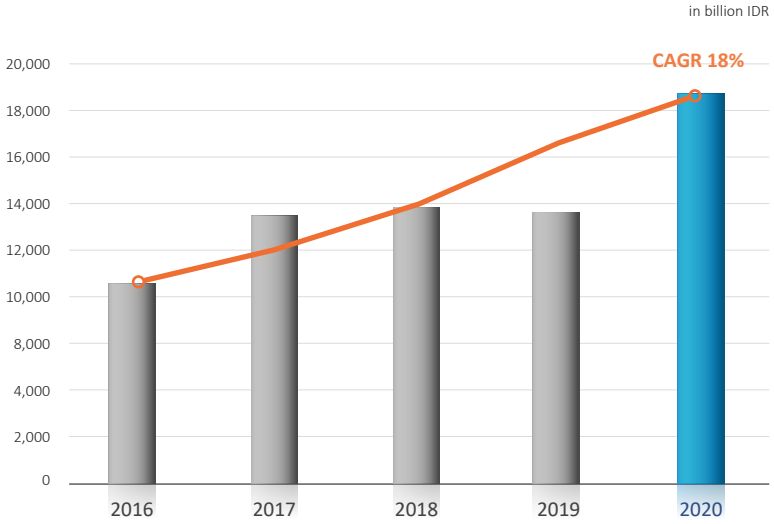
20%
Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) 2016-2020



Loan

6.28%
Growth 2020

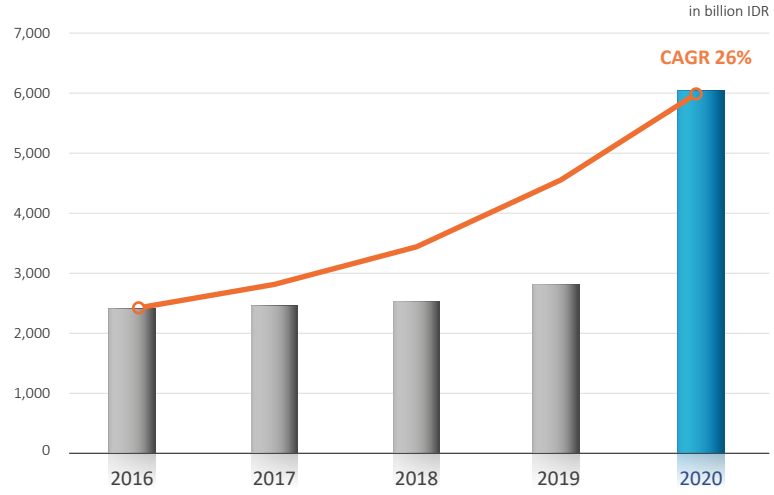
16%
Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) 2016-2020



Third Party Fund

43.47%
Growth 2020

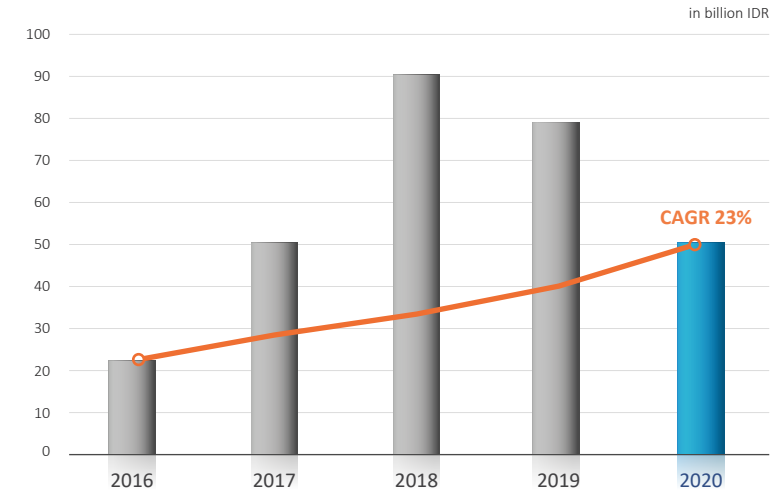
18%
Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) 2016-2020



Equity

115.28%
Growth 2020

26%
Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) 2016-2020



Profit After Tax

36.71%
Growth 2020

23%
Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) 2016-2020

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
2. Ability to provide complex service and with speed
3. Strong partnered relationship
4. Continuous improvement
5. Human capital
6. Commitment

Core Values

1. Integrity
2. Trust
3. Speed
4. Competence

Overview of CCB Indonesia

With the current focus on Corporate Banking business, CCB Indonesia will continue to develop small and medium enterprises, as well as consumer banking.

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 November 30, 2016, which has a network consisting of 87 offices spread out in cities across Indonesia such as Jakarta, Bandung, Cirebon, Semarang, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, Denpasar Bali, Mataram Lombok, Palembang, Bandar Lampung, Batam, Pekanbaru, Pontianak, Makassar and Pangkal Pinang.

With the current focus on Corporate Banking business, CCB Indonesia will continue to develop small and medium enterprises, as well as consumer banking.

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 November 30, 2016, as well as the Admission of Merger Notification of Minister of Law and Human Rights No. AHU-AH.01.10-0003777 dated November 30, 2016. Thus, merger between Bank Windu and Bank Anda has been effectively implemented as of November 30, 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.Year 2016 dated November 30, 2016 and has been approved by Financial Services Authority No. S-441/PBI.12/2016 dated December 28, 2016 in accordance with copy of the corresponding decision of the Board of Commissioners of Financial Services Authority No. 17/KDK.03/2016 dated December 27, 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 January 8, 2008. The merger is legally incorporated in the Merger Deed No. 171 dated November 28, 2007 which was approved by the Minister of Justice and Human Rights No. AHU-00982.AH.01.02 on January 8, 2008.

PT Bank Windu Kentjana (BWK) was originally founded on May 26, 1967 by 3 social foundations as its founder, Dharma Putra Kostrad Foundation, Trikora Orphans Fellowship Foundation and Djajakarta 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 January 8, 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 Conducted

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
- 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 applicable regulations.

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 capitals 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 agency;
- Conducting temporary venture capital activities to overcome non-performing loan, on condition that the investment must be withdrawn according to the stipulated provisions;
- 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.

All business activities according to the Articles of Association have been implemented by the Company.

Company Profile

Company Name	PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk
Head Office	Sahid Sudirman Center, 15th 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 (Andreas Basuki)
Legal Aspect	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 November 30,2016, as well as the Admission of Merger Notification No. AHU-AH.01.10-0003777 dated November 30, 2016. Surviving company was renamed into **"PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk"** abbreviated **"CCB Indonesia"** which was registered by the Decision of Minister of Law R.I. No. AHU-0003776.AH.01.10. year 2016 dated November 30, 2016 and has been approved by Financial Services Authority No. S-441/PBI.12/2016 dated December 28, 2016 in accordance with copy of the corresponding decision of the Board of Commissioners of Financial Services Authority No. 17/KDK.03/2016 dated December 27, 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”.
Bank Status	Public-listed Company and Foreign Exhange 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
Email : listing@idx.co.id

Services provided : Annual Stock Registration Services
Assignment Period : January - December 2020
Fee : IDR275,000,000

Public Accounting Firm

Public Accountant Firm Purwantono, Sungkoro and Surja a member of Ernst and Young
(Muhammad Kurniawan Public Accountant)
Indonesia Stock Exchange Building
Tower 1, 13th and 14th Floor, Tower 2, 7th Floor,
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53
Jakarta 12190, Indonesia
www.ey.com

Services provided : Audit services for Financial Statement for Fiscal Year 2020 and Service for review on PSAK 71
Assignment Period : January - December 2020
Audit Fee : IDR1,725,000,000
Review on IFRS-71 Fee : IDR172,500,000

Securities Administration Bureau

PT Sinartama Gunita
Sinar Mas Land Plaza
Tower 1 Floor 9,
Jl. M.H. Thamrin No. 51
Jakarta 10350, Indonesia
Tel : (62-21) 3922332
Fax : (62-21) 3923003
Website : www.sinartama.co.id
Email : helpdesk1@sinartama.co.id

Services provided : Stock Administration Services
Assignment Period : January - December 2020
Fee : IDR20,000,000

Custodian

PT Indonesian Central Securities Depository
Indonesia Stock Exchange Building, Tower 1, 5th Floor
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53
Jakarta 12190, Indonesia
Tel : (62-21) 5152855
Fax : (62-21) 52991199
Website : www.ksei.co.id
Email : helpdesk@ksei.co.id

Services provided : Securities Administration (Stock) Management
Assignment Period : January - December 2020
Fee : IDR10,000,000

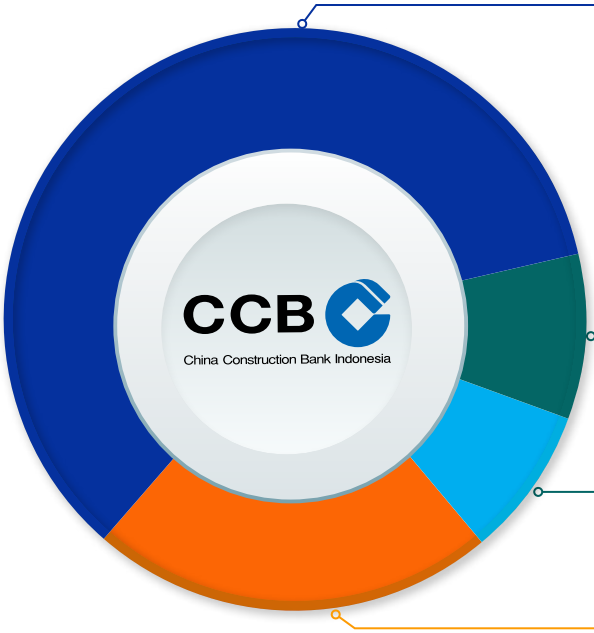
Public Notary

Notaris Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H.
Graha Kencana Blok DK, Jl. Raya Perjuangan Kebon Jeruk,
West Jakarta, Indonesia
Tel : (62-21) 5367 7338
Fax : (62-21) 5367 7339
Email : eliwatyt@gmail.com

Services provided : Preparing the Annual GMS Resolution for the 2020 fiscal year
Assignment Period : January - December 2020

Shareholders Information

Ownership Structure per December 31, 2020



60.00% **CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK (CCB) CORPORATION** owned by:

1)	Central Huijin Investment Ltd.*	57.11%
2)	HKSCC Nominees Limited**	37.54%
3)	Others	5.35%

Note:

*) Central Huijin Investment Ltd. is the controlling shareholder of CCB Corporation, holding 57.11% of the shares of CCB Corporation at the end of the reporting period, and indirectly held 0.20% of the shares of CCB Corporation through its subsidiary, Central Huijin Asset Management Ltd. Central Huijin Investment Ltd. is a wholly state-owned company established in accordance with the PRC Company Law on December 16, 2003 with the approval of the State Council. Both its registered capital and paid-in capital is RMB828,209 million.

**) HKSCC Nominees Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Ltd.

9.35% **JOHNNY WIRAATMADJA**

8.21% **UOB KAY HIAN PTE LTD**

22.44% **PUBLIC**

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, China Construction Bank, was established in October 1954. It was listed on Hong Kong Stock Exchange in October 2005 (stock code: 939) and the Shanghai Stock Exchange in September 2007 (stock code: 601939). At the end of 2020, CCB Corporation's market capitalisation reached US$191,889 million, ranking fourth among all listed banks in the world. The Group ranks second among global banks by Tier 1 capital.

CCB Corporation provides customers with comprehensive financial services. With 14,741 banking outlets and 349,671 staff members, the Bank serves hundreds of millions of personal and corporate customers. CCB Corporation has subsidiaries in various sectors, including fund management, financial leasing, trust, insurance, futures, pension and investment banking, and has more than 200 overseas entities covering 31 countries and regions.

CCB Corporation proactively practices "New Finance", and fully promotes the implementation of the "Three Major Strategies" of house rental, inclusive finance and FinTech. By adhering to the digitalised operation strategy of "building ecologies, setting up scenarios and expanding user base", CCB Corporation strives to achieve a breakthrough at the Customer Community with its root deeply planted among the general public so as to serve as a "warm and cozy" bank for the ordinary people. Moreover, CCB Corporation focuses on empowering the Business Community, so as to create an ecology featuring co-existence and co-prosperity and become a full-life-cycle partner of its corporate customers. Furthermore, CCB Corporation promotes its connection with the Government Community, striving to support social governance so as to become a national trusted financial pillar.

Adhering to the "market-oriented, customer-centric" business concept, CCB Corporation is committed to developing itself into a world class banking group with top value creation capability. CCB Corporation strives to achieve the integration of short-term and long-term benefits, and the synthesis of business goals and social responsibilities objectives, so as to maximise the value for its stakeholders including customers, shareholders, associates and society.

Johnny Wiraatmadja

Mr. Johnny Wiraatmadja, Indonesian citizen, 66 years old, a businessman and experienced in banking since 1979, currently domiciled in Jakarta. In 1976, he graduated from National Banking Academy, majoring in Financial Banking Study, and he earned Bachelor of Economics degree from University of Indonesia in 1984.

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

Company Group Structure, Subsidiaries and Associated Entities

Company Group Structure

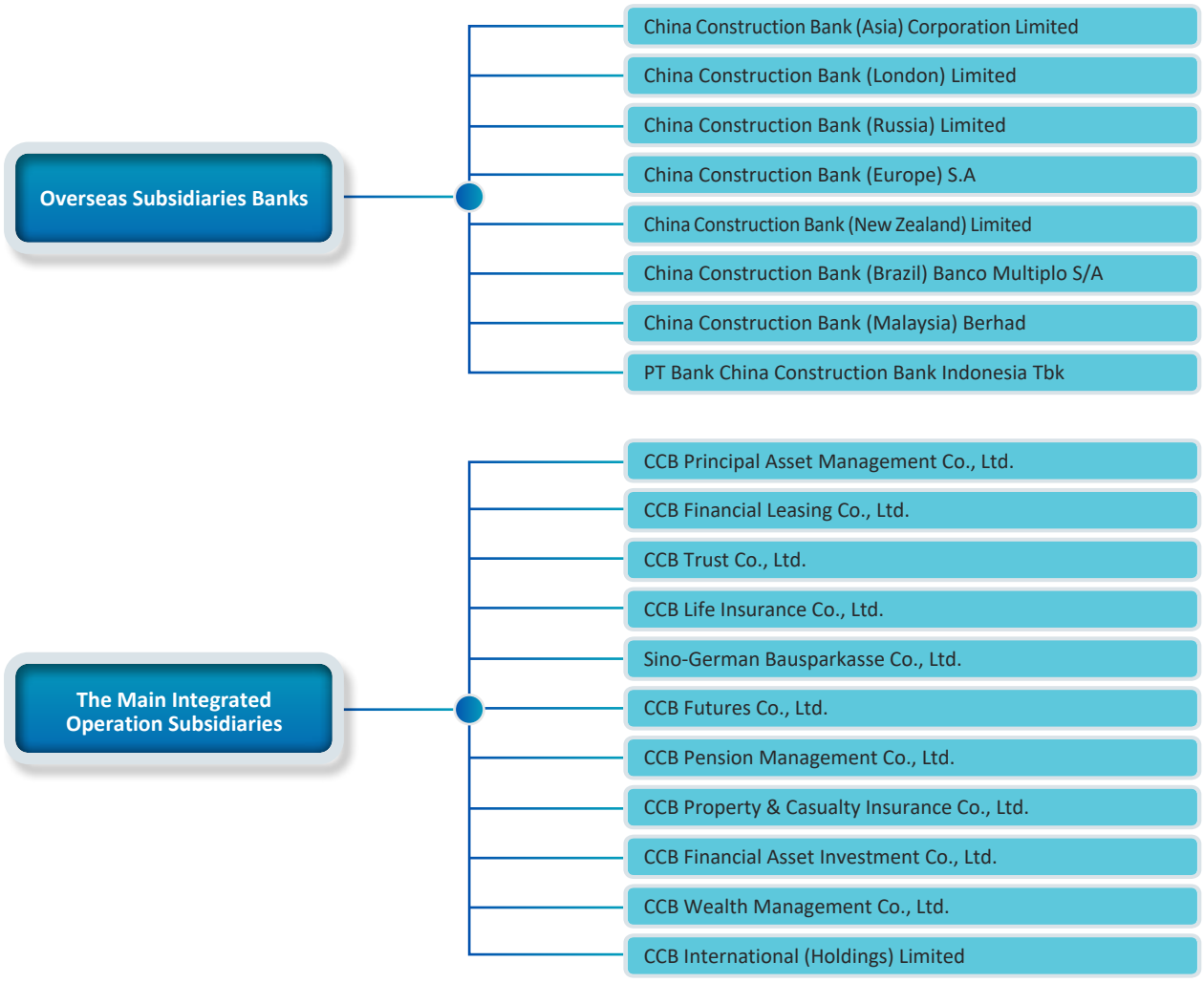
Subsidiaries and/or Associated Entities

As of December 31, 2020, PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk has no subsidiaries or associated entities.

Other Information

As of December 31, 2020, 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, and there are no restrictions, limitations/or other significant obstacles to transfer funds or for fulfillment purposes capital required by the Authority (regulatory capital) between banks with other entities in the same business group.

Structure of Subsidiaries of CCB Corporation



Capital and Risk Management - Parent Entity

Capital Management

The Group adheres to a steady and prudent capital management strategy. It strengthens capital constraint and incentives and promotes intensive capital management to continuously enhance the efficiency of capital use. The Group relies both on internal capital accumulation and external capital replenishment, maintains a capital adequacy level that is constantly above the regulatory requirements, and outperforms its peers.

In 2020, facing the impact of COVID-19, the Group gave full play to the role of capital in counter-cyclical adjustments and increased capital support for the prevention and control of COVID-19 and the recovery and development of the real economy. It continuously optimised the asset structure and encouraged the development of businesses with low capital occupation and high return on capital. It further pressed ahead with intensive capital management, used big data to further save capital, and reduced ineffective and inefficient capital occupation. It used market financing to replenish capital and issued US$2 billion overseas Tier 2 capital bonds and RMB65 billion domestic RMB capital bonds. It finalised the capital plan for 2021-2023 to make reasonable arrangements for medium-term capital sources and utilization.

Capital Adequacy Ratio

In accordance with the regulatory requirements, the scope for calculating capital adequacy ratios of the Group includes both the Bank's domestic and overseas branches and sub-branches, and financial subsidiaries (insurance companies excluded). As at December 31, 2020, given relevant rules during the parallel period, the Group's total capital ratio, Tier 1 ratio and Common Equity Tier 1 ratio, which were calculated in accordance with the Capital Rules for Commercial Banks (Provisional), were 17.06%, 14.22% and 13.62% respectively, meeting the regulatory requirements. Total capital ratio, Tier 1 ratio and Common Equity Tier 1 ratio decreased by 0.46, 0.46 and 0.26 percentage points respectively compared with those as at December 31, 2019.

Changes in the Group's capital adequacy ratios were mainly affected by the following factors: on the one hand, the rapid growth of risk-weighted assets was driven by a year-on-year increase in loans and bond investments in order to support the stability in employment, financial operations, foreign trade, foreign investment, domestic investment and economic expectations, and the security in employment, people's basic livelihood, market participants, food and energy supply, supply chains and operation of grass-roots governments, and to support the prevention and control of COVID-19 and the recovery of the real economy; while on the other hand, the slower self-driven accumulation of capital and year-on-year slowdown in the growth of net capital was due to the lower profitability in the wake of COVID-19, fully exposed risks as well as accelerated disposal.

Risk Management

In 2020, the Group actively fulfilled its responsibilities as a large state-owned bank, focused on serving the real economy, strengthened the independent and collaborative risk governance, and fully supported the country in the battle of pandemic prevention and control and the prevention and resolution of major financial risks to hold the bottom line of systemic risks.

The Group adhered to the basic principle that business development should be bounded by its risk prevention and control capabilities, promoted the "steady, prudent, comprehensive and proactive" risk culture, and adopted systematic mindsets and comprehensive, proactive and intelligent ideas to explore and implement new ways of risk management that adapt to the digital economy and "New Finance". The Group established the modern risk control system driven by technologies, and improved the mechanism of risk prevention and prediction, monitoring and early warning, control and disposal. The Group's asset quality remained solid and all types of risks were kept stable. The standard of digital, intelligent and intensive risk management was improved constantly. Its ability to prevent and resolve financial risks was further improved, effectively shoring up the steady operation and innovation-driven development of the Group.

Credit Risk Management

In 2020, in the face of unprecedentedly complex situation, the Group strengthened fundamental management, adjusted credit structure, helped the real economy be bailed out, safeguarded the bottom line of wiping out risks, effectively responded to the challenges of COVID-19, maintained a balance between steady growth and risk prevention, and kept the overall stability of asset quality.

The Group constantly optimized its credit structure. It implemented differentiated credit policies and arrangements, gave full support to the prevention and control of COVID-19 and served the resumption of work and production of enterprises. It increased support in house rental business, ensured the provision of inclusive loans, accelerated the fostering of new advantages in green finance, promoted the high-quality development of manufacturing industry, explored the innovative ability evaluation

system for Sci-Tech enterprises, reinforced advantages in infrastructure sectors, deepened structural adjustments of industries with overcapacity, and strengthened the concentration management of real estate loans. It comprehensively adjusted and optimized the approval mechanism and process, improved decision-making quality, strengthened customer selection, and strictly supervised the execution of credit approval strategy.

The Group improved its fundamental management efficiency. It strengthened the use of FinTech in key steps of credit process, improved the overall credit risk monitoring system, enhanced the credit customer selection and the whole-process refined management, fully implemented the mechanism of pre-lending diagnostic meetings, pressed ahead with the smart construction of lending, optimized the post-lending management system and process, and improved the collateral management and the unified collection system for retail customers.

Liquidity Risk Management

The Board assumes the ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management, and reviews and approves the liquidity risk strategy and risk appetite. The senior management carries out the liquidity risk strategy set by the Board, and organizes the implementation of the liquidity risk management activities. The board of supervisors supervises and evaluates the performance of the Board and the senior management in the liquidity risk management. The asset & liability management department leads in the Bank's daily liquidity risk management, and forms an executive system together with the business management departments and branches to perform specific duties in liquidity risk management. The subsidiaries assume the primary responsibility for their own liquidity risk management.

The Group's objective for liquidity risk management is to ensure the security of its payment and settlement, and the overall strategy features prudence, decentralization, coordination and diversification. Liquidity risk arises from such major factors and events as a significant drop in liquidation of current assets, a massive outflow of wholesale and retail deposits, falling availability of wholesale and retail financing, shorter financing periods, increasing financing costs, significant adverse changes in market liquidity and a sudden breakdown of the Bank's payment and settlement system. In light of the regulatory requirements, external macro environment and the Bank's business development, the head office formulates approaches to liquidity risk identification, measurement and monitoring, sets out risk limit management criteria, carries out intra-day liquidity management, conducts stress testing at the group level regularly, and reviews and assesses contingency plans.

In 2020, the Group adhered to the principle of robustness and prudence to manage liquidity risk, responded to the changes in internal and external funding in a forward-looking way, actively adapted to monetary policy changes, prudently determined the amount and structure of capital sources and utilization, gave full play to the function of liquidity reserve regulation, and ensured the coordinated development of assets and liabilities business. The Group consolidated the foundation of liquidity risk management with the application of FinTech and big data analysis. It strengthened the coordinated liquidity management at the group level, and fully improved the refined liquidity risk management to ensure the security of the Bank's payment and settlement. It proactively fulfilled its obligations as a large bank to maintain the stable operation of the market.

Market Risk Management

In 2020, the Group acted proactively in response to the volatility of financial markets, set up an inter-departmental joint emergency response team on major market risks, established a regular emergency meeting system, and formulated a targeted emergency plan for business continuity amid market risks to ensure the smooth operation of investment and trading businesses. It accelerated the building of the intelligent control platform for investment and trading businesses, completed the independent research, development and replacement of the purchased core management systems, and improved the digital level of market risk control. It promoted the rectification of legacy asset management business as scheduled, set up the risk control system of asset management business, and incorporated the interbank business into the new product risk management process of the investment and trading businesses. It continuously implemented see-through management, and strictly carried out risk classification and impairment provision accrual of underlying assets. It incorporated the information of derivative business and customer risk of subsidiaries into a unified risk view and established a whole-process control mechanism of "pre-lending eligibility management, monitoring during lending and post-lending evaluation" to achieve unified risk controls over cooperative institutions at the group level.

Operational Risk Management

In 2020, the Group constantly optimized the operational risk management system, and improved the business continuity management system. It proactively responded to COVID-19 to ensure continuous business operation.

The Group carried out the operational risk self-assessment in key areas, improved rules, processes and systems, carried out new product operational risk assessment, and strengthened management in advance. It enhanced the statistics, analysis and reporting of non-compliance losses. It formulated challenge policies in business operation, and rechecked the catalogue of important positions and manual on incompatible positions to ensure timely and effective counterbalance of different positions. It formulated work instructions, standardized and guided overseas institutions to respond to COVID-19 to ensure the sustained and steady operation of business. It improved emergency plans, and carried out targeted emergency drills to enhance the ability of emergency response. It further optimized the long-term mechanism of business continuity management, and continuously improved the ability of emergency prevention, response and recovery.

Reputational Risk Management

In 2020, the Group adhered to comprehensive, proactive and effective reputational risk management and further improved its reputational risk management system and emergency coordination and disposal mechanism. It improved the public opinion emergency plan for COVID-19, and standardised the reporting and handling procedures of branches on public opinion emergencies. It focused on identifying and issuing early warning for potential reputational risk factors, strengthened daily public opinions monitoring and further improved the capability in implementing mitigation measures. It proactively accepted media's supervision, improved its products, processes and services, enhanced internal management and continuously improved its services. During the reporting period, the Group steadily improved its reputational risk management practices and effectively safeguarded its good corporate image and reputation.

Country Risk Management

In strict compliance with regulatory requirements, the Group incorporates country risk management into the comprehensive risk management system. The Board assumes the ultimate responsibility for monitoring the effectiveness of country risk management. The senior management carries out the country risk management policies approved by the Board.

In 2020, the Group continued to strengthen its country risk management in the face of the continuous spread of COVID-19 overseas and the complex and volatile global political and economic environment. It closely monitored changes in the country risk exposure, rechecked country risk ratings and limits, conducted stress testing, and issued country risk assessment reports. It promoted the upgrading of country risk management system, enhanced the management of identification, measurement, monitoring, control and reporting processes, and reinforced the unified management of the country risk at the group level.

Consolidated Management of CCB Corporation Group

In 2020, the Bank proactively implemented the latest regulatory requirements on consolidated management, improved the Group's consolidated management system, and enhanced the planning and coordination, in order to prevent cross-border and cross-industry business risks for the Group and strengthen its consolidated management.

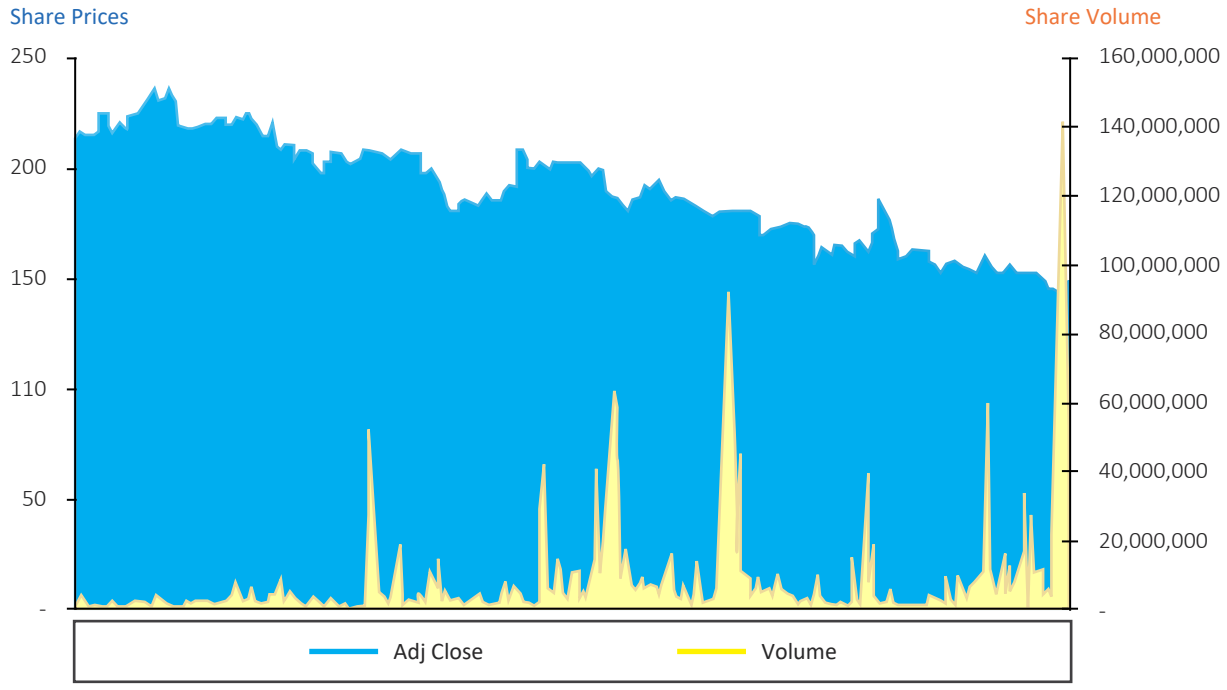
The Group improved corporate governance and consolidated management system. It continued to streamline the Group's equity hierarchy and pressed ahead with seeing-through management of subsidiaries. It optimised the top-level design of parent-subsidiary coordination, strengthened the strategic management of subsidiaries, and improved the level of comprehensive financial services at the group level. It highlighted the central role of the board of directors of subsidiaries in corporate governance and continuously improved the effectiveness of corporate governance at subsidiaries. The Group deepened the risk appetite coordination, strengthened the risk limit management, and improved the rules and systems for large exposure management. Furthermore, it strengthened the front-office management and control of consolidated credit business at subsidiaries to reinforce the unified credit management within the Group.

It optimised the building of IT systems for consolidated management, built the core fundamental platform and three central system frameworks of consolidated management, promoted the intelligent management of subsidiary information, improved the automation level of consolidated management, and helped to improve the Group's refined management capability.

CCB 中国建设银行

Stock Highlights

Graph of Shares Price and Volume of Bank CCB Indonesia (MCOR) throughout 2020



Shares Price Throughout 2020

Period	Highest Price (in Rupiah)	Lowest Price (in Rupiah)	Closing Price (in Rupiah)	Total Transaction Volume
January	141	120	121	26,651,200
February	127	80	85	31,413,000
March	100	58	76	55,225,500
April	140	72	107	130,792,800
May	123	100	118	61,360,100
June	142	113	138	170,955,800
July	157	132	137	374,193,800
August	153	124	135	292,888,100
September	140	103	108	91,335,200
October	129	105	117	105,851,200
November	136	114	121	171,978,600
December	163	121	139	422,265,700

Shares Price (In Rupiah)	Year 2020				Year 2019			
	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing Price	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing Price
First Quarter	135	141	58	76	144	180	141	154
Second Quarter	74	142	72	138	154	161	120	146
Third Quarter	138	157	103	108	145	204	126	134
Fourth Quarter	108	163	105	139	135	168	126	129

Shares Volume	Year 2020		Year 2019	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
First Quarter	8,260,800	151,100	23,853,100	-
Second Quarter	51,691,600	209,300	9,769,400	-
Third Quarter	91,510,200	179,500	247,373,900	93,500
Fourth Quarter	140,503,900	-	87,338,300	145,000

Shares Performance (In Rupiah)	2020	2019
Highest Price	163	204
Lowest Price	58	120
Price at the end of the year	139	129
Earnings Per Share	1.91	4.75

Market Capitalization	2020	2019
First Quarter	IDR1,251,351,259,400	IDR2,519,167,666,950
Second Quarter	IDR2,272,190,444,700	IDR2,403,911,629,900
Third Quarter	IDR4,054,377,586,572	IDR2,206,329,852,100
Fourth Quarter	IDR5,218,134,116,051	IDR2,124,004,111,350

Shares Ownership as of December 2020	Number of Shareholders	Number of Shares	Ownership Portion
Local	**4,934**	**10,370,138,854**	**27.35%**
Local Individual	4,880	6,178,301,848	16.29%
Local Institution	54	4,191,837,006	11.05%
Foreign	**31**	**27,549,591,660**	**72.65%**
Foreign Individual	20	6,842,469	0.02%
Foreign Institution	11	27,542,749,191	72.63%
Total	**4,965**	**37,919,730,514**	**100.00%**

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 (Rp)
April 16th, 2007	Capital prior to Initial Public Offering (IPO)	-	1,429,245,170	-	100
July 3rd, 2007	Initial Public Offering (IPO)	300,000,000	1,729,245,170	1,711,952,718	100
January 8th, 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 IDR200 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 IDR200 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 IDR125 per share along with the issuance of Series II	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
July 25, 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 IDR100 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 IDR150 per share	21,288,269,763	37,919,730,514	34,043,432,607	100

Financial Highlights

(in million rupiah)

BALANCE SHEET	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Total Assets	25,235,573	18,893,684	15,992,475	15,788,738	12,257,391
Loans	14,729,081	13,858,412	11,550,654	10,109,907	8,229,793
Securities	1,174,538	1,699,912	1,444,197	1,434,563	924,789
Placement with Other Banks					-
Customer Funds	18,452,403	12,861,778	13,073,223	12,713,399	9,518,000
Deposits from Other Banks	40,012	1,593,888	94,993	313,930	167,589
Equity	6,016,716	2,794,858	2,516,158	2,443,795	2,396,184
Liabilities	19,218,857	16,098,826	13,476,317	13,344,925	9,861,207

(in million rupiah)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Interest Income	1,282,612	1,298,866	1,240,762	1,147,285	1,067,322
Net Interest Income	562,357	559,891	587,366	574,737	477,223
Other Operating Income	64,328	70,192	77,481	39,754	28,551
Other Operating Expenses	514,337	493,623	470,404	476,313	417,802
Operating Income	57,056	114,488	128,567	73,653	75,986
Non-Operating Income (Expenses)	6,647	(2,152)	7,051	1,664	3,549
Income Before Tax	63,703	112,336	135,618	75,317	79,445
Net Income (Loss)	49,979	78,967	89,860	49,899	22,178
Income Attributable to Owners of the Company	49,979	78,967	89,860	49,899	22,178
Income Attributable to Non-Controlling Interests					-
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	85,541	278,700	72,363	47,611	14,237
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Owners of the Company	85,541	278,700	72,363	47,611	14,237
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Non-Controlling Interests			-	-	-
Earnings per Share (in full Rupiah)	1.91	4.75	5.40	3.00	2.24

(in million rupiah)

ASSETS QUALITY	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Earning Assets	23,823,521	16,257,504	13,431,364	13,270,096	10,660,754
Non-Earning Assets	247,766	245,592	182,378	297,940	150,119
Total Earning and Non-Earning Assets	24,071,287	16,503,096	13,613,742	13,568,036	10,810,873

FINANCIAL RATIO (%)	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Capital					
CAR Credit Risk	38.40%	18.68%	14.79%	16.76%	20.69%
CAR Credit and Market Risks	37.86%	18.60%	16.76%	16.66%	20.69%
CAR Credit Market and Operational Risks	35.28%	17.40%	15.69%	15.75%	19.43%
Fixed Assets to Capital Ratio	18.22%	35.71%	27.18%	31.99%	21.04%
Assets Quality					
Non-Performing Earning and Non-Earning Assets to Total Earning and Non-Earning Assets	2.35%	2.61%	2.49%	2.19%	2.18%
Non-Performing Earning Assets to Total Earning Assets	1.82%	2.09%	2.18%	2.34%	2.34%
Allowance for Impairment Losses of Financial Assets to Earning Assets*	0.73%	0.80%	0.99%	0.68%	0.63%
NPL Gross	2.94%	2.52%	2.54%	3.07%	3.03%
NPL Net	1.92%	1.64%	1.62%	2.26%	2.48%
Profitability					
ROA	0.29%	0.71%	0.86%	0.54%	0.69%
ROE	1.27%	4.15%	4.31%	2.46%	1.16%
NIM	2.84%	3.83%	4.26%	4.69%	4.48%
BOPO	97.70%	91.49%	90.60%	93.45%	93.47%
Profit/Loss To Income Ratio	3.64%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Cost to Income Ratio	89.93%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Liquidity					
LDR	79.82%	107.75%	88.35%	79.49%	86.43%
Compliance					
Violation of Legal Lending Limit					
a. Related Party	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
b. Unrelated Party	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%
b. Unrelated Party	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Statutory Reserves Requirement in Rupiah	3.94%	0.00%	7.19%	7.88%	7.61%
Statutory Reserves Requirement in Foreign Currency	5.91%	8.17%	9.35%	10.52%	9.03%
Net Open Position	0.17%	0.64%	1.40%	1.10%	0.94%
Others					
Liability to Equity Ratio	319.41%	576.02%	535.59%	546.07%	411.54%
Liability to Assets Ratio	76.16%	85.21%	85.27%	84.52%	80.45%

Significant Events

Blood Donation

CCB Indonesia held routine Blood Donation on January 23, 2020 which has produced 96 blood bags to be donated, in cooperation with the Indonesian Red Cross, held at Multifunction Room, Head Office, Jakarta.

2020 Kick Off Meeting

CCB Indonesia conducted the Kick Off Meeting 2020 with the theme "Transforming CCBI as a BUKU 3 Bank category through Efficient and Effective Organization" on February 27-28, 2020, which also invited external Economist and Motivator. This activity is an annual routine to determine the direction and targets to be achieved, attended by Commissioners, Board of Directors, all Division Heads, Regional Heads, Area Heads, and Branch Managers throughout Indonesia.

CCB Indonesia Mini Expo

CCB Indonesia in collaboration with Ciputra Group held a Mini Exhibition event at the CCB Indonesia Lounge - Sahid Sudirman Center on March 2-6, 2020 in the context of promoting mortgage loan for the Citra Landmark project.

The Best Bank in Mortgage Year 2020

CCB Indonesia has received “The Best Bank in Mortgage Year 2020” award which was held on March 11, 2020 from InfoBank Magazine.

CCB Indonesia supported Indonesia Government in handling COVID-19 pandemic

CCB Indonesia provided social assistance to support Indonesia Government in handling COVID-19 pandemic through PT Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) on April 13, 2020.

CCB Indonesia supported the surrounding communities in dealing with COVID-19 pandemic

In order to participate in the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic, CCB Indonesia provided social assistance to the community around the Head Office at the Sahid Sudirman Center which was submitted through the Building Manager in coordination with local government offices at April 23, 2020.

Annual GMS and Public Expose

CCB Indonesia conducted the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders and Public Expose at the Financial Club Jakarta on August 30, 2020, adhering to health protocols during the COVID-19 pandemic.

"AAA" rating for CCB Indonesia

CCB Indonesia has received **idAAA Rating** (the highest rating) from PT PEFINDO rating agency on June 25, 2020 for the period of June 24, 2020 to June 1, 2021.

Capital Injection of IDR3.2 trillion

The implementation of additional capital of IDR3.2 trillion through Limited Public Offering V with Pre-emptive Rights is carried out during the trading and execution period from June 30, 2020 to July 13, 2020.

2020 Indonesia Best Bank Award

CCB Indonesia has received the Indonesia Best Bank Award as a bank with "Healthy" predicate for the BUKU 2 category with total assets between 10-20 trillion from Warta Ekonomi Magazine in August 2020.

Social assistance to Orphanage

In the context of corporate social responsibility called "CCB Care", CCB Indonesia provided social assistance to Citra Bhakti Luhur Orphanage, West Java, which cared for 50 orphans with disabilities on September 16, 2020 for logistical needs, medicines and vitamins.

Social assistance to Orphanage

CCB conducted social activities again by providing logistical assistance, vitamins, school stationery to Mekar Lestari Orphanage, Serpong, Tangerang, which cared for 48 orphans on October 5, 2020.

Social assistance for students during the COVID-19 pandemic

CCB Indonesia provided assistance through the Financial Services Authority (OJK) to support with education costs for underprivileged students during the COVID-19 pandemic on November 25, 2020.

CCB Indonesia Greening Program

CCB Indonesia continues its Sustainable Greening program by donating 200 petai plants and 200 jackfruit in arid and dry areas to prevent erosion in Wonogiri, Central Java, on December 7, 2020; later the fruit harvest can be enjoyed by the local community. In the 2020 dry season, CCB Indonesia also supports watering plants around Sindukerto Village.

This greening program has been carried out continuously for the last 6 years and this plant seed assistance is the fourth phase.

CCB Indonesia effectively became BUKU III bank category

CCB Indonesia effectively became BUKU III bank category (with core capital from IDR5 trillion to IDR30 trillion) after the implementation of Capital Injection through a Limited Public Offering (rights issue) with a total of IDR3.2 trillion approved by Financial Service Authority on December 8, 2020.

Country Contributor 2020 Award in pandemic period

CCB Indonesia received CSR award "The Most Appreciation Corporate Social Responsibility - Country Contributor 2020" from Tempo magazine, as the role of the Company in pandemic period, on December 8, 2020.

Social assistance to Orphanage

CCB Indonesia has provided social assistance to Brayat Pinuji Orphanage, Yogyakarta, which cared for 66 orphans on December 14, 2020.

Awards

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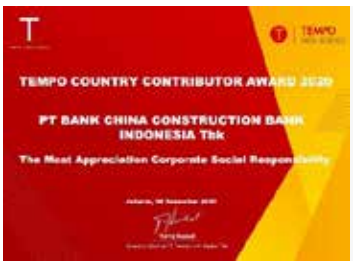
CCB Indonesia has received the **“Best Bank in Mortgage”** Award from InfoBank Magazine on March 11, 2020.

CCB Indonesia has received the **Indonesia Best Bank Award** as a bank with **"Healthy"** predicate for the BUKU 2 category with total assets between 10-20 trillion from Warta Ekonomi Magazine in August 2020.



CCB Indonesia received CSR award **"The Most Appreciation Corporate Social Responsibility-Country Contributor 2020”** from Tempo magazine, as the role of company in pandemic period, on December 8, 2020.

Strategic Policy

The Bank's strategic direction is aligned and in line with current government programs for financing infrastructure and supporting the SME sector.

During the pandemic in 2020, CCB Indonesia conducted business prudently and conservatively, especially maintaining the quality of productive assets.

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

The forward-looking strategic direction is aimed at :

- Increase business development prudently and conservatively in the corporate banking segment, along with Small and Medium Enterprises / SME (include commercial) and consumer banking segments.
- To ensure adequate CAR for business development as BUKU III bank category in 2021 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.
- 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 the Directors and the management had taken steps in accordance with their duties, responsibilities, and authorities properly during the difficult times due to the pandemic in 2020.

Our fervent gratitude for the God Almighty. On this occasion, Board of Commissioners hereby submits Board of Commissioners' report on the performance of CCB Indonesia in 2020.

On the basis of the results of supervision and evaluation conducted, Board of Commissioners viewed that Board of Directors and management had taken steps in accordance with their duties, responsibilities and authorities.

2020 is a special year for CCB Indonesia in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, CCB Indonesia has succeeded in becoming a Bank with the category of Commercial Bank for Business Activities (BUKU) III, after the implementation of additional capital of IDR3.2 trillion through Limited Public Offering V.

Board of Commissioners evaluated that the achievements in 2020 are generally good in accordance with business plan, increasing business volume, and maintaining credit quality. Management has applied prudential principles in business development and led the level of business volume growth to go relatively in line with the business plan.

The results of the Risk Based Bank Rating in December 2020 by self-assessment obtained a composite rating with a value of "2", which reflects the Bank's generally healthy condition; thus, it is considered capable of facing significant negative effects from changes in business conditions and other external factors, taking into account assessment factors, namely risk profile, application of good corporate governance, profitability and capital.

In order to support the bank's business policies that have been established in the implementation of the Company's supervisory duties, Board of Commissioners, assisted by Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, and Remuneration and Nomination Committee, constantly encourages the Company's performance by improving the quality of planning, the function of internal supervision, evaluating the formulation and implementation of policies in the field of risk and evaluating and providing input on remuneration and nomination policies to Directors.

During 2020, there were no changes to the composition of Board of Commissioners. And there are only changes in the composition of Risk Monitoring Committee, namely:

Based on Decree No. 026/SK.DIR/KP-JKT/V/2020 dated May 8, 2020, the changes in the composition of Risk Monitoring Committee members became as follows:

Chairman	Yudo Sutanto Independent Commissioner
Member	Jarot Kristiono Independent Party
Member	Edward Leo Syahbana Independent Party

Board of Commissioners has a Board of Commissioners Charter (BOC Charter) which covers Work Ethics, Working Hours and Meetings, Duties and Responsibilities, Rights and Authorities, Work Relations, Performance Assessment and Evaluation.

Board of Commissioners also has Guidelines for Conducting a Meeting of Board of Commissioners, based on Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 on December 8, 2014, concerning Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers or Public Companies, as well as Board of Commissioners Code of Conduct, which includes regulating and evaluating the performance of Board of Commissioners.

Board of Commissioners constantly monitors the factors that influence the Bank's health, namely aspects of Risk Profile, implementation of Good Corporate Governance, Profitability, and Capital and continues to encourage management so that the targets set in the Bank's Business Plan can be actualised. Mostly, the Bank has been able to meet the provisions of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) and other regulatory authorities.

In the view of Board of Commissioners, CCB Indonesia has implemented good corporate governance in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, which was realised in:

- Implementation of the duties and responsibilities of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors;
- Completeness and implementation of duties of committees and work units that undertake the bank's internal control functions;
- Implementation of compliance, internal auditor and external auditor functions;
- Implementation of risk management, including internal control systems;
- Provision of funds to related parties and provision of large funds;
- Bank's strategic plan;
- Transparency of the Bank's financial and non-financial conditions.

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

Board of Commissioners not only plays an oversight role but also plays an active role in providing advice. Giving advice from Board of Commissioners to Board of Directors is carried out both formally in the meeting, and informally on every opportunity that exists with all Directors and with one of Directors.

Board of Commissioners meeting classifies formal meetings into 3 (three) types of meetings, namely:

1. Board of Commissioners Meetings, in 2020 there were 6 (six) times.
2. Board of Commissioners invited Board of Directors Meetings, namely Board of Commissioners Meeting together with Board of Directors, in 2020 there were 3 (three) times.
3. Committee Meeting under the supervision of Board of Commissioners, which consists of Audit Committee Meetings, Risk Monitoring Committee Meetings, and Remuneration and Nomination Committee Meetings wherein the Committee Meetings may also invite Director or Directors if necessary.

In 2020, total assets increased significantly by 33.57% to IDR25.2 trillion compared to 2019, or the achievement of 105.46% of the business plan target. Lending was prudently up 6.28% compared to the previous year, namely to IDR14.7 trillion as of December 31, 2020, or 100.20% of the business plan. Third Party Funds per December 31, 2020 rose 43.47% to IDR18.4 trillion, or 108.49% from the original target. The level of public trust in the Bank is still well maintained.

The bank's equity increased significantly by 115.29% to IDR6.0 trillion as of December 31, 2020 with the implementation of capital injection of IDR3.2 trillion in 2020. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) as of December 31, 2020 was 35.28% compared to with December 2019 at 17.40%.

As of December 31, 2020, the Return On Assets (ROA) was 0.29% and Return On Equity (ROE) was 1.27%, better than the business plan targets of 0.23% and 1.28%, respectively. The Bank's Profit After Tax in 2020 was IDR49.9 billion, with the achievement of 135.82% of the business plan target. The credit quality ratio was well maintained during this pandemic, with a gross NPL ratio of 2.94% from the initial target of 3.20%.

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

Indonesian government is optimistic that economic growth in 2021 will reach 5%, which is a moderate assumption taking into account various uncertainties. Management strategy in 2021 is directed at developing business prudently and conservatively in corporate banking segment, along with small medium enterprises (SME) segment including commercial and consumer banking, implementing good corporate governance, developing IT systems, encouraging process effectiveness and cost efficiency, and increase the professionalism and competence of human capital. Credit growth is prudently targeted to increase by 10% in 2021, while total assets and third party funds will decrease accordingly by

maintaining LDR position at 94.20%. CAR projection in 2021 of 30.80%; gross NPL ratio 3.20%, net NPL 1.94%; NIM of 3.04%; ROA of 0.38% and ROE of 1.23%.

Board of Commissioners assesses that the Company's good prospects in the future and the upcoming strategic policy steps prepared by Board of Directors through the Bank's Business Plan are good and realistic towards the Bank's internal and external conditions. The business strategy that has been reported to Board of Commissioners by Board of Directors, includes increasing business volume while still being based on the principle of prudence, adequate internal control system, implementing Good Corporate Governance and overall risk management.

Conclusively, on this occasion we express our gratitude for the hard work of Board of Directors, and do not forget our appreciation for all shareholders, employees, customers, business partners, the general public, banking and capital market authorities, and other stakeholders for their trust and great support for CCB Indonesia. May God Almighty always guides and protects us all; thus, we can welcome the future optimistically.

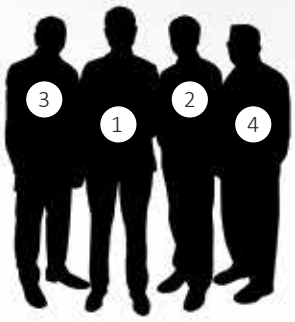
Board of Commissioners,

Sun Jianzheng
President Commissioner

Qi Jiangong
Commissioner

Mohamad Hasan
Independent Commissioner

Yudo Sutanto Nyoo
Independent Commissioner



1. President Commissioner : Sun Jianzheng
2. Commissioner : Qi Jiangong
3. Independent Commissioner : Mohamad Hasan
4. Independent Commissioner : Yudo Sutanto Nyoo

Report of Board of Directors

In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic that has hit the entire world during 2020, CCB Indonesia is maintaining the momentum of asset growth prudently by strengthening liquidity and capital. In 2020, CCB Indonesia has become effective as a Bank in the category of Commercial Bank for Business Activities (BUKU) III, after the implementation of additional capital of IDR3.2 trillion through Limited Public Offering V.

The global economy has gradually begun to improve. Global economic activity is predicted to continue to increase, driven by the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination in many countries and the continuation of fiscal and monetary policy stimulus.

The global economic recovery has been supported mainly by China and the United States (US), as well as a number of developed countries such as Europe and Japan, and developing countries such as India and ASEAN. This development was confirmed by the performance of a number of early indicators in December 2020 which continued to show improvement in the economy. The manufacturing and services Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) in the US, China and India continues the expansion phase. In addition, consumer confidence, particularly in China and the European region, has also continued to improve, and business confidence in many countries has continued to increase. This improvement in the global economy has stimulated continued increases in world trade volume and commodity prices. This development again stimulated capital flows to developing countries and supported the strengthening of the currencies of various countries, including Indonesia.

Indonesian government continues to take the necessary further policy steps to support the National Economic Recovery program by observing the dynamics of the global economy and financial markets and the spread of COVID-19 and its impact on the prospects for the Indonesian economy from time to time to maintain macroeconomic and financial system stability and accelerate national economic recovery.

Source: Bank Indonesia

The progress of the COVID-19 pandemic has a direct or indirect impact on the performance of the business world, affecting almost all business sectors. CCB Indonesia implements policies that support economic growth stimulus for customers affected by the spread of COVID-19 in accordance with the direction of the Financial Services Authority, while remaining based on the principle of prudence.

In July 2020, the Bank carried out a corporate action to increase capital in the amount of IDR3.2 trillion through Limited Public Offering V by offering Pre-emptive Rights, and in December 2020 CCB Indonesia has become effective as a Bank with the category of Commercial Bank Business Activities (BUKU) III.

During 2020, financial performance showed a number of positive financial ratio indicators with business volume growth, and loan quality was well maintained during this pandemic.

Total assets as of December 31, 2020 increased year on year by 33.57% from the position of IDR18.9 trillion to IDR25.2 trillion, or 105.46% of the business plan target.

Lending increased by 6.28% year on year from IDR13.9 trillion per December 31, 2019 to IDR14.7 trillion per December 31, 2020, reflects achievement 100.20% of the target. Loan quality was well maintained, with a gross NPL ratio of 2.94% compared to the target of 3.20%.

The growth of Third Party Funds year on year increased by 43.47% from IDR12.9 trillion to IDR18.4 trillion as of December 31, 2020, or 108.49% of the business plan target. Interest rates for depositors are still at a reasonable level, in line with the level of public trust in the Bank that is well maintained.

The Bank's Profit After Tax in 2020 amounted to IDR49.9 billion, with the achievement of 135.82% of the business plan target. Meanwhile, the previous year's Profit After Tax was IDR78.9 billion. The achievement of the profitability ratio, namely Return On Assets (ROA) and Return On Equity (ROE) as of December 31, 2020, were 0.29% and 1.27%, respectively, better than the business plan targets of 0.23% and 1.28% respectively. Net Interest Margin (NIM) was 2.84% from the business target of 2.81%.

With an additional capital of IDR3.2 trillion in 2020, the year on year Bank capital increased significantly by 115.29% from IDR2.8 trillion at the end of 2019 to IDR6.0 trillion as of December 31, 2020. Capital adequacy ratio or Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) as of December 31, 2020 reached 35.28% compared to December 31, 2019 which was 17.40%.

The challenges faced by CCB Indonesia during 2020, especially the COVID-19 pandemic, affect almost all business sectors, including CCB Indonesia customers. In addition, the level of competition in the banking industry is still tight and competitive, both in terms of assets and liabilities, including margin spread. The Bank always sets interest rates prudently at a competitive and fair level.

By the end of 2020 CCB Indonesia has a network of 87 offices, consisting of 1 Head Office, 21 Branch Offices, 52 Sub-Branch Offices and 13 Cash Offices, spread in 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.

Board of Directors has a Code of Conduct for the Board of Directors (BOD Charter) which includes Work Ethics, Working Hours and Meetings, Duties and Responsibilities, Rights and Authorities, Work Relationships, Performance Appraisal and Evaluation. In 2020 there is no change in the composition of Board of Directors of CCB Indonesia.

The results of the Risk Based Bank Rating in Semester II 2020 by self-assessment obtained a composite rating with a value of "2", which reflects the Bank's generally healthy condition; thus, it is considered capable of facing significant negative effects from changes in business conditions and other external factors, taking into account valuation factors, namely risk profile, implementation of good corporate governance, profitability and capital.

Board of Directors of CCB Indonesia welcomes and fully supports the implementation of the Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) No. 51/POJK.03/2017 concerning the Implementation of Sustainability Finance for Financial Service Institutions, Issuers and Public Companies, which is a comprehensive support from the financial services sector to create sustainable economic growth by aligning economic, social and environmental interests. Products and services that are integrated with economic, social and environmental aspects. Board of Directors, supported by all employees, strives earnestly in the application of Sustainability Finance in the business activities of CCB Indonesia.

CCB Indonesia always strives to carry out business activities in a responsible manner, by integrating environmental, social and governance aspects in sustainable finance framework. Thus, the growth of CCB Indonesia's business will have a good impact on preserving the planet and the environmental welfare of the community.

CCB Indonesia has a commitment to preserve the environment in daily operational activities of the Company, including by maintaining the cleanliness of the environment around the office; providing loan for environmentally friendly business activities, namely to parties who care for the environment (green companies); implementing greening programs, literacy programs and financial inclusion. The occurrence of climate change or extreme weather, which recently hit the earth globally and caused various disasters, such as long dry season, drought, landslides. CCB Indonesia has participated in assisting through sustainable greening program in Wonogiri area, Central Java since 2014 to prevent erosion on barren areas to avoid landslides. CCB Indonesia encourages loan providers to prioritize businessmen who carry out their business by prioritising environmentally friendly aspects.

Board of Directors has the Guidelines for Conducting the Meeting of the Directors, based on Financial Services Authority Regulation regarding Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers or Public Companies, as well as the Board of Directors Charter, which includes the Assessment and Evaluation of Board of Directors' Performance.

Indonesian Government estimated that national economic growth until the end of 2020 will be in the range of minus 1.7 percent to minus 0.6 percent as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Meanwhile for the economic growth in 2021, Indonesian Government is optimistic that it will reach 5%, which is a moderate assumption taking into account various uncertainties.

In 2021, CCB Indonesia's total loan growth is targeted to increase by 10%, while total assets and third party funds will be decreased adjusted for growth by maintaining the LDR position of 94.2%.

Financial ratio projections for 2021 include: CAR of 30.80%; gross NPL ratio 3.20%, net NPL 1.94%; NIM of 3.04%; ROA of 0.38% and ROE of 1.23%.

In 2021 management policies and strategies are directed at developing a business prudently and conservatively in the corporate banking segment, along with the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) segment including commercial and consumer

banking, implementing good corporate governance, developing IT systems, encouraging process effectiveness. and cost efficiency, as well as increasing the professionalism and competence of human capital.

On this occasion, Board of Directors expressed the greatest appreciation to all stakeholders for their trust and support, as well as the well-established cooperation so far; therefore Bank was able to improve its performance. We would also like to express our deepest gratitude to the Shareholders and Board of Commissioners who have given our trust to manage this Bank, as well as to all employees, the extended family of CCB Indonesia who participated together in advancing CCB Indonesia with great dedication.

Board of Directors,

You Wennan
President Director

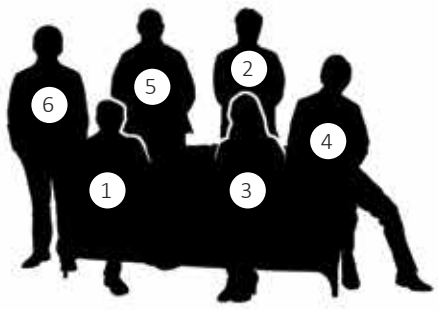
Zhu Yong
Director

Setiawati Samahita
Director

Junianto
Director

Chandra N. T. Siagian
Director

Agresius R. Kadiaman
Compliance Director



1. President Director : You Wennan
2. Director : Zhu Yong
3. Director : Setiawati Samahita
4. Director : Junianto
5. Director : Chandra N.T. Siagian
6. Compliance Director : Agresius R. Kadiaman

Borobudur Temple - Central Java

CCB 中国建设银行 印度尼西亚
China Construction Bank Indonesia

02 - Business and Functional Review

Loan

CCB Indonesia sharpens its lending strategy in a more conservative manner, especially in terms of lending in the corporate banking segment, small and medium scale business (SME) sector, and consumer banking, which is in line with government programs and supports the Indonesian economy in general.

CCB Indonesia implements policies that support economic growth stimulus for customers affected by the spread of COVID-19 while still paying attention to the principle of prudence. The mechanism and methods for credit restructuring/relaxation for customers affected by the COVID-19 pandemic refer to the provisions of the Financial Services Authority regarding National Economic Stimulus as a Countercyclical Policy on the Impact of the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019. Loan quality was well maintained in 2020 with gross NPL ratio of 2.94%.

CCB Indonesia builds and maintains close and mutually beneficial relationships with customers for long-term sustainable growth.

Lending focuses on the corporate banking segment, while continuing to develop the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and consumer credit segments. In this case CCB Indonesia utilises the expertise of the China Construction Bank, in terms of 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 actively extending credit to existing customers, as well as potential customers to expand and develop the business, as well as for working capital needs, as well as other needs. CCB Indonesia continues to strive to finance important industrial sectors to support business growth. CCB Indonesia is always guided by the conservative principle and the prudential banking principle.

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

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. The step of lending is carried out by management in accordance with government policy and the Financial Services Authority. In increasing the credit portfolio, CCB Indonesia channelled funds to various sectors from trade, industry, services, infrastructure, consumption, and others.

CCB Indonesia continues to encourage the bank intermediary function by taking into account liquidity; thus, the Loan to Deposits Ratio (LDR) position of 79.82% as of December 31, 2020. During 2020, lending increased by 6.2% year on year from IDR13.8 trillion per December 2019 to IDR14.7 trillion per December 2020, or 100% of the target. Loan quality was well maintained, with a gross NPL ratio of 2.94% compared to the target of 3.20%.

A number of business sectors are considered prospective, including infrastructure, telecommunications, consumption, the service sector, trade and the manufacturing sector with domestic raw materials.

Corporate Banking

Development of distribution to the corporate banking segment, related to controllers, CCB Corporation, which has expertise and experience in handling corporate banking, especially for infrastructure financing and trade finance, especially Chinese corporations that invest and do business in Indonesia, state-owned companies, and Indonesian conglomerate companies.

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.

- Trade Finance is a financing facility for the needs of international export-import and local trade business transactions. Services are provided safely and efficiently with the support of the CCB network and a global agency network that is supported by a sophisticated and reliable global settlement system. The following service coverage:
  - Import Services
    - → Issuance of Letter of Credit (L/C) and Domestic Letters of Credit (SKBDN)
      - Sight
      - Usance
    - → Trust Receipt Financing
    - → Inward Documentary Collection (Import Non L/C)
  - Export Services
    - → Advice Letter of Credit (L/C) or Domestic Letters of Credit (SKBDN)
    - → Collection Under Letter of Credit (LC) or Domestic Letters of Credit (SKBDN)
    - → Post Shipment Financing
      - Negotiation
      - Discount
    - → Outward Documentary Collection (Non L/C Export)
  - Bank Guarantee
    - → Bank Guarantee
    - → Standby Letter of Credit (SBLC)
    - → Counter Guarantee

Commercial Loan

Commercial lending 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 needs of working capital that runs out 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 evaluation, 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

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.

Consumer Banking Loan

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 in order to provide mortgage facilities for consumers of the main developers.

The increasing number of CCB Indonesia's branch offices in various cities in Indonesia has increased the competitiveness of CCB Indonesia in the consumer sector. In line with that CCB Indonesia develops innovative products and improves service quality. The level of 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 Business Loan (SME)

The SME sector has become the prima donna of credit disbursement in 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 December 31, 2020, was IDR3,380 billion with the ratio of MSMEs to total loans of 22.95%. Based on the economic sector, the largest portion of the financing plan for MSMEs for each group is as follows:

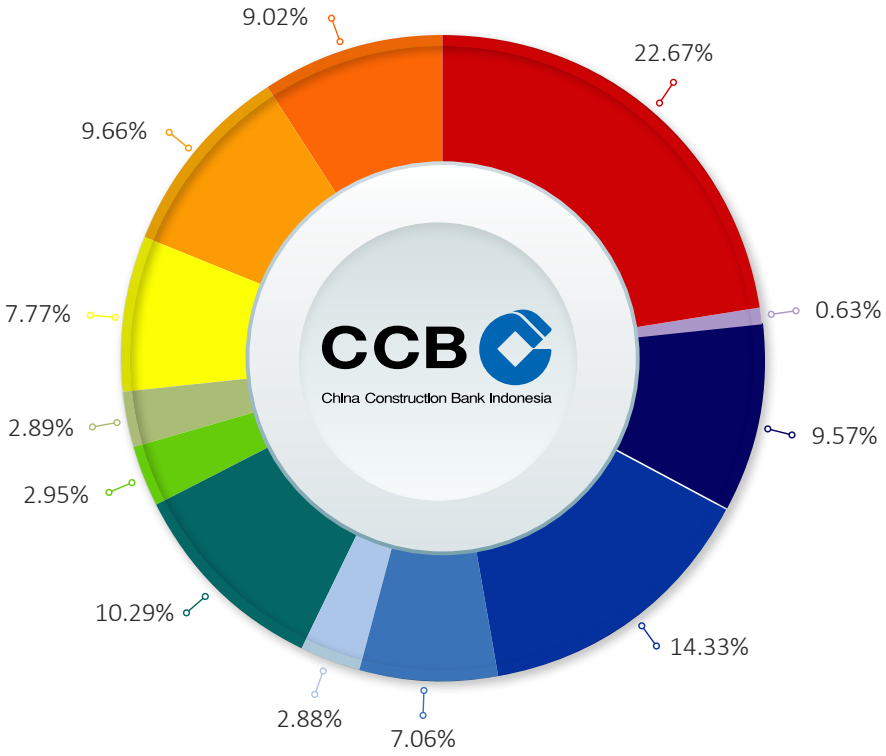
MSME Loans Distribution	The Most Dominant Economic Sector	Sharing of Groups
Micro Business Loans	Wholesale & Retail	0.33%
Small Business Loans	Wholesale & Retail	3.41%
Medium Business Loans	Wholesale & Retail	96.26%

Viewed from the type of use, the following credit classifications per position December 31, 2020 compared to the position December 31, 2019:

Type of Credit	Dec 31, 2020 In Million Rupiah	%	Dec 31, 2019 In Million Rupiah	%
Working Capital	6,801,384	46.18%	7,517,776	54.25%
Investment	6,544,242	44.43%	5,065,254	36.55%
Consumer	1,375,631	9.34%	1,265,551	9.13%
Employee	7,824	0.05%	9,832	0.07%
Total	**14,729,081**	**100%**	**13,858,412**	**100%**

In 2020, the concentration of CCB Indonesia's credit in the Manufacturing Industry sector (22.67%), Electricity, Gas and Water (14.33%) and Wholesale and Retail Trade (10.29%), 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 Data by Economic Sector in 2020



- Administration of Government, Defense and Social Guarantee
- Processing Industry
- Community Services, Social Culture, Entertainment and Other Personals
- Health Services and Social Activities
- Education Services
- Personal Services That Serve Household
- Construction
- Electricity, Gas and Water
- Accommodation and Supply of Drinking Food
- Financial Intermediation
- Big and Retail Trade
- Mining and Excavation
- Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry
- Real Estate, Rental Business and Company Services
- Household
- Transportation, Warehousing and Communication

Loan by collectability

(in million rupiah)

Description	2020	2019
Current	14,181,295	13,301,561
Special Mention	149,877	207,292
Sub Standard	26,166	8,109
Doubtful	538	43,242
Loss	371,206	298,208
Total	**14,729,081**	**13,858,412**

Treasury, FI, Trade Finance and International Banking

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 in taking initiative to develop existing products and businesses. The opportunities that exist will continue to be explored to provide a reliable solution of the needs of foreign exchange transactions and hedging customers. In the coming year, Bank will play an active role as market player for inter-bank money market for local currency, IDR (Indonesian Rupiah) and CNY (Chinese Yuan).

Financial Institution/FI

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 Bank's risk exposure remains prudent.

Trade Finance

In terms of trade transactions, CCB Indonesia has provided Trade Finance products and services for local or international transactions, which can assist customers in issuing Letter of Credit (LC), Domestic Letter of Credit (SKBDN), Bank Guarantee/Standby Letter of Credit (SBLC)/Counter Guarantee, conducting Negotiation/ Discount on LC/SKBDN documents and Documentary Collection, and obtaining financing in the form of Trust Receipt Financing or Invoice Financing. For international transactions in collaboration with CCB networks in other countries, and correspondent banks both in domestic and international to increase the scope and quality of services to customers.

International Banking

In facing competitive business challenges, international scale professional services has been prepared in capturing opportunities to serve transnational company business activities. (Transnational Company/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. Bank continues to improve the structure of international trading services so as to provide services in accordance with customers' expectations and needs.

Human Capital

CCB Indonesia, as an institution engaged in financial services, places human resources as the company's capital. 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 2020, human resource management in Bank focused on improving the quality of the workforce while applying health protocols during the pandemic. Employee working time arrangements and the use of technology are carried out in order to reduce the risk of spreading a pandemic while maintaining employee performance. Filling vacant positions is prioritized through internal promotion to strengthen risk mitigation management and increase operational support for business development. Improving the quality of the workforce is carried out through training, especially by means of the online method. The bank is also strengthening employee resilience in facing of pandemic by providing personal protective equipments and vitamins for employees and promoting the implementation of health protocols.

Human resource development emphasizes training related to risk management such as preparation for risk management certification and other mandatory certification training. Human resource development is carried out through systematic and continuous education and training programs, in which training materials are tailored to the Bank's needs in line with developments in national and global economic conditions.

In supporting the improvement of human capital quality, development in 2020 was directed at:

- Online training delivery.
- Education to increase risk awareness.
- 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 Bank's Employees

The training and development programs of employees were of particular concern in 2020, and are still being improved in accordance with the needs to support Bank's business development. During 2020, amidst pandemic conditions, the Bank has organized 58 training programs with a total of 1,524 participants. Compared to 2019, 194 training programs were carried out with a total of

2,681 participants, while training programs in 2020 which were mostly conducted online according to health protocols during the pandemic period, could still cover a large number of employees.

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 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Types of Education and Training	Total Participants	
	2020	2019
• Internal Education	1,191	1,980
• External Education	333	701
Total	**1,524**	**2,681**

Education and training programs held during 2020 with materials covering technical skills and soft skills including: Risk Management Certification, Bank Operations/Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), Customer Service Complaints, APU PPT Training, Compliance, Induction Program , Training related to IRRBB, Product Knowledge, Training related to Beneficial Owners, as well as various other seminars and workshops.

The number of Bank employees as of December 2020 (excluding outsourcing employees) was 1,271 people. The bank has outsourced part of the implementation of non-staff work, such as couriers, drivers, security and cleaning to outsourcing service providers. As of December 31, 2020, the number of outsourcing employees was 310, so the number of employees (including outsourcing employees) was 1,581 people.

Total Employees by Employees' Status

Status Karyawan	Dec 31, 2020		Dec 31, 2019	
	Total	%	Total	%
Permanent Employees	1,255	99%	1,210	90%
Probation Employees	3	0%	46	3%
Contract Employees	4	1%	92	7%
Number of employees (excluding outsourcing employees)	1,271	100%	1,348	100%
Outsourcing Employees	310	-	312	-
Number of employees (including outsourcing employees)	**1,581**	**-**	**1,660**	**-**

Employees' Composition by Education Level

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Education Level	Dec 31, 2020		Dec 31, 2019	
	Total	%	Total	%
< Senior High School	349	27%	400	32%
Academy	168	13%	174	13%
Bachelor	720	57%	738	53%
Postgraduate	34	3%	36	2%
Total	**1,271**	**100%**	**1,348**	**100%**

Employees' Composition by Years of Service

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Years of Service	Dec 31, 2020		Dec 31, 2019	
	Total	%	Total	%
0-3 years	381	30%	590	44%
3-5 years	206	16%	193	14%
5-10 years	396	31%	277	21%
10-20 years	129	10%	113	8%
> 20 years	159	13%	175	13%
Total	**1,271**	**100%**	**1,348**	**100%**

Employees' Composition by Age

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Age	Dec 31, 2020		Dec 31, 2019	
	Total	%	Total	%
< 25 years	62	5%	102	10%
25-34 years	507	40%	532	39%
35-44 years	358	28%	360	25%
> 45 years	344	27%	354	26%
Total	**1,271**	**100%**	**1,348**	**100%**

Employees' Composition by Position

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Position	Dec 31, 2020		Dec 31, 2019	
	Total	%	Total	%
Directors	6	0%	6	0%
Division Head /Regional Head	35	3%	34	2%
Branch Manager	81	6%	86	6%
Unit Head	144	11%	126	13%
Officer	57	4%	57	4%
Staf	818	64%	884	62%
Non-Staf	130	10%	155	12%
Total	**1,271**	**100%**	**1,348**	**100%**

Employee Turnover

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Employee Turnover	Dec 31, 2020	Dec 31, 2019
New Employees Recruitment	73	198
Resigned employees	150	232
Total year-end employees	**1,271**	**1,348**

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 which is able to follow the dynamics of CCB Indonesia development. IT is also an important element in supporting the bank's operations.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, where a number of regions implemented Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), electronic banking has become a very useful medium for customers to continue to do financial transactions from home.

Consistently, CCB Indonesia is always working to improve the quality of products and services, with the support of IT as a very important instrument in realizing such efforts. The best use 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 in the entire 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 that directs CCB Indonesia to have image transformation into a modern bank, by providing convenience to customers in banking transactions, using the technology and sophistication of internet by applying and improving the service of electronic delivery channels.

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

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.

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 an 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, Bank is very concerned about the efforts to raise risk awareness and risk culture well and thoroughly in daily banking operational activities.

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 refers to banking regulations in accordance with Financial Services Authority Regulation (OJK) Number 18/POJK/03/2016 and OJK Circular Letter Number 34/SEOJK/03/2016 regarding "Application of Risk Management 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. 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.
- 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 (RBBR), 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 Directors,
b. Adequacy of policies, procedures and limit setting
c. Risk management process and risk management systems.
d. Risk management internal control system.

Board of Commissioners and Directors hold a critical 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.

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, Board of Directors established Risk Management Committee to assist them 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.
- Ensuring the effectiveness and enhancing the competence of human resources in the application of risk management.

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. 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. CCB Indonesia with core capital above IDR5 trillion makes the Bank classified as Commercial Bank Business Activities (BUKU) III. 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 2020 was 35.28%, an increase of 17.88% compared to 2019 which was 17.40%.

Table 1.a. Quantitative Disclosure of Bank Capital Structure

(in million rupiah)

DESCRIPTION		Dec 31, 2020		Dec 31, 2019	
		Bank	Consolidated	Bank	Consolidated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I	**CAPITAL COMPONENTS**	-	-	-	-
	A. Core Capital	**5,566,806**	**-**	**2,373,525**	**-**
	1. Paid-In Capital	3,791,973	-	1,663,146	-
	2. Allowance for Additional Capital	2,011,680	-	942,025	-
	3. Innovative Capital	-	-	-	-
	4. Deduction from Capital Core	(236,847)	-	(231,646)	-
	5. Non-Controlling Interest	-	-	-	-
	B. Supplementary Capital	**406,797**	**-**	**481,449**	**-**
	1. Upper tier 2	406,797	-	481,449	-
	2. Lower tier 2 Maximum 50% of Core Capital	-	-	-	-
	3. Deduction from Supplementary Capital	-	-	-	-
	C. Deduction from Core Capital and Supplementary Capital	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Securitisation Exposures	-	-	-	-
	D. Additional Suplementary Capital that Meet the Requirements (Tier 3)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	E. Additional Supplementary Capital Allocated to Anticipate Market Risk	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
II	**TOTAL CORE CAPITAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY CAPITAL (A + B - C)**	**5,973,603**	**-**	**2,854,974**	**-**
III	**TOTAL CORE CAPITAL, SUPPLEMENTARY CAPITAL, AND CAPITAL ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOCATED TO ANTICIPATE MARKET RISK (A + B - C + E**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
IV	**RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS (RWA) FOR CREDIT RISK**	**15,477,319**	**-**	**15,281,030**	**-**
V	**RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS (RWA) FOR OPERATIONAL RISK**	**1,230,280**	**-**	**1,059,022**	**-**
VI	**RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS (RWA) FOR MARKET RISK**	**222,078**	**-**	**72,325**	**-**
VII	**CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO FOR CREDIT RISK, MARKET RISKS AND OPERATIONALRISK [III (IV + V + VI)]**	**35.28%**	**-**	**17.40%**	**-**

Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is the risk that arises because the borrower or counterparties is unable to fulfil their obligations to the Bank. Credit risk arises from lending activities, placements in securities and with other banks, commitment and contingency transactions. The Bank has a credit policy and credit risk management guidelines which are the core framework and the main reference in the implementation of credit risk management as a whole and are reviewed periodically to comply with applicable regulations and adjust to the Bank's risk level. In addition, the Bank improves the handling and supervision of the credit risk management process, including:

- Applying the "three pillar principle" in credit quality assessment, namely the smooth payment of financial liabilities to banks, assessment of debtor's financial condition, and debtor's business prospects
- Implementing prudential practices, among others, based on factors in assessing business prospects, debtor performance, and ability to pay,
- Monitor debtor performance during the credit period to maintain credit quality,
- Improve supervision and monitoring of credit quality through the role of the post loan monitoring unit that detects early indications (early warning) of potential debtors to become problematic.

- Focusing on intensive handling of non-performing loans to minimize potential losses.
- Establishment of provision for credit portfolios through the Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN) method in accordance with the applicable PSAK provisions, or through the Asset Losses Allowance (PPA) method.
- The Bank continues to monitor debtors' ability to pay due to the impact of the spread of COVID-19 and the Bank is committed to supporting the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 11/POJK.03/2020 dated March 16, 2020 concerning the National Economic Stimulus as policy regarding the Impact of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Spread, and Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 48/POJK.03/2020 concerning relaxation policies for debtors affected by COVID-19.
- Performing stress testing on the loan portfolio on a regular basis to determine the possible impact due to extreme changes in economic conditions and other external factors.
- Reviewing and adjusting the Bank's Credit Policy, as well as developing risk measurement methodologies and risk control procedures.

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 problem 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 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.
- Regular monitoring of credit concentration risk.
- 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:

Table 2.1.a. Claims and Reserve Disclosures by Region - Bank Individually

(in million rupiah)

No.	Portfolio Category	Dec 31, 2020					Dec 31, 2019				
		Net Claims by Region					Net Claims by 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 to Government	8,672,643	-	-	-	8,672,643	1,797,976	-	-	-	1,797,976
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	428,309	-	-	-	428,309	570,446	-	-	-	570,446
5.	Home-Backed Loans	643,989	90,964	11,433	11,017	757,403	673,338	116,607	22,066	9,339	821,350
6.	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	32,210	-	-	-	32,210	29,013	-	-	499	29,512
7.	Employee/ Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	288,483	84,460	26,446	44,832	444,221	234,984	66,532	20,495	48,956	370,967
9.	Receivables to Corporations	10,763,693	1,394,604	161,845	810,545	13,130,687	10,172,814	1,198,422	196,061	789,638	12,356,935
10.	Past Due Receivables	349,225	27,808	14,237	6,640	397,910	298,833	32,941	5,183	12,602	349,559
11.	Other Assets	1,111,692	-	-	-	1,111,692	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**22,290,244**	**1,597,836**	**213,961**	**873,034**	**24,975,075**	**13,777,404**	**1,414,502**	**243,805**	**861,034**	**16,296,745**

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.

Table 2.2.a. Disclosure of Net Claims Based on Remaining Contract Period - Bank individually

(in million rupiah)

No.	Portfolio Category	Dec 31, 2020						Dec 31, 2019					
		Net Receivable based on Contract Term						Net Receivable based on Contract Term					
		≤ 1 year	≥ 1 year to 3 year	≥ 3 year to 5 year	≥ 5 year	Non-contractual	Total	≤ 1 year	≥ 1 year to 3 year	≥ 3 year to 5 year	≥ 5 year	Non-contractual	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Receivables to Government	8,672,643	-	-	-	-	8,672,643	1,797,976	-	-	-	-	1,797,976
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	428,309	-	-	-	-	428,309	570,446	-	-	-	-	570,446
5.	Home-Backed Loans	1,006	19,038	74,749	662,610	-	757,403	994	31,203	96,135	693,018	-	821,350
6.	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	27,582	4,628	-	-	-	32,210	23,865	5,647	-	-	-	29,512
7.	Employee/ Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	169,765	42,006	51,737	179,857	856	444,221	180,577	40,930	45,118	104,092	250	370,967
9.	Receivables to Corporations	5,111,225	1,830,121	1,065,542	5,079,272	44,527	13,130,687	5,245,815	2,258,306	1,666,115	3,176,173	10,526	12,356,935
10.	Past Due Receivables	114,204	43,924	29,762	64,636	145,384	397,910	47,230	26,782	38,556	46,035	190,956	349,559
11.	Other Assets	1,111,692	-	-	-	-	1,111,692	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**15,636,426**	**1,939,717**	**1,221,790**	**5,986,375**	**190,767**	**24,975,075**	**7,866,903**	**2,362,868**	**1,845,924**	**4,019,318**	**201,732**	**16,296,745**

The bank does not have a subsidiary; thus, Table 2.2.b. Disclosure of Net Receivables Based on Remaining Contract Period - Bank in Consolidation with Subsidiaries is Zero.

Table 2.3.a. Disclosure of Net Claims Based on Remaining Contract Period - Bank Individually

(in million rupiah)

No.	Economic Sector	Receivables to Government	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	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	Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
31-Dec-2020													
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	479	444,072	21,622	-	-
2	Mining and excavation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	335	434,451	-	-	-
3	Processing Industry								24,328	3,241,971	73,053		-
4	Procurement of Electricity, Gas, Steam/ Hot Water and Cold Air	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	707	2,109,674	-	-	-
5	Water Management, Wastewater Management, Waste Management and Recycling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Construction	-	-	-	-	-	4,621	-	19,140	1,314,861	71,371	-	-
7	Wholesale and retail trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,551	1,296,437	107,388	-	-
8	Transportation and Warehousing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Procurement of Accommodation and Procurement of Food and Drink	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,351	1,009,068	26,938	-	-
10	Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,500	1,301,702	17,816		-
11	Financial and Insurance Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	855	423,471	-	-	-
12	Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-	27,560	-	11,981	1,084,321	19,963	-	-
13	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Leasing and Leasing Activities Without Option Rights, Employment, Travel Agencies, and Other Business Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Mandatory Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	847	-	-	-	-
16	Education Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	859	12,740	2,469	-	-
17	Human Health Activities and Social Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,592	-	-	-
18	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,975	15,380	-	-	-
19	Other Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Household Activities as Employer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,178	-	-	-
21	International Agencies and Other Extra-National Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Not a Business Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Others	8,672,643	-	-	428,309	757,403	29	-	253,313	348,769	57,290	1,111,692	
	Total	**8,672,643**	**-**	**-**	**428,309**	**757,403**	**32,210**	**-**	**444,221**	**13,130,687**	**397,910**	**1,111,692**	**-**

Table 2.3.a. Disclosure of Net Claims Based on Remaining Contract Period - Bank Individually

(in million rupiah)

No.	Economic Sector	Receivables to Government	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	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	Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
31 -Dec-2019													
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,596	909,288	21,620	-	-
2.	Mining and excavation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,328	2,660,781	88,909	-	-
3.	Processing Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,181	1,314,227	-	-	-
4.	Procurement of Electricity, Gas, Steam/ Hot Water and Cold Air	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Water Management, Wastewater Management, Waste Management and Recycling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Construction	-	-	-	-	-	5,647	-	18,932	1,330,833	9,871	-	-
7.	Wholesale and retail trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,078	1,534,870	121,685	-	-
8.	Transportation and Warehousing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Procurement of Accommodation and Procurement of Food and Drink	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,635	1,131,931	10,993	-	-
10.	Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-
11.	Financial and Insurance Activities	-	-	-	523,022	-	-	-	566	587,113	1,958	-	-
12.	Real Estate						23,864		12,118	1,176,593	11,640		-
13.	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Leasing and Leasing Activities Without Option Rights, Employment, Travel Agencies, and Other Business Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Mandatory Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Education Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	986	16,585	3,500		-
17.	Human Health Activities and Social Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	88,749	-	-	-
19.	Other Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Household Activities as Employer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,283	-	-	-
21.	International Agencies and Other Extra-National Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Not a Business Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
23.	Others	-	-	-	-	821,350	-	-	167,512	1,604,682	79,382	-	-
	Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**523,022**	**821,350**	**29,512**	**-**	**370,967**	**12,356,935**	**349,559**	**-**	**-**

The Bank does not have a subsidiary; thus, Table 2.3.b. Disclosure of Net Claims by Economic Sector - Consolidated Banks with Subsidiaries is Zero.

Table 2.4.a. Claims and Reserve Disclosures by Region - Bank Individually

(in million rupiah)

No.	Description	31-Dec-20					31-Dec-19				
		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	22,290,244	1,597,837	213,960	873,034	24,975,075	13,777,404	1,414,502	243,805	861,034	16,296,745
2.	Receivables that have increased and worsened credit risk (Stage 2 and Stage 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a. Not yet mature	11,803,867	1,574,468	209,080	866,456	14,453,871	11,171,157	1,396,164	239,349	850,010	13,656,680
	b. Past Due Mature	245,559	19,617	4,455	5,580	275,211	170,557	15,696	4,455	11,024	201,732
3.	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 1	14,801	1,102	229	904	17,036	117,833	8,417	3,767	4,818	134,835
4.	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 2	13,398	60	17	551	14,026	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 3	124,706	12,329	3,493	2,471	142,999	3,145	107	357	1,045	4,654
6.	Deleted book claims	18,179	-	-	-	18,179	4,409	-	-	-	4,409

Table 2.5.a. Claims and Reserve Disclosure by Economic Sector - Bank Individually

(in million rupiah)

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 Claims
			Not Yet Mature	Past Due				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		(8)
	Dec 31, 20							
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishery	426,400	20,639	405,761	164	-	7,435	-
2.	Mining and excavation	434,784		434,784	243	-	-	-
3.	Processing Industry	3,339,352	51,755	3,287,597	1,874	843	29,811	-
4.	Procurement of Electricity, Gas, Steam/Hot Water and Cold Air	2,110,381	-	2,110,381	1,054	-	-	-
5.	Water Management, Wastewater Management, Waste Management and Recycling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Construction	1,409,993	71,849	1,338,144	5,343	3,541	22,110	-
7.	Wholesale and retail trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance	1,515,374	89,637	1,425,737	2,829	3,842	39,262	-
8.	Transportation and Warehousing	1,329,019	11,877	1,317,142	1,081	1,640	4,497	-
9.	Procurement of Accommodation and Procurement of Food and Drink	1,040,358	782	1,039,576	814	-	10,038	-
10.	Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Financial and Insurance Activities	424,326	-	424,326	241	-	-	-
12.	Real Estate	1,143,825	27,604	1,116,221	904	2,266	9,977	-
13.	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Leasing and Leasing Activities Without Option Rights, Employment, Travel Agencies, and Other Business Support	-	-	-	26	145	-	-
15.	Mandatory Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security	847	-	847	1	-	-	-
16.	Education Services	16,069	-	16,069	17	-	705	-
17.	Human Health Activities and Social Services	92,592	-	92,592	72	-	-	-
18.	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Other Services	21,355	854	20,501	-	-	-	-
20.	Household Activities as Employer	1,178	-	1,178	4	-	-	-
21.	International Agencies and Other Extra-National Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Not a Business Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Others	11,669,222	10,246,208	1,423,014	2,369	1,749	19,164	18,179
	Total	**24,975,075**	**10,521,205**	**14,453,870**	**17,036**	**14,026**	**142,999**	**18,179**
	Dec 31, 19							
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishery	492,002	471,364	20,638	5,816	29	-	-
2.	Mining and excavation	475,796	475,796	-	-	38	-	-
3.	Processing Industry	2,712,779	2,640,857	71,922	32,550	1,036	-	-
4.	Procurement of Electricity, Gas, Steam/Hot Water and Cold Air	1,315,408	1,315,408	-	-	131	-	-
5.	Water Management, Wastewater Management, Waste Management and Recycling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Construction	1,365,284	1,363,455	1,829	6,299	273	-	-
7.	Wholesale and retail trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance	1,779,260	1,689,891	89,369	41,289	1,257	-	-

Table 2.5.a. Claims and Reserve Disclosure by Economic Sector - Bank Individually

(in million rupiah)

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 Claims
			Not Yet Mature	Past Due				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		(8)
8.	Transportation and Warehousing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Procurement of Accommodation and Procurement of Food and Drink	1,147,560	1,145,862	1,698	9,156	591	-	-
10.	Information and Communication	1,303,128	1,302,290	838	14,840	685	-	-
11.	Financial and Insurance Activities	589,637	587,679	1,958	557	32	-	-
12.	Real Estate	1,224,146	1,217,138	7,008	3,600	-	-	-
13.	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Leasing and Leasing Activities Without Option Rights, Employment, Travel Agencies, and Other Business Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Mandatory Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security	846	846	-	-	264	-	-
16.	Education Services	21,071	21,071	-	1,947	1	-	-
17.	Human Health Activities and Social Services	88,784	88,784	-	-	9	-	-
18.	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	66,044	64,570	1,474	512	4	-	-
19.	Other Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Household Activities as Employer	1,283	1,283	-	-	48		
21.	International Agencies and Other Extra-National Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Not a Business Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Others	3,713,717	3,708,721	4,996	15,923	2,602	4,409	-
	Total	**16,296,745**	**16,095,015**	**201,730**	**132,489**	**7,000**	**4,409**	**-**

The Bank does not have a subsidiary; thus, Table 2.5.b. Claims and Reserve Disclosures by Economic Sector - Consolidated Banks and Subsidiaries is Zero.

Table 2.6.a. Disclosure Details of Movement of Reserve for Impairment Losses - Bank Individually

(in million rupiah)

No.	Description	31-Dec-20			31-Dec-19		
		Stage 1	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Allowance for Impairment Losses (AIL) Opening Balance	31,272	-	108,217	28,139	-	88,462
2.	Establishment (Recovery) of AIL in the Current Period (Net)	10,315	2,610	160,355	926	17,809	120,754
	2.a Establishment of AIL in the current period	-	-	138,708	-	-	121,010
	2.b Recovery of AIL in the current period						
3.	CKPN used to write off bills for the current period	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Other Establishment (Recovery) in the current period	-	-	-	233	4,176	-
	AIL Closing Balance	**41,587**	**2,610**	**129,864**	**29,298**	**21,985**	**88,206**

Table 3.1.a. Disclosure of Net Claims Based on Portfolio Categories and Rating Scale - Bank Individually

No.	Portfolio Category	Rating Agency	Long-Term Rating				
		Standard and Poor's	AAA	AA+ s.d AA-	A+ s.d A-	BBB+ s.d BBB-	BB+ s.d BB-
		Fitch Ratings	AAA	AA+ s.d AA-	A+ s.d A-	BBB+ s.d BBB-	BB+ s.d BB-
		Moody's	Aaa	Aa1 s.d Aa3	A1 s.d A3	Baa1 s.d Baa3	Ba1 s.d Ba3
		PT. Fitch Ratings Indonesia	AAA (idn)	AA+(idn) s.d AA-(idn)	A+(idn) s.d. A-(idn)	BBB+(idn) s.d BBB-(idn)	BB+(idn) s.d BB-(idn)
		PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia	idAAA	idAA+ s.d idAA-	idA+ s.d id A-	id BBB+ s.d id BBB-	id BB+ s.d id BB-
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Receivables to Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	-	33,767	-	-	-	-
5.	Residential-Backed Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Receivables to Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Past Due Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**-**	**33,767**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

No.	Portfolio Category	Rating Agency	Long-Term Rating				
		Standard and Poor's	AAA	AA+ s.d AA-	A+ s.d A-	BBB+ s.d BBB-	BB+ s.d BB-
		Fitch Rating	AAA	AA+ s.d AA-	A+ s.d A-	BBB+ s.d BBB-	BB+ s.d BB-
		Moody's	Aaa	Aa1 s.d Aa3	A1 s.d A3	Baa1 s.d Baa3	Ba1 s.d Ba3
		PT. Fitch Ratings Indonesia	AAA (idn)	AA+(idn) s.d AA-(idn)	A+(idn) s.d. A-(idn)	BBB+(idn) s.d BBB-(idn)	BB+(idn) s.d BB-(idn)
		PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia	idAAA	idAA+ s.d idAA-	idA+ s.d id A-	id BBB+ s.d id BBB-	id BB+ s.d id BB-
		PT Pemeringkan Efek Indonesia	idAAA	idAA+ s.d idAA-	idA+ s.d idA-	idBBB+ s.d idBBB-	idBB+ s.d idBB-
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Receivables to Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	-	33,836	-	-	-	-
5.	Residential-Backed Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Commercial Property-Backed Loans						
7.	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Receivables to Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Past Due Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**-**	**33,836**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

The bank does not have a subsidiary, so Table 3.1.b. Disclosure of Net Receivables Based on Portfolio Categories and Rating Scale - Consolidated Banks with Subsidiaries is Zero.

(in million rupiah)

Dec 31, 20								
Net Receivable								
		Short-Term Rating					Without Rating	Total
B+ s.d B-	Lower than dari B-	A-1	A-2	A-3	Lower than A-3			
B+ s.d B-	Lower than dari B-	F1+ s.d F1	F2	F3	Lower than F3			
B1 s.d B3	Lower than B3	P-1	P-2	P-3	Lower than P-3			
B+(idn) s.d B-(idn)	Lower than B-(idn)	F1+(idn) s.d F1(idn)	F2(idn)	F3(idn)	Lower than F3(idn)			
id B+ s.d id B-	Lower than idB-	idA1	idA2	idA3 s.d id A4	Lower than idA4			
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		(15)	(16)
-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-		394,541	428,309
-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-		12,352,606	12,352,606
-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**12,747,148**	**12,780,915**

Dec 31, 19								
Net Receivable								
		Short-Term Rating					Without Rating	Total
B+ s.d B-	Lower than dari B-	A-1	A-2	A-3	Lower than A-3			
B+ s.d B-	Lower than dari B-	F1+ s.d F1	F2	F3	Lower than F3			
B1 s.d B3	Lower than B3	P-1	P-2	P-3	Lower than P-3			
B+(idn) s.d B-(idn)	Lower than B-(idn)	F1+(idn) s.d F1(idn)	F2(idn)	F3(idn)	Lower than F3(idn)			
id B+ s.d id B-	Lower than idB-	idA1	idA2	idA3 s.d id A4	Lower than idA4			
idB+ s.d idB-	Less than idB-	idA1	idA2	idA3 s.d idA4	Less than idA4	-	-	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		(15)	(16)
-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-		570,968	604,804
-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-		12,352,606	12,352,606
-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**12,923,574**	**12,957,410**

Table 3.2.a. Counterparty Credit Risk Disclosure: Derivative Transactions

(in million rupiah)

No.	Underlying Variables	Dec 31, 20							
		Notional Amount			Receivable Derivative	Obligations Derivative	Net Receivable Before CRM	CRM	Net Receivables after CRM
		≤ 1 year	> 1 year - ≤ 5 year	> 5 year					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Individually Bank									
1.	Interest Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Exchange Rate	-	-	-	4,047	-	-	-	-
3.	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,047**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Consolidated Bank									
1.	Interest Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Exchange Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Metals other than Gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(in million rupiah)

No.	Underlying Variables	Dec 31, 19							
		Notional Amount			Receivable Derivative	Obligations Derivative	Net Receivable Before CRM	CRM	Tagihan Bersih After CRM
		≤ 1 year	> 1 year - ≤ 5 year	> 5 year					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Individually Bank									
1.	Interest Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Exchange Rate	888,056	-	-	7,957	258	-	-	-
3.	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**888,056**	**-**	**-**	**7,957**	**258**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Consolidated Bank									
1.	Interest Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Exchange Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Metals other than Gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Table 3.2.b.1 Disclosure of Counterparty Credit Risk: Repo-Bank Transactions Individually

(in million rupiah)

No.	Portfolio Category	December 31, 2020				December 31, 2019			
		Fair Value SSB Repo	Repo Liabilities	Net Receivables	Risk-Weighted-Assets	Fair Value SSB Repo	Repo Liabilities	Net Receivables	Risk-Weighted-Assets
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10
1.	Receivables to Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Receivables to Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Exposures in Islamic Business Unit (if any)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

The bank does not have a subsidiary, so Table 3.2.b.2. Counterparty Credit Risk Disclosure: Consolidated Repo-Bank Transactions with Subsidiaries is Zero.

Table 3.2.c.1 Disclosure of Counterparty Credit Risk: Reverse Repo Transactions - Bank individually

(in million rupiah)

No.	Category Portfolio	December 31, 2020				December 31, 2019			
		Fair Value SSB Repo	Repo Liabilities	Net Receivables	Risk-Weighted-Assets	Fair Value SSB Repo	Repo Liabilities	Net Receivables	Risk-Weighted-Assets
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10
1.	Receivables to Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Receivables to Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Exposures in Islamic Business Unit (if any)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

The bank does not have a subsidiary; thus, Table 3.2.c.2. Counterparty Credit Risk Disclosure: Consolidated Reverse Repo-Bank Transactions with Subsidiaries is Zero.

Table 4.1.a. Disclosure of Net Receivables Based on Risk Weight after Taking into account the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation - Banks Individually

(in million rupiah)

No.	Kategori Portofolio	31 December 2020										Risk-Weighted-Assets	Capital Expenses
		Net Receivables after Calculating Risk Mitigation Impact											
		0%	20%	35%	40%	45%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Lainnya		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
A.	**Balance Sheet Exposures**												
1.	Receivables to Government	8,672,643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,672,643	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	428,110	-	-	-	-	198	-	-	-	-	428,308	-
5.	Residential-Backed Loan	134	757,269	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	757,403	-
6.	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	-	-	-	-	-	32,210	-	-	-	-	32,210	-
7.	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	12,489	-	-	-	-	431,732	-	-	-	-	444,221	-
9.	Receivables to Corporations	333,953	-	-	-	-	952,737	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Past Due Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	25,905	-	372,005	-	-	397,910	-
11.	Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,111,692	-	-	1,111,692	-
	Total Balance Sheet Exposures	**9,447,330**	**757,269**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,442,782**	**-**	**13,327,694**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
B.	**Exposure of Committed/Contingent Liability on Administrative Account Transactions**												
1.	Receivables to Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Residential-Backed Loan	-	-	-	-	-	3,053	-	-	-	-	3,053	-
6.	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	45,851	-	-	-	-	45,851	-
8.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	1,283,930	-	232,812	-	-	1,516,742	-
9.	Receivables to Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Past Due Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	1,332,834	-	232,812			1,565,646	-
	Total Exposure of Administrative Account Transactions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**48.904**	**-**	**244.018**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
C.	**Exposures due to Counterparty Credit Risk**												
1.	Receivables to Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Receivables to Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Credit Risk Exposure due to Counterparty Credit Risk	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Table 4.1.a. Disclosure of Net Receivables Based on Risk Weight after Taking into account the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation - Banks Individually

(in million rupiah)

No.	Kategori Portofolio	31 December 2019										Risk-Weighted-Assets	Capital Expenses
		Net Receivables after Calculating Risk Mitigation Impact											
		0%	20%	35%	40%	45%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Lainnya		
(1)	(2)												
A.	**Balance Sheet Exposures**												
1.	Receivables to Government	1,797,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,797,976	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	604,282	522	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	604,804	-
5.	Residential-Backed Loan	170	821,057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	821,227	-
6.	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	-	-	-	-	-	29,510	-	-	-	-	29,510	-
7.	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	17,098	-	-	-	-	353,688	-	-	-	-	370,786	-
9.	Receivables to Corporations	333,900	-	-	-	-	401,227	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Past Due Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	20,607	-	328,952	-	-	349,559	-
11.	Other Assets											-	
	Total Balance Sheet Exposures	**2,753,426**	**821,579**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**805,032**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
B.	**Exposure of Committed/Contingent Liability on Administrative Account Transactions**												
1.	Receivables to Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	1,500	-
5.	Residential-Backed Loan	-	-	-	-	-	2,552	-	-	-	-	2,552	-
6.	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	35,845	-	-	-	-	35,845	-
9.	Receivables to Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	436,550	-	-	-	-	436,550	-
10.	Past Due Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Exposure of Administrative Account Transactions	-	-	-	-	-	**476,447**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**476,447**	**-**
C.	**Exposures due to Counterparty Credit Risk**												
1.	Receivables to Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Receivables to Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Credit Risk Exposure due to Counterparty Credit Risk	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

The Bank does not have a subsidiary; thus, Table 4.1.b. Disclosure of Net Claims Based on Risk Weight After Calculating the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation in a Consolidated Bank with Subsidiary Companies is Zero.

Table 4.2.a Disclosure of Net Claims and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques for Individual Banks

(in million rupiah)

No.	Portfolio Category	Dec 31, 20						Dec 31, 19					
		Net Receivables	The part that hasn't been guaranteed with				Parts that are Not Guaranteed	Net Receivables	The part that hasn't been guaranteed with				Parts that are Not Guaranteed
			Collateral	Guarantee	Credit Insurance	Others			Collateral	Guarantee	Credit Insurance	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)=(3)-[(4)+(5)+(6)+(7)]	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)=(9)-[(10)+(11)+(12)+(13)]
A.	**Balance Sheet Exposures**												
1.	Receivables to Government	8,672,643	-	-	-	-	8,672,643	1,797,976	-	-	-	-	1,797,976
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	428,309	428,309	-	-	-	-	570,446	-	-	-	-	570,446
5.	Residential-Backed Loan	757,403	757,403	-	-	-	-	821,350	214,088	-	-	-	607,262
6.	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	32,210	32,210	-	-	-	-	29,512	17,098	-	-	-	12,414
7.	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	444,221	444,221	-	-	-	-	370,967	-	-	-	-	370,967
9.	Receivables to Corporations	13,130,687	13,130,687	-	-	-	-	12,356,935	333,900	-	-	-	12,023,035
10.	Past Due Receivables	397,910	397,910	-	-	-	-	349,599	-	-	-	-	349,599
11.	Other Assets	1,111,692	-	-	-	-	1,111,692	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Balance Sheet Exposures	**24,975,075**	**15,190,740**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9,784,335**	**16,296,785**	**565,086**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15,731,699**
B.	**Administrative Account Transaction Exposures**												
1.	Receivables to Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Residential-Backed Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,428	-	-	-	-	1,428
9.	Receivables to Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Past Due Receivables		-	-	-	-	-	1,483,227	-	-	-	-	1,483,227
	Total Administrative Account Transaction Exposures	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,484,655**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,484,655**
C.	**Credit Risk Exposure due to Counterparty Credit Risk**												
1.	Receivables to Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Receivables to Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Credit Risk Exposure due to Counterparty Credit Risk	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Total (A+B+C)	**24,975,075**	**15,190,740**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9,784,335**	**17,781,440**	**565,086**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**17,216,354**

The Bank does not have a subsidiary; thus, Table 4.2.b. Disclosure of Net Claims and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques in Consolidated Banks with Subsidiaries is Zero.

Table 5.1.a Disclosure of Securitisation Transactions – Banks Individually

(in million rupiah)

No.	Securitization Exposures	Dec 31, 20						Dec 31, 19					
		Securitised Assets Value	Impaired Securitised Assets Value		Profit/Loss from Securitisation	Risk-Weighted-Assets	Capital Deduction	Net Receivables	Parts Guaranteed With				Parts that are Not Guaranteed
			Past Due	Not Yet Mature					Collateral	Guarantee	Credit Insurance	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)				(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)=(3)-(4+5+6+7)
1.	Bank acting as Original Creditor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Type of Exposure (e.g. Home-backed loans)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Bank acting as Credit Enhancer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a. First risk insurer facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Type of Exposure (e.g. Home-backed loans)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Second risk insurer facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Type of Exposure (e.g. Home-backed loans)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Bank acting as Liquidity Facility Provider	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Type of Exposure (e.g. Home-backed loans)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bank acting as Service Provider	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Type of Exposure (e.g. Home-backed loans)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bank acting as Custodian Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Type of Exposure (e.g. Home-backed loans)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Bank acting as Investor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a. Senior Tranche	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Type of Exposure (e.g. Home-backed loans)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Junior Tranche	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Type of Exposure (e.g. Home-backed loans)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Disclosure of Credit Risk RWA Calculation Using Standard Approach - Consolidated Bank with Subsidiaries

Table 6.1.1. Asset Exposure in the statement of financial position, except securitization exposure

(in million rupiah)

No.	Portfolio Category	31-Dec-20			31-Dec-19		
		Net Receivables	RWA before CRM	RWA after CRM	Net Receivables	RWA before CRM	RWA after CRM
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Receivables to Government	**8,672,643**	**-**	**-**	**1,797,976**	**-**	**-**
	a. Receivables to Government of Indonesia	8,672,643	-	-	1,797,976	-	-
	b. Receivables to Government of Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Insitutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	**428,309**	**85,721**	**40**	**604,804**	**121,117**	**104**
	a. Short - Term Receivables	394,343	78,869	-	570,446	114,089	-
	b. Long - Term Receivables	33,965	6,853	40	34,358	7,028	104
5.	Residential Backed-Loans	757,403	245,235	151,481	821,227	263,115	164,211
6.	Commercial Property Backed-Loans	32,209	32,210	16,105	29,510	29,510	14,755
7.	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	444,221	333,166	215,866	370,767	278,075	176,834
9.	Receivables to Corporations	**13,123,845**	**13,123,845**	**12,313,524**	**12,352,606**	**12,352,606**	**11,818,068**
10.	Past Due Receivables	**254,910**	**372,342**	**244,887**	**449,559**	**514,035**	**339,256**
	a. Residential Backed-Loans	20,046	20,047	10,023	20,607	20,607	10,304
	b. Other than Residential Backed-Loans	234,863	352,296	234,864	428,952	493,428	328,952
11.	Other Assets	**1,261,532**	**-**	**1,152,971**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	a. Cash, gold and commemorative coins	**188,957**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	b. Investments (other than those that are a factor in reducing capital)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	1) Temporary equity participation for credit restructuring	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2) Investments in financial companies that are not listed on the stock exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3) Investments in financial companies listed on the stock exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-
	c. Fixed assets and net inventory	**832,243**	**-**	**832,243**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	d. Foreclosed Collateral (AYDA)	**160,793**	**-**	**241,190**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	e. Net interoffice	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	f. Others	**79,537**	**-**	**79,538**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Total	**24,975,075**	**14,192,521**	**14,094,873**	**16,426,449**	**13,558,458**	**12,513,228**

Table 6.1.2. Commitment/Contingent Liability Exposure on Administrative Account Transactions, except for securitization exposure

(in million rupiah)

No.	Portfolio Category	31-Dec-20			31-Dec-19		
		Net Receivables	RWA before CRM	RWA after CRM	Net Receivables	RWA before CRM	RWA after CRM
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Receivables to Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a. Receivables to Government of Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Receivables to Government of Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Insitutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	-	-	-	1,500	750	300

(in million rupiah)

No.	Portfolio Category	31-Dec-20			31-Dec-19		
		Net Receivables	RWA before CRM	RWA after CRM	Net Receivables	RWA before CRM	RWA after CRM
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	a. Short - Term Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Long - Term Receivables	-	-	-	1,500	750	300
5.	Residential Backed-Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Commercial Property Backed-Loans	3,053	3,053	1,526	2,552	2,552	1,276
7.	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Tagihan Kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil dan Portofolio Ritel	45,851	34,389	22,926	35,845	26,883	17,922
9.	Receivables to Corporations	1,516,742	1,516,742	1,181,935	1,812,205	1,812,205	1,375,655
10.	Past Due Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a. Residential Backed-Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Other than Residential Backed-Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		**1,565,646**	**1,554,184**	**1,206,387**	**1,852,102**	**1,842,390**	**1,395,153**

Tabel 6.1.3. Exposure Causing Credit Risk due to Counterparty Credit Risk

(in million rupiah)

No	Kategori Portofolio	31-Dec-20			31-Dec-19		
		Net Receivables	RWA before CRM	RWA after CRM	Net Receivables	RWA before CRM	RWA after CRM
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Receivables to Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a. Receivables to Government of Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Receivables to Government of Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Insitutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a. Short - Term Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Long - Term Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Receivables to Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Table 6.1.4. Exposures that Give rise to Credit Risk due to Settlement Failure (settlement risk)

(in million rupiah)

No.	Portfolio Category	31-Dec-20			31-Dec-19		
		Net Receivables	RWA before CRM	RWA after CRM	Net Receivables	RWA before CRM	RWA after CRM
(1)	(2)						
1.	Delivery versus payment						
	a. Capital Expense 8% (5-15 days)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Capital Expense 50% (16-30 days)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	c. Capital Expense 75% (31-45 days)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	d. Capital Expense 100% (more than 45 days)	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Non-delivery versus payment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Table 6.1.5. Securitization Exposure

(in million rupiah)

No.	Portfolio Category	31-Dec-20		31-Dec-19	
		Capital Reducing Factor	RWA	Capital Reducing Factor	RWA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	RWA for Securitization Exposure calculated using External Rating Base Approach (ERBA) Method	-	-	-	-
2.	RWA for Securitization Exposure calculated using the Standardized Approach (SA) Method	-	-	-	-
3.	Securitization Exposure which is the Main Core Capital Reduction Factor	-	-	-	-
Total		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Table 6.1.6. Derivative Exposure

(in million rupiah)

No.	Kategori Portofolio	31-Dec-20			31-Dec-19		
		Net Receivables	RWA before CRM	RWA after CRM	Net Receivables	RWA before CRM	RWA after CRM
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Receivables to Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a. Receivables to Government of Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Receivables to Government of Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Insitutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a. Short - Term Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Long - Term Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Receivables to Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Exposure weighted from Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA risk weighted assets)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Table 6.1.7. Total Credit Risk Measurement

(in million rupiah)

		31-Dec-20	31-Dec-19
TOTAL RWA CREDIT RISK	**(A)**	**15,477,319**	**14,259,388**
CREDIT RISK RWA REDUCTION FACTORS: The excess difference between PPKA general reserves for productive assets that must be calculated and 1.25% RWA for Credit Risk	**(B)**	**176,058**	**351,007**
TOTAL RWA CREDIT RISK (A) - (B)	**(C)**	**15,301,261**	**13,908,381**
TOTAL CAPITAL REDUCTION FACTOR	**(D)**	**-**	**-**

Qualitative Disclosure Regarding Counterparty Credit Risk

The Bank manages this risk comprehensively, one of which is by monitoring the Counterparty Credit Risk exposure every month including measuring the Potential Future Exposure (PFE) value.

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

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Replacement cost (RC)	*Potential future exposure (PFE)*	EEPE	Alpha is used for the calculation of regulatory EAD	Net Bill	RWA
1.	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	-	535,250	-	1.4	749,350	149,870
2.	Internal Model Method (for derivatives and SFT)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	A simple approach to credit risk mitigation (for SFT)	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Comprehensive approach to credit risk mitigation (for SFT)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	VaR for SFT	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Qualitative Analysis						

CCR2: Capital Charge for Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)

	Indonesia	a	b
		Net Bill	RWA
	Total portfolios based on Advanced CVA capital charge	N/A	N/A
1.	(i) VaR components (including 3× multiplier)	-	N/A
2.	(ii) komponen Stressed VaR (termasuk 3× multiplier)	-	N/A
3.	All Portfolios comply with Standardized CVA Capital Charge	-	-
4.	Total according to CVA Capital Charge	-	-
	Qualitative Analysis		

CCR3: CCR Exposure by Portfolio Category and Risk Weight

Risk Weight	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
Portfolio Category	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Lainnya	Total Net Receivables
Indonesia									
Receivables to Government	8,672,643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,672,643
Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Risk Weight	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
Portfolio Category	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Lainnya	Total Net Receivables
Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables to Bank	428,111		198						428,309
Receivables to Securities Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	333,953	-	-	952,737	-	11,837,155	-	-	13,123,845
Receivables to Corporations	12,489	-	-	431,732	-	-	-	-	444,221
Other Assets	188,958	-	-	-	-	911,781	160,793	-	1,261,532
Total									

CCR6: Net Claims Credit Derivative

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

SECA : Explanation of Qualitative disclosure on securitization exposure

Nothing about securitization exposureTidak terdapat mengenai eksposur sekuritisasi

SEC1: Securitization Exposure in Banking Book

		a	b	c	e	f	g	i	j	k
		Bank as originator			Bank as sponsor			Bank as investor		
		Traditional	Synthetic	Subtotal	Traditional	Synthetic	Subtotal	Traditional	Synthetic	Subtotal
1.	**Retail (total) – which are**									
2.	Housing loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Credit Card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Other retail exposure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	**Non-retail (total) – which are**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Corporate credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Commercial credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Rent and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Other non-retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SEC2: Securitization Exposure on Trading Book

		a	b	c	e	f	g	i	j	k
		Bank as originator			Bank as sponsor			Bank as investor		
	Indonesia	Traditional	Synthetic	Subtotal	Traditional	Synthetic	Subtotal	Traditional	Synthetic	Subtotal
1.	**Retail (total) – which are**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Housing loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Credit Card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Other retail exposure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	**Non-retail (total) – which are**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Corporate credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Commercial credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Rent and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Other non-retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

	Indonesia	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	250% 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%
1.	Total exposure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Traditional securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Where is the underlying securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Non-retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Where is the re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Non-senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Sekuritisasi sintetis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Where is the underlying securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Non-retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Where is the re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Non-senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Qualitative Analysis																	

SEC4: Securitization exposure in the banking book and its capital requirements - Banks as investors

	Indonesia		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
			Exposure value (based on Risk Weight)					Exposure Values (based on regulatory approach)				RWA				Capital charge after cap		
		≤20% Bobot Risiko	>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 securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3.	Where is the underlying securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5.	Non-retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6.	Where is the re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	Senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8.	Non-senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9.	Sekuritisasi sintetis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10.	Where is the underlying securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11.	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12.	Non-retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13.	Where is the re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14.	Senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15.	Non-senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Qualitative Analysis																	

Market Risk Management

Market risk is the risk that will arise due to the volatility of market risk factors that result in changes in the value of the portfolio held by the Bank in the balance sheet and administrative accounts. Volatility in market values such as movements in interest rates, exchange rates, commodity prices and stock prices. Currently, CCB Indonesia market risk exposure mainly comes from exchange rate risk and interest rate risk.

The Bank's exposure to market risk is categorized as:

1. Trading portfolios, which arise from positions taken for market-making purposes, facilitating customer needs and seeking profits from market opportunities;
2. Non-trading portfolios, which arise from positions taken to overcome the interest rate risk of the Bank's assets and liabilities.
3. The Bank uses financial derivative instruments such as swaps, forwards and options for trading and exchange rate movements.

CCB Indonesia regularly improves market risk management mechanisms for long-term goals, strengthens market risk management fundamentals, monitors and reports on market risks, and mitigates market risk.

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 2020, the exposure of the Bank's trading book is still very limited and simple. 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 re-pricing 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.

Table 7.1. Market Risk Disclosure Using Standard Method

(in million rupiah)

No.	Types of Risks	31-Dec-20				31-Dec-19			
		INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATION		INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATION	
		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	16,993	212,418	-	-	4,394	54,925	-	-
2.	Exchange Rate Risk	773	9,659	-	-	1,392	17,400	-	-
3.	Equity Risk *)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Commodity Risk *)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Option Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**17,766**	**222,078**	**-**	**-**	**5,786**	**72,325**	**-**	**-**

*) For banks that have subsidiary companies that have such risk exposure

Table 7.2.a Disclosure of Market Risk Using the Internal Model (Value at Risk / VaR) – Bank Individually

(in million rupiah)

No	Tyoes of Risks	Dec 31, 20				Dec 31, 19			
		Average VaR	Maximum VaR	Minimum VaR	VaR at End of Period	Average VaR	Maximum VaR	Minimum VaR	VaR at End of Period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Interest Rate Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Foreign Exchange Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Option Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is a type of risk that occurs when a bank is unable to obtain sufficient funding and at a reasonable cost to pay its obligations at maturity, meet other payment obligations, or meet funding needs in the context of regular business development. Liquidity risk can arise from the Bank's obligation to fulfil deposit withdrawals, loan payments at maturity and commitments to provide loans to customers. Liquidity risk management is carried out by, among others, maintaining the value of current assets, cash outflows from large corporate or retail deposits, maintaining access to corporate and retail financing, anticipating significant changes in market liquidity and disruption of the payment system and settlement of CCB Indonesia.

To ensure the Bank's ability to meet its obligations to customers, as well as the impact of changes in market factors, the Bank always strives to improve the model used in cash flow projections and stress testing liquidity risk scenarios. It also seeks to implement data management so that bank liquidity management becomes better and targeted. The Bank has a Contingency Funding Plan policy, which contains steps that must be taken by the Bank in anticipating and facing conditions of liquidity difficulties including: money market loans, repos, securities sales, and pricing strategies.

In addition to obtaining facilities from the money market, the Bank has also cooperated with the Controlling Shareholders to obtain liquidity support to conduct business, especially in foreign exchange.

Table 9.1.a Disclosure of Rupiah Maturity Profiles - Bank Individually

(in million rupiah)

No.	ACCOUNT	BALANCE	December 31, 2020				
			MATURITY				
			≤ 1 month	> 1 month to 3 month	> 3 month to 6 month	> 6 month to 12 month	> 12 month
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I.	**BALANCE SHEET**						
	A. Assets						
	1. Cash	199,864	199,864	-	-	-	-
	2. Placements with Bank Indonesia	913,450	913,450	-	-	-	-
	3. Placements with Other Banks	353,587	353,587	-	-	-	-
	4. Securities	243,411	243,411	-	-	-	-
	5. Loans	9,692,706	508,996	574,426	1,021,833	2,393,776	5,193,675
	6. Other Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Assets	**11,403,018**	**2,219,308**	**574,426**	**1,021,833**	**2,393,776**	**5,193,675**
	B. Liabilities						
	1. Third-Party Funds	12,306,459	10,118,489	1,831,247	302,179	54,544	-
	2. Liabilities with Bank Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3. Liabilities with Other Banks	40,012	28,825	10,237	950	-	-
	4. Issued Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5. Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6. Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Liabilities	**12,346,471**	**10,147,314**	**1,841,484**	**303,129**	**54,544**	**-**
	Difference in Assets with Liabilities in the Balance	**4,325,583**	**(6,359,452)**	**(1,005,448)**	**2,364,623**	**2,627,177**	**6,698,683**
II.	**ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNT**						
	A. Administrative Account Receivables						
	1. Commitment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2. Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Administrative Account Receivables	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	B. Administrative Account Liabilities						
	1. Commitment	2,198,367	243,368	267,916	389,978	642,663	654,442
	2. Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Administrative Account Liabilities	**2,198,367**	**243,368**	**267,916**	**389,978**	**642,663**	**654,442**
	Difference in Receivables with Liabilities in Administrative Account	**(2,198,367)**	**(243,368)**	**(267,916)**	**(389,978)**	**(642,663)**	**(654,442)**
	Difference [(IA-IB) + (IIA-IIB)]	**2,127,216**	**(6,602,820)**	**(1,273,364)**	**1,974,645**	**1,984,514**	**6,044,241**
	Cumulative Difference	**2,127,216**	**6,602,820**	**1,273,364**	**1,974,645**	**1,984,514**	**6,044,241**

Table 9.1.a Disclosure of Rupiah Maturity Profiles - Bank Individually

(in million rupiah)

No.	ACCOUNT	BALANCE	December 31, 2019				
			MATURITY				
			≤ 1 month	> 1 month to 3 month	> 3 month to 6 month	> 6 month to 12 month	> 12 month
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I.	**BALANCE SHEET**						
	A. Assets						
	1. Cash	199,864	199,864	-	-	-	-
	2. Placements with Bank Indonesia	913,450	913,450	-	-	-	-
	3. Placements with Other Banks	353,587	353,587	-	-	-	-
	4. Securities	243,411	243,411	-	-	-	-
	5. Loans	9,692,706	508,996	574,426	1,021,833	2,393,776	5,193,675
	6. Other Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Assets	**11,403,018**	**2,219,308**	**574,426**	**1,021,833**	**2,393,776**	**5,193,675**
	B. Liabilities						
	1. Third-Party Funds	10,334,383	7,980,495	1,901,933	356,346	95,609	-
	2. Liabilities with Bank Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3. Liabilities with Other Banks	1,066,353	32,439	135,240	348,674	275,000	275,000
	4. Issued Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5. Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6. Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Liabilities	**11,400,736**	**8,012,934**	**2,037,173**	**705,020**	**370,609**	**275,000**
	Difference in Assets with Liabilities in the Balance	**2,282**	**(5,793,626)**	**(1,462,747)**	**316,813**	**2,023,167**	**4,918,675**
II.	**ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNT**						
	A. Administrative Account Receivables						
	1. Commitment	2,756,935	260,730	302,503	336,967	553,928	1,302,807
	2. Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Administrative Account Receivables	**2,756,935**	**260,730**	**302,503**	**336,967**	**553,928**	**1,302,807**
	B. Administrative Account Liabilities						
	1. Commitment	1,664,197	147,170	218,925	328,323	578,553	391,226
	2. Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Administrative Account Liabilities	**1,664,197**	**147,170**	**218,925**	**328,323**	**578,553**	**391,226**
	Difference in Receivables with Liabilities in Administrative Account	**1,092,738**	**113,560**	**83,578**	**8,644**	**(24,625)**	**911,581**
	Difference [(IA-IB) + (IIA-IIB)]	**1,095,020**	**(5,680,066)**	**(1,379,169)**	**325,457**	**1,998,542**	**5,830,256**
	Cumulative Difference	**1,095,020**	**5,680,066**	**1,379,169**	**325,457**	**1,998,542**	**5,830,256**

Table 9.2.a Disclosure of Foreign Currency Maturity Profiles - Bank Individually

(in million rupiah)

No.	POS - POS	BALANCE	December 31, 2020				
			MATURITY				
			≤ 1 month	> 1 month to 3 month	> 3 month to 6 month	> 6 month to 12 month	> 12 month
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I.	**BALANCE SHEET**						
	A. Assets						
	1. Cash	2,355	2,355	-	-	-	-
	2. Placements with Bank Indonesia	146,500	146,500	-	-	-	-
	3. Placements with Other Banks	24,403	24,403	-	-	-	-
	4. Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5. Loans	298,950	732	42,655	42,206	17,490	195,867
	6. Other Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Assets	**472,208**	**173,990**	**42,655**	**42,206**	**17,490**	**195,867**
	B. Liabilities						
	1. Third-Party Funds	436,741	362,996	47,599	19,630	6,516	-
	2. Liabilities with Bank Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3. Liabilities with Other Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4. Issued Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5. Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6. Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Liabilities	**436,741**	**362,996**	**47,599**	**19,630**	**6,516**	**-**
	Difference in Assets with Liabilities in the Balance	**35,467**	**(189,006)**	**(4,944)**	**22,576**	**10,974**	**195,867**
II.	**ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNT**						
	A. Administrative Account Receivables						
	1. Commitment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2. Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Administrative Account Receivables	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	B. Administrative Account Liabilities						
	1. Commitment	37,332	-	10	2,093	429	34,800
	2. Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Administrative Account Liabilities	**37,332**	**-**	**10**	**2,093**	**429**	**34,800**
	Difference in Receivables with Liabilities in Administrative Account	**(37,332)**	**-**	**(10)**	**(2,093)**	**(429)**	**(34,800)**
	Difference [(IA-IB) + (IIA-IIB)]	**(1,865)**	**(189,006)**	**(4,954)**	**20,483**	**10,545**	**161,067**
	Cumulative Difference	**1,865**	**189,006**	**4,954**	**20,483**	**10,545**	**161,067**

Table 9.2.a Disclosure of Foreign Currency Maturity Profiles - Bank Individually

(in million rupiah)

No.	POS - POS	BALANCE	December 31, 2019				
			MATURITY				
			≤ 1 month	> 1 month to 3 month	> 3 month to 6 month	> 6 month to 12 month	> 12 month
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I.	**BALANCE SHEET**						
	A. Assets						
	1. Cash	2,058	2,058	-	-	-	-
	2. Placements with Bank Indonesia	18,500	18,500	-	-	-	-
	3. Placements with Other Banks	26,121	26,121	-	-	-	-
	4. Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5. Loans	245,941	28,223	112	20,809	24,777	172,020
	6. Other Receivables	2,266	-	-	2,266	-	-
	7. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Assets	**294,886**	**74,902**	**112**	**23,075**	**24,777**	**172,020**
	B. Liabilities						
	1. Third-Party Funds	183,325	147,850	25,977	7,853	1,645	-
	2. Liabilities with Bank Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3. Liabilities with Other Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4. Issued Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5. Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6. Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7. Others	2,266	-	-	2,266	-	-
	Total Liabilities	**185,591**	**147,850**	**25,977**	**10,119**	**1,645**	**-**
	Difference in Assets with Liabilities in the Balance	**109,295**	**(72,948)**	**(25,865)**	**12,956**	**23,132**	**172,020**
II.	**ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNT**						
	A. Administrative Account Receivables						
	1. Commitment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2. Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Administrative Account Receivables	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	B. Administrative Account Liabilities						
	1. Commitment	15,763	145	406	212	-	15,000
	2. Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Administrative Account Liabilities	**15,763**	**145**	**406**	**212**	**-**	**15,000**
	Difference in Receivables with Liabilities in Administrative Account	**(15,763)**	**(145)**	**(406)**	**(212)**	**-**	**(15,000)**
	Difference [(IA-IB) + (IIA-IIB)]	**93,532**	**(73,093)**	**(26,271)**	**12,744**	**23,132**	**157,020**
	Cumulative Difference	**93,532**	**73,093**	**26,271**	**12,744**	**23,132**	**157,020**

LI1: Differences between Consolidated Scope according to accounting standards and prudential requirements

(in million rupiah)

Period 31 December 2020	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Carrying value as stated in the publication of financial statements	Carrying value based on the precautionary principle	The carrying amount of each risk				
			In accordance with the credit risk framework	In accordance with the counterparty credit risk framework	According to the securitization framework	According to market risk framework	Does not refer to capital requirements or based on capital reduction
Indonesia							
Assets							
Cash and Placements with Bank Indonesia	2,810,863	2,810,863	188,958	-	-	-	-
Placement with other banks	396,964	396,964	394,342	-	-	-	-
Portfolio of traded assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities owned	1,174,538	1,174,538	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative Instruments	4,047	4,047	749,350	-	-	-	-
Loans to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans to customers	14,729,081	14,729,081	14,612,590	-	-	-	-
Reverse repurchase and related secured lending	4,896,986	4,896,986	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance for impairment losses	(173,296)	(173,296)	(149,841)	-	-	-	-
Fixed assets and inventory	832,244	832,244	843,103	-	-	-	-
Other assets	564,146	564,146	509,021	-	-	-	-
Total assets	25,235,573	25,235,573	17,147,522	-	-	-	-
Liabilities							
Loans received from the Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obligations of other Banks	40,012	40,012	-	-	-	-	-
Customer Account	18,452,403	18,452,403	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-debt	421,500	421,500	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantee Deposit	14,710	14,710	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	290,235	290,235	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	19,218,860	19,218,860	-	-	-	-	-
Qualitative Analysis							

LI2: Sources of the main differences between prudential exposures and carrying values according to financial accounting standards

(in million rupiah)

Period 31 December 2020	a	b	c	d	e
	Total	Items			
		Credit risk framework	Framework securitization	Kerangka Counterparty credit risk	Market risk framework
The carrying amount of the asset is in accordance with the scope of the prudential consolidation (as reported on LI1 templates	25,235,573	17,147,523	-	-	-
Carrying amount of liability according to scope in accordance with the consolidated scope of precautionary provisions (as reported on LI1 templates	19,218,860	-	-	-	-
Total net value according to the scope of the prudential consolidation	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative account value	-	-	-	-	-
Valuation difference	-	-	-	-	-
Difference between netting rules, besides of included on line 2.	-	-	-	-	-
Provision difference	-	-	-	-	-
Perbedaan prudential filters	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure value considered, in accordance with the scope of the consolidated precautionary provisions	-	-	-	-	-
Qualitative Analysis					

L1A: Explanation of the Difference between Exposure Value in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards and OJK Provisions

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

Bank Risk Management Approach (OVA)

Period of December 2020

Item	Parameter Approach	General Disclosures
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.	- The Implementation of Bank CCB Indonesia (Bank) Risk Management is regulated in the Risk Management General Policy and Guidelines (KPU) which refers to the Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 18/ POJK.03/2016 concerning the Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks. - Risk management is an important component in decision making to support the Bank's business strategy. In all aspects of the Bank's business, risk is an inseparable part where in the presence of uncertainty there is always the potential for risk, both predictable and unpredictable, to be considered. - Risk management plays a role in balancing the level of risk that is willing to be taken in accordance with the Bank's business strategy and at the same time maintaining business performance and healthy capital. - The business model is developed from the market potential in accordance with the bank's ability to provide related products and services. - Every year, the Bank has set strategic objectives based on the vision and mission according to the direction of the Board of Directors as outlined in the bank's business plan (RBB) which contains management policies both qualitatively and quantitatively. The strategic plan becomes a reference from the bank to implement the Bank's risk appetite which is adjusted to the condition and scale of the bank's business as well as the applicable regulations. In addition, the Bank's risk tolerance is also determined which is reflected in the documentation approved by the Board of Directors. - With the determination of risk appetite and risk tolerance, it becomes the basis for determining the indicators for assessing the Bank's inherent risk profile rating consisting of low, low to moderate, moderate, moderate to high, and high ratings.
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).	Bank 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 structures described below. 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 implement the risk oversight function through the Risk Monitoring Committee. 2. Active Supervision of the Board of Directors The Board of Directors of Bank CCB Indonesia provides direction in the implementation of risk management, through active monitoring and mitigation. The Board of Directors implement the function of risk policy through the Board of Directors committees such as the Risk Management Committee (RMC), Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO), and Credit Policy Committee (CPC). 3. Risk Monitoring Committee The Risk Monitoring Committee is a risk management oversight function at the level of Commissioners and Independent Parties. 4. Risk Management Committee The Risk Management Committee is the function of implementing risk management at the level of the Board of Directors and executive officers to direct and approve the formulation of strategies, policies, procedures, limits and risk methodologies. Based on the Risk Management Committee Work Guidelines with document number 240/ PEDO-CCBI/KOMR/IX/2013.

Item	Parameter Approach	General Disclosures
		5. Asset and Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) ALCO is the function of implementing risk management in managing market risk and managing Bank's liquidity. ALCO implementation refers to the ALCO Committee Work Rules of Conduct with document number 242/PEDO-CCBI/ALCO/IX/2013. 6. Credit Policy Committee (CPC) 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/XI/2013. 7. Risk Taking Unit The business unit is a risk taking unit that is responsible for each risk in business activities. 8. Risk Management Division Bank CCB Indonesia The 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. Risk Management Division is currently under the Compliance & Risk Management Directorate. 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.
c.	Media for communicating, rejecting, and encouraging 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 risk management functions).	- Bank has a code of ethics policy that regulates and prevents unethical behavior, deviations from applicable norms, and avoids potential conflicts of interest in order to improve performance in accordance with the work culture values at Bank CCB Indonesia. This policy is also stated in the Bank's code of ethics pocket book which is distributed to all employees. - 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. The Implementation of Risk Management Culture is conducted continuously at all levels of the organization, including: a) 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. b) Socialization of the provisions of both internal and regulatory provisions through email. c) Conducting socialization related to operational risk in order to increase risk awareness to employees at branch offices and divisions. d) Broadcasting risk management awareness posters to all employees every month. e) Bank periodically monitors each risk limit, which includes, among others, the provision of funds, treasury limits, operational limits, and others.

Item	Parameter Approach	General Disclosures
d.	The scope and main features of the risk measurement system.	Bank risk management is conducted to measure and ensure the Bank's capital adequacy to cover 8 types of risk in accordance with OJK regulations related to the implementation of risk management for commercial banks namely credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, legal risk, compliance risk, reputation risk, and strategic risk. In measuring Risk for calculating the Minimum Capital Adequacy Requirement (KPMM) and in the context of implementing risk management as a follow-up to the implementation of Basel II, especially Pillar 1, the Bank has implemented: 1. Measurement of credit risk using the Standardized Approach in accordance with SE OJK No. 42/SEOJK.03/2016 dated 28 September 2016 concerning Guidelines for Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets for Credit Risk Using a Standardized Approach. 2. The use of Standardized Model for market risk in accordance with SE OJK No. 38/ SEOJK.03/2016 dated 8 September 2016 regarding Guidelines for Using Standard Methods in Calculation of the Minimum Capital Adequacy Requirement for Commercial Banks by Taking Market Risk into account. 3. Calculation of minimum capital requirements using the Basic Indicator Approach for operational risk in accordance with SE OJK No. 24/SEOJK.03/2016 dated July 14, 2016 concerning Calculation of Risk Weighted Assets for Operational Risk Using the Basic Indicator Approach.
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 risk exposure reports.	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. A 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.
f.	Qualitative information related to stress tests (i.e. portfolio of stress tests, scenarios and methodologies used, and use of stress tests in risk management).	In order to implement risk management, the Risk Management Division conducts stress testing which aims to: 1. To measure the resilience of the Bank's capital in overcoming extreme conditions that occur due to changes in deteriorating economic conditions. 2. To obtain the necessary information in an effort to mitigate risk in stressful conditions. Stress testing conducted by the Bank consists of: 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. 2. Market Risk Stress Testing (exchange rate risk and interest rate risk), implemented 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. 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. 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. Based on the results of stress testing, 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 (RBBR) has also been implemented.

Item	Parameter Approach	General Disclosures
g.	Strategies and processes for managing, hedging and mitigating risks arising from the bank's business model and processes for monitoring the effectiveness of hedging and risk mitigation.	In order to mitigate the risks that arise from the Bank's business model, a risk assessment has been conducted 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. Regarding hedging, Bank conducts Net Open Position (NOP) monitoring, and Mark to Market (MtM). Determine the classification of Held to Maturity (HTM), Available For Sale (AFS), securities, and guarantee securities that can be owned by Bank to mitigate risk in value. In general, the Bank can implement Risk Acceptance, Risk Avoidance, Risk Transference, and Risk Mitigation strategies.

ASSET ENCUMBRANCE (ENC)

As of December 2020

(in million rupiah)

	a	b	c	d
	Encumbered Assets	Assets deposited or agreed with central bank but have not been used to generate liquidity	Unencumbered Assets	Total
Assets in the statement of financial position that can be presented in detail as long as needed	0	2,622,394	6,226,714	8,849,107
Qualitative Analysis				

a. Encumbered assets are Bank assets that are limited for liquidity needs, legally and contractually by the Bank. Encumbered assets that do not include assets that are held or agreed with Bank Indonesia but have not been used to generate liquidity. Currently, the Bank does not have any exposure that is categorized as encumbered assets.

b. Currently, the Bank has assets deposited or in agreement with Bank Indonesia amounting to Rp2.62 trillion, including in the form of Statutory Reserve Requirement amounting to Rp651 billion. Assets placed in Bank Indonesia consist of placements in rupiah amounting to Rp563 billion and placements in foreign currency amounting to Rp2.06 trillion. That assets placed in Bank Indonesia have not been used to generate liquidity but it is still calculated as HQLA as stipulated in the POJK Liquidity Coverage Ratio for Commercial Banks.

c. Unencumbered assets are assets that qualify as HQLA as stipulated in the POJK Liquidity Coverage Ratio for Commercial Banks. Currently the Bank has unencumbered assets of Rp6.23 trillion in the form of Cash, Government Securities, and Reverse Repo.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is an inherent risk in daily banking activities. Operational risk is the potential loss caused by inadequate internal process, human error, system failure, or external factors affecting the Bank's operations. The Operational Risk Management (ORM) framework refers to Bank Indonesia, Financial Services Authority, and Basel regulations, and applicable internal Bank regulations.

Currently, operational risk management is undertaken by strengthening internal control aspects and having an effective risk/action plan mitigation on the probability of risks arising in bank operations which are generally caused by human error, fraud, process and system errors, and external factors. Operational Risk Management (ORM) uses the Operational Risk Management framework to identify, assess (risk control and self-assessment), manage and report operational risks consistently and periodically which is one of the implementations of control assurance, so that in the long term it can foster risk awareness and risk culture, escalation and reporting of operational incidents, problem management and providing advice regarding operational risks. Here are some ORM tools that are implemented at CCB Indonesia:

1. Key Operational Risk Indicators (KORI):
   KORI is a simple quantitative indicator that is used to provide an indication of the level of risk in each Office and Work Unit. Identification is carried out for each key process attached to the end-to-end processing stage.

2. Operational Risk Control Self-Assessment (ORCSA):
   ORCSA is used to identify and assess risks inherent in activities, and assess quality control in each line of business.

3. Operational Risk Event Form (FKRO):
   The Bank implements a policy requiring all Offices and Work Units to record the loss of events and the potential and/or loss incurred in each activity resulting from operational risks that occur in each of its work functions.

4. Business Continuity Plan (BCP)
   To ensure the continuity of the Bank's operations in abnormal conditions due to disasters, the Bank has policies and steps that must be taken when a disaster occurs. The Bank's policies and procedures for ensuring business continuity are regulated in Business Continuity Management (BCM), Disaster Recovery Plans (DRP) and Business Continuity Plans (BCP).

During the COVID-19 pandemic condition, the Bank implemented BCM and an Anti-Covid19 team was formed under the coordination of Human Capital Division. The Bank ensures the smooth running of the business and its operations function properly, ensures the functioning of all internal process of the Bank, ensures the health of employees, readiness of systems and infrastructure, and mitigates external events that affect the Bank's operations.

The Bank reviews every plan to issue new products and activities to ensure the implementation of comprehensive risk management. The Bank has risk management guidelines for New Products or Activities (PAB). This guideline aims to ensure reliable implementation of risk management for 8 types of risk from products or activities, implementation of prudential principles and implementation of Good Corporate Governance. Thus, all new products or activities will certainly meet the meet regulatory regulations.

Table 8.1.a Quantitative Disclosure of Operational Risk – Bank Individually

(in million rupiah)

No.	Approach Used	Dec 31, 20			Dec 31, 19		
		Gross income (average of the past 3 years)	Capital Expenses	RWA	Gross income (average of the past 3 years)	Capital Expenses	RWA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Basic Indicator Approach	656,149	98,422	1,230,280	564,812	84,722	1,059,022
	Total	**656,149**	**98,422**	**1,230,280**	**564,812**	**84,722**	**1,059,022**

Legal Risk

Legal risk is the risk due to lawsuits and/or weakness in legal aspects. Legal risks arise, among others, due to the absence of supporting laws and regulations or weakness in legal agreement such as conditions for contract validity not being fulfilled or flaws in collateral binding.

The Bank has written legal risk management guidelines, to oversee legal risk management. The Bank periodically conducts reviews of standard documentation, use of legal consultants, litigation process and evaluation process for new products and services so that it is always in line with the Bank's business strategy.

The Bank has Legal Division with the responsibility to manage compliance with banking regulations, capital markets and applicable legal provisions. In the implementation of legal risk management, the Legal Division always coordinates with the Risk Management Division to ensure that management is carried out in accordance with the applicable Risk Management framework. Several legal risk management practices implemented by banks include:

a. Periodic supervision of legal risks based on losses related to legal risks;
b. Active identification of legal risks inherent in each type of banking transaction and activity;
c. Review of contracts made between third parties and the Bank to ascertain the legal aspects of the contract;
d. Evaluation of various documents to ensure the legality of the documents;
e. Active monitoring, identification and evaluation of the legal effects of the issuance of new regulations.

Legal Division is equipped with human resources who understand legal issues, litigation process, legal review process of legal agreements and contracts between the Bank and other parties. The Bank also appoints competent legal advisors in the case of facing legal problems or lawsuits from other parties. Legal Division is obliged to ensure that every activity/transaction has been reviewed in terms of the law. Reports on legal issues are routinely submitted to regulators through legal risk management profile reports, in annual reports, and through the Bank's Good Corporate Governance (GCG) report.

Reputation Risk

Reputational risk arises as result of negative publicity regarding the Bank's operations or negative perceptions about the Bank with impact on the continuity of the Bank's business. The Bank defines reputation risk as risk which may occur to the value of the Bank's shareholders, including income and capital, caused by unfavourable perceptions of the Bank by stakeholders.

Reputation risk management at the Bank related to compliance with regulations, proper handling of customer complaints, and conducting tests on the suitability of customers to the Bank's products before launching time and at the starting of the sale.

In managing reputation risk, the Bank has a standard customer service policy that regulates the development of excellent service, procedures for handling customer complaints, and active publication for information that needs to be known by the public. The bank also has help desk, so customers can directly submit complaints and questions about the Bank's products and services. In addition, the Bank also actively carries out Corporate Social Responsibility covering the fields of education, health, social culture, sports, environment and assistance for victims of natural disasters.

Strategic Risk

Strategic risk is the risk due to inaccuracy in making and/or implementing a strategic decision and failure to anticipate changes in the business environment. In implementing strategic risk, the Bank conducts performance reviews and evaluates policies for setting business targets and takes corrective steps in the strategic plan by considering internal and external conditions, if necessary. The Bank establishes a strategic plan as outlined in the bank's business plan (RBB) with a period of at least 3 years. With regard to the stipulated business plan, the Bank is always conducting evaluation monitoring to anticipate changes in the business environment and making revision as necessary.

Compliance Risk

Compliance risk can occur because the Bank does not comply with laws and regulations and/or other provisions that apply both externally and internally. The Bank always maintains compliance with the Financial Services Authority provisions and applicable laws and regulations to maintain the bank's reputation, so that it is in line with the expectations of all stakeholders and the banking industry in general. The Bank's compliance is also a reflection of the implementation of Good Corporate Governance. Mistakes in interpreting the laws and regulations also have the potential to cause compliance risks.

Compliance risks that occur at the Bank can cause a decline in the Bank's reputation and reduce the level of public confidence, which in turn can lead to loss of business opportunities and the inability of the Bank to run its business. In the strategic planning stage, the Bank always assesses the adequacy of compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

In applying compliance risk management, the Bank implements the following matters:

1. There is active supervision from the Bank's Board of Commissioners on compliance risks through committees.
2. There is active supervision from Board of Directors on the implementation of the Bank's compliance function, including actively promoting awareness to improve the compliance culture with regulations for all employees.
3. The Bank has Compliance Division which is independent from Operational Work Unit. Compliance Division has been equipped with Compliance Policies and Guidelines and competent employees, who are responsible for managing the Bank's compliance risk.
4. The Bank also has Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Work Unit (AML CFT). The implementation of anti-money laundering and terrorism prevention system is carried out through the process of identifying, measuring, monitoring and reporting on compliance risks.
5. Compliance Division together with Risk Management Division continues to increase the awareness for compliance risks through training on related risks to all existing Work Units.
6. Periodically improve employees understanding through delivery of Compliance News, Compliance Review, Compliance Opinion, creating a reminder system for reporting, and also updating regulatory provisions and socializing regulatory provisions.

Risk Profile

The risk profile assessment includes an assessment of inherent risk and the quality of Risk Management application which reflects the risk control system. The assessment is carried out on 8 (eight) risks namely, Credit Risk, Market Risk, Liquidity Risk, Operational Risk, Legal Risk, Strategic Risk, Compliance Risk and Reputation Risk. The Bank carries out bank-wide risk management, as stipulated in the Financial Services Authority provisions related to the Application of Risk Management for Commercial Banks. Based on the bank-wide risk profile self-assessment position in December 2020, the Bank's risk profile rating with "Low to Moderate" results, with the following details:

Table 10. Measurement of the Bank's Risk Profile as at December 31, 2020 (as per the Bank's Risk Profile Report)

RISKS TYPE	INHERENT RISK RATING	QUALITY RATINGS 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 to Moderate
Operational Risk	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate
Legal Risk	Low	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
Composite Rating	**Low to Moderate**	**Satisfactory**	**Low to Moderate**

In accordance with the monitoring results of each main risk groups faced by CCB Indonesia in 2020, the composite rating for the overall bank risk profile as of December 31, 2020 was 2nd rank ("Low to Moderate"). Therefore, the implementation of Bank risk management in a bank-wide manner has been carried out well and reflects the Bank's sound condition and to be able to face significant negative effect from changes in business conditions and other external factors.

Toba Lake - North Sumatra

CCB 中国建设银行 印度尼西亚
China Construction Bank Indonesia

03 - Financial Review

Management Discussion and Analysis

CCB Indonesia is maintaining its asset growth momentum prudently by strengthening liquidity and capital during 2020 amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

The COVID-19 pandemic that occurred in 2020 has a very large disruption impact on various aspects of life globally including Indonesia. The health crisis that arose as a result of this viral pandemic also had an impact on the social crisis due to social restrictions (PSBB) to control the spread of the virus which also caused an economic crisis and increased poverty in various countries. Global economic growth was corrected to negative 3.5% (based on IMF estimation) in 2020, while Indonesia experienced national economic growth of minus 2.19% based on BPS data as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. As for the economic growth in 2021, Indonesia Government estimates that it could reach 5%, which is a moderate assumption by considering various existing assumptions.

Various attempts have been made by the Government, Bank Indonesia (BI), and the Financial Services Authority (OJK) in launching a stimulus program aimed at maintaining people's purchasing power. The government issued a stimulus in the form of additional spending and state financing of IDR695.2 trillion, while on the monetary side BI issued a loose monetary policy in the form of additional liquidity, and the OJK issued policies related to credit restructuring for customers affected by COVID-19. BI has also lowered the benchmark interest rate (BI 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate / BI7DRRR) by 125 bps throughout 2020, from 5.00% in early 2020 to 3.75% at the end of 2020.

The government estimates that Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will improve in 2021 where it will grow by 5.0% y-o-y. This economic recovery will be supported by various Government efforts including the implementation of a countercyclical state budget, effective vaccination programs and a strengthened National Economic Recovery (PEN) program including health assistance, social protection, MSME (Micro Small Medium Enterprise) support and cooperative financing and priority programs (corporate/ BUMN financing. and tax incentives). This will be supported by continued policy synergy between authorities including Bank Indonesia and OJK through various strengthening measures to overcome the impact of COVID-19 and promote economic improvement and accelerate structural transformation, including accelerating the digital economy and finance, reforming the money market, and strengthening MSMEs. Inflation control will continue to be implemented, which is estimated to be in the range of 3.0% y-o-y, while the Rupiah exchange rate is estimated to be influenced by the dynamics of the global market.

The stability of the banking sector in 2020 still being maintained even though the COVID-19 pandemic crisis has greatly affected the banking intermediary function in Indonesia due to uncertain economic conditions and an increase in the potential for non performing loan to hamper loan distribution. As a result, aggregate bank loan growth fell from 6.1% y-o-y in January 2020 to -2.4% y-o-y in December 2020. Banks are becoming more selective in lending amid perceptions of high credit risk in line with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. On the other hand, aggregate Third Party Funds experienced a growth of 11.11% y-o-y.

To boost the performance of the banking sector, the Government has placed Government funds in banks amounting to IDR66.7 trillion, which has been disbursed for real sector loan amounting to IDR323.8 trillion. The stimulus provided by the government had an impact on stable loan growth for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). To maintain the loan quality in the banking sector from the threat of non-performing loan amid the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Financial Services Authority (OJK) issued a banking restructuring policy that has been extended from initially ending March 31, 2021 to March 31, 2022. Until the end of December 2020, banking restructuring has reached IDR971 trillion or 18% of the total credit of around 7.6 million small and medium enterprise (SME) and corporate debtors. This policy resulted in a manageable banking risk profile with a gross Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio at 3.06% after 2019 at the 2.53% level, and a net NPL ratio of 0.98% after 2019 was at 1.19% level.

Banking capital is also still in an adequate level with a Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 23.78% which is an increase from 2019 of 23.31%. In line with this, the bank's liquidity position was quite strong with bank liquid assets that continued to increase, reaching IDR2,111 trillion compared to last year's IDR1,251 trillion. The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is also in an adequate position at 267.91%, which is an increase from 2019 of 209.16%. However, the rate of profitability has decreased which is reflected in the NIM ratio (down from 4.80% in 2019 to 4.32% in 2020), ROA (down from 2.47% in 2019 to 1.59% in 2020) and BOPO (increased from 79.58% in 2019 to 86.55% in 2020).

The projection of credit growth in 2021 depends on the assumptions used including the implementation of the vaccination program, the continuation of the pandemic, real sector growth and a decline in the quality of restructured credit, which the OJK and BI estimate in the range of 4.0-4.5% (conservative), 6.5-8.5% (moderate) to 7.0-9.0% (optimistic).

Financial Performance in 2020 and Its Realization Compared to the Bank's Business Plan

The progress of the COVID-19 pandemic has a direct or indirect impact on the performance of the business world, affecting almost all business sectors. CCB Indonesia implements policies that support economic growth stimulus for customers affected by the spread of COVID-19 in accordance with the direction of the Financial Services Authority, while remaining based on the principle of prudence.

With a focus on the Corporate Banking business, CCB Indonesia continues to develop small and medium enterprises as well as Consumer Banking in Indonesia. The direction of the Bank's policy is in line with the government's program to finance infrastructure and support the development of the SME sector where the Bank continues to apply the principle of prudence and is increasingly selective in lending amid perceptions of high credit risk in line with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Compared to the position at the end of 2019, it can be seen that the Bank's loan growth was IDR0.9 trillion or 6% y-o-y to IDR14.7 trillion at the end of 2020, with mainly the contribution of growth coming from the Corporate banking and Consumer Loan segments. This credit growth has met the target based on the Bank's Business Plan (RBB).

Third Party Funds (DPK) increased by IDR5.6 trillion or 43% y-o-y to IDR18.4 trillion at the end of 2020, mainly from low-cost Current account and Saving account which rose by IDR2.1 trillion or 67% y-o-y to IDR5, 3 trillion and also Time Deposits which increased by IDR3.4 trillion or 36% y-o-y to IDR13.1 trillion.

Total assets reached IDR25.2 trillion at the end of 2020 or grew by IDR6.3 trillion or 34% y-o-y, reflected in loan growth of IDR0.9 trillion and an increase in placements with Bank Indonesia and marketable securities by IDR5.6 trillion, funded by an increase in DPK of IDR5.6 trillion, additional capital through rights issue/ LPO V of IDR3.2 trillion and a decrease in interbank deposits by IDR1.6 trillion.

The Liquidity Ratio (LDR) decreased from 107.75% at the end of 2019 to 79.82% at the end of 2020 in line with the bank's policy to maintain adequate levels of liquidity in anticipation of the COVID-19 pandemic. The strong liquidity position is reflected in the LCR (Liquidity Coverage Ratio) ratio of 294.44% and NSFR (Net Stable Funding Ratio) at 159.10% at the end of 2020 which is above the minimum level by the regulator of 100%.

The Bank recorded Profit Before Tax of IDR64 billion, down from last year's IDR49 billion or 43% y-o-y due to a decrease in interest income of IDR16 billion (a result of loan restructuring which included a decrease in loan interest, a delay in recognizing deferred interest and an extension of the grace period) as well as an increase in the loan impairment (CKPN) by IDR33 billion (in line with the decline in loan quality due to the impact of COVID-19 as reflected in the increase in the gross NPL ratio from 2.52% at the end of 2019 to 2.94% at the end of 2020) and increase in operating costs of IDR 21 billion but offset by decrease in interest costs of IDR19 billion (in line with decrease in the BI rate by 125 bps in 2020), an increase in fee income of IDR3 billion.

Profit after tax for the year 2020 is IDR50 billion which increases the Bank's equity organically to anticipate asset growth. In addition, with the capital injection of IDR3.2 trillion in 2020, the Bank recorded a CAR ratio of 35.28% at the end of 2020, which increased compared to the previous year of 17.40%. The Bank's core capital at the end of 2020 was IDR5.6 trillion or an increase of IDR3.3 trillion compared to the end of 2019 of IDR2.2 trillion. This has an impact on the status of CCB Indonesia which changes from the category of BUKU 2 to BUKU 3 at the end of 2020.

During 2020 the Bank focused on carrying out its short and medium term plans, namely carrying out prudent business development in the corporate banking segment in line with the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) segment including commercial and consumer banking which are supported by the implementation of good corporate governance (GCG). and enhancing the risk management system, optimizing existing offices, developing IT system infrastructure, and improving the quality of human capital.

Income Statement

Net Interest Income

Interest income decreased by IDR16 billion or 1% to IDR1,283 billion in 2020 compared to the previous year amounting to IDR1,299 billion as a result of credit restructuring which included reduction in loan interest, postponement of interest recognition/ deferred interest and an extension of the grace period.

Meanwhile, interest expense decreased by IDR19 billion or 2% to IDR721 billion in 2020 compared to the previous year. The decrease in interest expense was due to the increase in excess liquidity in the banking industry in 2020 and also in line with the decrease in the BI rate by 125 bps in 2020.

Thus, the net interest income in 2020 is IDR562 billion or relatively flat compared to the previous year which was IDR560 billion. Realization of net interest income was still slightly below the bank's business plan (RBB) of IDR568 billion due to lower lending rates, even though it was compensated by reduction in interest costs. This also resulted in the realization of NIM of 2.84% which was higher than the planned NIM of 2.81%. This was also reflected in the decline in NIM in the banking industry by 45bps to 4.46% as a result of loan restructuring and increased competition for good quality loan in 2020.

Explanation of Interest Income

(in Million Rupiah)

Description	2020	2019
Loan	1,112,322	1,169,317
Securities	106,584	111,919
Placements with Other Banks	4,853	13,970
Current Account Service	58,853	3,660
Total	**1,282,612**	**1,298,866**

Explanation of Interest Expense

(in Million Rupiah)

Description	2020	2019
Current Account	40,838	38,287
Deposit	603,105	623,963
Saving	14,921	16,716
Among Banks	16,529	19,240
Others	45,309	40,769
Total	**720,702**	**738,975**

Other Operating Income

Other Operating Income in 2020 reached IDR64 billion, decreased by 8% or IDR6 billion compared to 2019 which amounted to IDR70 billion. This is also still above the bank's business plan of IDR28 billion.

Other Operating Expenses

Other Operating Expenses in 2020 amounted to IDR514 billion, an increase of 4% or IDR20 billion compared to the previous year. Compared to the bank's business plan, the realization of Other Operating Expenses is still below the bank's business plan by 1% or IDR7 billion. Staff Expenses above the plan amounted to 5% or IDR12 billion and General and Administrative Expenses under the plan of 6% or IDR17 billion.

Provision for Impairment Losses (CKPN)/ Impairment

Allowance for CKPN in 2020 amounted to IDR55 billion, which increased by 199% or IDR37 billion compared to the previous year in line with the decline in loan quality due to the impact of COVID-19 as reflected in the increase in the gross NPL ratio from 2.62% at the end of 2019 to 2.94% in end of 2020. Compared to the bank's business plan, the realization of the CKPN allowance above the bank's business plan by 15% or IDR7 billion.

Profit Before Tax

Profit Before Tax in 2020 amounted to IDR64 billion, decrease compared to last year's 43% or IDR49 billion. As previously explained, the decrease was mainly due to allowance for CKPN and an increase in operational costs. Compared to the bank's business plan (RBB), the achievement of Profit Before Tax is still above the target of 30% or IDR15 billion in 2020.

Net Profit

Net Profit in 2020 was recorded at IDR50 billion, down by 37% or IDR29 billion compared to the previous year, however still above the bank's business plan target of 36% or IDR13 billion.

Balance Sheet

Total Assets

Total Bank Assets reached IDR25.2 trillion at the end of 2020, which increased by 34% y-o-y or IDR6.3 trillion, which was reflected in credit growth of IDR0.9 trillion and increased placements with Bank Indonesia and securities. securities (marketable securities) of IDR5.6 trillion, funded by an increase in DPK of IDR5.6 trillion, additional capital through rights issue/ LPO V of IDR3.2 trillion and a decrease in interbank deposits by IDR1.6 trillion. Compared to the business plan, the Bank's total asset realization was above the target of 5%.

Equity

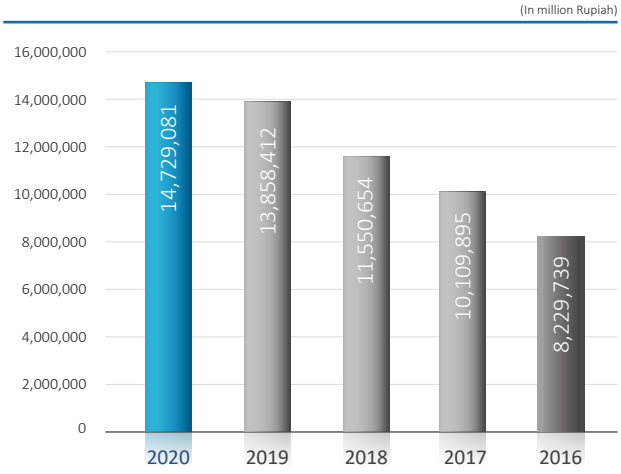
Total Equity reached IDR6.0 trillion at the end of 2020, an increase of 115% or IDR3.2 trillion from additional capital through rights issue/LPO V compared to the position at the end of 2019. This realization is slightly above the bank's business plan by 1%.

Loan

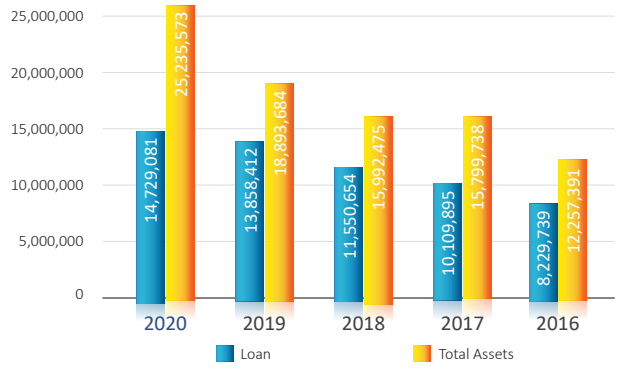
Loan achievement of IDR14.7 trillion at the end of 2020, increase of 6% or IDR0.9 trillion compared to the position at the end of 2019, which is in line with the bank's business plan target of IDR14.7 trillion. The growth contributions mainly came from the Corporate banking and Consumer Loan segments. The bank remains careful in disbursing new loans.

In line with the increasing trend of NPLs in the banking industry in general, the gross NPL ratio rose slightly to 2.94% from the previous 2.62%. Meanwhile, on a net basis, the NPL ratio increased to 1.92% compared to the end of the previous year at 1.64%.

Loan



Loan / Total Assets



Third Party Funds

Third Party Funds at the end of 2020 reached IDR18.5 trillion, increase of 43% or IDR5.6 trillion compared to the position at the end of 2019, which is also above the bank's business plan by 9%.

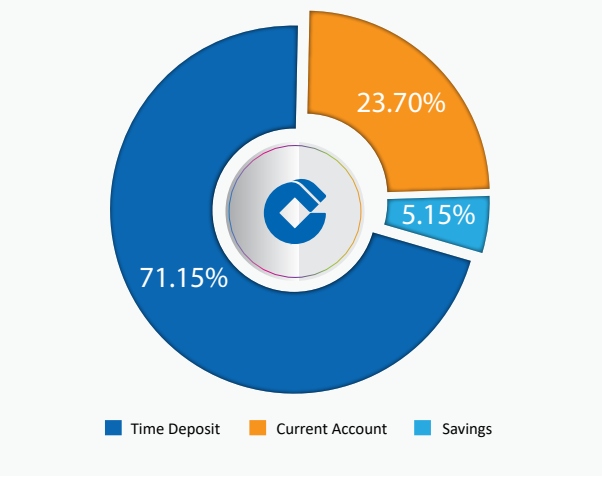
Current accounts at the end of 2020 reached IDR4.4 trillion, an increase of 105% or IDR2.2 trillion from the position at the end of 2019 and also above the bank's business plan by 32%. Savings at the end of 2019 reached IDR950 billion or decreased by 9% or IDR98 billion from the position in 2019 and under the bank's business plan of 4%. Deposits at the end of 2020 reached IDR13.1 trillion, an increase of 36% or IDR3.4 trillion compared to the position at the end of 2019 and above the bank's business plan by 3%. The CASA ratio was 28.9% at the end of December 2020 which increased compared to the position at the end of 2019 of 24.7%, where the achievement was above the bank's business plan of 25.3%.

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

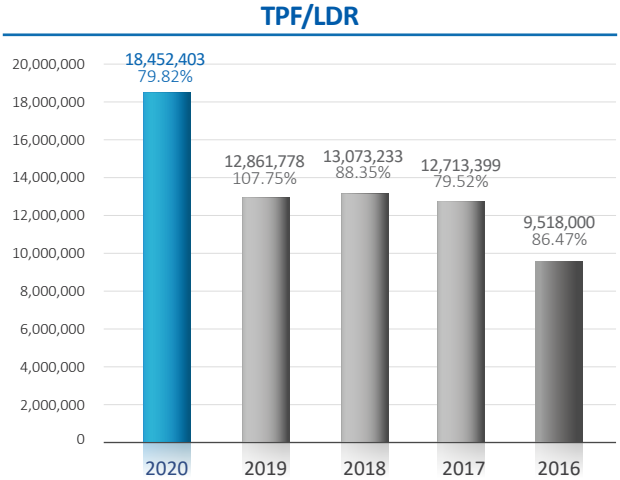
The level of customer confidence in the Bank is also well maintained, reflected in the growth of deposits that is still good with a reasonable interest rate.

Description	2020	2019
Current Account	4,374,014	2,134,021
Savings	950,032	1,047,931
Time Deposit	13,128,357	9,679,826
Total	**18,452,403**	**12,861,778**

Current Account, Savings, Time Deposit



TPF/LDR



Financial Ratios

Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) at the end of 2020 was 35.28% or an increase compared to the position at the end of 2019 of 17.40% due to an increase in core capital (tier-1) which was mainly derived from capital injection through Limited Public Offering V amounting to IDR3.2 trillion, apart from the current year's profit. This is needed to support the growth of the bank's business. The CAR position was higher than the Bank's Business Plan target of 32.9%

Non-Performing Loan Ratio

In line with the rising NPL trend in the banking industry in general, the gross NPL ratio increased slightly to 2.94% at the end of 2020 compared to the end of 2019 at 2.52% although still below the bank's business plan of 3.20%. While the net NPL ratio also rose to 1.92% compared to last year's position of 1.64%.

Profit-to-Asset Ratio

The Return on Assets (ROA) ratio at the end of December 2020 was 0.29%, slightly decreased compared to the end of 2019 at 0.71%, although it was higher than the bank's business plan of 0.22%.

Profit-to-Equity Ratio

Return on Equity (ROE) in 2020 of 1.27% decreased compared to the previous year of 4.15% although it was slightly lower than the target of 1.28%. This is because the profit after tax is lower than the bank's business plan.

Net Interest Margin

The NIM ratio in 2020 was 2.84% decreased compared to the previous year of 3.83% and also higher than the bank's business plan target of 2.18%, due to the effect of credit restructuring and also competition, both in terms of interest for good quality credit despite a decrease in TPF interest.

Expense to Income Ratio (BOPO)

BOPO ratio in 2020 was 97.70% or increased compared to the previous year which was 91.49%. Compared to the targeted ratio in the bank's business plan of 97.52%, the realisation of BOPO in 2020 was higher due to operational costs increase allowance for impairment loss, labour costs and other operating expenses.

Loan to Deposit Ratio

Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) position at the end of December 2020 was 79,82%, lower than the position at the end of 2019 of 107.75% and also lower than the bank's business plan target of 86.50%. Compared to the bank's business plan target in 2020, the level of loan achievement was 100% while the level of funding achievement was 108%. The decrease in the LDR ratio in 2020 to maintain sufficient liquidity in anticipation of the uncertainty of fluctuations in banking liquidity during the COVID-19 pandemic. Liquidity was still in a controlled position which was reflected in LCR (Liquidity Coverage Ratio) ratio of 294.44% and NSFR (Net Stable Funding Ratio) at 159.10% at the end of 2020 which was above the minimum level by the regulator 100%.

Cash Flow Development

Description	Dec 31, 2020	Dec 31, 2019
Operational Cash Flow before Changes to Operating Assets and Liabilities	159,638	114,052
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	(2,427,654)	(81,034)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Investment Activities	531,954	(226,140)
Net Cash Provided by Funding Activities	3,157,857	420,525
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,262,157	113,351
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of the Year	1,934,650	1,833,422
Effects of Changes in Foreign Currencies	10,858	(12,123)
End of Year Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,207,665	1,934,650

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Net cash flow obtained from operating activities amounted to deficit IDR2,427,654 billion, where the largest acquisition came from interest income, fees and commissions, other operating income, decreases in other assets, increase in derivative liabilities, increase in acceptances liabilities, increases in liabilities securities sold under agreement to repurchase, increase in other liabilities, increase in deposits from third party fund totalling IDR5,591 billion. Whereas its use in terms of operating activities for interest and other financial expenses, general and administrative costs, labour costs, income taxes, purchase of securities for sale, credit financing, increase in acceptance bills, other expenses and debts payments, a total of IDR7,961 billion.

Cash Flow from Investment Activities

In 2020, cash outflows from investment activities for the acquisition of fixed assets amounted to IDR37 billion, while cash inflows came largely from acceptance of maturing securities amounting to IDR8 billion, and proceeds from sale of foreclosed assets in the amount of IDR5 billion. Thus, the net cash flow from investing activities was a surplus of IDR3 billion.

Material Commitments for Capital Goods Investment

The details of the Company's capital expenditure are as follows:

Description	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Land	-	-
Building	-	638
Asset Repair	168	852
Office Inventory	1,951	4,585
Vehicle	-	651
Assets in Construction	35,433	20,519
Total	**37,552**	**27,245**

The source of funds used for capital expenditure comes from internal sources of the company. Historically the company has a good level of leverage and is able to finance capital expenditure.

The Company's capital expenditure is mostly intended to strengthen the Company's operations in order to support the Company's operational and financial performance. The influence of capital goods purchases on the Company's performance is Company's infrastructure capabilities to handle operational activities growing quickly and high, the ability to meet the increasingly complex regulatory reporting requirements, online and on time, the ability to fulfil statistical data for risk management and company management reporting.

Operations Review Per Business Segment

Funding

In improving performance in achieving third party funds throughout 2020, the Bank has implemented a number of initiatives including:

1. To increase CASA, CCB Indonesia has consistently developed information system technology, especially electronic delivery channels, where during the COVID-19 pandemic, with the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in a number of regions, internet and mobile banking have become very useful tools for customers to continue to do financial transactions from home.
2. Cooperating with corporate customers to increase business volume and transactions at the Bank in an effort to increase Current Account, by requiring the use of accounts at CCB Indonesia as the company's main account.
3. Time deposits will be maintained in a proportional manner with a competitive interest rate policy within reasonable limits.

(In million rupiah)

Products	December 2020	December 2019	Growth	%
Current Account	4,374,014	2,134,021	2,239,993	104.97%
Savings	950,032	1,047,931	(97,899)	(9.34%)
Deposit	13,128,357	9,679,826	3,448,531	35.63%
Total	**18,452,403**	**12,861,778**	**5,590,625**	**43.47%**

Corporate Banking

(In million rupiah)

Corporate	December 2020	December 2019	Growth	%
Total Corporate	**6,413,379**	**5,201,645**	**1,211,734**	**23.3%**

The growth of the Corporate Banking business is being carried out conservatively amid the COVID-19 pandemic and slowing economic growth. By prioritizing the principle of prudence and thorough analysis, loan asset quality can still be well maintained.

Realization of lending from the Corporate Banking segment until the end of 2020 reached IDR6,4 trillion, or grew by IDR1,2 trillion from the position at the end of 2019. The highest corporate banking lending industry sector was in the infrastructure sector (power plant, water treatment and infrastructure and telecommunications) 31% of the current portfolio of Corporate Banking assets, followed by the manufacturing industry at 28%, construction at 13%, transportation, warehousing and communication by 9%, and others 18%. Apart from growth in credit assets, there was also growth in fee-based income.

Commercial Loan

In 2020, the portfolio of lending in the commercial credit segment showed contraction as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this unfavourable condition, the Bank was very careful in disbursing new loans, including in this sector.

(in million rupiah)

Type of Financing	December 2020	Decsember 2019	Growth	%
Working Capital	3,186,771	3,505,014	(318,243)	(9.08%)
Investments	2,622,074	2,527,501	94,573	3.74%
Total Commercial Loan	**5,808,845**	**6,032,605**	**(223,670)**	**(3.71%)**

Small Business Segment (Commercial Express)

In 2020, lending to the small business segment was consolidated, decreased slightly compared to the previous year, and continued to maintain loan quality.

(in million rupiah)

Commercial Express	December 2018	December 2019	Growth	%
Total Comm. express	**1,123,402**	**1,348,779**	**(225,377)**	**(16.71%)**

Consumer Loan

In developing consumer credit, especially Mortgage Loans, namely KPR Primary, the Bank is continuously implementing various initiatives including: continuing cooperation with large developers, property agents gathering, promo programs, internal rewards programs, other promotional media, as well as the CCB Partners application to accelerate business distribution. from the developer and property agent to the CCB Indonesia marketing team.

(in million rupiah)

Products	December 2020	December 2019	Growth	%
Primary Mortgage Loan	826,771	679,789	146,982	21.60%
Secondary Mortgage Loan	340,971	381,853	(40,882)	(10.71%)
Other Mortgage Loans	167,229	146,815	20,414	13.90%
Other Products	48,484	7,823	40,661	519.76%
Total Consumer Loan	**1,383,454**	**1,275,384**	**167,175**	**13.74%**

Implementation of Limited Public Offering V

Based on the Deed of Meeting Decision Statement No.36 dated October 11, 2019 made before Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., Notary in West Jakarta who has received approval from Menkumham based on Decree No. AHU-0082736.AH.01.02 tahun 2019 dated October 15, 2019 and registered in the Company Register at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights under No. AHU-0194883.AH.01.11 tahun 2019 dated October 15, 2019 (Deed No.36/2019), the shareholders of the Bank have approved an increase in the Bank's authorized capital from IDR2,600,000,000,000 (two trillion six hundred billion Rupiah) divided into 26,000,000,000 (twenty six billion) shares, each share has a nominal value of Rp100 (one hundred Rupiah), to IDR6,000,000,000,000 (six trillion Rupiah), divided into 60,000,000,000 (sixty billion) shares, each share has a nominal value IDR100 (one hundred Rupiah) for Limited Public Offering V (PUT V).

On October 11, 2019, the Bank has obtained the approval of the Bank's shareholders for the Limited Public Offering V (LPO V) plan as evidenced in the Deed of Minutes of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders No.35 dated October 11, 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 PUT 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 IDR100 (one hundred Rupiah) per share which represents 56.14% of the total shares of the Bank that have been outstanding after PUT V. 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 IDR150 (one hundred and fifty Rupiah) per share.

With this Limited Public Offering, the issued and fully paid-up share capital amounted to IDR3,791,973,051,400 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 Corporation) is the Bank's Main Shareholder. At the time PUT V was implemented, CCB Corporation 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 Corporation 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 IDR3,193,240,464,450 with an emission fee of IDR35,383,701,012. Limited Public Offering V (LPO V) emissions reached 100% (one hundred percent) of the planned fund target.

After the implementation of LPO 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

Business Prospect

The government estimates that Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will improve in 2021 where it will grow by 5.0% y-o-y. This economic recovery will be supported by various Government efforts including the implementation of a countercyclical state budget, effective vaccination programs and a strengthened National Economic Recovery (PEN) program including health assistance, social protection, MSME support and cooperative financing and priority programs (corporate/ state owned companies financing and tax incentives). This will be supported by continued policy synergy between authorities including Bank Indonesia and OJK through various strengthening measures to overcome the impact of COVID-19 and promote economic improvement and accelerate structural transformation, including accelerating the digital economy and finance, reforming the money market, and strengthening MSMEs. Inflation control will continue to be implemented, which is estimated to be in the range of 3.0% y-o-y while the Rupiah exchange rate is estimated to be still influenced by the dynamics of the global market. assets, as well as liabilities, including margin spread. The Bank always sets interest rates prudently at a competitive and fair level.

The projection of credit growth in the bank banking industry in 2021 depends on the assumptions used including the implementation of the vaccination program, the continuation of the pandemic, real sector growth and a decline in the quality of restructured credit, which Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia (Central Bank) estimate in the range of 4.0-4.5% (conservative), 6.5-8.5% (moderate) to 7.0-9.0% (optimistic).

With the CCB Corporation's specialization in the infrastructure, CCB Indonesia is optimistic to grow, develop and contribute to Indonesia's development, particularly in the infrastructure sector. CCB Corporation as the majority shareholder gives its commitment to CCB Indonesia’s development, both through strong capital support, business knowledge transfer, improvement of compliance and risk management as well as information and operational technology support.

Marketing Strategy

In general, almost all business sectors are directly or indirectly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, especially with the imposition of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB)/Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) in a number of provinces with strict health protocols. In accordance with the direction of the Financial Services Authority, CCB Indonesia implements policies that support economic growth stimulus for customers affected by the spread of COVID-19 while still observing the principle of prudence.

In this unfavourable situation, CCB Indonesia has sharpened its loan strategy in a more conservative manner in the corporate banking segment, the small and medium scale business (SME) sector, and consumer banking. Commercial loan is distributed for financing working capital and investment, as well as consumer loan. For the sake of effectiveness of lending while still conservatively adhering to the prudential banking principles and maintaining loan quality.

In terms of pricing, a competitive rate will be given to penetrate the market. Each branch office will monitor and provide information regarding the interest rates prevailing in the local area. Strived to accelerate the credit process, conservative principles and prudential banking became the main guidelines. The loan quality, both new, additional and existing loans, are adequately monitored and evaluated. New quality loan disbursements are intended to achieve the loan growth target in 2021 and improve bank profitability.

Meanwhile, the growth of third party funds (TPF) will be carried out in line with the growth of lending, by maintaining the position of the Loan to Deposits Ratio in accordance with management policies. The objective of raising funds is to gradually increase the portfolio portion of more efficient sources of funds, namely Savings and Current Accounts, with a wider diversification of customers and not relying on a particular group of customers. The increase in CASA is to minimize costs, while maintaining a controlled funding position, so that the liquidity position is maintained and the result of margin spreads is better. The intense competition in the banking sector in obtaining TPF does not depend solely on the number of office networks, but also depends on the reliability of technologies such as the internet and mobile banking. CCB Indonesia consistently develops information technology system; internet banking has been implemented in stages in previous years and has been able to serve corporate and individual customers. During the COVID-19 pandemic, where a number of regions enforced PSBB/PPKM, the internet and mobile banking became very useful means for customers to continue to be able to conduct financial transactions from home.

In 2021, technology development will continue to lead to digital banking, for the convenience and convenience of customers, especially current and savings customers. Development of innovative products to encourage fundraising for CASA improvements through attractive promotion program.

Meanwhile, the time deposit product, which is the basis for bank funds, is maintained in a proportional manner with the establishment of a competitive interest rate policy within a reasonable limit.

To make it easier for bank customers to make transactions via ATMs, CCB Indonesia will expand its own ATM machines in a number of potential offices.

Public trust needs to be enhanced by soundness and transparent bank management (good corporate governance) as well as excellent service quality, attractive customer choice products, and competitive interest rate policies. With the CCB Corporation as the controller, we are increasingly optimistic about strengthening public trust in CCB Indonesia.

Target/Projection for the Upcoming Year

In a period of uncertainty due to the COVID-19 pandemic, CCB Indonesia continues to carefully plan future strategic initiative steps directed at:

1. Increase business development prudently and conservatively in the corporate banking segment, along with Small and Medium Enterprises/SME (include commercial) and consumer banking segments.
   a. SME segment is maintained by increasing process speed and quality (risk control)
   b. SME and corporate segments are also directed at increasing low cost funding in line with credit growth
   c. Business development by taking into account the harmony of economic, social and environmental interests.
2. To ensure adequate CAR for business development as BUKU III bank category in 2021 onwards
3. Stay consistent in improving the implementation of good corporate governance (GCG) and improving the risk management system to a more advanced level.
4. Optimizing existing offices, towards developing 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 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.

In 2021, the Bank's total assets are projected to decrease by 4% y-o-y which is in line with the bank's plan to optimize its balance sheet position by reducing excess liquidity at the end of 2019 by reducing TPF by 7%. In addition, the Bank is targeting credit growth of 10%. Loans are expected to reach IDR 16.2 trillion and DPK IDR 17.2 trillion. The largest increase in loan is planned to come from Corporate Banking, in line with plans for lending to the infrastructure sector.

The Bank plans to reduce deposits to gradually reduce excess liquidity and increase LDR from 79.82% at the end of 2020 to 94.20% at the end of 2021. In 2020 the Bank experiences excess liquidity in line with the Bank's policy to anticipate the possibility of liquidity fluctuation in the banking industry due to from uncertain economic conditions, both global and domestic.

Along with the various efforts of the government and related authorities, especially Bank Indonesia and OJK, it is hoped that liquidity conditions in 2021 will be more stable, which will allow

the Bank to reduce excess liquidity, which is expected to reduce negative carry from the excess liquidity that existed before and help increase profitability.

The projection of profit before tax is around IDR90.2 billion, with a target ROA of 0.38%, ROE of 1.23%, gross NPL of 3.2%, NIM of 3.04% and CAR of 30.8%.

The success of achieving the business plan target in 2021 will depend on the conditions for the progress of the COVID-19 pandemic in the future which is expected to improve in 2021. In developing business volume in facing this situation, the Bank always adheres to the principle of prudence.

Capital Plan

The Bank has completed the additional capital through Limited Public Offering V of IDR3.2 trillion in 2020. The Bank's core capital at the end of 2020 was IDR5.6 trillion or an increase of IDR3.3 trillion compared to the end of 2019 of IDR 2.3 trillion. This has an impact on the status of CCB Indonesia which changes from classified as the Commercial Bank Business Activity (BUKU) category of BUKU 2 to BUKU 3 at the end of 2020.

The Bank's strong capital is reflected in the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 35.28% at the end of 2020, which is well above the minimum regulatory threshold and also provides adequate room for the Bank to support future business growth.

In addition, the Bank will prioritize additional capital organically in order to maintain a strong capital position by increasing bank profit by increasing interest income (through growth in business volume and increasing NIM) and non-interest income (fee based income). efforts to increase operational efficiency and maintain asset quality.

The bank will prudently maintain its capital ratios in accordance with the prevailing regulations. The position of CAR will be maintained within a safe level, by taking into account the capital add-on based on risk profile assessment, as well as capital buffer according to Basel III implementation.

In addition, Banks need to anticipate various uncertainties that may occur by considering the potential impact of changes in the macro economy, market environment, regulatory policies, asset quality, and business development on the need and availability of capital, and reflect this in regulating additional capital and capital management measures. The Bank performs stress testing using ICAAP on capital adequacy to anticipate risks.

Dividend Policy

All of the Company's shares that have been placed have equal and equal rights in all respects with the old shareholders including the right to dividends in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association and applicable laws and regulations.

The amount of cash dividend payments will be related to profits obtained by the Company in the relevant fiscal year, without reducing the right of the Company's General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) to determine otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association and the applicable laws and regulations in Banking sector.

The Company's management plans a dividend pay-out ratio if there is a cash surplus from operational activities after the funds are set aside for reserve funds, funding activities, planned capital expenditures and working capital of the Company, amounting to a maximum of 20% (twenty percent) of the Company's consolidated net income for each year, while a minimum of 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 conducting the Initial Public Offering in June 2007, the Company has never distributed dividends. There are no negative covenants in connection with restrictions on third parties in the distribution of dividends.

Additional Information

There is no material information, regarding investment, expansion, divestment, business mergers/consolidations, acquisitions, debt/capital restructuring, and transactions containing conflicts of interest, which occurred in fiscal year 2020.

The following are transactions with related parties.

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 that are 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 statement, the term "related parties" is in accordance with PSAK No. 7 (2010 Revision) concerning "Disclosure of Related Parties".

The following is a table of Provision of Funds to Related Parties at the end of 2020.

Description	Balance per December 31, 2020 (in million rupiah)	Conditions and Treatment of the transaction
Board of Commissioners, Directors, Executive Officers, and Key Employees	5,557	In accordance with applicable procedures. There is no special treatment.
Interest income that will still be received	14	In accordance with applicable procedures. There is no special treatment.
Total	**5,571**	

Performance Review Per Business Segment from Revenue and Profitability

December 31, 2020

	Loans	Treasury	Trade finance	Unallocated income and expenses	Total
Income					
Interest income	1.112.322	170.243	47	-	1.282.612
Other income	-	-	-	77.745	77.745
Total income	1.112.322	170.243	47	77.745	1.360.357
Expenses					
Interest expense	-	(13.149)	-	(707.106)	(720.255)
Other expenses	-	(4.334)	-	(572.065)	(576.399)
Total expenses	-	(17.483)	-	(1.279.171)	(1.296.654)
Segment - net	1.112.322	152.760	47	(1.201.426)	
Income before tax expense					63.703
Tax expense					(13.724)
Income for the year					**49.979**
Segment assets	14.555.084	6.078.882	-	4.600.889	25.234.855
Segment liabilities	(421.500)	(40.012)	(14.948)	(18.741.679)	(19.218.139)
Segment - net	**14.133.584**	**6.038.870**	**(14.948)**	**(14.140.790)**	**6.016.716**

Prime Lending Rate

All Commercial Banks performing conventional business activities have an obligation to report and publish the Prime Lending Rate in Rupiah in accordance with Financial Services Authority (OJK) Regulation No. 37/POJK.03/2019 concerning Transparency and Publication of Bank Reports and Circular Letter of OJK No. 9/SEOJK.03/2020 regarding Transparency and Publication of Conventional Commercial Bank's Reports.

The Prime Lending Rate reporting and publication is one of the efforts taken by the Bank to provide clarity to customers and help the customers to determine the benefit, cost and credit risk 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 by encouraging a better market discipline.

The Prime Lending Rate is used as an indicator of the loan interest rate to be applied to customers applying for loans at CCB Indonesia. CCB Indonesia constantly updates the Prime Lending Rate in accordance with BI 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate movement as determined by Bank Indonesia. The Prime Lending Rate is calculated based on 3 (three) components, namely the cost of funds that arise from customer deposits, operating expenses incurred for funding and lending activities, as well as the profit margin component that is determined by the Bank in its lending activities. The Prime Lending Rate calculation has not taken into account the risk premium component of each debtor, whose amount is determined on the risk assessment of respective debtors. Therefore, the loan interest rate charged to the debtor is not necessarily the same as the Prime Lending Rate.

CCB Indonesia is required to report the Prime Lending Rate calculation to OJK on a monthly basis and periodically widely publish in the media. The 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 (mortgage and non-mortgage) based on the internal criteria used by the Bank.

In determining the Prime Lending Rate, CCB Indonesia considers the alignment of its Prime Lending Rate to regulatory requirements, refers to the movement of BI 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate and the average market lending rate. In addition, the Bank's operating cost and funding cost are also key factors for CCB Indonesia to determine the Prime Lending rate to remain competitive in the market. The comparison between the 2020 Prime Lending Rate and the 2019 average Prime Lending Rate as follows:

	Prime Lending Rate by Loan Segment				BI 7DRR
	Loans		Consumer Loans		
	Corporate	Retail	Mortgage	Non Mortgage	
2020					
March	7.48%	7.48%	7.48%	7.48%	4.50%
June	6.92%	6.92%	6.92%	6.92%	4.25%
September	6.77%	6.77%	6.77%	6.77%	4.00%
December	7.31%	7.31%	7.31%	7.31%	3.75%
2019 Average Rate	10.47%	10.47%	10.47%	10.47%	5.63%

CCB Indonesia's loans classification for the Prime Lending Rate calculation based on business segment, as follows:
*) Each component is filled as long as it is used to finance the loan
**) Definitions of Corporate Loans, Retail Loans and Consumption Loans are the definitions used in internal banks
***) Excludes Credit Cards and Unsecured Loans

The latest Prime Lending Rate information can be accessed at any time through publications in all branch offices as well as the official website of CCB Indonesia (https://idn.ccb.com/suku-bunga-dasar-kredit).

Amendments to the Statutory Regulations and Accounting Policies

Business activities carried out by the Bank are regulated by a series of policies that have been 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 influenced by a series of policies, results of operational conditions and financial conditions. Some changes to the laws and regulations that occurred throughout 2020 that had a significant impact on CCB Indonesia are as follows:

Table of Changes in Regulations and Regulations:

No.	Regulations	Resume Regulations	Background of the Issuance of Regulation	Impacts towards CCB Indonesia
1.	POJK No. 11/ POJK.03/2020 concerning National Economic Stimulus as a Countercyclical Policy on the Impact of the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019, as amended by POJK No.48/ POJK.03/2020	1. Banks can implement policies that support economic growth stimuli for debtors affected by the spread of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) including micro, small and medium business debtors. 2. Banks can implement liquidity and capital policies as a result of the spread of COVID-19, which consists of: 1) BUK which is included in the business activity commercial bank group 3, business activity commercial bank 4, and foreign bank may adjust the lower limit for the fulfillment of the liquidity coverage ratio and the net stable funding ratio from 100% (one hundred percent) to 85% (eighty five percent). until March 31, 2022. 2) BUK or BUS can provide education funds for less than 5% (five percent) of the human resource expenditure budget for 2020 and 2021. 3) BUK, BUS, or UUS may determine the quality of foreclosed collateral obtained up to March 31, 2020 based on the quality of the collateral foreclosed at the end of March 2020.	As a quick response to the impact of the spread of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19), in March 2020 the OJK has issued OJK Regulation Number 11/ POJK.03/2020 concerning National Economic Stimulus as a Countercyclical Policy on the Impact of the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (POJK Stimulus COVID-19) which is valid until March 31, 2021. Observing that The spread of COVID-19, which continues globally and domestically, is estimated to have an impact on the performance and capacity of debtors as well as increasing bank credit risk, it is necessary to take economic stimulus policies as a countercyclical impact on the impact of the spread of COVID-19. This POJK was issued as an anticipatory and further step to encourage optimization of banking performance, maintain financial system stability, and support economic growth while still applying the principle of prudence. and avoiding moral hazard.	CCB Indonesia implements policies that support economic growth stimuli for debtors affected by the spread of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) guided by the internal provisions prepared by the Bank referring to the POJK.

No.	Regulations	Resume Regulations	Background of the Issuance of Regulation	Impacts towards CCB Indonesia
		4) BUK or BUS that are included in the business activity commercial bank group 3 and business activity commercial bank 4 may fail to meet the capital conservation buffer of 2.5% (two point five percent) of risk weighted assets. The implementation of these policies must be based on OJK approval.		
2.	POJK No. 63/ POJK.03/2020 concerning Commercial Bank Reporting Through the Financial Services Authority Reporting System	Banks are required to: 1. Submit commercial bank reports (daily reports, weekly reports, monthly reports, quarterly reports, semester reports, annual reports, and other reports) through the OJK Reporting System, which is currently carried out in the OJK Online Reporting Application (APOLO) and is responsible for completeness , accuracy, cleanliness and integrity of data, as well as timeliness of report submission. 2. Appoint an officer in charge of reporting to the OJK and the officer in charge of reporting will appoint a reporting officer.	In line with technological developments, an efficient and fast online reporting method is needed through the OJK Reporting System to increase effectiveness in monitoring and analyzing data and information related to OJK policy making.	CCB Indonesia prepares infrastructure and reports to OJK through the OJK Reporting system (APOLO) with reference to the POJK.
3.	PBI No. 22/4/ PBI/2020 concerning Incentives for Banks Providing Provision of Funds for Certain Economic Activities to Support Handling the Economic Impacts of the Corona Virus Outbreak.	• Bank Indonesia provides incentives for banks that provide funds for certain economic activities in the form of: a. export activities; b. import activities; c. MSME activities; and/or economic activities in other priority sectors determined by Bank Indonesia • Incentives for Banks as referred to above are in the form of leniency on the mandatory reserve requirement in rupiah which must be fulfilled on a daily basis, with the amount determined by Bank Indonesia.	Bank Indonesia made adjustments to the regulations regarding incentives for banks that provide funds for certain economic activities to support the handling of the economic impact due to the corona virus outbreak through the issuance of Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 22/19/PBI/2020 concerning Amendments to Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 20/4/ PBI/2020 concerning Incentives for Banks Providing Provision of Funds for Certain Economic Activities to Support Handling the Economic Impacts of the Corona Virus Outbreak (PBI Incentive Change) with the following considerations:	CCB Indonesia can obtain incentives as regulated by the PBI

No.	Regulations	Resume Regulations	Background of the Issuance of Regulation	Impacts towards CCB Indonesia
			1. To encourage economic recovery from the impact of the corona virus outbreak, Bank Indonesia needs to provide a macroprudential policy response as a further policy step needed to assist the recovery of the real sector by extending the incentive period for a certain period to banks providing funds for certain economic activities. . 2. Provision of funds for certain economic activities includes provision of funds for priority sectors stipulated in the national economic recovery program	
4.	POJK No 13/ POJK.03/2020 concerning Amendments to the Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 38/ POJK.03/2016 concerning the Application of Risk Management in the Use of Information Technology by Commercial Banks.	Banks are required to: 1. implement the action plan submitted to OJK in accordance with POJK MRTI. 2. ensure that data used in electronic systems placed outside the territory of Indonesia is not used for purposes other than the criteria that have been regulated, Violation of this obligation is subject to administrative sanctions.	This POJK was issued in order to support the use of an integrated Electronic System so that banks can improve operational effectiveness and efficiency as well as provide better banking services to customers.	Implementing Risk Management in the Use of Information Technology refers to the two POJKs.
5.	POJK No. 15/ POJK.04/2020 concerning Planning and Implementation of General Meeting of Shareholders of Public Companies	1. The Public Company is obliged to hold an Annual GMS at the latest 6 (six) months after the end of the financial year. 2. The GMS may be held at the request of: a. 1 (one) person or more shareholders who together represent 1/10 (one tenth) or more of the total shares with voting rights, unless the articles of association determine a smaller number; or b. Board of Commissioners. 3. Publicly listed company is obliged to provide alternative authorization electronically for shareholders to attend and vote at the GMS.	1. The wider spread of share ownership of an Issuer or Public Company, including the geographic distribution of shareholders, creates obstacles in the holding of the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS), particularly in the formation of quorum on the attendance of shareholders. 2. The geographic distribution of shareholders has resulted in the low participation of public shareholders in the GMS of the Issuer or Public Company.	Making adjustments in the holding of the General Meeting of Shareholders, with the provisions stipulated in the POJK referred to.

No.	Regulations	Resume Regulations	Background of the Issuance of Regulation	Impacts towards CCB Indonesia
			3. Law Number 40 of 2007 regarding Limited Liability Companies allows shareholders to authorize certain parties to attend the GMS. 4. It is necessary to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the GMS in order to increase shareholder participation in the GMS. 5. It is necessary to utilize developments in information technology in organizing a GMS, including the provision of information in holding a GMS in an effort to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the GMS implementation.	
6.	POJK No. 16/ POJK.04/2020 concerning the Implementation of Electronic General Meeting of Shareholders of Public Companies	1. In addition to the implementation of the GMS as referred to in the Financial Services Authority Regulation regarding the planning and holding of the GMS of a Public Company, a Public Company may conduct an electronic GMS. 2. The implementation of the GMS electronically can be done by using: a. e-GMS provided by e-GMS Provider; or b. system provided by the Public Company. 3. In conducting an electronic GMS, the Public Company must: a. contains information regarding the plan for the implementation of the GMS electronically in the notification of the GMS agenda to the Financial Services Authority, the announcement of the GMS, and the summons for the GMS; and b. hold a physical GMS attended by at least: 1. the chairman of the GMS; 2. 1 (one) member of the Board of Directors and/or 1 (one) member of the Board of Commissioners; and 3. Capital market supporting professions who assist the implementation of the GMS.	a. Provisions in Law No. 40 of 2007 (UUPT) which regulates that the holding of a GMS can be carried out using teleconferencing media, video conferences, or other electronic media facilities that allow all GMS participants to see and hear each other directly, encounter obstacles and cannot be properly applied to publicly listed companies has a large number of shareholders and a wide geographical distribution of share ownership. b. The effective and efficient holding of the GMS of the Public Company will ultimately also improve the effectiveness and efficiency of corporate business decision making, particularly in the smooth running of the Public Company business activities and will broadly strengthen the stability of the financial system.	CCB Indonesia can hold the Annual GMS electronically by referring to the provisions stipulated in the POJK

No.	Regulations	Resume Regulations	Background of the Issuance of Regulation	Impacts towards CCB Indonesia
			c. This problem has received the attention of the Government and is set forth in Article 23 paragraph (1) letter c Government Regulation in lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling Pandemic Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and/or in Facing Threats That Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability. d. In order to facilitate the Public Company to hold the GMS effectively and efficiently and to support the creation of financial system stability, it is necessary to make use of information technology, which is regulated by POJK.	
7.	POJK No. 42/ POJK.04/2020 concerning Affiliated Transactions and Conflict of Interest Transactions	1. Public Companies that carry out Affiliated Transactions in: a. 1 (one) transaction; or b. a series of transactions for a specific purpose or activity, must comply with the provisions stipulated in this Financial Services Authority Regulation 2. A Public Company or Controlled Company that conducts transactions other than Affiliated Transactions and Conflict of Interest Transactions which may disrupt the business continuity of the Public Company in implementing Conflict of Interest Transaction procedures. 3. Public Companies conducting Affiliated Transactions are required to have adequate procedures to ensure that Affiliated Transactions are carried out in accordance with generally accepted business practices.	The Financial Services Authority Regulation concerning Affiliated Transactions and Conflict of Interest Transactions is an amendment to Bapepam and LK Regulation Number IX.E.1 concerning Affiliated Transactions and Conflict of Interest on Certain Transactions. This amendment to regulations is necessary to improve the definition, scope and procedures of Affiliated Transactions and Conflict of Interest Transactions, clarify the substance of regulations, and increase the effectiveness of regulations in order to increase public shareholder protection and the quality of information disclosure in Affiliated Transactions and Conflict of Interest Transactions.	In the event of an Affiliated Transaction and/or Conflict of Interest Transaction, the handling shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions in the POJK referred to

No.	Regulations	Resume Regulations	Background of the Issuance of Regulation	Impacts towards CCB Indonesia
		4. Public Companies conducting Affiliated Transactions are required to: a. use an Appraiser to determine the fair value of the Affiliated Transaction object and/or the fairness of the transaction; b. announce the disclosure of information on each Affiliated Transaction to the public; c. submit the disclosure of information as referred to in letter b and its supporting documents to the Financial Services Authority; and d. first obtain the approval of the Independent Shareholders at the GMS, in the event that: 1) the value of the Affiliated Transaction meets the material transaction value limit that must be approved by the GMS; 2) Affiliated Transactions that may disrupt the business continuity of the Public Company; and/or 3) conducting an Affiliated Transaction which, based on the consideration of the Financial Services Authority, requires the approval of the Independent Shareholders. 5. Conflict of Interest Transactions are transactions conducted by a public company or controlled company with any party, either with an Affiliate or a party other than an Affiliate, which contains a Conflict of Interest. 6. Public Companies conducting Conflict of Interest Transactions must: a. use an Appraiser to determine the fair value of the Conflict of Interest Transaction object and/or the fairness of the transaction; b. announce the disclosure of information on each Conflict of Interest Transaction to the public; c. submit the disclosure of information as referred to in letter b and its supporting documents to the Financial Services Authority; and first obtain the approval of the Independent Shareholders at the GMS		

No.	Regulations	Resume Regulations	Background of the Issuance of Regulation	Impacts towards CCB Indonesia
8.	POJK No. 17 / POJK.04/2020 concerning Material Transactions and Changes in Business Activities	1. Public Companies that conduct Material Transactions in: a. 1 (one) transaction; or b. a series of transactions for a specific purpose or activity, must comply with the provisions stipulated in this Financial Services Authority Regulation. 2. A transaction is categorized as a Material Transaction if the transaction value is equal to 20% (twenty percent) or more of the equity of the Public Company. 3. Public Companies that will conduct Material Transactions are required to: a. use an Appraiser to determine the fair value of the object of the Material Transaction and/or the fairness of the transaction; b. announce the disclosure of information on each Material Transaction to the public; c. submit the disclosure of information as referred to in letter b and its supporting documents to the Financial Services Authority; d. first obtain the approval of the GMS in the case of: 1) Material Transactions as referred to in Article 3 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) are more than 50% (fifty percent); 2) Material Transactions as referred to in Article 3 paragraph (3) are more than 25% (twenty five percent); or 4. Appraiser's report states that the Material Transaction to be carried out is unreasonable; and	The Financial Services Authority Regulation concerning Material Transactions and Changes in Business Activities is an amendment to Bapepam and LK Regulation Number IX.E.2 concerning Material Transactions and Changes to Main Business Activities. This regulatory change is needed to improve the definition and procedure of Material Transactions, clarify the substance of the regulation, and increase the effectiveness of the regulation in order to increase the protection of public shareholders and the quality of information disclosure in Material Transactions and Changes in Business Activities.	In the event of a Material Transaction, the handling will be carried out in accordance with the provisions in the POJK.

No.	Regulations	Resume Regulations	Background of the Issuance of Regulation	Impacts towards CCB Indonesia
9.	PBI No 22/17/ PBI/2020 concerning Second Amendment to Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 20/4/PBI/2018 concerning Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio (RIM) and Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer (PLM) for Conventional Commercial Banks (BUK), Islamic Commercial Banks (BUS), and Sharia Business Unit (UUS).	Banks are required to fulfill the following obligations which are effective from 1 May 2020: a. The obligation to fulfill PLM for BUK is set at 6% (six percent) of BUK DPK in rupiah. b. The obligation to fulfill PLM Sharia for BUS is set at 4.5% (four point five percent) of BUS DPK in rupiah; c. The use of securities for fulfillment of PLM BUK in repo transactions and liquidity management transactions based on Bank Indonesia sharia principles is set at a maximum of 6% (six percent) of BUK DPK in rupiah; and d. The use of securities for fulfillment of PLM Syariah BUS in repo transactions and liquidity management transactions based on Bank Indonesia sharia principles is set at a maximum of 4.5% (four point five) of BUS DPK in rupiah.	Bank Indonesia made adjustments to the regulations regarding the fulfillment of the Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer (PLM) and the Sharia Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer (PLM Syariah) through the issuance of Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 22/17/ PBI/2020 concerning the Second Amendment to Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 20/4/PBI/2018 concerning Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio and Macroprudential Liquidity Support for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks and Sharia Business Units (PBI RIM PLM) with the following considerations: 1. There is a new instrument for Sharia Open Market Operations (OPT), namely liquidity management based on Bank Indonesia sharia principles. 2. Sharia securities (SBIS/SukBI/SBSN) which are collateral for liquidity management transactions based on Bank Indonesia sharia principles can be taken into account in fulfilling PLM and PLM Syariah as part of the flexibility features of PLM and PLM Syariah.	CCB Indonesia makes adjustments in compliance with RIM and PLM by referring to the provisions as stipulated in the PBI referred to.

AMENDMENT TO ACCOUNTING POLICIES

On January 1, 2020, the Bank adopted the new and revised Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("PSAK") and Interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards ("ISAK") which became effective from that date. Changes to the Bank's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective standards and interpretations.

The bank has adopted the requirements of PSAK No. 71 (IFRS 9) regarding "Financial Instruments" from January 1, 2020. The classification and measurement and the requirements for impairment of financial assets are applied retrospectively by adjusting retained earnings at the date of initial application. As permitted by PSAK No. 71, the Bank does not restate the comparative period.

The Bank has also adopted PSAK No. 73 regarding "Leases" starting January 1, 2020. The identification and measurement of use rights assets and lease liabilities are applied in a modified retrospective without restating the comparative period

The adoption of the following new standards and interpretations, did not cause any substantial changes to the Bank's accounting policies and did not have a significant impact on the amounts reported in the current year or the previous year:

- Amendments to PSAK No. 1 regarding "Presentation of Financial Statements"
- Amendments to PSAK No. 25 regarding "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Errors"
- Adjustment of 2019 PSAK No. 1 regarding "Presentation of Financial Statements"
- Revised 2019 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting.
- PSAK No. 72 regarding "Revenue from Contracts with Customers".

The changes in allowance for impairment losses on loans are as follows:
31 December / December 31, 2020

Changes in the gross carrying amount of loans are as follows:

31 Desember/December 31, 2020

	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	Tahap 2/ *Stage 2*	Tahap 3/ *Stage 3*	Total	
Nilai tercatat bruto awal 1 Januari 2020	13.323.009	68.915	466.488	13.858.412	*Initial gross carrying amount as at January 1. 2020*
Aset baru	1.680.763	-	73.741	1.754.504	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(1.046.615)	(43.790)	(86.727)	(1.177.132)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
Transfer ke Tahap 1	10.182	(9.770)	(412)	-	*Transfers to Stage 1*
Transfer ke Tahap 2	(40.181)	40.181	-	-	*Transfers to Stage 2*
Transfer ke Tahap 3	(70.667)	3.613	67.054	-	*Transfers to Stage 3*
Pengukuran kembali	360.141	(5.503)	(13.025)	341.613	*Remeasurement*
Penghapusbukuan	(102)	(265)	(47.949)	(48.315)	*Bad debts written-off*
Nilai tercatat bruto akhir	**14.216.530**	**53.381**	**459.171**	**14.729.081**	***Ending gross carrying amount***

The changes in allowance for impairment losses on loans are as follows:

31 Desember/December 31, 2020

	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	Tahap 2/ *Stage 2*	Tahap 3/ *Stage 3*	Total	
Saldo awal 1 Januari 2020	2.316	2.337	134.835	139.488	***Beginning balance as at January 1. 2020***
Dampak penerapan PSAK No. 71	2.619	430	25.021	28.071	*Impact of SFAS No. 71 implementation*
Aset baru	1.462	-	20.548	22.010	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(137)	(1.466)	718	(884)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
Transfer ke Tahap 1	442	(282)	(160)	-	*Transfers to Stage 1*
Transfer ke Tahap 2	(33)	33	-	-	*Transfers to Stage 2*
Transfer ke Tahap 3	(68)	(186)	254	-	*Transfers to Stage 3*
Pengukuran kembali	4.532	2.008	27.087	33.628	*Remeasurement*
Penghapusbukuan	(102)	(265)	(47.949)	(48.315)	*Bad debts written-off*
Penerimaan kembali atas aset keuangan yang telah dihapus bukukan					*Bad debts recovered*
Perubahan di:				-	*Changes in:*
Valuta asing	-			-	*Foreign exchange-*
Parameter	-				*Parameter*
31 Desember 2020	**11.032**	**2.610**	**160.356**	**173.997**	***December 31, 2020***

Fixed Assets and Use Rights Assets

This account consists of:

	Saldo awal/ *Beginning balance*	Penambahan dan reklasifikasi/ *Additions and reclassification*	Pengurangan dan reklasifikasi/ *Deductions and reclassification*	Saldo akhir/ *Ending balance*	
Biaya perolehan					***Cost***
Bangunan	32.313	9.735	-	42.048	*Buildings*
Kendaraan	2.382	364	-	2.746	*Vehicles*
Lain-lain	2.236	-	-	2.236	*Others*
Total biaya perolehan	36.931	10.099	-	47.030	*Total cost*
Akumulasi penyusutan					***Accumulated depreciation***
Bangunan	-	(11.713)	-	(11.713)	*Buildings*
Kendaraan	-	(1.023)	-	(1.023)	*Vehicles*
Lain-lain	-	(529)	-	(529)	*Others*
Total Akumulasi penyusutan	-	(13.265)	-	(13.265)	*Total Accumulated depreciation*
Nilai buku – neto	36.931			33.765	*Book value - net*

Credit Quality Analysis

Measurement of Expected Credit Loss

Significant Increase in Credit Risk

When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank considers reasonable and supportable, relevant information available without undue cost or effort. It includes quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on historical experience and credit expert judgment and includes forward-looking estimates.

The purpose of this assessment is to identify whether a significant increase in credit risk to exposure has occurred by comparing:

- Probability of default (PD) for remaining life at the reporting date; with
- Probability of default (PD) for the remaining life that is estimated at the time of initial recognition of the exposure (if relevant, adjusted for changes in expected prepayment).

The Bank uses the following criteria in determining whether a significant increase in credit risk for exposure has occurred:

- is overdue for more than 30 days;
- Special Mention tagging;
- restructured loans; and
- is included in the Watch List (with High Risk) category.

Determination of Probability of Default Structure

The bank uses statistical models to analyze the data collected and generate a probability of default (PD) estimate for the remaining life and how this is expected to change as a result of the passage of time.

Determination of Significant Increase in Credit Risk

The Bank uses a number of criteria to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

These criteria are determined using quantitative and qualitative factors including determination based on the status of the arrears day which can indicate that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when it was initially granted.

Banks may use the assessment of credit analysts and relevant historical experience, in determining that the exposure may have experienced a significant increase in credit risk based on certain qualitative indicators that are deemed to indicate this where the effects may not have been fully reflected at the time of the quantitative analysis.

The Bank determines that a significant increase in credit risk has not occurred if there are less than 30 days in arrears. The days in arrears are determined by counting the number of days from the original due date for which full payment has not been received. The maturity date is determined without considering the grace period that may be available to the borrower

The bank monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used in identifying the increase in LGD, which is the level of loss caused by the debtor's failure to meet obligations which can be measured based on several approaches, including Expected Recoveries, Collateral Shortfall, and Loss on Disposal.

Modification of Financial Assets

The contractual terms of a loan can be modified for a number of reasons, including changes in market conditions, customer retention and other factors not related to the current credit decline. Loans whose contractual terms are modified may cause the original loan to be derecognized and the resulting loan to be recognized as new loans at fair value

Definition of Default

The bank considers financial assets to be in default when:

- it is impossible for the debtor to pay his credit obligation to it in full, without assistance (recourse) from the Bank; or
- the debtor is more than 90 days past due for any material credit obligations to the Bank.

In assessing whether the debtor is in default / default, the Bank considers the following indicators:

- qualitative such as violation of covenants; and
- quantitative such as status in arrears.

Inputs, Assumptions, and Techniques Used in Estimating Impairment

Use of Forward-Looking Information

The Bank uses forward-looking information in assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and in measuring expected credit losses. Based on the advice of economic experts and consideration of various actual information and external estimates, the Bank formulates a basic view (base case) on the movement of relevant economic variables in the future as well as estimates of other possible scenarios. This process involves developing two or more additional economic scenarios and considering the relative probability of possible outputs. External information includes economic data and forecasts published by,

such as government agencies and selected private sector analysts and academics.

The basic view (base case) reflects the output with the highest probability and is used in strategic planning and budgeting. The other scenario reflects a more optimistic output and a more pessimistic outcome.

Bank uses various macroeconomic variables (MEV) to estimate the future (forward-looking), including the 1-month Jakarta Interbank Office Rate (JIBOR), growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), unemployment rate, inflation rate and the House Price Index (HPI).

The main inputs in measuring expected credit losses are the following variables:
- Probability of default (PD)
- Loss of given default (LGD)
- Exposure at default (EAD)

These parameters generally come from internally developed statistical models and other historical data. PD is the probability of failure of the debtor to meet obligations.

LGD is the amount of loss caused by the debtor's failure to meet obligations that can be measured based on several approaches, including Expected Recoveries, Collateral Shortfall, and Loss on Disposal.

EAD is viewed as an estimate of the extent to which a bank may be exposed to a counterparty when the counterparty defaults. The EAD is equal to the current outstanding amount in terms of fixed exposures such as term loans. For repeated exposures such as credit, EAD can be divided into drawn and undrawn commitments, usually drawn commitments are known while undrawn commitments need to be estimated at the value of EAD.

Tanjung Kelayang - Bangka Belitung

CCB 中国建设银行 印度尼西亚
China Construction Bank Indonesia

04 - Good Corporate Governance

Corporate Social Responsibility

As a form of social responsibility and care for others, community and environment, CCB Indonesia routinely holds various social humanitarian activities. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the implementation of social activities followed safe health protocol.

CCB Indonesia received CSR award "The Most Appreciation Corporate Social Responsibility - Country Contributor 2020" from Tempo magazine, as the role of the Company in pandemic period on December 8, 2020.

CCB Indonesia always strives to provide benefits to the community as part of Social Responsibility. As a form of social responsibility and care for others, the community and the environment, CCB Indonesia routinely holds various social humanitarian activities. CCB Indonesia is committed to participating in sustainable economic development in order to improve the quality of life and environment.

CCB Indonesia formulated a 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:

1. Improving the quality of life of surrounding communities who are underprivileged, as well as beneficial to others and the environment, including greening programs.
2. Meeting the needs of people affected by natural disasters.
3. Increasing the understanding of small community towards banking, to encourage the creation of an independent society.

As a manifestation of CCB Indonesia's social responsibility and care to others and surrounding communities, in 2020 CCB Indonesia held various humanitarian activities as follow:

Report on Realization of CSR Implementation in 2020

No.	Date	Activities	Donation Recipients	Fee Realization	Date of Bookkeeping
1.	Jan 23, 20	Blood donation	Public through the Indonesian Red Cross, Jakarta	IDR8,786,990	Jan 28, 2020
2.	Apr 7, 20	Orphanage social donation	Brayat Pinuji Orphanage, Boro, Pos Kalibawang, Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta, which cares for 70 children and toddlers	IDR19,842,780	Apr 13, 20
3.	Apr 13, 20	Natural Disaster Relief - Covid-19 Pandemic	Indonesian Government for Assistance in handling Covid-19 Pandemic through Indonesia Stock Exchange	IDR30,000,000	Apr 21, 20
4.	Apr 21, 20	Natural Disaster Relief - Covid-19 Pandemic	Communities affected by social and economic impacts due to the Covid-19 pandemic around the Sahid Sudirman Center, especially Karet Tengsin Village through the SSC Building Manager	IDR15,000,000	Apr 21, 20
5.	Jun 11, 20	Sustainable Greening Program	Farmers' community, Sindukerto Village, Eromoko, Wonogiri in the form of watering sapodilla and longan trees donated by the CCB Indonesia during the dry months of June-July 2020	IDR8,000,000	Jun 11, 20
6.	Sep 16, 20	Orphanage social donation	Citra Bhakti Luhur Tangerang Orphanage, which cares for 50 orphans with disabilities.	IDR20,000,000	Sep 24, 20
7.	Sep 30, 20	Sustainable Greening Program	Farmers' community, Sindukerto Village, Eromoko, Wonogiri in the form of watering sapodilla and longan trees donated by CCB Indonesia during the dry months of Sep - Oct 2020	IDR7,500,000	Sep 29, 20
8.	Oct 5, 20	Orphanage social donation	Mekar Lestari Serpong Orphanage, Tangerang, which looks after 48 orphans.	IDR19,943,640	Dec 10, 20
9.	Dec 7, 20	Sustainable Greening Program	Farmers' communities in Cemangkah Village, Sindukerto, Eromoko, Wonogiri with Phase IV Tree Planting, namely seeds of petai and jackfruit plants.	IDR27,350,000	Nov 25, 20
10.	Nov 25, 2020	School Aid	Underprivileged students affected by the Covid-19 pandemic which was distributed through the Financial Services Authority	IDR20,000,000	Nov 25, 20
11.	Dec 14, 20	Orphanage social donation	Orphanage Brayat Pinuji, Boro, Pos Kalibawang, Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta, which cares for 66 children and toddlers.	IDR19,679,975	Dec 16, 20
Total Realization of CSR Implementation in 2020				**IDR196,103,385**	

The audit of the aforesaid social activities was not conducted.
CCB Indonesia does not provide funds for political activities.

Environment

In accordance with the Financial Services Authority Regulation number 51/POJK.03/2017 regarding the Implementation of Sustainable Finance, Bank CCB Indonesia has a commitment to preserve the environment in the daily activities/operations of the company, including by maintaining the cleanliness of the environment around the office, lending to parties who care about the environment, and implement greening programs.

The occurrence of climate change or extreme weather, which recently hit the earth globally and caused various disasters, such as long dry season, drought and landslides. CCB Indonesia also participated in aiding the planting for sapodilla, litchi, petai and jackfruit seedlings, as well as supporting irrigation for the greening program in Central Java to prevent erosion of barren areas to avoid landslides. In addition, CCB Indonesia held routine Blood Donation program activities, among which were aimed at helping people affected by natural disasters.

Employment Practices

CCB Indonesia places employees, called CCB Indonesia's employees, the company's capital. The sustainability of the Company is highly dependent on managing human resources that are reliable and able to create work convenience for employees. CCB Indonesia personnel receive the attention of companies, such as relating to the provision of services, 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 opportunity regardless of race, ethnicity, religion and gender.

Employee Turnover

Employee Turnover	Dec 31, 20	Dec 31, 19
New Employees Recruitment	73	198
Resigned employees	150	232
Total year-end employees	**1,271**	**1,348**

Training Program

Types of Training and Education	Total Participants	
	2020	2019
• Internal Education	1,191	1,980
• External Education	333	701
Total	**1,524**	**2,681**

Social and Community Development

The CSR activities of CCB Indonesia are also directed to improve the quality of life of the surrounding environment, which is beneficial, both for the Company itself, the local community, and society in general.

Several programs carried out in this regard, including social visits to orphanages and nursing homes, local blood donations, donations of books and stationery for school education for underprivileged children, and other humanitarian actions. CCB Indonesia also assisted planting sapodilla and litchi seedlings, as well as irrigation for the greening program to prevent erosion of barren areas for the Sumberharjo Village and Sindukerto Village Farmers Groups in the Wonogiri area. The fruits produced from these donated plants are entirely for the local population in order to help the local community's income.

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

Product Responsibility

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 frontlines ensures that customers can understand and comprehend the advantages of CCB Indonesia products according to their needs.

CCB Indonesia's product transparency includes all information about the product, 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 costs incurred, including the risks. Information is conveyed to the public through promotional media such as brochures, leaflets, websites and notice 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 settlement time in accordance with the Financial Services Authority.

CCB Indonesia's product and service promotion program, carried out through optimal marketing communication and transparency, does not violate the ethics and regulations, for the achievement of awareness and targeted market positioning. CCB Indonesia seeks to develop and improve the quality of banking services by prioritizing customer satisfaction.

CCB Indonesia implements transparency of Bank product information in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia concerning Transparency of Bank Product Information and Use of Customer Personal Data. Information on its products and services to the public is, among others, conveyed through several promotional media/tools, such as brochures, leaflets, websites, and notice boards throughout the network of CCB Indonesia's offices.

Good Corporate Governance

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

Based on the Decree of Minister of Law and Human Rights of Republic Indonesia ("MOLHR") No. AHU-AH.01.10-0003777 on November 30, 2016, and Financial Services Authority Letter (OJK) Number S-400/PB.12/2016 on November 30, 2016, that the merger of PT Bank Antar Daerah (Bank Anda) has been merged into PT Bank Windu Kentjana International, Tbk (Bank Windu).

The merged bank has changed its name to PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk in accordance with MOLHR Decree No. AHU-0003776.AH.01.10 of 2016 on November 30, 2016, Financial Services Authority Letter No. S-441/PB.12/2016 on December 28, 2016, and a copy of the Decision of Board of Commissioners of the Financial Services Authority No. 17/KDK.03/2016 on December 27 concerning Stipulation of Use of Business Licenses on behalf of PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk. became a Business License on Behalf of PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk ("CCB Indonesia").

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

Maintaining an increase in the application of governance or Good Corporate Governance that has been done before, 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: holders of shares/investors, customers, correspondent banks, government/regulators, employees, suppliers and the public in the work environment of CCB Indonesia, because the results of the assessment of Good Corporate Governance affect the rating of Risk Based Banks (RBBR).

As an institution engaged in banking and as a public-listed company, CCB Indonesia implements Good Corporate Governance based on:

- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 on December 7, 2016, and Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 13/SEOJK.03/2017 on March 17, 2017, concerning the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks.
- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 45/POJK.03/2015 on December 23, 2015, concerning the Implementation of Governance in Providing Remuneration for Commercial Banks.
- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 21/POJK.04/2015 and Circular of the Financial Services Authority No. 32/SEOJK.04/2015 concerning Application of Guidelines for Public Corporate Governance.
- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 December 8, 2014, concerning Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers or Public Companies.
- OJK Regulation No. 34/POJK.04/2014 on December 8, 2014, concerning the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of Issuers or Public Companies.
- OJK Regulation No. 55/POJK.04/2015 on December 23, 2015, concerning the Formation and Guidelines for the Implementation of the Audit Committee's Work.
- Decision of Board of Directors of the Indonesia Stock Exchange No. Kep-OOI83/BE1112-2018 on December 26, 2018, Rule Number I-A concerning Listing of Shares and Equity-Type Securities Other Than Shares Issued by Listed Companies

In the aforementioned provisions, it is emphasised that the implementation of Good Corporate Governance principles must at least be realized in:

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

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

Continuing efforts to improve the implementation of Good Corporate Governance, in 2020 CCB Indonesia maintained and perfected improvements made in previous years on the three aspects of Governance, namely Governance Structure, Governance Process, and Governance Outcome.

Principles of Corporate Governance

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

Corporate Governance Guidelines

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 applies to the banking industry.

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

The implementation provisions of the Policies and General Guidelines for the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance have been prepared by the Bank, among others in the form of:

- Guidelines for Self-Assessment and Preparation of Reports on the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance, as a guide in conducting self-assessment and preparing reports on the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance Implementation.
- Code of Ethics Guidelines
  This guideline lays down the basic principles of behaviour and profession expected of all CCB Indonesia Individuals. Through this Code of Conduct, it is expected that a strong risk awareness culture and a good control environment for CCB Indonesia can be realized and attached to each of CCB Indonesia Individuals.
- Guidelines for Handling Conflicts of Interest
  As a guide for all CCB Indonesia personnel:
  - To understand, prevent and resolve conflicts of interest, as well as

- In taking a firm stand against Conflicts of Interest in the Bank to realize good company management.

In addition to being guided by the Policies and Guidelines mentioned above, the implementation of Good Corporate Governance is also based on other internal rules determined in accordance with applicable laws and regulations while still referring to the principles of Good Corporate Governance.

General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS)

General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS), is a Company organ that has the authority not given to Board of Directors or Board of Commissioners within the limits specified in the Act and/or articles of association.

The GMS has the authority to, among other things, appoint and dismiss members of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors, evaluate the performance of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors, approve amendments to the Articles of Association, approve Annual Reports and determine the form and amount of compensation, benefits and facilities for members of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors, and produce decisions important decisions that are in line with the direction and policy of the Bank.

In 2020, CCB Indonesia has held an Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS), guided by the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 15 /POJK.04/2020 dated April 20, 2020 concerning the Plan and Implementation of the General Meeting of Shareholders of Public Companies and Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 16 /POJK.04/2020 dated 20 April 2020 concerning the Implementation of the General Meeting of Shareholders of Public Companies electronically.

Based on OJK Letter No S-92 / D.04 / 2020 dated 18 March 2020 regarding Relaxation of the Obligation to Submit Report and Conduct General Meeting of Shareholders that:

- The deadline for the implementation of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) by a Public Company was extended for 2 (two) months from the deadline for the obligation to hold the Annual GMS as stipulated in Article 2 paragraph (2) of the Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 32 / POJK.04 / 2014 regarding the Planning and Implementation of the General Meeting of Shareholders (POJK Number 32 of 2014).
- The implementation of the GMS by a Public Company can be carried out by means of an electronic power of attorney using the e-GMS system provided by the Depository and Settlement Institution and the implementation of the GMS is carried out as efficiently as possible without reducing the validity of the implementation of the GMS in accordance with POJK Number or 32 of 2014 and Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies.
- The implementation of the GMS using the e-GMS system is carried out in accordance with the provisions which will soon be determined by the Depository and Settlement Institution.

Referring to the above provisions, the 2020 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) has been held on August 31, 2020.

Annual GMS held on August 31, 2020

During the meeting, the following decisions were taken:

First item on the Agenda
Accept and approved the Annual Report, including Supervisory Report of Board of Commissioners on the circumstances and the course of the Company for the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2019 and Approval of the Annual Financial Report of the Company for the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2019 audited by Public Accountant "Purwantono, Sungkoro dan Surja" *(a member of Ernst and Young)* and to release the full responsibility *(acquit et de charge)* to the members of Board of Directors and members of Board of Commissioners for all acts of management and supervision during the financial year ended on December 31, 2019 all such measures stated in the Financial Statements the Company's fiscal year ended on December 31, 2019, to the extent of matters fully and fairly disclosed in the annual report and not in violation of applicable law or constituting fraud.

Second item on the Agenda
Approved the determination of the use of net profit for the financial year ended December 31, 2019 in the amount of IDR 78,966,421,057 (Seventy eight billion nine hundred sixty six million four hundred twenty-one thousand fifty-seven rupiah) as follows:

- In the amount of IDR500,000,000 (five hundred million rupiah) will be used as the obligatory reserved funds in accordance with the provisions of Article 70 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Company;
- The remaining funds in the amount of IDR78,466,421,057 (Seventy eight billion four hundred sixty six million four hundred twenty-one thousand fifty-seven rupiah) will be used as retained earnings in order to strengthen the Company's capital structure.

Third item on the Agenda
Approved to authorize Board of Commissioners, by taking into account proposal and recommendation of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, to determine the salaries, allowances and bonuses of the members of Board of Directors for fiscal year 2020.

Forth item on the Agenda
Approved to authorize the majority/main shareholder, by taking into account proposal and recommendation of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, to determine the salaries, allowances and bonuses for members of Board of Commissioners for fiscal year 2020.

Fifth item on the Agenda
Approved the appointment of the Public Accountant "Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja" (a member of Ernst & Young) to audit the Company's financial statements for fiscal year 2020.

Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

The Company's management system is carried out in a dual-control manner in which there is a clear separation between the functions and responsibilities of Board of Directors responsible for managing the Bank and the functions of Board of Commissioners responsible for the Bank's supervisory function.

1. Board of Commissioners

1)	President Commissioner	: Sun Jianzheng
2)	Commissioner	: Qi Jian Gong
3)	Commissioner (independent)	: Mohamad Hasan
4)	Commissioner (independent)	: Yudo Sutanto

None of the Independent Commissioners have financial, management, ownership and family relations with other members of Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and/or Controlling Shareholders or relationships with CCB Indonesia, which can affect their ability to act independently.

All members of Board of Commissioners meet the requirements as stipulated in Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 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

1) President Director : You Wen Nan
2) Director : Zhu Yong
3) Director : Setiawati Samahita
4) Director : Junianto
5) Director : Chandra Nangkok Tua Siagian
6) Compliance Director : Agresius Robajanto Kadiaman

None of the members of the CCB Indonesia Board of Directors have financial, management, ownership and family relations with other members of Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners and/or Ultimate Shareholders or a relationship with CCB Indonesia, which can affect their ability to act independently.

All members of Board of Directors meet the requirements as stipulated in Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Bapepam IX.I.6 Regulation), Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 27/POJK.03/2016, and Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 39/SEOJK.03/2016.

The composition of the Company's Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners has been recorded in the latest Financial Services Authority supervision administration through the Financial Services Authority Letter No. S-45/PB.322/2019 on April 23, 2019 concerning the Composition of Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of the Bank.

Board of Commissioners

The composition of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors at the beginning of 2020 remained unchanged compared to the composition of the previous period based on the resolution of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) on May 14, 2019, the reappointment of Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners at the Annual GMS for the term of office starting from the closing of the Annual GMS May 14, 2019 until the close of the company's annual GMS for 2023, with the composition of the members of Board of Commissioners as follows:

President Commissioner : Sun Jianzheng *)
Commissioner : Qi Jian Gong
Commissioner (independent) : Mohamad Hasan
Commissioner (independent) : Yudo Sutanto

In 2020 there were no appointment, dismissal and/or replacement of members of Board of Commissioners, so the composition as at the beginning of 2020 remained the same until the end of 2020. So that the composition of the members of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors is as follows:

President Commissioner : Sun Jianzheng
Commissioner : Qi Jian Gong
Commissioner (independent) : Mohamad Hasan
Commissioner (independent) : Yudo Sutanto

In 2020 the number of members of the Bank's Board of Commissioners is not less than 3 (three) people and does not exceed the number of members of Board of Directors.

Composition of Members of Board of Commissioners

Dalam tahun 2020, anggota Dewan Komisaris terdiri dari Komisaris Independen dan Komisaris Non Independen, dengan komposisi 50% anggota Dewan Komisaris adalah Komisaris Independen.

Periode	Total		%
	Member of Board of Commissioners	Independent Commissioner	
January 2020 to December 2020	4	2	50%

No.	Name	Position	Approval Letter	OJK Approval	Reappointed by the GMS
1.	Sun Jianzheng	President Commissioner	OJK Letter No. Kep-11/D.03/2019 on January 17, 2019	Jan 22, 2019	May 14, 2019
2.	Qi Jian Gong	Commissioner	OJK Letter No. KEP-94/D.03/2017 on June 05, 2017	Jun 6, 2017	May 14, 2019
3.	Mohamad Hasan	Independent Commissioner	BI Letter No.12/72/GBI/DPIP/Confidential, on June 7, 2010	Jun 7, 2010	May 14, 2019
4.	Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo	Independent Commissioner	OJK Letter No. KEP-63/D.03/2016 on October 27, 2016	Oct 27, 2016	May 14, 2019

Sun Jianzheng
President Commissioner

Chinese citizen, born in Hebei, China in 1963. He obtained his Bachelor of Laws from Peking University, China in 1986 and his Master Degree in Laws from Peking University, China in 1988, as well as his PhD Degree in National Economics from Peking University, China in 2003.

Appointed as the Company's President Commissioner since January 25, 2019. Began his career at the China Investment Consulting Corporation in August 1988 until May 1990. Subsequently began his career at the China Construction Bank Corporation in May 1990 until now, occupying various key and strategic positions, including as Deputy General Manager of Institutional Reform Executive Office, Deputy General Manager of Asset & Liability Management Department, Deputy General Manager of International Business Department (equal to GM level at Head Office) and his last position as General Manager of Equity and Investment Management Department, which is responsible for domestic and foreign equity investments, management of subsidiaries and rural banks shares ownership, management of strategic cooperation with strategic investors, since June 2015 until now.

In the period of October 2008 until August 2015, he held concurrent positions at China Construction Bank (London) Limited as a Non-Executive Director, in addition to the main position at China Construction Bank Corporation, Head Office.

Since January 25, 2019, he became effective as the Company's President Commissioner, in addition to his main position as General Manager of Equity and Investment Management Department of China Construction Bank Corporation.

As a Non-Independent Commissioner (President Commissioner), he undertakes the functional duties from the China Construction Bank Corporation (the Bank shareholders in the form of a legal entity).

The training taken in 2020 as follows:
1. "Digital Finance" Webinar Training by CCB Corporation on July 29, 2020-November 20, 2020
2. "New Rural Financial Services" Webinar Training by CCB Corporation on September 23, 2020-November 11, 2020.
3. "Ageing Finance" Training by CCB Corporation, BlackRock and Principal Financial Group on October 29-30, 2020.

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-11/D.03/2019 dated January 17, 2019.

Qi Jiangong
Commissioner

Chinese citizen, born in Shanxi, China on June 11, 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 GMS on October 14, 2016, and declared effective since June 6, 2017 until now.

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 now, he was appointed as Deputy General Manager and Chief Manager who is in charge of Equity and Investment Management Department.

As a Non-Independent Commissioner, he undertakes the functional duties from the China Construction Bank Corporation (the Bank shareholders in the form of a legal entity).

The trainings taken in 2020 were as follow:
1. "Digital Finance" Webinar Training by CCB Corporation on July 29, 2020-November 20, 2020
2. "New Rural Financial Services" Webinar Training by CCB Corporation on September 23, 2020-November 11, 2020.
3. "Ageing Finance" Training by CCB Corporation, BlackRock and Principal Financial Group on October 29-30, 2020.
4. "Refreshment of Risk Management Certification" Online Training Course by Risk Management Guard on November 13, 2020.

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-93/D.03/2017 dated June 5, 2017.

Special Assignment:
Member of Remuneration and Nomination Committee since September 27, 2017 until now.

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 June 24, 2010 and continued after the merger of Bank Windu and Bank Anda as of November 30, 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.

The trainings taken in 2020 were as follow:
1. Seminar of "Economic Outlook 2020" by Faisal Basri in Jakarta on February 27, 2020
2. Workshop of "Winning in Disruptive Era" by MSCO Learning Partner in Jakarta on February 28, 2020
3. Webinar of "The Role of Internal Auditor, Audit Committee and External Auditor in ISO 37001-2016 Anti-Bribery Management System" by IKAI on July 29, 2020

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 November 30, 2016.

Special Assignment:
Chairman of Remuneration and Nomination Committee since October 22, 2010 until now.
Chairman of Audit Committee since March 14, 2017 until now.

Yudo Sutanto
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 November 2, 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.

The trainings taken in 2020 were as follow:
1. Seminar of "Economic Outlook 2020" by Faisal Basri in Jakarta on February 27, 2020
2. Workshop of "Winning in Disruptive Era" by MSCO Learning Partner in Jakarta on February 28, 2020

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 October 27, 2016.

Special Assignment:
Chairman of Risk Monitoring Committee since February 21, 2017.

In 2020 the number, composition, criteria and independence of the members of Board of Commissioners have complied with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority which regulates the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks and Public Companies.

a. Duties and Responsibilities of Board of Commissioners

1. Board of Commissioners must exercise supervision over the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of Board of Directors, and provide advice to Board of Directors. In carrying out this task there are several rules that need to be considered, 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 stipulated in the Bank Indonesia Regulation concerning the Legal Lending Limit for Commercial Banks.
      - Other matters stipulated in the Bank's Articles of Association or applicable laws and regulations.
   b. Board of Commissioners must direct, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Bank's strategic policies, including evaluating the Bank's Business Plan,

c. Board of Commissioners must review, correct and approve the Bank's Annual

2. Board of Commissioners must ensure the implementation of Good Corporate Governance in each of the Bank's business activities at all organizational levels or levels. In carrying out this function, there are several rules that must be considered, namely:
   a. Board of Commissioners must notify the Financial Services Authority at least 7 (seven) working days after the discovery of:
      - Violations of laws and regulations in the field of finance and banking.
      - Circumstances or estimates of circumstances that could endanger the business continuity of the Bank.
   b. Board of Commissioners must 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 the results of supervision by other authorities.
   c. Board of Commissioners has the right to appoint a Public Accountant by considering the recommendations of the Audit Committee.
3. Board of Commissioners forms the Committees under it to support the effectiveness of the implementation of its duties and responsibilities, which at least consist of:
   a. Audit Committee,
   b. Risk Monitoring Committee, and
   c. Remuneration and Nomination Committee.
4. Members of the Committees under Board of Commissioners are appointed through a Decree of Board of Directors accompanied by endorsement by Board of Commissioners.
5. Board of Commissioners must ensure that the Committees that have been formed carry out their duties effectively.
6. Board of Commissioners coordinates with Board of Directors in growing, ensuring and overseeing the Bank's compliance with internal and external regulations.
7. Members of Board of Commissioners are prohibited from giving general power to other parties which can result in the transfer of duties and responsibilities of the Commissioner.
8. Board of Commissioners may grant special powers to 2 (two) members of Board of Commissioners to take routine and non-strategic actions. The actions referred to must be reported at the next Board of Commissioners Meeting.

Board of Commissioners has carried out oversight functions on the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of Board of Directors on a regular basis and provided advice and recommendations to Board of Directors.

Board of Commissioners has provided time to carry out its duties and responsibilities optimally, including by being at the Bank's office and working from home during the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, to carry out its supervisory function.

b. Meeting of Board of Commissioners

Board of Commissioners already has Guidelines for Conducting a Meeting of Board of Commissioners, based on Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 on December 8, 2014, concerning Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers or Public Companies, Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 concerning the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks, as well as Board of Commissioners Code of Conduct, which includes regulating the Performance Evaluation and Evaluation of Board of Commissioners.

Penyelenggaraan rapat Dewan Komisaris selama tahun 2020 telah berjalan dengan baik terlihat dari dokumentasi pelaksanaan rapat yang telah dilakukan.

Decision making by Board of Commissioners has been carried out based on the principle of deliberation to reach consensus. The results of Board of Commissioners' meeting have been stated in the minutes of the meeting and have been well documented and circulated to all members of Board of Commissioners and related parties. The results of the meeting are recommendations and/or advice to the Directors on bank business activities.

During 2020 Board of Commissioners held 6 (six) Board of Commissioners meetings, 2 (two) of which were attended by all members of Board of Commissioners. During the COVID-19 pandemic, most of Board of Commissioners Meetings were held virtually via teleconference.

No.	Date	Meeting Agenda	Sun Jianzheng	Qi Jiangong	Mohamad Hasan	Yudo Sutanto
1.	Feb 25, 2020	▪ Approval of CCB Indonesia's Credit Policy ▪ Discussion of performance bonuses	TC	TC	TC	√
2.	Jun 23, 2020	▪ Approval of the Revised RBB 2020 - 2022 ▪ Discussion on the progress of the plan to increase capital ▪ Approval of the CCBI bonus policy ▪ Approval of the 2019 bonus distribution plan	TC	TC	TC	TC
3.	Nov 12, 2020	Discussion on recommendations of advancement of Internal Audit function and recruitment of the head of Internal audit division using a headhunter;	-	TC	TC	TC
4.	Nov 19, 2020	Approval of CCBI BBP (Bank Business Plan) 2021-2023	TC	TC	TC	TC
5.	Nov 24, 2020	Discussion on the need for CCBI to upgrade the current core banking system and integrated IT-based banking system in order to achieve greater automation capacity;	-	TC	TC	TC
6.	Dec 30, 2020	▪ Discussion on the need to change significantly the management of human capital in order for CCBI to achieve competitive advantage; ▪ Review on Director's Remuneration; ▪ Approval of the appointment of Internal Audit Division Head	-	TC	TC	TC

√: Attending a meeting, -: Not attending a , TC meeting: by teleconference

Accordingly, the number of meetings held, the number of meetings attended physically by all members of Board of Commissioners have complied with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority governing Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of an Issuer or Public Company, as well as the provisions of the Financial Services Authority governing the implementation of Governance at the Bank General.

c. Board of Commissioners' Recommendations

As a follow up to the supervision of the performance of CCB Indonesia during 2020, Board of Commissioners, taking into account the recommendations of the Audit Committee, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, and the Risk Monitoring Committee submit recommendations that must be followed up by Board of Directors.

d. The training attended by members of Board of Commissioners

Members of Board of Commissioners have the will and ability to carry out continuous learning in order to increase knowledge about banking and the latest developments related to finance/ other fields that support the implementation of their duties and responsibilities.

The training that was attended by members of Board of Commissioners in 2020 was as follows:

Name	Training	Date	Organizer/Location
Sun Jianzheng	"Digital Finance" Webinar Training	Jul 29, 2020 - Nov 20, 2020	CCB Corporation
	"New Rural Financial Services" Webinar Training	Sep 23, 2020 - Nov 11, 2020	CCB Corporation
	"Ageing Finance" Training	Oct 29-30, 2020.	CCB Corporation, BlackRock and Principal Financial Group
Qi Jiangong	Training Webinar "Digital Finance "	Jul 29, 2020 - Nov 20, 2020	CCB Corporation
	Training Webinar "New Rural Financial Services"	Sep 23, 2020 - Nov 11, 2020.	CCB Corporation
	Training "Ageing Finance"	Oct 29-30, 2020.	CCB Corporation, BlackRock dan Principal Financial Group
	"Refreshment of Risk Management Certification" Online Training Course	Nov 13, 2020	Risk Management Guard
Mohamad Hasan	Seminar "Economic Outlook 2020"	Feb 27, 2020	Faisal Basri
	Workshop "Winning in Disruptive Era"	Feb 28, 2020	MSCO Learning Partner
	Webinar "Peran Auditor Internal, Komite Audit dan Auditor Eksternal dalam ISO 37001-2016 Sistem Manajemen Anti Penyuapan"	Jul 29, 2020	IKAI
Yudo Sutanto	Seminar of "Economic Outlook 2020"	Feb 27, 2020	Faisal Basri
	Workshop of "Winning in Disruptive Era"	Feb 28, 2020	MSCO Learning Partner

e. The effectiveness and efficiency of supervision conducted by the Commissioners

Board of Commissioners periodically supervises Board of Directors and Committees under Board of Commissioners, among others through meetings between Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors and between Board of Commissioners and the Committees.

f. Board of Commissioners Meeting with Board of Directors

During 2020 Board of Commissioners held 3 (three) meetings with Board of Directors.

No.	Date	Meeting Agenda	Attended by
1.	Feb 25, 2020	- Approval of the Audit Division's plans and budget for 2020 - Approval for Adjustment of Bank Business Plan 2020-2022	Sun Jianzheng Qi Jiangong Mohamad Hasan Yudo Sutanto You Wennan Setiawati Samahita Zhu Yong Junianto Chandra N.T. Siagian Agresius R. Kadiaman
2.	Jun 23, 2020	Discussion on the revision of the RBB 2020-2022	Sun Jianzheng Qi Jiangong Mohamad Hasan Yudo Sutanto You Wennan Setiawati Samahita Zhu Yong Junianto Chandra N.T. Siagian Agresius R. Kadiaman
3.	Nov 19, 2020	- Discussion on Bank Business Plan (RBB) 2021-2023 - Others	Sun Jianzheng Qi Jiangong Mohamad Hasan Yudo Sutanto You Wennan Setiawati Samahita Zhu Yong Junianto Chandra N.T. Siagian Agresius R. Kadiaman

Supervision carried out by Board of Commissioners of Board of Directors and Committees under Board of Commissioners during 2020 has been effective and efficient.

g. Supervision mechanism carried out by the Commissioners of the Directors and Committees under the Commissioner

Board of Commissioners continues to support efforts to improve the implementation of Governance in CCB Indonesia. The main attention is given to improving the three aspects of governance, namely Governance Structure, Governance Process, Governance Outcome, follow-up to the completion of the findings of the Financial Services Authority and/or Bank Indonesia, achievement of targets according to the business plan by paying attention to risk management, internal supervision and compliance. Board of Commissioners through its committees has provided recommendations and input on various aspects of the Company's business and business support.

The mechanism and focus of supervision carried out in 2020, include:

1. Analysing, providing input and together Board of Directors approve the Bank's Business Plan (RBB). Board of Commissioners also monitors the analysis and provides direction/input for the Company's future strategic plan.
2. Supervising the implementation of the Bank's Business Plan, and periodically submit a report to the Financial Services Authority regarding the results of its supervision.
3. Reviewing the achievement of CCB Indonesia's financial performance through the review of the Audit Committee and Risk Monitoring Committee.
4. Conducting a review of risk management through the discussion of risk profiles that include credit risk; market risk; liquidity risk; operational risk; legal risk; reputation risk; strategic risk; and compliance risk.
5. Reviewing and discussing the annual work plan of the External Audit and Internal Audit, competency improvement and findings during the year. Board of Commissioners also monitors improvements to the findings of the external audit examination, including the Financial Services Authority audit and the Public Accountant Office audit.
6. Providing a proposal to appoint a Public Accountant Firm that will audit the Company's financial statements, at least the audit of annual historical financial information.
7. Board of Commissioners through the Remuneration and Nomination Committee monitors HR strategies and policies, including training education programs and their implementation. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee provides recommendations to Board of Commissioners on proposed HR policies.
8. Receiving reports from the three committees at Board of Commissioners level, for further discussion in Board of Commissioners meeting. Inputs and recommendations deemed necessary will be submitted 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 the implementation of Good Corporate Governance; Provision of funds to related parties and provision of large funds; Implementation of Compliance Function; and the implementation of the Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorism Funding Program.
10. Conducting active supervision of the Compliance Function, by evaluating the implementation of the Bank's Compliance Function through the Quarterly Report on the Implementation of the Duties of the Director in charge of the Compliance Function. Furthermore, Board of Commissioners provides suggestions for improving the quality of the implementation of the Bank's Compliance Function.

The integrity, competency and financial reputation of all members of Board of Commissioners is considered to be adequate. In connection with the requirements for risk management certification, all members of Board of Commissioners have fulfilled the requirements. Members of the Bank's Board of Commissioners have disclosed their share ownership, financial relations and family and remuneration and other facilities that were received clearly, and have never violated the applicable rules/regulations.

Members of Board of Commissioners do not use the Bank for personal, family and/or other parties' interests that harm or reduce the Bank's profits.

None of the Independent Commissioners have financial, management, ownership and family relations with other members of Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and/or Controlling Shareholders or relationships with CCB Indonesia, which can affect their ability to act independently.

Board of Commissioners carries out its duties and responsibilities in making decisions and has been running independently. All members of Board of Commissioners do not have family relations to the second degree with fellow members of Board of Commissioners and / or Board of Directors. Replacement and / or appointment of each candidate for Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors, has taken into account the recommendations of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

Board of Commissioners understands its obligation to report to the Financial Services Authority if a violation occurs that could endanger the Bank's business.

However, in 2020 there are no:
- Violations of laws and regulations in the financial and banking fields; and circumstances or estimates of conditions that could endanger the business continuity of the Bank
- Reporting on violations of laws and regulations in the financial and banking fields; and circumstances or estimates of conditions which may endanger the business continuity of the Bank.

Board of Commissioners is not involved in making operational decisions of the Bank, except in providing funds to related parties. Board of Commissioners plays a role in directing the preparation of the Bank's Business Plan, overseeing the implementation of the Bank's Business Plan and monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the bank's strategic policies.

The Company's policies on evaluating the performance of members of Board of Commissioners and the implementation

- **Procedures for carrying out performance evaluation of Board of Commissioners**
  1. The performance of Board of Commissioners will be judged based on certain criteria recommended by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.
  2. The results of the performance evaluation of Board of Commissioners are disclosed in the Annual Report and presented at the General Meeting of Shareholders.

- **Criteria used**
  1. Achieving the implementation of Board of Commissioners' Meeting,
  2. The presence of members of Board of Commissioners,
  3. Administrative order,
  4. Integrity and openness of members of Board of Commissioners,
  5. Participation and contribution in the Bank's supervisory function.

- **The party conducting the assessment**
  Board of Commissioners evaluates the performance of Board of Commissioners during 2020 independently (self-assessment). Furthermore, Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors will be responsible for achieving the performance of the 2020 period, including the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors in the Annual GMS to be held in 2021.

Supporting Committees of Board of Commissioners

With reference to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 on December 7, 2016, and Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 13/SEOJK.03/2017 on March 17, 2017, concerning the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks, OJK Regulation No. 55 /POJK.04/2015 on December 23, 2015, concerning the Formation and Implementation Guidelines for Audit Committee Work, and OJK Regulation No. 34/POJK.04/2014 on December 8, 2014, concerning the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of Issuers or Public Companies, CCB Indonesia has formed supporting committees for Board of Commissioners, namely the Audit Committee, the Risk Monitoring Committee and the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. These committees are responsible to Board of Commissioners in their function of assisting the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of Board of Commissioners, with reference to the Code of Conduct for Work that has been prepared for each Committee.

The composition of the members of the committees is in accordance with the size and complexity of CCB Indonesia business. The implementation of the duties of the committees assisting Board of Commissioners has proceeded accordingly.

Board of Commissioners has 3 (three) committees that help Board of Commissioners carry out their duties and responsibilities, including:
1. Audit Committee
2. Risk Monitoring Committee
3. Remuneration and Nomination Committee

In 2020, the Committee meetings were held periodically and were quite effective in accordance with the needs of CCB Indonesia:
1. The Audit Committee has held 25 (twenty five) 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. The Risk Monitoring Committee has conducted 4 (four) meetings which have been attended by more than 51% (fifty one percent) of the total members of the Risk Monitoring Committee including Independent Commissioners and Independent Parties.
3. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee has held 3 (three) times, all of which are 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.

Decisions of Committee meetings are taken based on consensus and/or majority votes. The results of the Committee's meeting have been stated in the minutes of the meeting and documented properly. The results of Committee meetings are always sought to be made into consideration and recommendations for Board of Commissioners in making decisions.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is chaired by an Independent Commissioner, and all Committee members are Independent Parties.

Audit Committee Structure and Membership

In accordance with the latest changes in the membership of the Audit Committee as referred to stipulated in the Decree of the Board of Directors No. 070/SK-DIR/KPJKT/V/2019 dated May 2, 2019, the composition of the Committee's membership Audit is as follows:

Chairman:
Mohamad Hasan (Independent Commissioner)

Members:
1. Mulyadi (Independent Party)
2. Jarot Kristiono (Independent Party)

Expertise

Mohamad Hasan
Chairman of the Audit Committee/Independent Commissioner

Indonesian citizen, born in Palembang in 1944.
He has been Chair of the Audit Committee since March 14, 2017.

He obtained his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1972 from Sriwijaya University, Palembang.

He has been an Independent Commissioner since June 24, 2010 and continued after the merger between Bank Windu and Bank Anda as of November 30, 2016 in accordance with the approval of the Financial Services Authority No. SR-104/PB.12/2016.

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. In the period August 1985 to October 1991 was appointed as Executive Director, then the period November 1991 to January 2003 was appointed as President Director. Then, at PT Bank Multicor, he was as an Independent Commissioner from June 2003 to June 2008. From October 2008 to 2009 he served as Commissioner of several national private companies in Jakarta. And since May 2010 was reappointed as an Independent Commissioner in the Company.

Mulyadi
Member of the Audit Committee/Independent Party

Indonesian citizen, born in Wonogiri in 1947.
Served as a member of the Audit Committee since March 26, 2013.

Obtained a Master of Science in Management and Administrative Science from the University of Texas at Dallas, USA in 1983. Previously obtained his Bachelor of Economics, Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Business, Gadjah Mada University in 1971.

He has been a Graduate Lecturer at Gadjah Mada University since 1995 until now. In addition, he is a Partner at the S. Mannan Public Accountants, Ardiansyah and Partners, since 2000 until now. He is also a member of the Audit Committee in several companies. Obtained a Certified Public Accountant (CPA) in 2010, Qualified Internal Auditor (QIA) in 2008, and Certification of Audit Committee Professional (CACP) in 2017.

Jarot Kristiono
Audit Committee Member/Independent Party

Indonesian citizen, born in Yogyakarta in 1964.
Appointed as a Member of the Audit Committee since May 2, 2019.

He earned a Bachelor of Civil Engineering from the Bandung Institute of Technology 1990 and a Masters in Management Accounting UI in 1997. He began his career as Designer Batams Container Port at LAPI ITB - Witteveen Bosch, Jakarta (1990-1991), then worked at Bank Panin as Team Leader in Internal Audit for 5 years (1991-1996). Then at Bank Ficorinvest he became the Internal Audit Team Leader from 1996 to 1999. From 1999 to 2004 he became the Internal Audit Team Leader at the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA)/Indonesia Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA).

From 2004 to 2005, he was a member of the Audit working group in the IBRA Delivery Team. In 2006, he was the Internal Audit Division Head at PT Conservation Energy Abadi (Koneba). He was also a member of the Audit Committee at PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia, Tbk from 2006 to 2010. In April 2012 to 2017 he was the Manager of the Office of the Auditor in the Internal Audit Work Unit (SKAI) at PT Bank Pundi Tbk.

Independence

All members of the Audit Committee are not members of the CCB Indonesia Board of Directors or other Banks.

There are members of the Audit Committee from independent parties who have double positions as Independent Parties to other Committee members at the same Bank, other Banks, and/or other companies, namely:

Mulyadi
Served as a member of the Audit Committee at several other companies.

Jarot Kristiono
Serves as a member of the Risk Monitoring Committee at the same Bank.

The concurrent positions concerned have taken into account competency, independence criteria, confidentiality, code of conduct and the implementation of duties and responsibilities.

All independent parties who are members of the Audit Committee do not have financial, management, share ownership and/or family relations with Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and/or Bank Ultimate Shareholders.

Duties and Responsibilities

The duties and responsibilities of the Audit Committee are to assist 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 at least:
   - 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 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 Board of Commissioners.
3. Providing recommendations regarding the appointment of public accountants and public accounting firms to 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 process.
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 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. Monitoring the implementation of follow-up actions by Board of Directors on the findings of the work of the Internal Audit, Public Accountants, and the results of the supervision of the Financial Services Authority to provide recommendations to Board of Commissioners.
11. Reviewing and providing advice to Board of Commissioners regarding the potential conflict of interests of the Bank.
12. Maintaining the confidentiality of documents, data and information obtained by the Bank in the context of carrying out its role.

Audit Committee Membership Position Period

The Audit Committee is appointed and reports directly to Board of Commissioners.

The appointment and dismissal of members of the Audit Committee are reported to the General Meeting of Shareholders by Board of Commissioners.

The term of office for members of the Audit Committee may not be longer than the term of office of Board of Commissioners and can only be re-elected for 1 (one) subsequent period.

The membership and composition, as well as the independence of the members of the Audit Committee above have met the provisions of the Financial Services Authority. Membership consists of an Independent Commissioner as Chairperson of the Committee and 2 (two) Independent Parties who have expertise in finance or accounting and in law or banking, as members.

Audit Committee Oversight Mechanism of the Company

To provide recommendations to Board of Commissioners, the Audit Committee monitors and evaluates the planning and implementation of the audit as well as monitoring the follow-up of audit results in order to assess the adequacy of internal control including the adequacy of the financial reporting process.

The oversight mechanism is carried out through a review of reports issued by the Internal Audit Division, the Public Accountant Office, and the Financial Services Authority Supervision Results through Audit Committee meetings. If necessary, the Committee can also invite relevant divisions or work units as resource persons to obtain facts/information directly.

Supervision is carried out through monitoring and evaluation of:
- Performing duties of the Internal Audit Division
- Implementation of AP and KAP Services, including compliance with the implementation of audits by the Public Accountant Office with applicable audit standards
- Compliance of financial statements with applicable accounting standards
- Implementation of follow-up by Board of Directors on the findings of the Internal Audit Division, public accountants, and the supervision results of the Financial Services Authority.
- Annual inspection plan by SKAI in 2019.

Reporting Intensity of the Audit Committee to Board of Commissioners During 2019

The Audit Committee periodically submits reports on the implementation of its duties to Board of Commissioners through Meetings between the Audit Committee and Board of Commissioners. Furthermore, the Audit Committee provides recommendations to Board of Commissioners.

Audit Committee Meeting

During 2020 the Audit Committee held 25 (twenty five) meetings, and submitted proposals to Board of Commissioners. The meetings that have been held are as follows:

No.	Date	Meeting Agenda	Mohamad Hasan	Mulyadi	Jarot Kristiono
1.	Feb 26, 2020	Audit Progress of Public Accountants EY	√	√	√
2.	Feb 26, 2020	Q4 / 2019 Internal Audit Examination Results	√-	√	√
3.	Mar 30, 2020	Closing Meeting of Audit Committee and Public Accountant EY	TC	TC	TC
4.	Apr 28, 2020	- Audit plan vs realization until April 2020 - Changes to the audit plan - Implementation of an audit by an independent party	TC	TC	TC
5.	May 27, 2020	Focus of BOC Supervision Concern for Bank Management and the Impact of COVID-19 on the Credit Portfolio (NPL) and Restructuring Efforts	TC	TC	TC
6.	Jun 9, 2020	- Audit Committee evaluation of Public Accountant EY based on OJK regulations - Management Letter issued by Public Accountant EY	TC	TC	TC
7.	Jul 14, 2020	Kick Off Meeting of CCBI Internal Audit Quality Assurance Review	TC	TC	TC
8.	Jul 22, 2020	- Discussing legal issues faced by the Bank in semester 1, 2020; - Discussing tax issues faced by Banks in semester 1, 2020.	TC	TC	TC
9.	Aug 13, 2020	Internal Audit Division Performance Report Q2 / 2020	TC	TC	TC
10.	Aug 25, 2020	RSM exit meeting. RSM explained the QAR results carried out by RSM on the CCBI Internal Audit Division.	TC	TC	TC

No.	Date	Meeting Agenda	Mohamad Hasan	Mulyadi	Jarot Kristiono
11.	Aug 27, 2020	Internal Audit Committee meetings discuss the evaluation of the QAR Report produced by RSM	TC	TC	TC
12.	Aug 28, 2020	Discussed the KA responses and corrections to the RSM QAR Results Report.	TC	TC	TC
13.	Sep 12, 2020	Report of the Head of Internal Audit regarding the account of one of the customers at CCBI	TC	TC	TC
14.	Sep 25, 2020	Discussing OJK Letter S-106 / PB.322 / 2020 concerning Implementation Reports and Principles of Internal Audit Results for the Semester I 2020 Period	TC	TC	TC
15.	Oct 10, 2020	Review of the 2nd Revised RBB	TC	TC	TC
16.	Oct 22, 2020	- Performance Internal Audit Q3 - Q3 Internal Audit examination results - Report on the progress of case related to Bank customers; - NPL development	TC	TC	TC
17.	Nov 4, 2020	Discussed the Internal Audit Assignment in Evaluating Internal Control over the Implementation of the AML-CFT Program (in response to OJK Letter No S-3 / PB.3223 / 2020).	TC	TC	TC
18.	Nov 4, 2020	- Protection of CCBI from Legal Risk in the AML-CFT Program. - Update CCBI Legal Cases	TC	TC	TC
19.	Nov 5, 2020	Kick Off Meeting of Audit Committee & EY	TC	TC	TC
20.	Nov 7, 2020	Responding to OJK Letter Number: S-132 / PB.322 / 2020 dated October 14, 2020 regarding Requests for Additional Time to Submit External Party Review Reports	TC	TC	TC
21.	Nov 13, 2020	- Discussing the Plan for Selection of Head of Internal Audit Candidates - Meeting Agenda with the Compliance Director	TC	TC	TC
22.	Nov 17, 2020	Interview Material for Candidates for Head of Internal Audit	TC	TC	TC
23.	Nov 19, 2020	Conducted a test interview for three candidates for Head of Internal Audit	TC	TC	TC
24.	Dec 8, 2020	- The system used by the Compliance Directorate in enforcing CCBI compliance in meeting compliance with applicable laws and regulations; - CCBI governance structure and governance process during the COVID-19 pandemic period and afterwards (with the upgrade of CCBI status to BUKU III level); - Risk management during the COVID-19 pandemic and thereafter (with the upgrade of CCBI status to BUKU III level); - Adaptation of internal controls during the COVID-19 pandemic and thereafter (with an increase in CCBI status to BUKU III level); - The progress of implementing the WBS CCBI; - CCBI AML-CFT System	TC	TC	TC
25.	Dec 14, 2020	2021 Audit Plan of Internal Audit	TC	TC	TC

Information:
√: Attending a meeting, - : Not attending a meeting, TC: Attending by teleconference

Recommendation of Audit Committee

No.	Date	Memo Number	Subjects
1.	Jan 14, 2020	001/KA/MI/I/2020	Completion of the Position of Head of Internal Audit of CCBI
2.	Feb 12, 2020	002/MI/KA/II/2020	Management Performance Evaluation Report January - February 2016
3.	Jun 9, 2020	006/MI/KA/VI/2020	The Focus of Dekom's Supervision Concern for Bank Management and the Impact of COVID-19 on the Credit Portfolio (NPL) and Its Restructuring Efforts
4.	Jun 9, 2020	005/KA/VI/2020	Summary of the Minutes of the Audit Committee Meeting on the results of the Audit Committee's evaluation of the implementation of the 2019 CCBI Financial Report audit services by KAP Purwantono, Sungkoro, Surja
5.	Jul 2, 2020	007/MI/KA/VII/2020	Recommendations from the Audit Committee in Appointing a Public Accountant Firm
6.	Aug 6, 2020	008/MI/KA/VIII/2020	Recommendations for Improving Legal and Taxation Systems
7.	Sep 14, 2020	009/MI/KA/IX/2020	Answers to the Request for Performance Evaluation Results of the Head of Internal Audit of CCBI
8.	Oct 10, 2020	010/MI/KA/X/2020	Results of the Review of the 2nd Revised RBB
9.	Nov 9, 2020	011/MI/KA/XI/2020	Audit Committee Assessment of Candidates for Head of Internal Audit
10.	Dec 4, 2020	012/MI/KA/XII/2020	Recommendations for Further Processing the Appointment of the Head of Internal Audit of CCBI
11.	Dec 17, 2020	013/MI/KA/XII/2020	Recommendation for the Appointment of Acting Heads of the Internal Audit Division

Until the end of 2020 the performance of the Audit Committee was considered quite good. The Audit Committee has carried out its duties and responsibilities, realized the work program, and provided recommendations to Board of Commissioners in accordance with applicable regulations.

The Audit Committee has participated in a series of stages regarding the audit of the Company's financial statements by the Public Accounting Firm (KAP), namely:

- The Audit Committee has recommended the appointment of a Public Accountant and KAP to the GMS through Board of Commissioners. Recommendations were submitted through Internal Memo No. 007/MI/KA/VII/2020 dated July 2, 2020.
- The Audit Committee has evaluated the Implementation of Providing Audit Services by the Public Accounting Firm (KAP) Purwantono, Sungkoro, Surja on the Company's financial statements for fiscal year 2019. The evaluation result has been reported to OJK through letter No. 167/CCBI/DDIR-OJK/VI/2020 dated June 25, 2020.

Work Program and Its Realization

The Audit Committee has prepared a Work Plan and Activity Schedule for 2020.

Work plans and scheduled activities have been realized in 2019.

Risk Monitoring Committee

The Risk Monitoring Committee is chaired by an Independent Commissioner, and all Committee members are Independent Parties.

Structure and Membership

In accordance with the latest changes in the membership of the Risk Monitoring Committee as stipulated in the Decree of Board of Directors No. 026/SK-DIR /KP-JKT/V/2020 dated May 8, 2020, the membership composition of the Risk Monitoring Committee is as follows:

Chairman:
Yudo Sutanto (Independent Commissioner)

Members:
1. Jarot Kristiono (Independent Party)
2. Edward Leo Syahbana (Independent Party)

Expertise

Yudo Sutanto
Chairman of the Risk Monitoring Committee/Independent Commissioner

Indonesian citizen, born in Malang in 1954.
Served as Chair of the Risk Monitoring Committee since February 21, 2017.

He holds a Bachelor of Finance degree in 1981 at California State University, Los Angeles, United States.

He has been an Independent Commissioner since November 2, 2016 in accordance with the approval from the Financial Services Authority No. SR-173/PB.121/2016.vHe began his career at PT Bank Antardaerah since 1982 in various important positions. In 1986 he was appointed as President Director, and in 1999 he was Chairman of the Audit Board of PT Bank Antardaerah, and in March 1999 - November 2016 served as a member of Board of Commissioners of PT Bank Antardaerah.

Jarot Kristiono
Member of Risk Monitoring Committee/Independent Party

Indonesian citizen, born in Yogyakarta in 1964.
Appointed as a Member of the Risk Monitoring Committee since July 22, 2019. He earned his Bachelor of Civil Engineering Bandung Institute of Technology 1990 and Master of Management Accounting UI in 1997. Started his career as a Designer Batams Container Port at LAPI ITB - Witteveen Bosch, Jakarta (1990-1991), then a career at Bank Panin as a Team Leader in Internal Audit for 5 years (1991 - 1996). Then at Bank Ficorinvest he became the Internal Audit Team Leader from 1996 to 1999. From 1999 to 2004 he became the Internal Audit Team Leader at the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA)/Indonesia Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA).

From 2004 to 2005, he was a member of the Audit working group in the IBRA Delivery Team. In 2006, he was the Internal Audit Division Head at PT. Conservation Energy Abadi (Koneba). He was also a member of the Audit Committee at PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia, Tbk from 2006 to 2010. In April 2012 to 2017 he was the Manager of the Office of the Auditor in the Internal Audit Work Unit (SKAI) at PT Bank Pundi Tbk.

Edward Leo Syahbana
Member of Risk Monitoring Committee/Independent Party

Indonesian citizen, born in Bandung in 1964.
He was appointed as a member of the Risk Monitoring Committee since May 4, 2020.

He eraned Bachelor of Civil Engineering degree from the Bandung Institute of Technology in 1988 and a Master of Business in Banking & Finance from Monash University, Melbourne, Australia in 2001.

He worked as civil engineering engineer in consultancy PT Tripatra Engineering (1989-1990) and the joint operation of LAPI ITB and Witteveen & Bosch (1991).

Started his banking career at Bapindo (1991-1992) in the corporate credit unit and at BDN (1992-1999) in the capital market branch and services unit. From 1999 to 2012 he worked at Bank Mandiri with assignments in the fields including: Postgraduate study assignments, Market risk management, credit rescue & settlement, and training. After retiring from Bank Mandiri in 2012, he became an independent lecturer in credit and risk management certification.

Independence

All members of the Risk Monitoring Committee are not members of the CCB Indonesia Board of Directors or other Banks.

There is a member of the Risk Monitoring Committee from independent parties who has concurrent positions as Independent Parties of other Committee members at the same Bank, namely:

Mulyadi
Served as a member of the Audit Committee in several other companies.

Jarot Kristiono
Serves as a member of the Audit Committee at the same Bank.

The concurrent positions have paid attention to competence, criteria for independence, confidentiality, code of ethics and the implementation of duties and responsibilities.

Independent parties who are members of the Risk Monitoring Committee do not have mutual financial, management, share ownership and/or family relationships with Board of Commissioners, Directors and/or Controlling Shareholders of the Bank.

Duties and Responsibilities

The duties and responsibilities of the Risk Monitoring Committee are to assist Board of Commissioners in order to support the effectiveness of the implementation of their duties and responsibilities.

To provide recommendations to Board of Commissioners, the Risk Monitoring Committee:
1. Providing recommendations to Board of Commissioners by evaluating the suitability of the risk management policy and the implementation of the policy.
2. Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the duties of the Risk Management Committee and the Risk Management Division.

Period of Office of the Monitoring Committee Membership

The Risk Monitoring Committee is appointed and reports directly to Board of Commissioners.

The appointment and dismissal of all members of the Risk Monitoring Committee is reported to the General Meeting of Shareholders by Board of Commissioners.

The term of office of members of the Risk Monitoring Committee is adjusted to the term of office of the members of Board of Commissioners and may be reappointed for the next term of office.

At the end of 2020 the Membership Composition of the Risk Monitoring Committee consisted only of the Chairperson of the Committee and one Independent Party as a member.

Monitoring Mechanism of the Risk Monitoring Committee to the Company

Supervision mechanism by evaluating the suitability of risk management policies with the implementation of policies through the Risk Profile Report prepared by the Risk Management Division and monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Risk Management Committee's duties. Evaluation results are discussed at Risk Monitoring Committee meetings, and if necessary, the Committee meeting invites relevant Divisions or Work Units as resource persons to obtain facts/information directly.

Reporting Intensity of the Risk Monitoring Committee to Board of Commissioners during 2020

The Risk Monitoring Committee submitted reports on the implementation of its duties to Board of Commissioners through Meeting between the Risk Monitoring Committee and Board of Commissioners. Furthermore, the Risk Monitoring Committee provides recommendations to Board of Commissioners.

Risk Monitoring Committee Meeting

During 2020 the Risk Monitoring Committee held 4 (four) meetings, and provided proposals to Board of Commissioners. In connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, the Risk Monitoring Committee Meeting was held virtually via teleconference. The meetings that have been held are as follows:

No.	Date	Meeting Agenda	Yudo Sutanto	Jarot Kristiono	Edward Leo Syahbana
1.	May 27, 2020	Focus of BOC Supervision Concern for Bank Management and the Impact of COVID-19 on the Loan Portfolio (NPL) and Its Restructuring Efforts	TC	TC	TC
2.	Sep 7, 2020	Discussing Risk Management Supervision for Semester 1/2020	TC	TC	TC
3.	Sep 23, 2020	Discussion on the OJK Letter regarding a number of matters that need attention and follow-up actions by the CCBI Directors regarding the 2020 RBB Revision, including: - Credit growth is quite high; - Low projected low-cost fund ratio, and increased labor costs.	TC	TC	TC
4.	Nov 3, 2020	- Historical developments and projections of outstanding loans - NPL development, progress of handling and its problems. - Loan at Risk - Update Loan Stress Testing	TC	TC	TC

Information:
TC: Attending by teleconference

Recommendation of Risk Monitoring Committee

No.	Date	Memo Number	Subject
1.	Aug 10, 2020	004/MI/KPR/VIII/2020	Result of Review on Submission of Compliance Report Semester I 2020
2.	Dec 4, 2020	006/MI/KPR/XII/2020	Review Results on the Submission of the Third Quarterly Compliance Report 2020
3.	Dec 14, 2020	007/MI/KPR/XII/2020	Results of the Risk Monitoring Committee Review on the Report on the Implementation of Risk Management Q3/2020 PT Bank CCBI No: 019/CCBI/DDIR-BOC/XI/2020 dated 5 November 2020

Until the end of 2020, the Risk Monitoring Committee carries out its duties and responsibilities and provides recommendations to Board of Commissioners.

Work Grogram and the Realization

The Risk Monitoring Committee has prepared a Work Plan and Activity Schedule for 2020.

Work plans and scheduled activities have been realized in 2020.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is chaired by an Independent Commissioner with the Committee members consisting of a Commissioner and an Executive Officer in charge of human resources.

Structure and Membership

In accordance with the latest changes in the membership of the Remuneration Committee and Nominations as stipulated in the Decree of the Board of Directors No .027/SK-DIR/KP-JKT/II/2019 dated February 21, 2019, composition Remuneration and Nomination Committee membership on February 20, 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.
Served as Chair of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee since October 22, 2010.

He obtained his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1972 from Sriwijaya University, Palembang.

Appointed as Independent Commissioner since June 24, 2010 until now. He began his career at Citibank Jakarta from May 1974 to April 1977. Then worked at PT Multinational Finance Corporation (PT Multicor) from May 1977. In the period August 1985 to October 1991 was appointed as Executive Director, then the period November 1991 to January 2003 was appointed 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 Commissioner of several national private companies in Jakarta. And since May 2010 he was reappointed as a Commissioner in the Company.

Qi Jiangong
Member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee/ Commissioner

Chinese citizen, born in Shanxi, China on June 11, 1970.
Served as a member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee since September 27, 2017.

Obtained a Bachelor's degree in Economics from Renmin University of China in 1992 and a Master's degree from the University of International Business and Economics, majoring in International Accounting Management graduated in 1997.

Appointed as a Commissioner through the GMS on October 14, 2016, and his appointment has been effective since June 6, 2017 until now.

He began his career at China Construction Bank Corporation starting in July 1997 as a Business Manager responsible for managing assets/liabilities. Between October 2000 and March 2001, he held various strategic positions at the China Construction Bank Corporation. Furthermore, the period March 2001 to July 2008 was appointed as Chief Manager and Deputy Chief Manager responsible for the Financial Market Department. Then from March 2008 until now he was appointed Deputy General Manager and Chief Manager responsible for the Bank's strategic investment in the Strategic Investment and Management Department.

Irwan Bonto
Member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee/ Executive Officer

Indonesian citizen, born in Makassar, South Sulawesi in 1965.

Executive Officer Head of Human Capital Operation & Services Division, has served as a member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee since February 21, 2019. He holds a Law degree from Hasanuddin University, Makassar in 1989. Served as Head of the CCB Indonesia Bank's Human Capital Operation

& Services Division since January 2019, previously as Head of Credit Operation Division of 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 field of Operation. Furthermore, as the Corporate Banking Credit Operation Head at Bank OCBC NISP until May 2013.

Independence

All members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee are not members of Board of Directors of CCB Indonesia or other Banks.

Duties and Responsibilities

In accordance with the scale and complexity of CCB Indonesia business, the functions carried out by the Remuneration Committee and the Nomination Committee are combined into one committee, namely the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

The duties and responsibilities of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee are to assist 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 Board of Commissioners regarding:
      1) Remuneration policies and systems for 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 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 Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors from both local and foreign workers to 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 Board of Commissioners and/or Board of Directors of both local and foreign workers to 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 Board of Commissioners.
   c. Recommendation procedures for prospective members of 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 Board of Commissioners, or candidates for 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 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 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 Board of Commissioners.

The Term of Office of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee Membership

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is appointed and reports directly to Board of Commissioners.

The appointment and dismissal of all members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee is reported to the General Meeting of Shareholders by Board of Commissioners.

Members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee are appointed for a certain term of office. After the term of office ends, members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee can be reappointed for the next term.

The term of office of members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee is no longer than the term of office of Board of Commissioners as stipulated in the articles of association.

The membership and composition, as well as the independence of the members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee above have met the provisions of the Financial Services Authority. Membership consists of an Independent Commissioner as Chair of the Committee, a Commissioner, and an Executive Officer in charge of human resources.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee Monitoring Mechanism towards the Company

In order to provide recommendations to Board of Commissioners, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee ensures that the remuneration policy is in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

Supervision mechanism by evaluating the compatibility between the remuneration policy and financial performance and the fulfilment of reserves as regulated in applicable laws and regulations; individual work performance; fairness with peer groups; and consideration of the Bank's long-term goals and strategies. Then the evaluation results are discussed in the Remuneration and Nomination Committee meetings.

Reporting Intensity of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee to Board of Commissioners during 2020

Remuneration and Nomination Committee meetings are held periodically, and produce recommendations which are then discussed at Board of Commissioners' Meeting, as well as a Report on the implementation of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee's duties to Board of Commissioners.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee Meeting

During 2020, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee held 3 (three) meetings, and submitted proposals to Board of Commissioners. In connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee Meetings were held virtually via teleconference. The meetings that have been held are as follows:

No.	Date	Meeting Agenda	Mohamad Hasan	Qi Jiangong	Irwan Bonto
1.	Apr 30, 2020	Initial discussion of the 2019 performance bonus	TC	-	TC
2.	Jun 3, 2020	Bonus Policy	TC	-	TC
3.	Oct 27, 2020	Implementing employee salary structure and remuneration for Commissioners and Directors	TC	-	TC

Information:
- : Not attending the meeting, TC: Attending through teleconference,

Recommendation of Remuneration and Nomination Committee

No.	Date	Letter Number	Subjects
1.	Jun 3, 2020	001/KRN/MI/VI/2020	Bonus Policy
2.	Jun 5, 2020	002/KRN/MI/VI/2020	Recommended Amount of Performance Bonuses for the Period of 2019, KPI & Bonus Formulas for Directors
3.	Nov 23, 2021	003/KRN/MI/XI/2020	Proposed remuneration adjustments

Until the end of 2020, the performance of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee is considered quite good. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee has carried out its duties and responsibilities, realized the work program, and provided recommendations to Board of Commissioners in accordance with applicable regulations.

Work Program and the Realization

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee has prepared a Work Plan and Activity Schedule for 2020.

Work plans and scheduled activities have been realized in 2020.

Evaluation of the Performance of Committees Supporting the Implementation of the Duties of Board of Commissioners

The performance of the Audit Committee, the Risk Monitoring Committee, and the Remuneration & Nomination Committee are assessed using the following procedures and criteria:

1. The achievement of the performance of each Committee that supports the implementation of the duties of Board of Commissioners is regularly evaluated by Board of Commissioners.
2. The performance evaluation criteria for each committee include, but are not limited to:
   a. Achievement of the implementation of the committee meeting,
   b. The presence of each committee member,
   c. Administrative Order

Board of Directors

No.	Name	Position	Approval Letter of BI/OJK	Date of Approval of BI/ OJK	Reappointed through GMS
1.	You Wennan	President Director	Decree of Members of the OJK Board of Commissioners No. KEP-88/D.03/2017 April 27, 2018	Apr 27, 2018	May 14, 2019
2.	Zhu Yong	Director	Decree of Members of the OJK Board of Commissioners No KEP-4/D.03/2019 on January 4, 2019	Jan 8, 2019	May 14, 2019
3.	Setiawati Samahita	Director	BI Governor Letter No.12/16/ GBI/ DPIP/Confidential on February 8, 2010.	Feb 8, 2010	May 14, 2019
4.	Junianto	Director	BI Governor's Letter No. 15/45/GBI/ DPIP/Confidential of 30 August 2013	Aug 12, 2013	May 14, 2019
5.	Chandra Nangkok Tua Siagian	Director	Decision of Members of the OJK Board of Commissioners No KEP-188/D.03/2018 on November 14, 2018	Nov 16, 2018	May 14, 2019
6.	Agresius Robajanto Kadiaman	Director of Compliance	Decree of Members of the OJK Board of Commissioners No KEP-17/D.03/2019 on January 31, 2019	Feb 1, 2019	May 14, 2019

The composition of Board of Directors at the beginning of 2020 did not change when compared to the composition of the previous period based on the resolution of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) on May 14, 2019, the reappointment of Board of Directors at the Annual GMS for the term of office from the closing of the Annual GMS on May 14, 2019 until with the closing of the company's annual GMS for 2023, with the composition of the members of Board of Directors as follows:

President Director : You Wennan
Director : Zhu Yong
Director : Setiawati Samahita
Director : Junianto
Director : Chandra Nangkok Tua Siagian
Director : Agresius Robajanto Kadiaman

In 2020, there are no less than 3 (three) members of Board of Directors.

You Wennan
President Director

Chinese citizen, born in Fujian, China in 1967. Obtained a Bachelor's degree in Automatic control from Northwestern Polytechnic University - China in 1991.

Becoming President Director of the Company since May 2, 2018 based on approval from the Financial Services Authority No. Kep-88/D.03/2018. Previously serving as Director of the Company since November 30, 2016.

Started his career at China Construction Bank ("CCB") in Fuzhou Branch since September 1991 as Business Manager. In June 1992 as Business Manager of the CCB Fujian Province Branch IT Department, then in March 2000 - February 2007 became Deputy General Manager.

And in February 2007 he was assigned to CCB Fujian Province Branch Corporate Banking Department as Deputy General Manager. Subsequently in February 2008 as General Manager at CCB Fujian Province Branch Institution Clients Department. In March 2010, he became General Manager at CCB Longyan Branch. He then served in the CCB Quanzhou Branch in January 2014 as General Manager.

In October2014, he was deputy director of agency services companies and management committee at CCB Fujian Branch. Subsequently starting in April 2016, he served in Indonesia as Deputy Head of the Preparatory Team until November 2016 effectively becoming the Company's Director. Then starting on May 2, 2018, he effectively became the President Director of the Company.

The trainings taken in 2020 were as follow:
1. Seminar of "Economic Outlook 2020" by Faisal Basri in Jakarta on February 27, 2020
2. Workshop of "Winning in Disruptive Era" by MSCO Learning Partner in Jakarta on February 28, 2020
3. Online training "Refreshment Anti Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorism Funding" on June 30, 2020 by CCB Indonesia.

As President Director, he leads other Directors, and oversees Internal Audit, Credit Review, Information Technology, Strategic Transformation, Investor Relations and Anti-Fraud.

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 April 27, 2018.

Zhu Yong
Director of Corporate & International Banking

Chinese citizen, born in China in 1975. Obtained a Bachelor of Economics degree from Shanghai Finance and Economics University, China in 1996 and a Master's degree in Accounting from Tsinghua University, China in 2008.

He has been a Director of the Company since March 29, 2019. He began his career at China Construction Bank Corporation (CCB) in July 1996 in various key and strategic positions. Starting with CCB Guizhou Branch in the Accounting Department until February 2001, it 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 last position as General Manager of Investment Banking Department. In October 2014, he was appointed Director at CCB Guiyang Jingrui Branch and then in November 2014 was appointed 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, etc.

The trainings taken in 2020 were as follow:
1. Seminar of "Economic Outlook 2020" by Faisal Basri in Jakarta on February 27, 2020
2. Workshop of "Winning in Disruptive Era" by MSCO Learning Partner in Jakarta on February 28, 2020

As a Director, he oversees Corporate Banking, China Desk, Trade Finance, Treasury and Financial Institution.

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-4/D.03/2019 dated January 4, 2019.

Setiawati Samahita
Director of Commercial & Retail Banking

Indonesian citizen, born in Rumbai in 1961. Obtained her Bachelor of Agricultural Technology Faculty of Agricultural Technology Department of Food and Nutrition with a very satisfying predicate from the Bogor Agricultural Institute in 1984 and a Master of Management majoring in Management from the PPM School of Management Jakarta in 2007 with the title of Cum Laude.

She has been a Director of the Company since June 2010 and continued after the merger between Bank Windu and Bank Anda as of November 30, 2016 according 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 Assistant Research & Development Manager of Snack Food from March 1985 to March 1986. Then in April 1986 at Radio FEBC Manila Jakarta (YASKI) as Head of Recording Studio until December 1988. Started her banking career at Bank Bali in June 1990 as Officer Development Program until December 1990. She then held various positions as an Account Officer from December 1990 to February 1995, as Team Leader of Commercial Loan Bogor from March 1995 to October 1995. Appointed as General Manager at PT Bank Bali Bogor from November 1995 to December 1995.

At the same time, she also served as Commissioner at BPR Bali Daya Usaha Mandiri from July 1995 to May 1998. Then as Chief General Manager from January 1996 to May 2000, and since June 2000 she was appointed as General Manager of Forex Trading Business until August 2000. Subsequently a career in PT Bank Lippo as Deputy Regional Head from September 2000 to February 2001. Then a career at PT Bank OCBC NISP as Head of Bogor Branch from March 2001 to January 2005. Continued as Branch Dept Head Reg.2 starting February 2005 to June 2006, and appointed Regi on Head Reg. 5 from July 2006 to January 2009. In January 2009, she held the position of Senior Corporate Executive and concurrent Region Head of Sumatra until November 2009.

The trainings taken in 2020 were as follow:
1. Seminar of "Economic Outlook 2020" by Faisal Basri in Jakarta on February 27, 2020
2. Workshop of "Winning in Disruptive Era" by MSCO Learning Partner in Jakarta on February 28, 2020
3. Online Training "Refreshment Risk Management Certification" by IBI BCC on June 29, 2020
4. Online training "Refreshment Anti Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorism Funding" on June 30, 2020 by CCB Indonesia.

As a Director, she oversees Commercial, Commercial Express, Consumer Assets, e-Banking, Liabilities & Branch Network and Regions/Areas/Branches.

As a member of 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 November 30, 2016.

Junianto
Director of Operations

Indonesian citizen, born in Rembang in 1967. Obtained a Bachelor's degree in Economics/Management from Kristen Satya Wacana University - Salatiga (SWCU) in 1991 and a Master of Management majoring in Management (MM Executive) from Prasetya Mulya Graduate School - Jakarta in 2002. He has been a Director of the Company since August 2013 and continued after the merger between Bank Windu and Bank Anda as of November 30, 2016 in accordance with the approval of the Financial Services Authority No. SR-104/PB.12/2016.

Started his career at PT Bank Universal, Tbk., (now PT Bank Permata, Tbk) from May 1992 to March 1993 as a Trainee Management Development Program (MDP). In April 1993, he was appointed as Account Officer of the Semarang Branch until May 1995. In June 1995, he served as the Jakarta Corporate Banking Team Leader until December 1997. Then in January 1998 to December 1999 he became the Caretaker Head of the Bandung Branch. Subsequently in January 2000 he held the position of Jakarta Account Manager until March 2003. In April 2003, he became a Team Leader - Parts, Tools & Machinery. Starting in May 2003, he worked for PT Bank NISP Tbk as the Credit Risk Section Head of 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 Jakarta's Business Business Head, until January 2006. He continued as Jakarta V Marketing Coordinator until February 2006. Then he served as the Jakarta Regional V Marketing Department Head and Bekasi Branch Manager concurrently as the Area Coordinator from February 2006 to January 2009. Continued as Metro Surabaya Distribution Head (Emerging Business and Commercial Head) in January 2009 to June 2010. Starting in July 2010, he worked at PT Bank Windu Kentjana International, Tbk., as Jabodetabek Regional Head until December 2010. Then he was appointed as Regional Head of Sumatra, Bali, Pontianak & Jatabek in January 2011 to August 2013.

The trainings taken in 2020 were as follow:
1. Seminar of "Economic Outlook 2020" by Faisal Basri in Jakarta on February 27, 2020
2. Workshop of "Winning in Disruptive Era" by MSCO Learning Partner in Jakarta on February 28, 2020
3. Online training "Refreshment Anti Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorism Funding" on June 30, 2020 by CCB Indonesia.

As a Director, he oversees Operation, Trade Operation, Credit Operation, General Affair & Infrastructure, Special Assets Management, Human Capital dan Operation Development.

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-109/D.03/2016 dated November 30th, 2016.

Chandra N. T. Siagian
Director of Finance

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta in 1971. Obtained his Bachelor of Economics majoring in Accounting Economics from the University of Indonesia in 1994.

He has been a Director of the Company since November 2018.

Started his career in banking at HSBC Bank in September 1994 to September 2004 in various fields such as Financial Controller, IT Business Analyst, Customer Services and Treasury Services with various important positions including as Head of Finance.

After that, continued his career at Standard Chartered Bank from September 2004 to February 2007 as Head of Business Finance and Strategic Customer Management for Consumer Banking. Then from March 2007 to April 2009 he worked at Bank Permata with the position of Head of Change Management/Strategic Performance Management.

In May 2009 as Head of Business Planning and Analytics at Barclays Bank until June 2010. Furthermore, in July 2010 returned to a career at Bank Permata with a number of key positions, most recently as Head of Performance Management & Corporate Planning until July 2018.

The trainings taken in 2020 were as follow:
1. Seminar of "Economic Outlook 2020" by Faisal Basri in Jakarta on February 27, 2020
2. Workshop of "Winning in Disruptive Era" by MSCO Learning Partner in Jakarta on February 28, 2020
3. Online training "Refreshment Anti Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorism Funding" on June 30, 2020 by CCB Indonesia.

As a Director, he oversees Corporate Secretary & Communication, Financial Planning & Management, and Accounting & Tax.

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-188/D.03/2018 dated November 14th, 2018.

Agresius Robajanto Kadiaman
Compliance Director

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta in 1967. Obtained a Bachelor of Economics majoring in Management Economics from the University of Indonesia in 1991 and a Master of Business Administration from Nanyang Technology University, Singapore in 2003.

He has been a Director of the Company since February 6, 2019. Started his banking career at Citibank N.A. from April 1991 to April 1997, including as Financial Control Staff, Relationship Manager and most recently served as Assistant Vice President, Financial Institutions and Custody.

After that, continued his career at PT Bank Danamon Tbk from May 1997 to November 1999 with his last position as Head of the Treasury and International Division.

From November 1999 to July 2002 he worked at the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency in various key positions such as the Head of the Bank Restructuring Division and the Head of the Risk and Compliance Management Division. Between November 1999 and November 2000, he was appointed as a Member of the Management Team at PT Bank Bali Tbk in the context of the bank's restructuring and recapitalization process.

After completing his Strata 2 study at Nanyang Technology University, began his career again as an Advisor at PT Trans Pacific Petrochemical Indotama from September 2003 to February 2004. Then in February 2004 he was appointed 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 as Vice President Director and Chief Financial Officer.

Continuing his career at PT Sampoerna Strategic, the Micro Finance Business Unit in August 2008 as Chief Financial Officer and Acting Chief Risk Officer until December 2011. In the period January 2012 to April 2015 he was appointed Finance Director at PT Bank Sahabat Sampoerna.

Subsequently, he became a Country Channel Partner at BIG APC Singapore from May 2015 to July 2016, and in almost the same period, was appointed as President Director of PT Karabha Digdaya in October 2015 until July 2016.

In July 2016, he was appointed as Finance Director at PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur until July 2018. Meanwhile in September 2016 he was also an Advisor to the Directors at PT Karabha Digdaya until early February 2019.

In September 2018 until early February 2019 he also served as an Advisor to Executive Management on Non-Budget Investment Financing (PINA), Ministry of National Development Planning.

The trainings taken in 2020 were as follow:
1. Workshop "Sharing Session on Information Security in the Digital Age" by the Financial Services Authority in Jakarta on February 10, 2020.

2. Seminar of "Economic Outlook 2020" by Faisal Basri in Jakarta on February 27, 2020.
3. Workshop of "Winning in Disruptive Era" by MSCO Learning Partner in Jakarta on February 28, 2020.
4. Online Training "Integrated Stress Test for Market, Credit and Operation Risk" by the Risk Management Guard on June 4, 2020
5. Webinar "Integrated GRC in Digital Era: Opportunities and Challenges" by the Financial Services Authority on July 28, 2020
6. Online Training "Profiling Money Laundering Crime & Vulnerability and Terrorism Funding as an Impact of the COVID-19 Crisis" by FKDKP on August 19, 2020
7. Online training "AML Management" by CCB Corporation on August 25, 2020
8. Online training "Financial Sanction Management" by CCB Corporation on September 22, 2020
9. Online meeting "Coordination of the Communication Forum of the Director of Banking Compliance with PPATK" by PPATK on October 13, 2020
10. Webinar Series "Against the Crime of Money Laundering through the deepening of high-risk predicate crimes" by OJK on October 22, 2020 to November 12, 2020.
11. Webinar "Dissemination of Financial Integrity Rating on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (FIR on ML/TF) at Commercial Banks in 2020" by PPATK on November 5, 2020.
12. PPATK's "Risk of Election Campaign Funds as a Means of Money Laundering 2020" webinar on November 6, 2020.

As a Director, he oversees Compliance, Risk Management, Legal, and Corporate Policy & Procedures.

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-17/D.03/2019 dated January 31, 2019.

Duties and Responsibilities of Board of Directors

1. Managing the Bank in accordance with its authorities and responsibilities as stipulated in the Articles of Association and applicable laws and regulations.
2. Developing short-term and long-term Strategic Plans of the Bank.
3. Upholding and applying the principles of Good Corporate Governance in every business activity of the Bank at all levels of the organisation.
4. Grow, ensure, and supervise 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 the results of supervision of the Financial Services Authority and/or the results of supervision of other authorities with the following conditions:
   a. Members of Board of Directors must attend internal audit exit meetings, external audits, and audits of the Financial Services Authority relating to the examination of the functions they lead,
   b. Members of Board of Directors who cannot attend the exit meeting, must know and sign the exit meeting report.
6. When needed, Board of Directors can form a special work unit to ensure that the results of the audit follow-up are properly implemented.
7. Establishing Work Functions to ensure the implementation of Good Corporate Governance principles consisting of, 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. Forming the Committees under it to support the effectiveness of the implementation of the duties and responsibilities consisting of:
   a. Risk Management Committee,
   b. Credit Policy Committee,
   c. ALCO Committee,
   d. Information Technology Steering Committee,
   e. Credit Committee.
   f. Human Capital Committee
9. Ensuring that the committees that have been formed carry out their duties effectively.
10. Do not give general power of attorney to other parties which results in the transfer of duties and responsibilities of Board of Directors.

The Scope of Work and Responsibilities of Each Member of Board of Directors

The scope of responsibilities and assignments of each of the Company's Directors in the CCB Indonesia organization as of December 31, 2020 are as follows:

1. The Bank Organization is organized to help carry out the Bank's mission based on the principles of Good Corporate Governance in accordance with the functions, task areas and business needs of the Bank as a Commercial Bank.
2. Each Director fosters, leads, and manages Divisions and/or Units in accordance with the division of supervision as follows:

- **President Director: You Wennan**, in charge and leads:
  a. Director of Corporate & International Banking
  b. Director of Commercial & Retail Banking
  c. Director of Finance
  d. Director of Operations
  e. Director of Compliance
  f. Internal Audit Division
  g. Credit Review Division
  h. Information Technology Division
  i. Strategic Transformation Division
  j. Anti-Fraud Unit
  k. Unit Investor Relations

- **Corporate & International Banking Director: Zhu Yong**, in charge and lead:
  a. Trade Finance Division
  b. China Desk Division 1
  c. Corporate Banking Division 2
  d. Treasury & Financial Institution Division

- **Director of Commercial & Retail Banking: Setiawati Samahita**, in charge of and leading:
  a. Commercial Division
  b. Commercial Express Division
  c. Consumer Asset & E-Banking Division
  d. Liabilities & Branch Network Division
  e. Regions/Branches

- **Finance Director: Chandra N.T. Siagian**, in charge and leads:
  a. Corporate Secretary & Communication
  b. Financial Planning & Management Division
  c. Accounting & Tax Division

- **Operation Director: Junianto**, in charge of and leading:
  a. Special Asset Management Division
  b. Human Capital Operation & Services Division
  c. Human Capital Policy, Procedure & Industrial Relations Division
  d. Operation Development Division
  e. Operation Division
  f. Trade Operations Division
  g. Credit Operation Division
  h. General Affairs & Infrastructure Division

- **Compliance Director: Agresius Robajanto Kadiaman**, in charge and leads:
  a. Legal Division
  b. Compliance Division
  c. Risk Management Division
  d. Corporate policy, Guidelines & Procedure Division

None of the members of the CCB Indonesia Board of Directors have financial, management, ownership and family relations with other members of Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners and/or Controlling Shareholders or a relationship with CCB Indonesia, which can affect their ability to act independently.

The President Director is from an independent party to the Controlling Shareholders, because he does not have a financial relationship, management, share ownership and/or family relationship with the Bank Controlling Shareholders.

Board of Directors has revealed the Bank's strategic policies in the field of staffing, through facilities known or easily accessed by employees, including through Work Meetings, Directors' Decrees, Circular Letters, e-mails, CCB Indonesia's Portal or other media.

Board of Directors does not give general power to other parties which results in the transfer of duties and functions of Board of Directors.

Board of Directors has the Guidelines for Conducting a Board of Directors Meeting and Board of Directors Charter which includes the Assessment and Evaluation of Directors' Performance, based on the Financial Services Authority Regulation on the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks and the Financial Services Authority Regulation on Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of the Issuer or a public company.

All meetings have been documented in the minutes of Board of Directors' Meeting signed by all members of Board of Directors present and distributed to all members of Board of Directors.

The Directors, either individually or jointly, do not own more than 25% of the paid-up capital of the bank and/or in other companies. The integrity, competence and financial reputation of all members of Board of Directors is considered adequate.

All members of Board of Directors come from independent parties and do not have mutual financial, management, ownership and family relations with members of Board of Commissioners, other Directors and/or Controlling Shareholders or relationships with the Bank, which can affect their ability to act independently. Members of Board of Directors have passed the fit and proper test and have obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority.

Implementation of Board of Directors' Meetings

During 2020 Board of Directors held 40 (forty) Board of Directors meetings, as in the table below:

No.	Date	Meeting Agenda	You Wennan	Zhu Yong	Setiawati Samahita	Junianto	Chandra Siagian	Agresius R Kadiaman
1.	Jan 6, 2020	- Latest Financial Performance Update for December 2019 - Non Performing Loan - Revised RBB 2020 financial projections	√	√	√	√	√	√
2.	Jan 13, 2020	- Monthly Loan and Deposit Target in 2020 - Update on Borobudur Project for 2020 - Discussion on 2020 Kick-Off Meeting Plan - Update on GWP - Determination of LGD (Loss Given Default) for Corporate - Discussion on Peak Result	√	√	√	√	√	√
3.	Jan 20, 2020	- Update on Financial Performance - Discussion on 2020 Kick-Off Meeting Plan - Preparation for Responding BOD Notes on RBB	-	√	√	√	√	√
4.	Jan 29, 2020	- Update on January Financials - Update on 2019 Corporate Income Tax (draft) and progress update on Deloitte Tax Diagnostic Review - Consent to advertise Write-Off List by Customer Names - Update on 2019 Actuarial Liabilities position based on the actuarial consultant report - Update on EY Audit progress: pending data - Update on Borobudur project updated 2020's supporting profession (arranger, auditor, legal counsel) fees - Update on Rating Agency Fees Comparison - Update on Kick-off Event - Donation - Health Awareness to Staff (related to Coronavirus) - Risk Based Bank Rating (RBBR) per December 2019 - Jadwal Registrasi Proyek Borobudur	√	√	√	√	√	√
5.	Feb 12, 2020	- Update on Financial Performance - Update on Meeting with Rating Agency - Update on Handling Novel Coronavirus - Presentation on Peak Season Office Competition Program	√	√	√	√	√	√
6.	Feb 17, 2020	- Update on Funding - Update on Medical Insurance - Update on Purchasing Yogyakarta Branch Office	√	√	√	√	√	√

No.	Date	Meeting Agenda	You Wennan	Zhu Yong	Setiawati Samahita	Junianto	Chandra Siagian	Agresius R Kadiaman
7.	Feb 24, 2020	- Financial Performance Update - 2018 Tax Diagnostic Review by Deloitte Tax - Update on Kick Off Meeting	√	√	√	√	√	√
8.	Mar 2, 2020	- Update on each BOD on the Follow-Up according their respective fields - Discussion on Corona Virus	√	√	√	√	√	√
9.	Mar 3, 2020	Discussion on Corona Virus	√	√	√	√	√	√
10.	Mar 9, 2020	- Financial Update - February 2020 Result - EY Audit - Fixed Asset Revaluation - Corporate rating (Pefindo) Working Plan - Deloitte Tax Assessment - Actions Required - Budget for BCP Preparations and Corona/ COVID-19 Virus Prevention	√	√	-	-	√	√
11.	Mar 10, 2020	- Communication Mechanism Between CCBI and Majority Shareholders - Auditied Financial Statement 2019 - BCP Location	√	√	√	√	√	√
12.	Mar 16, 2020	- Update on Financial Highlight - Discussion on BCP and Budget of BCP (with all division heads)	√	√	√	√	√	√
13.	Mar 19, 2020	Prevention Plan from Corona Virus Infection at CCB Indonesia	√	√	√	√	√	√
14.	Mar 23, 2020	- Financial Update - Discussion on action steps to anticipate the latest update of COVID-19 in Indonesia - Update EY Audit	√	√	√	√	√	√
15.	Mar 30, 2020	- Financial Update - Update on EY Audit - Emergency Arrangement (BCP) - with the latest update of COVID-19 in Indonesia	√	√	√	√	√	√
16.	Apr 2, 2020	BCM (Business Continuity Management) Scenario to Anticipate COVID-19	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
17.	Apr 9, 2020	Loan Restructuring Approval Mechanism during the COVID-19 Pandemic	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
18.	Apr 11, 2020	Decision on Minimum Operational Activities of Head Office (Sahid Office)	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
19.	Apr 21, 2020	- Update on CCBI employees who are positive for COVID-19 - Decision on Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) - Discussion on Appointment of External Lawyers	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC

No.	Date	Meeting Agenda	You Wennan	Zhu Yong	Setiawati Samahita	Junianto	Chandra Siagian	Agresius R Kadiaman
20.	Apr 22, 2020	- Appointment of External Lawyer for the Assistance of Hanson Case - Impact on Financial Performance in This Emergency Period	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
21.	Apr 28, 2020	Preparation for Revised RBB 2020-2022	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
22.	May 5, 2020	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Extension	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
23.	May 8, 2020	- Discussion on RBB Revision 2020-2022 and Forecast of financial position in June 2020 - CCBI 2019 KPI Result from CCB Corporation	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
24.	May 18, 2020	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Extension	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
25.	May 20, 2020	- Discussion on RBB Revision 2020-2022 - KPI 2019 CCBI Performance for Bonus	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
26.	Jun 4, 2020	- Proposal for Formation of Commercial credit task force team for debtors' relaxation/restructuring as the impact of COVID-19 - Discussion on the COVID-19 Current Situation - Risk Management Recommendation in View of New Normal to BOD	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
27.	Jun 18, 2020	Update on COVID-19 Current Situation for the Decision of FWA Extension	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
28.	Jun 23, 2020	Latest Status about GWP Legal Case 555 in North Jakarta	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
29.	Aug 11, 2020	- Update on the Current COVID-19 Situation - Discussion on CCBI Business - Head of Anti Fraud Candidates - Discussion on AGMS	TC	TC	TC	TC	-	TC
30.	Aug 27, 2020	- Update on the Current Situation for Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Decision - Update on Upgrading Core Banking System	TC	TC	TC	TC	-	TC
31.	Sep 10, 2020	- Update on the Current Situation for Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Decision - Update on CCBI Business	TC	TC	TC	TC	-	TC
32.	Sep 23, 2020	Update on FinCen Files News Regarding BWKI in mass media	TC	TC	TC	TC	-	TC

No.	Date	Meeting Agenda	You Wennan	Zhu Yong	Setiawati Samahita	Junianto	Chandra Siagian	Agresius R Kadiaman
33.	Oct 6, 2020	- Update on Financial Highlights as of Sept 2020 - Update on new Revised RBB 2020 - Update on Preparation of RBB 2021 - Discussion on GWP Legal Case	TC	TC	TC	TC	-	TC
34.	Oct 15, 2020	Update on the Current Situation for Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Decision	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
35.	Nov 5, 2020	Update on the Current Situation for Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Decision	TC	TC	TC	TC	-	TC
36.	Nov 20, 2020	Update on the Current Situation for Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Decision	TC	TC	TC	TC	-	TC
37.	Dec 4, 2020	Update on the Current Situation for Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Decision	TC	TC	-	TC	-	TC
38.	Dec 18, 2020	Update on the Current Situation for Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Decision	TC	TC	TC	TC	-	TC
39.	Dec 28, 2020	- Update on GWP Legal Case - UBO (Ultimate Beneficiary Owner) for Registration of AOA to Ministry of Law - Discussion on Tax	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
40.	Dec 29, 2020	Discussion on Tax - Simulation of Financial Projections	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC

Keterangan
V : Attend at the meeting, - : Attend by teleconference, TC : Not present at the meeting

The Meetings of Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners

During 2020 Board of Directors held 4 (four) meetings with Board of Commissioners.

No.	Date	Meeting Agenda	Attended by
1.	Feb 25, 2020	- Approval of the Audit Division's plans and budget for 2020 - Approved the 2020-2022 Bank Business Plan Adjustment	Sun Jianzheng Qi Jiangong Mohamad Hasan Yudo Sutanto You Wennan Setiawati Samahita Zhu Yong Junianto Chandra N.T. Siagian Agresius R. Kadiaman
2.	Jun 23, 2020	Discussion on Revision of RBB 2020 - 2022	Sun Jianzheng Qi Jiangong Mohamad Hasan Yudo Sutanto You Wennan Setiawati Samahita Zhu Yong Junianto Chandra N.T. Siagian Agresius R. Kadiaman
3.	Sep 24, 2020	- Update on the Current Situation for FWA Decision - Update on CCBI Business - Discussion on Confirmation of OJK Special Audit Result on Anti Money Laundering (AML)	Mohamad Hasan Yudo Sutanto You Wennan Setiawati Samahita Zhu Yong Junianto Agresius R. Kadiaman
4.	Oct 26, 2020	- Discussion on Draft RBB 2021-2023 - FWA Decision	Mohamad Hasan Yudo Sutanto You Wennan Setiawati Samahita Zhu Yong Junianto Chandra N.T. Siagian Agresius R. Kadiaman

Training attended by members of Board of Directors during 2020:

Name	Training	Date	Organizer/Location
You Wennan	Seminar “Economic Outlook 2020”	Feb 27, 2020	Faisal Basri/Jakarta
	Workshop "Winning in Disruptive Era"	Feb 28, 2020	MSCO Learning Partner/Jakarta
	Online training “Refreshment Anti Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorism Financing”	Jun 30, 2020	CCB Indonesia/Jakarta
Setiawati Samahita	Seminar “Economic Outlook 2020”	Feb 27, 2020	Faisal Basri/Jakarta
	Workshop "Winning in Disruptive Era"	Feb 28, 2020	MSCO Learning Partner/Jakarta
	Online Training “Refreshment of Risk Management Certification”	Jun 29, 2020	IBI BCC/Jakarta
	Online training “Refreshment Anti Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorism Financing”	Jun 30, 2020	CCB Indonesia/Jakarta
Zhu Yong	Seminar “Economic Outlook 2020”	Feb 27, 2020	Faisal Basri/Jakarta
	Workshop "Winning in Disruptive Era"	Feb 28, 2020	MSCO Learning Partner/Jakarta
Junianto	Seminar “Economic Outlook 2020”	Feb 27, 2020	Faisal Basri/Jakarta
	Workshop "Winning in Disruptive Era"	Feb 28, 2020	MSCO Learning Partner/Jakarta
	Online training “Refreshment Anti Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorism Financing”	Jun 30, 2020	CCB Indonesia/Jakarta
Chandra Siagian	Seminar “Economic Outlook 2020”	Feb 27, 2020	Faisal Basri/Jakarta
	Workshop "Winning in Disruptive Era"	Feb 28, 2020	MSCO Learning Partner/Jakarta
	Online training “Refreshment Anti Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorism Financing”	Jun 30, 2020	CCB Indonesia/Jakarta
Agresius R. Kadiaman	Workshop "Sharing Session on Information Security in the Digital Age"	Feb 10, 2020	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan/Jakarta
	Seminar “Economic Outlook 2020”	Feb 27, 2020	Faisal Basri/Jakarta
	Workshop "Winning in Disruptive Era"	Feb 27, 2020	Faisal Basri/Jakarta
	Online Training “Integrated Stress Test for Market, Credit and Operation Risk“	Jun 4, 2020	Risk Management Guard/Jakarta
	Webinar “Integrated GRC in Digital Era: Opportunities and Challenges“	Jul 28, 2020	OJK/Jakarta
	Online Training "Profiling Money Laundering Crime & Vulnerability and Terrorism Funding as the Impact of the COVID-19 Crisis"	Aug 19, 2020	FKDKP/Jakarta
	Online training “AML Management”	Aug 25, 2020	CCB Corporation/China
	Online training “Financial Sanction Management”	Sep 22, 2020	CCB Corporation/China
	Online meeting "Coordination of the Communication Forum of the Director of Banking Compliance with PPATK"	Oct 13, 2020	PPATK/Jakarta
	Webinar Series "Against the Crime of Money Laundering through the deepening of high-risk predicate crimes"	Oct 22, 2020 to Nov 12, 2020	OJK/Jakarta
	Webinar "Dissemination of Financial Integrity Rating on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing at Commercial Banks in 2020"	Nov 5, 2020	PPATK/Jakarta
	Webinar "Risk of Election Campaign Funds as a Means of Money Laundering 2020"	Nov 6, 2020	PPATK/Jakarta

The Company's Policy on Evaluating the Performance of Members of Board of Directors and Their Implementation

- **Procedures for carrying out performance evaluations of Board of Directors**
  1. The performance of the Directors will be assessed based on certain criteria recommended by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.
  2. The results of the Directors' performance evaluation are disclosed in the Annual Report and presented at the General Meeting of Shareholders.

- **Criteria Used**
  The evaluation criteria for the Directors' performance include, but are not limited to:
  1. Achievement business targets that must be achieved,
  2. Achievement of the company's short-term and long-term plans,
  3. Budget and revenue achievements,
  4. Achievement of the OJK Rating target related to Good Corporate Governance and Bank's Risk-Based Rating.

- **The party conducting the assessment**
  The parties that evaluate the performance of the Directors are Board of Commissioners and the GMS. Furthermore, Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners will be responsible for achieving their performance in 2020, including the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of Board of Commissioners and Directors in the Annual GMS to be held in 2021.

Committees under Board of Directors

Until the end of 2020, there are 6 (six) committees in CCB Indonesia, consisting of:

Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO)

The Asset and Liability Committee is in charge of managing the Bank's assets and liabilities. More broadly, ALCO also has the task of managing liquidity, interest rate management, foreign currency management and investment management and gapping management.

Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee is tasked with assisting Board of Directors in reviewing policies and delegating responsibilities to determine policies and procedures, and ensuring that the business unit has implemented the strategy agreed upon by the Directors.

Credit Policy Committee

It is a Committee that assists the Directors in formulating policies, monitoring the development and condition of the loan portfolio and providing corrective measures.

Information Technology Steering Committee

The Information Technology (IT) Steering Committee is tasked with carrying out the management and monitoring of the use of the Bank's Information Technology including providing recommendations to the Directors regarding the formulation of the IT Strategic Plan in line with the Bank's Strategic Plan, formulation of IT policies and procedures and risk management related to the use of IT as well as monitoring the suitability of the projects IT projects that are approved by the IT Strategic Plan and the needs of IT users to support the Bank's business activities.

Credit Committee

The Credit Committee is tasked with providing credit approval as well as extending credit to the credit limit determined by Board of Directors and maintaining the quality of loans granted so that the determination of credit quality and the establishment of allowance for earning assets is carried out in accordance with the bank's prudential principles.

Human Capital Committee

The Human Capital Committee is tasked with recommending refinement of HR policies, establishing a company code of ethics, proposing a budget for the current year's performance bonus, adjusting employee mass salaries, approving deviations from provisions related to HR.

All Committees formed under Board of Directors already have Work Code of Conduct as a reference for the Committees of each Committee in their role of assisting the Directors.

Evaluation of the Performance of Committees that Support the Implementation of Board of Directors' Duties

The performance of Risk Management Committee, Credit Policy Committee, ALCO Committee, Information Technology Steering Committee, Credit Committee and Human Capital Committee are assessed using the following procedures and criteria:

1. The achievement of the performance of each Committee that supports the implementation of the duties of Board of Directors is regularly evaluated by Board of Directors.

2. The performance evaluation criteria for each committee include, but are not limited to:
   a. Achievement of the implementation of the committee meeting,
   b. The presence of each committee member,
   c. Administrative order,
   d. The success of decisions taken at Committee meetings.

Implementation of Compliance Function

CCB Indonesia is committed to comply with applicable laws and regulations, both those issued by Bank Indonesia and other authorities. The implementation of CCB Indonesia Compliance Function refers to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 46 /POJK.03/2017 on July 12, 2017, concerning the Implementation of Compliance Functions of Commercial Banks.

The Compliance function includes actions to realize the Compliance Culture at all levels of the organisation and business activities of CCB Indonesia; managing Compliance Risks faced; ensure that the policies, regulations, systems and procedures as well as business activities carried out by the Bank are in accordance with Bank Indonesia regulations and applicable laws and regulations; ensure Bank compliance with commitments made by CCB Indonesia to the Financial Services Authority, Bank Indonesia and/or other authorized supervisory authorities.

CCB Indonesia already has Compliance General Policies and Guidelines and Guidelines for Implementation of Compliance Functions.

In accordance with article No. 46 /POJK.03/2017 on July 12, 2017 concerning the Implementation of Compliance Functions, the Bank is required to have a Director who oversees the Compliance Function and forms a Compliance Work Unit.

The obligation to have a Director in charge of the Compliance Function has been fulfilled by the appointment of Mr Agresius R. Kadiaman as Compliance Director through the GMS on January 7, 2019. Based on the Decree of the OJK Board of Commissioners No KEP-17/D.03/2019 on January 31, 2019 and the OJK Letter No SR-32/PB.12/2019 on February 1, 2019, the appointment of Mr Agresius R. Kadiaman as CCB Indonesia's Compliance Director has received approval from the OJK. Such appointment shall be declared effective as of February 6, 2019.

Subsequently, based on the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) dated May 14, 2019, it was decided that the GMS gave approval for the reappointment of members of Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of the Company for the term of office commencing from the close of the meeting until the closing of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company for the 2023 financial year.

Appointment, Appointment, and Resignation of the Director in charge of the Compliance Function are in accordance with applicable regulations.

The Director in charge of the Compliance Function has submitted a report on the implementation of its duties and responsibilities on a quarterly basis to the President Director with a copy to Board of Commissioners, as well as a semester basis to the Financial Services Authority with a copy to the President Director and Board of Commissioners.

The Bank has a Compliance Division, which includes the Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorism Funding Division, which is formed independently, which is formed separately and free from the influence of other work functions, and has direct access to the Director in charge of the Compliance Function. The Compliance Division is established at the Bank's head office, but carries out the Compliance Function in the entire Bank office network. Besides that, in the organizational structure of the Compliance Directorate, the Corporate Policy, Guidelines & Procedures Division was also formed.

The Bank has provided quality human resources at the Compliance Division to complete the task effectively.

The Compliance Director and the Compliance Division have established policies and compiled guidelines to ensure the suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the role of the compliance function at all levels of the bank's organizational structure.

The Bank has made improvements by increasing the implementation of the PPT APU program through the provision of AML Systems outside of core banking, reforming and refining all Policies, Guidelines and SOPs (KSOP), and updating the KSOP in connection with the enforcement of new regulatory provisions and the development of the Bank's business.

Increasing the role of the compliance function is always carried out in helping the process of improving bank compliance, reflected in efforts that have been made, among others, through the issuance of compliance news, compliance opinions, compliance reviews, compliance checklists, socialization of bank regulations and becoming liaison officer of the Financial Services Authority, Bank Indonesia and regulators the other.

The Bank's Level of Compliance with All Applicable Laws and Regulations and Fulfilment of Commitments with the Competent Authority

The Bank has ensured Bank compliance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority, Bank Indonesia and the applicable laws and regulations, including by:

- Establishing the necessary steps with due regard to the precautionary principle
- Monitoring, maintaining, and ensuring that the Bank's business activities do not deviate from the provisions
- Monitoring and maintaining Bank compliance with all agreements and commitments made by the Bank to the Financial Services Authority and the competent authority agency.

Administrative Sanctions

- **Administrative sanctions imposed on the Company**
  In 2020, there were still some sanctions in the field of reporting imposed by the Regulator on CCB Indonesia. Regarding non-compliance, the Bank has made corrections and determined follow-up corrective actions so that similar non-compliance does not occur again.

- **Administrative sanctions imposed on members of Board of Commissioners**
  In 2020, there were no administrative sanctions imposed on members of the Company's Board of Commissioners.

- **Administrative sanctions imposed on members of Board of Directors**
  In 2020, there were no administrative sanctions imposed on members of the Company's Board of Commissioners.

Application of Internal Auditor Function

Based on Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 1/POJK.03/2019 on January 28, 2019 concerning the Implementation of the Internal Audit Function at Commercial Banks, CCB Indonesia established an Internal Audit Division (SKAI) which is a work function that is independent of operational work units, and is directly responsible to the President Director.

The organizational structure of the Bank's SKAI is in accordance with applicable regulations.

CCB Indonesia already has a General Audit Policy and Guidelines, an Internal Audit Charter, and is equipped with several Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), among others: Operational Audit SOP, Credit Audit SOP, Treasury Audit SOP, Trade Financing SOP Audit, SOP Audit Information Technology Audit.

CCB Indonesia provides quality resources to the Internal Audit Division to complete tasks effectively. The Bank has appointed Tom Andanawari as Head of the Internal Audit Division based on Decree on the Appointment of the Head of the Company's Internal Audit Division No. 028 / CCBI / HC-OSD / KTP-DIR / III / 2019 on March 14, 2019 signed by the President Director. The appointment will be effective on March 18, 2019.

Tom Andanawari, an Indonesian citizen, was born in Bandung in 1963. Obtained his Bachelor of Economics in STIE YPKP Bandung. Previously he worked at Bank NISP in various positions namely Internal Auditor, Audit Coordinator and Internal Control Head (1989-2006). Furthermore, at Bank OCBC NISP (post-merger) with various positions as Risk Manager, Credit Risk Manager and Enterprise Risk Manager (2006-2011). In 2017, obtained a Certification of Audit Committee Practices (CACP) from the Indonesian Audit Committee Association (IKAI).

The Effectiveness and Scope of Internal Audit in Assessing All Aspects and Elements of the Bank's Activities

The Internal Audit Division is responsible for carrying out independent and effective audits on 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 inspection along with recommendations for follow-up are reported directly to the President Director and Board of Commissioners, which are represented by the Audit Committee with a copy to the Director who Subordinates the Compliance Function. Furthermore, Board of Commissioners will supervise and confirm that management has taken the necessary corrective steps for the results of the inspection.

CCB Indonesia continues to strive to carry out internal control systems effectively and efficiently by monitoring the results of the follow-up done by the auditee while those who have not yet followed up the Internal Audit Division will confirm the concerned and send an internal memo for follow-up. Supervision procedures have been carried out without exception, by maintaining a supportive environment in internal control efforts.

In addition to carrying out activities in the field of auditing, the Internal Audit Division always acts as a consultant to CCB Indonesia's internal parties who need it, especially in matters relating to the internal control system.

CCB Indonesia's Board of Directors is responsible for creating an internal control structure and ensuring the implementation of the CCB Indonesia's internal audit function at every level of management. Each Inspection Report (LHP) that is reported to the President Director is circulated to all Directors with a copy to the Audit Committee. With this mechanism in place, each finding will come to the attention of management and will soon be acted upon according to their respective field members.

The internal supervision function by the Internal Audit Division is carried out with a systematic audit method and uses a risk-based audit approach so that priority supervision will be carried out on process or units that have greater risk.

Overall, during 2020 the implementation of the internal supervision function has run quite well.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, inspection or auditing of the auditee was carried out through remote audits. This resulted in the SKAI inspection being carried out not reaching the target in accordance with the 2020 SKAI Audit Plan that had been set.

The Bank conducts periodic reviews of the effectiveness of the implementation of Internal Audit and its compliance with the Implementation Standards of the Commercial Bank Internal Audit Function by external parties every three years. The aforementioned review report, last reported to the Financial Services Authority through letter No. 269/CCBI/DDIR-OJK/VIII/2020 dated August 31, 2020.

Application of the External Auditor Function

In accordance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority regarding the Use of Public Accountant Services and Public Accountant Offices in Financial Services Activities as stipulated in POJK No. 13/POJK.03/2017 and SE OJK No. 36/SEOJK.03/2017, the Bank appoints a Public Accountant and Public Accountant Office that has been registered with the Financial Services Authority to conduct an audit of the Annual Financial Statements.

The appointment of a Public Accountant and a Public Accountant Office that will audit the Company's financial statements for the 2019 fiscal year is carried out by taking into account the recommendations of the Audit Committee to Board of Commissioners.

The Audit Committee has provided recommendations for the appointment of Public Accountants and KAP to the GMS through Board of Commissioners. Recommendations were submitted through Internal Memo No 007/MI/KA/VII/2020 dated July 2, 2020.

All members of Board of Commissioners have recommended the Public Accountant Firm "Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja" (a member of Ernst & Young) to audit the CCB Indonesia Financial Statements for fiscal year 2020, set out in the Circular Decree of Board of Commissioners No. 013/DKOM/MI/VII/2020 dated July 13, 2020.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on August 31, 2020 approved the appointment of the Public Accountant Office "Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja" (a member of Ernst & Young) to audit the Company's financial statements for the 2020 fiscal year.

Appointment of KAP has been reported to OJK - Capital Market Supervisor through letter No. 275/CCBI/DDIR-OJK/IX/2020 on September 4, 2020 and OJK-Bank Supervisor by letter No. 274/CCBI/DDIR-OJK/IX/2020 on September 4, 2020.

The appointed Public Accountant and Public Accounting Firm, namely Public Accountant and Public Accounting Firm "Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja" (a member of Ernst & Young) is a Public Accounting Firm registered as a Bank auditor in the Financial Services Authority, with No. STTD.KAP-03/PM.22/2018 on January 15, 2018.

The auditor carries out his duties objectively. The Audit of Financial Statements which ended on 31 December 2020 was conducted based on the work agreement No. 0125/PSS/10/2020 dated October 14, 2020.

Public Accountants carry out audits independently, meet the professional standards of public accountants and work agreements and the scope of the audit set, and have communicated with the Financial Services Authority regarding the condition of the Bank being audited in the framework of preparation and implementation of the audit.

The implementation of Audit Services by the Public Accountant Office (KAP) "Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja" (a member of Ernst & Young) to audit the CCB Indonesia Financial Statements for fiscal year 2019 will be evaluated by the Audit Committee and the results reported to the OJK.

Implementation of Risk Management including the Internal Control System

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, the Risk Management Division, the Risk Management Committee, the Risk Monitoring Committee and the Compliance Division.

a. Active supervision by Board of Commissioners and Directors

The Bank has established clear authorities and responsibilities at each level of position related to the application of Risk Management.

Board of Commissioners has played an active role in overseeing the implementation of risk management, including:

- approving and evaluating Risk Management policies including the Risk Management strategy and framework.
- evaluating the accountability of Board of Directors and provides direction for improvements to the implementation of the Risk Management policy periodically.

In carrying out supervision of the application of risk management, Board of Commissioners is assisted by the Risk Monitoring Committee.

The active role of the CCB Indonesia Directors has been shown among others by:

- Developing, evaluating, and updating Risk Management policies including the Risk Management strategy and framework.
- Ensuring that the Risk Management function has been implemented independently.
- Developing, establishing, and updating procedures and tools to identify, measure, monitor and control risks.
- Responsible for implementing Risk Management and evaluating and providing direction based on reports submitted by the Risk Management Work Function including reports on risk profiles.
- Ensuring the implementation of corrective measures for problems or irregularities in the Bank's business activities that are found by the Internal Audit Division.
- Developing a Risk Management culture including risk awareness at all levels of the organisation.

In ensuring the implementation of risk management can run as it should, the Directors are assisted by the Risk Management Committee.

Efforts to improve the application of risk management are regularly discussed at Board of Commissioners 'Meetings, Committee Meetings, and/or Directors' Meetings.

b. Adequacy of policies, procedures and limit setting

The Bank has policies, procedures and determination of adequate risk limits to support the implementation of risk management, including: Policies and General Guidelines for Risk Management, Risk Profile Guidelines, Strategic Risk Guidelines, Compliance Risk Guidelines, Legal Risk Guidelines, Reputation Risk Guidelines, RI Risk Guidelines Liquidity, Market Risk Guidelines, Operational Risk Guidelines, Credit Risk Guidelines, Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), Risk Based Bank Health Guidelines, Asset & Liability Management (ALMA) Guidelines, Business Continuity Management (BCM) Guidelines and Business Continuity Continuity Guidelines Plan (BCP), New Product and Activity Guidelines, CKPN Guidelines, Guidelines for Implementing The Three Line of Defense (3LD).

c. Adequacy of the process of identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling risks and risk management information systems

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 can ultimately provide benefits in the form of increased shareholder and community trust. To achieve this goal, the Bank has established a Risk Management Committee and Risk Management Division which is tasked with establishing a Risk Management Policy to deal with risks that arise, improve and perfect the application of Risk Management.

Basically, the risk management process is carried out by each unit, bearing in mind the risks faced are individual risks inherent in the products, transactions and processes of the unit concerned. To help manage risk management, CCB Indonesia has established a Risk Management Work Function which is responsible for monitoring the implementation of risk management policies that have been approved by the Directors and periodically reviewing the risk management process, including reviewing each new product and activity proposal.

The application of Risk Management in CCB Indonesia includes active management supervision, implementation of policies, procedures and setting limits. The Bank has also identified, measured, monitored and controlled risk and implemented a risk control system.

In the framework of the risk management process, the Risk Management Division has prepared a Risk Profile Report using the method in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority regarding the Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks as stipulated in OJK Regulation No. 18/POJK.03/2016 and OJK Circular No. 34/SEOJK.03/2016.

The mechanism for evaluating the Risk Profile report by determining the level and rating of risk refers to and harmonizes with the rating of the Bank's Soundness based on risk or Risk Based Bank Rating (RBBR) and other applicable Financial Services Authority provisions. Risk profile reports are made periodically which are then reported to the Directors for discussion in the Risk Management Committee.

In connection with the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic during 2020, the Bank continues to monitor the ability to pay of debtors due to the impact of the spread of COVID-19 and is committed to supporting economic growth stimulus in accordance with Financial Services Authority Regulation No.11/POJK.03/2020 dated March 16, 2020 concerning National Economic Stimulus as a Countercyclical Policy on the Impact of the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) as amended by Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 48/POJK.03/2020. The Bank Performs stress testing on the credit portfolio on a regular basis to find out the impact of COVID-19 that may occur on Bank capital, Bank profitability, and Bank soundness level.

d. Comprehensive Internal Control System

As a form of the Bank's commitment to the implementation of Good Corporate Governance and the application of risk management in sound and prudent banking business practices, CCB Indonesia carries out an independent and objective overall oversight function. In principle, the implementation of an internal control system is implemented through an inherent control mechanism (inherent control) in each work unit, including in the form of direct supervision by superiors to subordinates, compliance with standard operating procedures and other internal control mechanisms. The oversight function is to ensure that the internal control system is functioning as it should be carried out by the Internal Audit Division who reports directly to the President Director.

The internal supervision function by the Internal Audit Division is carried out with a systematic audit method and uses a risk-based audit approach so that priority supervision will be carried out on processes or units that have greater risk.

- Financial and operational controls, as well as compliance with other laws and regulations.
  The Bank's Operational Risk Management is primarily aimed at minimizing the negative impact of malfunctioning on internal processes, human error, system failures, and/or external events.

Governance & Organization in managing operational risk, the risk owner is responsible for the risks that occur in their respective departments. The procedures for risk control are regulated in the Bank's overall policies and procedures in each department.

The Risk Management Division oversees operational risk management within the Bank in coordination with departments to discuss material operational risk issues so that these risks can be controlled early.

The Bank's Policies and Procedures have been supplemented with Operational Risk Management Policies to support the implementation of operational risk management in all units. The Bank's Risk Management Process includes identification, measurement, monitoring, control, and determination of operational risk limits. The Bank continuously identifies operational risks inherent in certain business lines. This is done by periodically evaluating the parameters that affect the exposure of operational risk. In measuring operational risk, the Bank has an accurate operational risk assessment methodology, competent human resources and an adequate infrastructure system to identify and collect operational risk data. Some assessment models include identification and measurement of operational risks that the Bank has, including:

a. Operational Risk Self-Assessment
b. Operational key risk indicators
c. Operational Risk Event Form

Bank wide, risk identification and measurement are carried out on several key indicators that are considered to represent the Bank's operational risk. These indicators are grouped into five broad categories namely Business Characteristics and Complexity, Human Resources, Information Technology and Supporting Infrastructure, Frauds and External Events. The final results of the identification and measurement are in the form of the Bank's operational risk profile which is reported to the Financial Services Authority every quarter.

The Risk Management Division continuously monitors both overall and loss event events in the main activity, by implementing internal supervision and periodic reports on the consequences of Operational Risk. The operational risk mitigation mechanism is reflected in, among others, the internal control process over the security of information technology processes, periodic review of operational

activities, development of Business Continuity Management to ensure the ability to operate sustainably and limit losses in the interrupted state of the Bank's business. The Bank has developed a Business Continuity Plan and its security management. The Bank implements an Anti-Money laundering (AML) program, including the principle of knowing your customers consistently in accordance with operational risk exposures, as outlined in written policies and procedures.

In addition, the Bank has also implemented an Anti-Fraud Strategy as a commitment of the Bank to control fraud incidents through fraud risk management.

Internal Control in the Bank's business activities in the financial and operational sectors is carried out from the initial process before dealing with customers and/or third parties, in the recording process, to the preparation of reports.

The Bank carries out operational activities based on the four eyes principle, where the Bank officer who checks the transaction is different from the officer who conducted the transaction.

The financial statements are prepared based on accounting standards in force in Indonesia, to be subsequently reported to regulators and published to the public, taking into account the regulator's regulations, and the applicable laws and regulations.

In ensuring compliance with regulatory provisions, each issuance of new regulatory provisions or revisions of the previous regulatory provisions, the work function that carries out the compliance function documents the provisions followed by: (i) preparing compliance news and submitting it to the Directors and related divisions (ii) identifying to obligations arising in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned regulators, to be subsequently communicated to the relevant Divisions to fulfil the aforementioned obligations, (iii) identify impacts on the Bank's business activities and Bank's internal provisions, and whether or not to make adjustments to the Bank's internal provisions, (iv) carry out review of the draft new internal provisions and/or revision of internal provisions, to ensure compliance with the latest regulatory provisions.

Furthermore, the Bank's business activities including but not limited to the financial and operational sectors are carried out with reference to the policies and procedures that have been prepared by the Bank based on the applicable regulatory provisions.

- Review of the effectiveness of the internal control system
  Overall the quality of the internal control system has shown adequate results. CCB Indonesia strives to run the internal control system effectively and efficiently, and supervision procedures have been carried out without exception, by 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. In addition, problems related to the adequacy of internal control have been reported to Management and follow-up steps have been taken to minimise risks.

In order to strengthen the internal control system and fulfil the Governance Structure, the Bank has reorganized, reformed and updated the General Policies and Guidelines, Guidelines, and Standard Operating Procedures (KSOP).

In 2020, 1 General Policy and Guidelines, 4 Guidelines and 1 new SOP were issued, as well as revised 35 KSOPs. So that at the end of 2020, the Bank has 175 KSOPs and Standard Operational Manual.

With regard to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic that occurred in 2020, the Bank implemented policies that support economic growth stimulus in accordance with Financial Services Authority Regulation No.11/POJK.03/2020 dated March 16, 2020 concerning National Economic Stimulus as a Countercyclical Policy The Impact of the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) as amended by Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 48/POJK.03/2020, by issuing several internal provisions as terms of implementation, in the form of Circular Letter of Board of Directors No. 005/SE-DIR/KP-JKT/III/2020 dated March 24, 2020 and No. 007/SE-DIR/KP-JKT/IV/2020 dated April 6, 2020 concerning National Economic Stimulus by OJK as a Countercyclical Policy on the Impact of the Spread of COVID-19, and Decree of Board of Directors No. 044/SK-DIR/KP-JKT/IX/2020 dated September 8, 2020 and Decree of Board of Directors No. 053/SK-DIR/KP-JKT/XI/2020 dated November 10, 2020 concerning the Establishment of a Task Force Team and a Team to Monitor Information System for Debtor Relaxation/Restructuring of the Impact of COVID-19.

So that the implementation of KSOP can run optimally, the Bank has distributed KSOP to all Bank Offices in accordance with their respective portions and conducted KSOP Outreach to all Bank Offices.

Corporate Secretary

Andreas Basuki
Corporate Secretary

Corporate Secretary is an inseparable part in the implementation of CCB Indonesia's Good Corporate Governance, especially those concerning the implementation of transparency, in addition to ensuring that CCB Indonesia complies with applicable capital market rules and regulations. Appointment of Corporate Secretary to maintain the image of CCB Indonesia and protect the interests of CCB Indonesia through the establishment of good communication and relationships with all stakeholders through various public relations activities and representing the Directors in all matters relating to external communication, especially to investors, the capital market community and shareholders.

The Principal Functions of the Corporate Secretary are:
1. Representing Board of Directors in its relations with external parties, especially investors, the capital market community, related institutions and shareholders.
2. Monitoring the Company's compliance with capital market rules and regulations.
3. Support the implementation of the Company by the Directors and Board of Commissioners in accordance with the articles of association and other regulations.
4. Carrying out activities that support the implementation of the principle of openness, especially concerning the performance of CCB Indonesia through communication to interested parties.

CCB Indonesia's Corporate Secretary is Mr. Andreas Herman Basuki, domiciled in Jakarta, began his career in Banking from 1990 at Mediabank until April 1994, his last position as Assistant Manager in Corporate Banking Division, which handled syndicated loans. Then the period June - December 1994 worked at Mitsubishi Corporation in the Chemical Division. In January 1995, he joined Bank Windu Kentjana in various positions including Head of Credit Marketing Division, Head of Board of Directors Bureau and concurrently Head of Risk Management. After the merger with Bank Multicor, since January 2008 he was appointed as Corporate Secretary. He holds a Bachelor of Economics degree from Trisakti University Jakarta in 1990 and a Bachelor of Informatics Management from Binus University Jakarta in 1988.

In accordance with OJK Regulation No. IX.I.4 concerning Establishment of Corporate Secretary and No. 35/POJK.04/2014 concerning Corporate Secretary of Issuers or Public Companies, and appoints Appointment Letter No. 006/BM/SDM/SK-DIR/II/08 and No. 072/MW/SDM/KTP/XI/13. We hereby submit the Report on the Results of the Implementation of the Corporate Secretary's Duties in 2020 as follows:

1. Coordinating the implementation of Limited Public Offering V (PUT V) corporate action in the context of increasing capital through Pre-emptive Rights (HMETD) with Supporting Professionals and Institutions, including reporting to OJK, IDX and other external parties; and can be resolved by complying with the provisions of the OJK, Capital Market Supervisory and Indonesia Stock Exchange.
2. Coordinating the implementation of the 2020 Kick Off Meeting with the theme "Transforming CCBI as a BUKU 3 Bank category through Efficient and Effective Organization" on February 27-28, 2020 which also invited economic observers and leadership motivators. This activity is an annual routine to determine the direction and targets to be achieved, taking place at the Discovery Hotel, Ancol, Jakarta, attended by Board of Commissioners, Directors, all Division Heads, Regional Heads, and Branch Managers throughout Indonesia.

3. To coordinate and handle the preparation of the 2019 Annual Report for January-August 2020, which can be completed on time and in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Supervisor, including reporting to OJK, IDX and other external parties.
4. Handling the preparation of the 2019 Annual Report to Bappebti in March 2020.
5. Coordinating the holding of the Annual GMS and Public Expose at the Financial Club Jakarta on August 30, 2020, including coordination with KSEI in the framework of e-Proxy, as well as reporting to OJK, the Indonesia Stock Exchange, Websites and other agencies and information disclosure for the public regarding the results of the GMS and Public Expose.
6. Attending Board of Directors Meetings and ensuring the preparation of minutes of meeting results throughout 2020, as well as coordinating with Board of Commissioners for the implementation of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Meetings, Board of Commissioners Meetings and Committees Meetings.
7. Maintaining and updating the CCB Indonesia website throughout 2020.
8. Handling requests for data or information from external parties, shareholders, mass media and stakeholders regarding CCB Indonesia throughout 2020.
9. Maintaining communication and reporting to OJK (Capital Market Supervisor and Bank Supervisor), Bank Indonesia, BEI, KSEI, AEI, BAE, Perbanas, LPS, Website and supporting professions and other relevant institutions according to the provisions, throughout the year 2020.
10. Coordinating the administration of the Secretariat of the Head Office and numbering correspondence/memo/SK of Board of Directors
11. To coordinate and support the compilation of the narrative of the 2020-2022 CCB Indonesia Business Plan Adjustment (RBB) in February 2020, the 2020-2022 RBB Revision in June 2020 and the 2020-2022 RBB Revision II in October 2020.
12. Coordinating the implementation of corporate social responsibility "CCBI Care" during 2020, namely in the form of routine blood donation activities, providing assistance to orphanages, providing school assistance, reforestation programs and providing assistance for the COVID-19 Pandemic. maintain protocol health.
13. To coordinate and support the compilation of the narrative of the Bank Business Plan (RBB) 2021-2023 in October-November 2020.

The training followed by Corporate Secretary in 2020 is as follows:

1. Workshop "POJK No.29/POJK.04/2016 concerning the Annual Report of Issuers or Public Companies, SE OJK No.30/SEOJK.04/2016 concerning the Form and Content of the Annual Report of Issuers or Public Companies" by the Financial Services Authority, Bursa Indonesian Securities and Indonesian Corporate Secretary Association on January 14, 2020 in Jakarta.
2. Workshop "Deepening POJK No. 51/POJK.03/2017 concerning Implementation of Sustainable Finance for Financial Service Institutions, Issuers and Public Companies "by the Financial Services Authority, the Indonesia Stock Exchange and the Indonesian Corporate Secretary Association on February 4, 2020 in Jakarta.
3. Webinar "Implementation of e-GMS based on POJK No. 15 and POJK No. 16 of 2020 "by the Law Office of Ahmad Fikri Assegaf on April 30, 2020 in Jakarta.
4. Webinar "Implementation of POJK Number 17/POJK.04/2020 concerning Material Transactions and Changes in Business Activities and POJK Number 42/POJK.04/2020 concerning Affiliated Transactions and Conflict of Interest Transactions" by Ahmad Fikri Assegaf Law Office on May 8, 2020 at Jakarta.
5. Refreshment online training for Risk Management Certification "Optimizing Credit Performance in the COVID-19 Pandemic Era" by the IBI Banking Competency Center on June 29, 2020 in Jakarta.
6. Webinar "Best Practices for Implementation of GMS Based on POJK No. 15 and No. 16 of 2020 "by the Financial Services Authority, the Indonesia Stock Exchange and the Indonesian Corporate Secretary Association on July 16, 2020 in Jakarta.
7. Webinar "Socialization of Procedures for the Exemption of the Fulfilment of the Principle of Openness for Issuers or Public Companies that are Financial Services Institutions in the context of Financial System Crisis Prevention and Management" by the Financial Services Authority and the Indonesia Stock Exchange on August 11, 2020 in Jakarta.
8. Webinar "Dissemination and Dissemination regarding the Capital Market, Obligations of Issuers, Roles of Members of Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners" by the Association of Indonesian Issuers, the Financial Services Authority and the Indonesia Stock Exchange on September 8, 2020 in Jakarta.

The implementation of Corporate Secretary tasks in general can be achieved according to the work plan of 2020, and there are no significant obstacles in realizing the work program. The obstacles faced are during the COVID-19 pandemic during 2020, especially in terms of holding the GMS, public expose and implementing CSR, must be very careful and follow health protocols for safety for all parties.

Provision of Funds to Related Parties and Large Exposure

In carrying out its business activities, CCB Indonesia carries out several transactions for the provision of funds with related parties and the provision of large funds. Transactions with related parties and provision of large funds refer to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 32/POJK.03/2018 dated December 26, 2018 concerning the Legal Lending Limit and Provision of Large Funds for Commercial Banks as amended by OJK Regulation No. 38 /POJK.03/2019 on December 19, 2019.

Following is the report on the provision of funds to related parties and the provision of large funds as of December 31, 2020:

No.	Provision of Funds	Total	
		Debtor	Nominal (Millions of rupiah)
1.	To Related Parties	16	92,335
2.	To the Core Debtor		
	a. Individual	12	12,967,666
	b. Group	8	2,577,618

The Bank has a Credit Policy and General Guidelines, Policies and General Guidelines for Provision of Related Party Funds and Large Funds. Provision of Funds to Related Parties must obtain approval from Board of Commissioners. In addition, in order to improve and facilitate oversight of the provision of funds with related parties, CCB Indonesia makes and updates the list of details of related parties which are the details of the parties that have control relationships with the Bank, both directly and indirectly, through ownership, management and or finance.

During 2020, the application of funds provision by Banks to related parties and/or provision of large funds has:
- complying with the provisions regarding the Legal Lending Limit (LLL) and pay attention to the prudential principles and applicable laws;
- paying attention to the ability of capital and the distribution or diversification of the portfolio providing funds.

Transparency of the Bank's Financial and Non-Financial Conditions that Have Not Been Disclosed in Other Reports

CCB Indonesia translates financial and non-financial conditions to stakeholders including announcing quarterly Published Financial Statements and reporting them to the Financial Services Authority Formerly Bank Indonesia or stakeholders in accordance with applicable regulations.

Comprehensive financial conditions have been submitted in the Financial Statements.

CCB Indonesia conducts a self-assessment of the implementation of Good Corporate Governance on a semi-annual basis, namely the position of June and December, and prepares a Report on the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance at the end of each financial year with coverage in accordance with applicable regulations.

CCB Indonesia has submitted a Report on the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance to Shareholders, the Financial Services Authority, and interested parties in accordance with applicable regulations, and posted the Report referred to on the bank's website in a timely manner.

CCB Indonesia transmits Bank product information in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia concerning Transparency of Bank Product Information and Use of Customer Personal Data. Information on its products and services to the public is, among others, conveyed through several promotional media/tools, such as brochures, leaflets, websites, and notice boards throughout the network of CCB Indonesia's offices.

CCB Indonesia has a General Policy and Guidelines for Customer Protection and Standard Operating Procedure for Customer Service Complaints and Settlement. The Bank translates procedures for customer complaints and settlement of disputes to customers in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia, and forms a unit/function for Customer Complaints Handling and Settlement.

Every customer complaint received, is handled and resolved within a period according to applicable regulations. Mediation in the context of resolving Bank customer complaints is carried out properly. Reports on handling and settling customer complaints are reported to the Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia on a quarterly basis.

Press Release/Publication 2020

NO.	DATE	DAILY/MAGAZINE	NEWS
1.	Jan 30, 2020	Tribun SumSel	Relocation of KC Palembang Sudirman to Palembang Kebumen
2.	Jan 13, 2020	Sriwijaya Post	Relocation of KC Palembang Sudirman to Palembang Kebumen
3.	Jan 20, 2020	Jawa Pos Radar Bali	Relocation of KC Bali Denpasar to Sunset Road
4.	Mar 31, 2020	Harian Neraca & Media Indonesia Company's website	Published Financial Reports
5.	Apr 09, 2020	Media Indonesia Company's website	Prime Lending Rate
6.	Apr 15, 20	Media Indonesia IDX website & Company's website	LPO V 2020 Concise Propectus
7.	Apr 20, 2020	Harian Neraca & Media Indonesia Company's website	Published Financial Reports
8.	Jun 17, 20	Media Indonesia IDX website & Company's website	LPO V 2020 Concise Propectus
9.	Jul 09, 2020	Media Indonesia Company's website	Prime Lending Rate
10.	Jul 20, 20	Media Indonesia IDX website & Company's website	Announcement of the Annual GMS August 28, 2020
11.	Jul 28, 20	Media Indonesia IDX website & Company's website	Revision of Announcement of the Annual GMS from August 28, 2020 to August 31, 2020
12.	Jul 30, 2020	Harian Neraca & Media Indonesia Company's website	Published Financial Report
13.	Aug 03, 2020	Media Indonesia Company's website	Parent Entity Report Report
14.	Aug 06, 20	Media Indonesia IDX website & Company's website	Invitation to the Annual GMS August 31, 2020
15.	Aug 11, 2020	Jawa Pos Radar Bali	Relocation of KCP Bali Kuta
16.	Aug 13, 20	Media Indonesia IDX website & Company's website	Revision of Invitation for Annual GMS August 31, 2020 (place of rups)
17.	Aug 14, 2020	Media Indonesia Company's website	Parent Entity Report
18.	Sep 01, 20	Media Indonesia IDX website & Company's website	Summary of Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders August 31, 2020
19.	Sep 01, 20	IDX website & Company's website	2020 Annual Public Expose Results
20.	Oct 14, 2020	Bangka Post	Relocation of KC Pangkal Pinang
21.	Des 30, 2020	Koran Sindo	Closing of KCP Surabaya Pasar Kembang

Bank's Strategic Plan

In accordance with the vision and mission, and taking into account the current business scale, CCB Indonesia in the short and medium term still directs business policies on the implementation of good corporate governance, business improvement in the corporate banking segment, small and medium businesses (SMEs) and consumer banking, increasing the ratio CASA (Current Account and Saving Account), business optimization and deepening, IT system development, encouraging process effectiveness and cost efficiency, as well as increasing professionalism and human capital competence.

The Bank's policy direction is in line with the current government program for financing infrastructure and supporting the development of the SME sector.

Bank Policy Direction in the Short Term

1. Increased business volume prudentially in the corporate banking segment, Small and Medium Enterprises (including commercial) and consumer credit.
2. Business optimization and business deepening of the existing office network.
3. Development of e-banking and IT systems that are forward looking to support processes and services that are effective, fast, easily accessible, reliable and provide comfort.
4. The creation of financial performance to be more efficient and produce better margins.
5. Improving the quality, professionalism and overall competency of HR.

The Direction of Bank Policy in the Medium Term

1. Integrated implementation of good corporate governance, risk management, internal control systems and compliance functions.
2. Continuing the infrastructure improvement program (e-banking system, organization and HR) that is sustainable to support business development.

Strategic Steps to be Taken by the Bank

Develop business carefully and conservatively

During the COVID-19 pandemic which is still hitting the world including Indonesia, Bank CCB Indonesia will carefully and conservatively strive for business volume growth in the corporate banking sector, with the target to be supported by corporate customers in Indonesia, both local and other countries, as well as projects. infrastructure in line with government programs. In this case, it is to take advantage of the expertise of CCB in terms of infrastructure financing and trade finance.

Bank CCB Indonesia will continue to develop the SME and consumer banking sectors. Furthermore, with the broad scope of the CCB group, products/services will also be developed to improve integrated services.

Ensuring adequate CAR for business development

In business development, Bank CCB Indonesia always ensures CAR adequacy, especially in line with business expansion in the corporate banking sector, with large-scale credit, of course, requires adequate capital support.

The position of CAR is maintained within a safe level, by taking into account capital add-on based on risk profile assessment, as well as capital buffer in accordance with Basel III implementation. Organic capital addition also goes through the Bank's profit in 2021 - 2023. The Bank also strives to encourage increased income through fee-based income, in addition to interest income.

Implementation of good corporate governance and upgrading of risk management systems

Implementation of good corporate governance in a consistent, sustainable, comprehensive and integrated manner in all lines and task forces.

Development of a more advanced risk management system, supported by three lines of defence. Integrate the Bank's risk management system with a global risk management system, which is designed to comprehensively identify, measure, monitor and manage the Bank's risk in an enterprise wide manner.

Optimization of existing offices

The existing office network with a total of 87 offices is optimized to encourage healthy and effective business growth and development based on prudential principles.

Improving the quality of human capital

Improving the quality of human capital by increasing the scale of training programs and a wider range of development opportunities, including sending employees for training abroad.

By strengthening targeted and professional training, it will produce reliable human capital who receive competitive remuneration.

Strengthening IT system infrastructure

IT system infrastructure is also developed to improve service quality to a better level, with services that are effective, fast, reliable and accessible, which will increase customer satisfaction, so that the Bank becomes more competitive in service.

The Bank's Business Plan for 2021-2023 has been submitted to the Financial Services Authority through letter 369/CCBI/DDIR-OJK/XI/2020 dated November 27, 2020.

Other Information Related to Good Corporate Governance

During 2020 there was no other information in the form of owner intervention, internal disputes or problems that arose as a result of the remuneration policy at the Bank.

Share Ownership of Members of Board of Commissioners and Directors who Reach 5%

As of December 31, 2020, there was a member of Board of Commissioners who owned shares in other companies in Indonesia that reached 5% or more, as follows:

No.	Name	Share Ownership	Company Name	The type of company
1	Yudo Sutanto	25.00%	PT Hakim Sentausa	Others
		25.00%	PT Trio Indah Sentausa	Others

All members of Board of Commissioners do not have a share ownership of 5% (five percent) or more in other companies domiciled abroad.

As of December 31, 2020, there was a member of Board of Directors who owned shares in other companies in Indonesia that reached 5% or more, as follows:

No.	Name	Share Ownership	Company Name	The type of company
1	Agresius R. Kadiaman	25.00%	PT Agra Reswara Kayana	Others

All members of Board of Directors do not have a share ownership of 5% (five percent) or more in other companies domiciled abroad.

Financial and Family Relations

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, Board of Directors and Controlling Shareholders of CCB Indonesia do not have financial and family relations with fellow members of Board of Commissioners, Directors and other CCB Controlling Shareholders of Indonesia.

Remuneration Policy Information

Remuneration Policy Formulation Process

The Bank already has Guidelines for Implementing Governance in Providing Remuneration No. document 257/PEDO – CCBI/PPTR/X/2016, the latest revision of December 2018 which came into effect January 31, 2019.

Background to preparing the Guidelines:

1. In line with the implementation of Basel II in particular Pillar 3 (Market Discipline), the Bank is required to disclose more transparent information to the public and market participants, especially related to Remuneration to encourage discipline and so that stakeholders can provide a reasonable assessment.
2. The issuance of POJK No.45/POJK.03/2015 concerning the Implementation of Governance in Providing Remuneration for Commercial Banks.
3. The issuance of SE OJK No.40/SEOJK.03/2016 concerning the Implementation of Governance in Providing Remuneration for Commercial Banks.

The Purpose and Objectives of the preparation of the Guidelines is to provide guidance in granting remuneration in accordance with applicable regulations.

The Guidelines for Implementing Governance in Granting Remuneration have received approval from the Directors and Board of Commissioners.

Review of the Guidelines for Providing Remuneration is done periodically at least 1 (one) time in 2 (two) years or at any time if necessary according to the needs of the Bank, or there are changes in external regulations.

The Scope of the Remuneration Policy and Its Implementation

The Bank began implementing the Remuneration policy in 2019 which included, among other things, the scale of Remuneration based on the level and position, the Remuneration component, and the methods and mechanisms of determination including but not limited to:

- Remuneration adjustment is associated with Performance and Risk
  1) Deferred Variable Remuneration Policy.
     Variable Remuneration Policy that is deferred is carried out for employees who are classified as MRT (Material Risk Takers) as the implementation of Remuneration Governance POJ, the amount of deferred Variable Remuneration is 10% of Remuneration that is Variable.
  2) Bank's Policy concerning Deferred Variable Remuneration
     The bank chooses Malus which is able to postpone payment of Variable Remuneration which is deferred if the MRT is under certain conditions.
  3) Payment policy (vesting) for the postponement.
     Variable remuneration that is deferred is for 3 years
- Position and number of parties who become material risk takers (MRT):
  - Board of Directors: 6 people
  - Independent Commissioners: 2 people

External Consultant and Consultant Duties Related to Remuneration Policy

In the 2020 period the Bank did not cooperate with consultant regarding the Remuneration policy.

Performance Measurement Associated with Remuneration

The Bank establishes Remuneration policies related to performance appraisal. Quantitative performance measurement of a work unit is carried out through a Key Performance Indicator (KPI), which has been standardized.

KPI is also an indicator that provides information on the extent to which the Work Unit has succeeded in realizing work targets that have been set.

Number of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Employees who Receive Variable Remuneration for 1 (one) Year and a Nominal Total

Variable Remuneration	Amount Received in 1 (One) Year					
	Director		Board of Commissioners		Employee	
	Person	Million Rp	Person	Million Rp	Person	Million Rp
Total	6	4,043,150,250	2	560,000,000	1156	12,166,611,480

Number of recipients and the total number of variable remuneration guaranteed unconditionally to candidates for Board of Directors, candidates for Board of Commissioners, and/or prospective employees for the first 1 (one) year of work: Zero

Total amount of deferred Variable Remuneration, consisting of cash and/or shares or share-based instruments issued by the Bank: IDR712,246,626.

Total deferred Variable Remuneration paid for 1 (one) year: IDR183.275.624.

Details of the amount of Remuneration given in 1 (one) year include:

1) Remuneration that is Permanent or Variable Remuneration;
2) Deferred and non-deferred remuneration; and
3) Remuneration forms provided in cash and/or shares or share-based instruments issued by the Bank, as in the table below:

A. Remuneration that is Permanent *)			
1.	Cash		IDR25,673,926,544
2.	Shares/instruments based on shares issued by the Bank		None
B. Variable Remuneration *)			
		Not Deferred	Deferred
1.	Cash	IDR3,890,903,624	IDR524,085,313
2.	Shares/instruments based on shares issued by the Bank	-	IDR188,161,313

Description: *) Only for MRT and expressed in million rupiah

Quantitative Information

Variable Remuneration Type *)		Remaining Deferred	Total Deduction During Report Period		
			Due to Explicit Adjustments (A)	Due to Implicit Adjustments (B)	Total
1.	Cash (in million rupiah)	528,735,112	None	None	None
2.	Shares/Instruments based on shares issued by the Bank (in shares and nominal million rupiah which is the conversion of these shares)	137,137,817 986,603 sheets	None	None	None
		665,872,929	**None**	**None**	**None**

Description: *) Only for MRT

Remuneration Policy Package and Other Facilities for Commissioners and Directors

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of CCB Indonesia has decided on the granting of power to Board of Commissioners to determine the amount of salary, benefits and bonuses for members of Board of Directors and the granting of power to the majority/major shareholders to determine the amount of salary, benefits and bonuses for members of Board of Commissioners.

Remuneration of Board of Commissioners and Directors

Types of Remuneration and other Facilities	Amount Received in 1 year			
	Board of Directors		Board of Commissioners	
	Person	Million Rp	Person	Million Rp
1. Remuneration (salary, bonuses, routine allowances, bonuses, and other facilities in the form of non-benefits)	6	27,054,681,074	2	2,694,044,000
2. Other facilities in the form of in kind (housing, transportation, health insurance, etc.) which: a. can be owned b. can't be owned	6	197,008,414	2	122,167,505
Total	**6**	**27,251,689,488**	**2**	**2,816,211,505**

Remuneration per Person in 1 (one) Year

Amount of Remuneration per Person in one year *)	Total Directors	Total Commissioners
Above IDR2 billion	6	-
Above IDR1 billion to IDR2 billion	-	2
Above IDR500 million to IDR1 billion	-	-
IDR500 million and below	-	-

*) received in cash

Remuneration of the Remuneration Committee

Remuneration paid to members of the Remuneration Committee for 1 (one) year is IDR3,984,299,050.

Highest and Lowest Salary Ratio

Salary is an employee's rights that are received and expressed in the form of money in return from an employer or employer to an employee that is determined and paid according to an employment agreement, agreement, or legislation, including benefits for employees and their families for a job and/or service he did.

The salary that is compared in the salary ratio is the compensation received by members of Board of Commissioners, Directors and permanent employees of the Bank up to the implementation limit, per month.

What is meant by "employees" in this case are permanent employees of the Bank up to the level of implementing employees.

Data of the highest and lowest salary ratios as of December 31, 2020

a.	Highest and lowest employee salary ratio	1 : 62.49
b.	Highest and lowest Directors' salary ratio	1 : 2.16
c.	The highest and lowest salary ratio of Commissioners	1 : 1
d.	Highest salary ratio of Directors and highest employees	1 : 2.84

Severance Pay

Number of Employees affected by termination of employment and the total nominal severance paid:

Nominal amount of severance paid per person in 1 (one) year	Total Employees
Above IDR1 billion	1
Above IDR500 million to IDR1 billion	-
IDR500 million and below	26

Share Option

All members of Board of Commissioners, Directors and Executive Officers do not have a share option, because the Bank does not do a share option.

Information/Name		Number of shares owned (shares)	Total Options		Option price (Rp)	Period of time
			which are given (shares)	which has been executed (shares)		
Commissioner	(nama)	None	None	None	None	None
Directors	(nama)	None	None	None	None	None
Executives	(total)	None	None	None	None	None
Total		**None**	**None**	**None**	**None**	**None**

Internal Fraud

Internal deviations are deviations or fraud committed by management, permanent and non-permanent employees (honorary and outsourcing) related to the work processes and operational activities of the Company that significantly affect the Bank's financial condition ie if the impact of irregularities is more than IDR100,000,000 (one hundred million rupiah).

In the period from January to December 2020, there were internal irregularities in CCB Indonesia operational activities, namely:

Internal Fraud in 1 year	Number of cases committed by					
	Members of Board of Commissioners & Members of Board of Directors		Permanent Employees		Non-Permanent EMPLOYEES	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Total Fraud	None	None	None	None	None	None
Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-
In the Process of Settlement at the Internal Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
The solution has not yet been sought	-	-	-	-	-	-
Has been followed up through a legal process	-	-	-	-	-	-

Legal Issues and Resolution Efforts

During 2020, the number of civil and criminal law issues faced by CCB Indonesia and the endeavours made to resolve them are as follows:

Legal Issues	Total Cases	
	Civil	Criminal
Having obtained a decision that has permanent legal force or has no continuation of the legal process	4	1
In the process of completion	16	1
Total	**20**	**2**

For the total number of Legal Issues, we submit concise information regarding the 4 cases which are continuously handled and material is as follows:

1. Civil Case

a. Number: 223/PDT.G/2018/PN.JKT.PST
b. Date of case: April 17, 2018
c. Plaintiff: Tomy Winata
d. Position of CCB Indonesia in the case: Co-Defendant IV
e. Case information and developments:
   1) That on February 12, 2018 CCB Indonesia (formerly PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk, formerly PT Bank Multicor Tbk) has transferred the portion of receivables (in syndicated credit facilities) to debtors of PT Geria Wijaya Prestige (PT GWP) to Tomy Winata based on Deed of Transfer (Cessie) Receivable Agreement and Deed of Agreement on Receivable Price between CCB Indonesia and Tomy Winata.
   2) That after PT GWP receivables were transferred to a new creditor, namely Tomy Winata, PT GWP did not make payments to Tomy Winata then Tomy Winata then filed the claim to collect the receivables from PT GWP.
   3) That Tomy Winata has submitted evidence as a legitimate creditor of PT GWP's debt, but the Central Jakarta District Court did not grant Tomy Winata's claim, so Tomy Winata filed an appeal and the case is currently under appeal in the Jakarta High Court.
   4) Handling of cases at the First Level/District Court is carried out internally by Bank CCB Indonesia. The handling of cases at the Appellate/High Court Level is carried out by the Otto Hasibuan Law Office. Handling at the cassation level is carried out by Simbolon & Partner Law Office.
   5) Whereas until the end of October 2020 still waiting for the cassation decision from the Supreme Court.
   6) Whereas until the end of December 2020, based on information from the attorney by email, until now he has not received a notification of the verdict, but from the online news there is information that the request for cassation is declared rejected
f. Case Status:
   The case has been decided at the appeal level, and is currently still in the cassation process, so it does not have permanent legal force.

2. Civil Cases

a. Number: 555/PDT.G/2018/PN.JKT.UTR
b. Date of case: October 25, 2018
c. Plaintiff: Fireworks Ventures Limited
d. The position of CCB Indonesia in the case: Defendant I
e. Case information and developments:
   1) That on February 12, 2018 CCB Indonesia (formerly PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk, formerly PT Bank Multicor Tbk) has transferred the portion of receivables (in syndicated credit facilities) to debtors of PT Geria Wijaya Prestige (PT GWP) to Tomy Winata based on Deed of Transfer (Cessie) Receivable Agreement and Deed of Agreement on Receivable Price between CCB Indonesia and Tomy Winata.
   2) That Fireworks Ventures Limited as one of the creditors (in the syndicated credit facility) of PT GWP does not recognize receivables in the portion of CCB Indonesia so that it considers CCB Indonesia has no right to transfer the receivables to Tomy Winata and then filed the lawsuit to cancel the sale of PT GWP's receivables portion of CCB Indonesia to Tomy Winata.
   3) That in the proceedings at the North Jakarta District Court where CCB Indonesia was represented by Otto

Hasibuan & Associates as legal counsel, it had submitted proof of ownership of PT GWP's receivables before transferring the receivables to Tomy Winata. However, the lawsuit was granted by the North Jakarta District Court; thus, CCB Indonesia and Tomy Winata have appealed the decision and the appeal is currently still being examined at the Jakarta High Court.

4) Case handling at district court level and appeals is carried out by Otto Hasibuan Law Office.
5) Whereas as of the end of May 2020 it is still in the process of examining the appeal at the DKI Jakarta High Court.
6) On June 18, 2020, the Law Office of Otto Hasibuan said that on the appeal legal remedy on the website of the DKI Jakarta High Court there was already a decision, with the following verdicts:
   - Received an appeal from the original Attorney Appeal I, Defendant I of the Convention/Plaintiff of Reconvention and Attorney at Appeal II originally, Defendant II of the Convention/Co-Defendant I of Reconvention
   - Strengthening the decision of the North Jakarta District Court dated October 15, 2019 Number: 555/Pdt.G/2018/PN.Jkt.Utr., Which the appeal was petitioned for;
   - Sentenced Appellant I initially, Defendant I to the Convention/Plaintiff of Reconvention and Appellant II originally, Defendant II of the Convention/Co-Defendant I of Reconvention jointly and severally to pay all the costs of the case
   - Arising in both levels of trial, which for the appeal level is set at IDR150,000.- (one hundred and fifty thousand rupiahs) and thereafter awaiting the notification of the decision.
7) Whereas on July 28, 2020 CCB Indonesia through its legal counsel has received a notification of the decision on appeal.
8) Whereas on August 7, 2020, CCB Indonesia through its attorney has declared an Cassation at the North Jakarta District Court.
9) Whereas on August 19, 2020 CCB Indonesia through its attorney has submitted a Memorandum of Cassation at the North Jakarta District Court.
10) Whereas on November 4, 2020 based on information from the attorney of CCB Indonesia, the Plaintiff submitted a counter-appeal memorandum through the North Jakarta District Court. on the cassation memory submitted by CCb Indonesia.
11) That until the end of December 2020 is still waiting for the cassation decision from the Supreme Court.

f. Case Status:
   The case has been decided in the District Court, but this case is still in the process of notifying the District Court's decision to the Parties so that it does not yet have permanent legal force.

3. Civil Cases

a. Number: 18/Pdt.G/2019/PN.JKT. CELL
b. Date of case: April 16, 2019
c. Plaintiff: PT Grandpuri Permai
d. The position of CCB Indonesia in the case: Defendant XIII
e. Case information and developments:
   1) This case originated from a dispute between PT Grandpuri Permai and PT AAA Sekuritas where there were allegations that CCB Indonesia (formerly PT Bank Antar Daerah) received a portion of the disputed funds amounting to IDR10,000,000,000 and IDR8,071,060,333.
   2) That later the Plaintiff asked all Defendants to jointly and severally compensate the Plaintiff's losses of IDR397,818,761,750.
   3) That CCB Indonesia through its attorney MNS Law Firm is in an effort to prove that CCB Indonesia did not receive these funds as part of unlawful actions submitted by the Plaintiff through a trial process that is still ongoing at the South Jakarta District Court.
   4) Case handling at district court level is carried out by MNS Law Firm.
   5) Whereas until the end of April 2020, it was still in the examination stage at the trial with a Duplicate agenda.
   6) Whereas until the end of May 2020 the agenda for the session that had been carried out was still in the form of submitting the Plaintiff's Replication and the trial would be resumed on June 17, 2020 with the agenda of reading the Interim Decision.
   7) Whereas on June 17, 2020 a session was held with the Interim Decision agenda, as for the interim decisions, as follows:
      In Exception
      - Granted the Defendants' exception partly;
      - Stating that the Plaintiff's claim is lacking in parties;

      In the Main Case
      - Stating that the Plaintiff's claim is unacceptable;
      - Sentenced the Plaintiff to pay court fees.
   8) Whereas on July 27, 2020 CCB Indonesia through its legal counsel received a copy of the official decision from the South Jakarta District Court.

However, this case is still within the period for filing an appeal, so the decision is not yet legally binding.

9) Whereas until the end of December 2020 in this case the Plaintiff has not filed an appeal, but this case is not yet legally binding, considering that several parties are Defendants/Co-Defendants who were not present at the time of the verdict so that the Court needed time to voluntarily send notification of the decision to the parties not present.

f. Case Status:
The case has been decided in the District Court, but this case is still in the process of notifying the District Court's decision to the Parties so that it does not yet have permanent legal force.

4. Criminal Case

a. Number: Letter No. S.PGL/1204/IV/RES.2.2/2020/DITTIPIDEKSU
b. Date of receipt of letter: April 21, 2020
c. Reported Party: PT Hanson International
d. Position of Bank CCB Indonesia: As a witness
e. Case information and its progress
   1) This case stems from embezzlement of funds and not money laundering committed by the suspect PT Hanson International.
   2) Whereas on April 21, 2020, the Indonesian National Police (Bareskrim) Special Economic Crime Investigation Agency (Bareskrim) sent a summons to the CCB Indonesia to appear as a witness in this case.
   3) The handling of this case was carried out by the Law Office of Parama & Co.
   4) Whereas on December 14, 2020 CCB Indonesia received letter No. R/2617/XII/RES.2.2/2020/Bareskrim dated 11 December 2020 regarding requests for additional information on assets on behalf of the suspect. The CCB Indonesia with the assistance of the Legal Counsel collaborates and supports the investigation process carried out by Bareskrim.
f. Case Status:
The case is still ongoing.

Affiliate Transaction

In accordance with Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55 /POJK.03/2016 concerning the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks, and the Decree of the Chairperson of the Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency Number: KEP-412-BL/2009- Rule Number IX.E.1 concerning Affiliated Transactions and Conflicts of Interest of Certain Transactions, as has been updated with the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 42/POJK.04/2020 October 21, 2020 Affiliated Transactions and Conflict of Interest Transactions which took effect from October 21, 2020, that Affiliated Transactions are Transactions conducted by the Company or Controlled Company with Affiliates of the Company or Affiliates of members of Board of Directors, members of Board of Commissioners, or major shareholders of the Company.

In 2020 there were no transactions with Affiliates.

Transactions Containing Conflict of Interest

In accordance with Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55 /POJK.03/2016 concerning the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks, and the Decree of the Chairperson of the Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency Number: KEP-412-BL/2009- Rule Number IX.E.1 concerning Affiliated Transactions and Conflicts of Interest of Certain Transactions, as has been updated with the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 42/POJK.04/2020 October 21, 2020 Affiliated Transactions and Conflict of Interest Transactions which took effect from October 21, 2020, whereas conflict of interest is the difference between the economic interests of the Bank and the personal economic interests of the owner, members of Board of Commissioners, members of Board of Directors, Executive Officers, and/or parties related to the Bank that may harm the Bank.

In carrying out its duties and obligations, members of Board of Commissioners and Directors and Bank employees always put the interests of CCB Indonesia above personal or family interests or other parties.

Conflict of Interest is a situation or condition where CCB Individuals who, due to their position/position, have the authority that can potentially be misused intentionally or unintentionally for other interests so that it can affect the quality of their decisions, as well as the performance of the results of those decisions which can be detrimental to the Bank.

CCB Indonesia already has Guidelines for Handling Conflicts of Interest as a guide for all CCB Indonesia Personnel to understand, prevent and overcome Conflicts of Interest, as well as guidelines in taking a firm stand against Conflicts of Interest in the Bank to realize good corporate management.

In 2020 there were no transactions containing conflicts of interest.

Information and Material Facts

Based on the Deed of Meeting Decision Statement No. 36 dated October 11, 2019 made before Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., Notary in West Jakarta who has received approval from the Menkumham based on Decree No. AHU-0082736.AH.01.02.Tahun 2019 dated October 15, 2019 and is registered in the Company Register at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights under No. AHU-0194883. AH.01.11 Year 2019 dated October 15, 2019 (Deed No. 36/2019), the shareholders of the Bank have approved an increase in the authorized capital of the Bank from IDR2,600,000,000,000 (two trillion six hundred billion Rupiah) to IDR6,000 .000,000,000 (six trillion Rupiah).

Whereas 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).

With this Limited Public Offering, the issued and fully paid share capital amounted to IDR3,791,973,051,400. The 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 Corporation) is the Major Shareholder of the Bank.

At the time the LPO V was implemented, CCB Corporation has exercised all of its rights in accordance with the portion of its share ownership in the Bank.

The issuance of the Limited Public Offering V (PUT V) reaches 100% (one hundred percent) of the planned target funds.

After the implementation of LPO V, the number of shares that have been issued and fully paid by the Bank is 37,919,730,514 (thirty-seven billion nine hundred nineteen million seven hundred thirty thousand five hundred and fourteen) shares, which have been listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

Information on the Composition of Shareholders after Limited Public Offering V in the context of Capital Increase through Pre-emptive Rights ("PUT V HMETD") has been reported to regulators in the Information Report or Material Facts.

In accordance with OJK Letter No SR-157/PB.32/2020 dated December 8, 2020, the Additional Paid-in Capital by the Bank through the LPO V mechanism is declared effective and can be recorded as Paid-up Capital from the date of the OJK letter.

With regard to the attainment of the Bank's core capital which has been above IDR 5 Trillion, CCB Indonesia bank has been assigned to the Commercial Bank Group Based on Business Activities 3 (BUKU 3), in accordance with the Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) Number 6/POJK.03/2016 January 27, 2016 concerning Business Activities and Office Networks based on Bank Core Capital as amended by POJK No.17/ POJK.03/2018 dated August 15, 2018.

Material Facts that Occur After the Date of the Accountant's Report

There are no material facts that occur after the accountant's report date.

Buy Back Shares and/or Buy Back Bank Bonds

Buy back shares and/or buy back of Bank bonds is an effort to reduce the number of shares or bonds that have been issued by the Bank by buying back the shares or bonds, the procedure for payment is carried out in accordance with applicable regulations.

During 2020 CCB Indonesia did not conduct share buyback transactions. Meanwhile, CCB Indonesia has never issued bonds, so that in 2020 there will be no obligation buy back transactions.

Number of shares and/or bonds repurchased	None
Repurchase price per share and/or bond	None
Increased earnings per share and/or bond	None

Code of Conducts and Corporate Culture

In order to support efforts to implement the principles of GCG (Good Corporate Governance), CCB Indonesia already has provisions set forth in Policies, Guidelines, SOPs. Some of the provisions include the Code of Ethics and Corporate Culture that must be applied by every CCB Indonesian Individual in their daily behavior.

Company Manual

This is the highest structure of the written provisions in CCB Indonesia, which contains the document structure, document approval hierarchy as well as the duties and authorities of each work function relating to the issuance of the Bank's documentation structure and serves as a reference/guideline for the provisions below, so that the provisions from top to bottom are interrelated and related to each other.

The publication of this Company Manual was approved by Board of Commissioners and Directors of CCB Indonesia.

Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charter

The making of these Guidelines is intended to establish guidelines and work ethics for Board of Commissioners and Directors so as to increase the effectiveness of the functions of carrying out the duties and responsibilities of Board of Commissioners and Directors on a daily basis.

This guideline, among others, regulates Work Ethics, Working Hours and Meetings, Duties and Responsibilities, Rights and Powers, Work Relations, Performance Appraisal and Evaluation.

Board of Commissioners Charter, including regulating the Performance and Evaluation of Board of Commissioners. Likewise with Board of Directors Charter, including regulating the Performance Evaluation and Evaluation of the Board of Directors.

Code of Conducts Guidelines

This Code of Conduct lays down the basic principles of behavior and profession expected of all CCB Indonesian Personnel.

Through this Code of Conduct, it is expected that a strong risk awareness culture and a good control environment for CCB Indonesia can be realized and inherent in each of CCB Indonesia Individuals.

a. Code of Conducts Principles

The CCB Code of Ethics Guidelines regulate relations with fellow Employees, Companies, Customers, contractors, agents, agency staff, consultants, vendors and suppliers, Shareholders, Competitors, Authorities, Press/Media and other Stakeholders, as follows:

Human Capital of CCB Indonesia

- **Non-Discrimination**
  - CCB Indonesia strives to provide a conducive work environment where every CCB Indonesia Individual is treated fairly and with respect, encouraged to develop and be valued based on individual and team performance.
  - CCB Indonesia is committed to providing equal opportunities for all CCB Indonesia Individuals based on Compliance.
  - CCB Indonesia will not tolerate or condone any type of discrimination including harassment on the basis of sex, race, age, religion, disability/handicap, or other classifications which improperly interfere with or influence the work performance of an individual or create an environment intimidating, hostile, degrading or unpleasant work.
  - CCB Indonesia prohibits harassment at work and in cyberspace.
  - CCB Indonesia also will not tolerate any type of discrimination by vendors, contractors and other companies that may have a business relationship with CCB Indonesia and/or represent CCB Indonesia.

- **Enabling 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 and CCB Indonesia's personnel and their environment are not disadvantaged.

  Therefore, CCB Indonesia Individuals and CCB Indonesia's business partners do not commit any crime or illegal activities and ensure that they act according to the law, namely:
  - Do not use, sell, own or be under the influence of illegal drugs/psychotropic drugs or use of alcohol that is not appropriate when conducting business for CCB Indonesia, whether consumed during working hours or not, and whether consumed in the CCB Indonesia building environment or not.
  - Comply with all relevant health and safety laws and guidelines and immediately report any situation that might pose a danger to health, safety or the environment to his direct supervisor and/or the Human Resources Division.

- Not following excessive passions in gambling or involving CCB Indonesia customers in any form of gambling. In addition, do not make bets and / or gambling in any form in the office or in the CCB Indonesia building environment.

- **Protection of Personal Data**
  CCB Indonesia has a commitment to protect the confidentiality of personal data of customers not under any circumstances to use such data to benefit themselves or any third party while carrying out their duties.

- **Training**
  - All CCB Indonesia personnel must attend regular training, specifically, training related to Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorism Financing, Anti-Bribery, Risk Management and other training as stipulated in the mandatory training program.
  - The training is an obligation for CCB Indonesian people who have just joined as part of the induction process.
  - In order for this training to take place effectively, CCB Indonesia will monitor and assess the training activities regularly.

- **External and Internal Investigation**
  - CCB Indonesia personnel and business partners are required to fully cooperate for each external and internal formal investigation.
  - Making false or misleading statements is an act of indiscipline, which results in termination of employment or other relations with CCB Indonesia.

- **Data confidentiality**
  - Every CCB Indonesia Individual must maintain the confidentiality of business information both during work and after leaving CCB Indonesia. This includes, but is not limited to salary and highly confidential information, business strategies and plans, as well as other ownership rights information obtained during the work period.
  - Individuals of CCB Indonesia must comply with banking secrecy laws, privacy rights laws and applicable data security laws, and contract conditions, when handling customer information and business data obtained in the course of doing business.

Customers of CCB Indonesia

- **Treat Customers Fairly**
  - Treating CCB Indonesia customers fairly and with respect and providing high quality customer service is an integral and inseparable part of the behavior of CCB Indonesian Personnel.
  - CCB Indonesia applies the 5 principles of the Fair Dealing Guidelines that must be adhered to, especially for CCB Indonesian People who face 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 that are appropriate 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 the necessary financial decisions;
    5) CCB Indonesia personnel must handle customer complaints in an independent, effective and immediate manner.

- **Protecting Customer Information**
  - CCB Indonesia is committed to protecting customer information and using it appropriately. Maintaining and maintaining the confidentiality of customer data is very basic in the relationship between CCB Indonesia and CCB Indonesia customers.
  - CCB Indonesia's personnel must comply with applicable banking privacy, privacy and data security laws and contract requirements when handling customer information and business data collected during business conduct.
  - The classification of information as customer or business data may differ depending on the laws in force 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 work relations or their involvement in CCB Indonesia.

- **Intellectual Property (Intellectual Property Rights)**
  - Intellectual property, including, but not limited to Patents, trademarks and copyrights, developed or purchased by CCB Indonesia is the property of CCB Indonesia.
  - CCB Indonesia's personnel must make every effort to secure the interests of CCB Indonesia in intellectual property.
  - CCB Indonesia personnel who have access to intellectual property may not and/or without authorization, disclose or use intellectual property, both during and after a working relationship with CCB Indonesia.
  - CCB Indonesia personnel may not use intellectual property acquired while they are working with other companies, without first obtaining written approval from the other company.
  - CCB Indonesia respects restrictions placed on third party software owned by software developers and/or distributors.
  - CCB Indonesia personnel must use the software in the manner specified in the license agreement.

- **Use of Information Technology Assets owned by CCB Indonesia**
  - Computers, network resources, electronic communication systems including e-mail, telephone and voice systems and other information that are processed using CCB Indonesia's computers (collectively referred to as "IT Assets") are the property of CCB Indonesia, and must be used strictly only for the purpose of providing CCB Indonesia services and products and not for any other purpose.
  - The aforementioned equipment and facilities are only given to CCB Indonesian Individuals for the benefit of CCB Indonesia, therefore CCB Indonesian Personnel must be able to use and maintain these facilities as well as possible.
  - The use of IT Assets is regulated through CCB Indonesia IT Policy.

- **Accurate Recording and Archive/Document Storage**
  - The implementation of CCB Indonesia records must always be made accurately and reliably, with the aim of ensuring that business transactions are documented effectively and justified in order to reduce legal risk. No information on any notes or documents may be tampered with or falsified.
  - Reasonable and accurate books must be available for auditing and inspection purposes to ensure high standards in record keeping.
  - CCB Indonesia's personnel must comply with all applicable laws and management policies regarding relevant records implemented by CCB Indonesia.
  - All "off the record" accounts or transactions in connection with improper payments are prohibited.
  - Records and data must be maintained and destroyed in accordance with relevant laws and CCB Indonesia's management policies regarding records.
  - Any documents, records or data that are required or may be required for litigation or investigation purposes, must notify and consult with the Compliance Work Unit, Legal Division or Internal Audit Division in advance.
  - Failure to fulfil requests for the required documents, records or data, may result in criminal or civil lawsuits against CCB Indonesia and CCB Personnel concerned.

Protection of Business and External Activities

- **Insider Trading**
  - Insider Trading and providing insider information to outsiders/conveying sensitive information about prices not for public consumption is not permitted and constitutes a criminal offense.
  - Tipping important non-public information to someone who might buy or sell securities is also a violation of applicable law, either by the person who provided the information or the person who received the information.
  - All CCB Indonesia personnel must pay attention that penalties for Insider Trading perpetrators can be fined up to confinement or imprisonment.
  - In addition to the above, all CCB Indonesia personnel must be aware of activities that may not be carried out such as prohibited transactions (Prohibited Transactions), transactions that are currently prohibited by the Government or some other world bodies such as the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the US Department of Treasury, United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UN) and European Union (EU), as well as transactions for the purchase of financial products or other investment products that aim to benefit personal interests.

- **Conflict of Interest**
  - o CCB Indonesian personnel must not intentionally allow themselves to be placed in a position where their interests have the potential to or actually harm CCB Indonesia.
  - o CCB Indonesia personnel must not allow any business decisions influenced by or seen as influenced by interests not related to CCB Indonesia. A decision to conduct a business transaction with any party must be based solely on business considerations.
  - o CCB Indonesia personnel are required to prioritize the interests of CCB Indonesia.
  - o CCB Indonesia personnel are prohibited from taking advantage of themselves (or directing it to a third party) on an existing business opportunity through the use of company-owned property, information or position, unless CCB Indonesia has been offered and rejected the opportunity.
  - o Every conflict of interest that is felt / seen, potential or actual must be conveyed to get the attention of superiors from CCB Indonesia People.

- **Gifts and Entertainment**
  - o "Gifts" include money, goods or services provided merely as a sign of friendship or appreciation. Gifts may also include souvenirs, benefits and special treatment.
  - o "Entertainment" can include trips abroad, watching movies, watching music performances and more.
  - o Providing gifts and entertainment that is used to improperly influence a business decision or may result in unfair business giving is a bribe.
  - o Bribery and corruption are contrary to CCB Indonesia's policy, so that every CCB Indonesia Individual who is guilty of committing or receiving a bribe or corruption must be subject to severe disciplinary action/sanctions and can also be prosecuted under anti-corruption laws.

- **External communication**
  CCB Indonesia is committed to openness and transparency in communicating with external parties and trying to get constructive relationships with key stakeholders (investors, regulators, governments, media, communities and nongovernmental organizations).

- **Communication with Regulators**
  All communications with regulators must be carried out in accordance with the guidelines and/or procedures applicable in CCB Indonesia. Requests from regulators for information must be answered with complete, factual and accurate information.

- **Communication with the Press or Media**
  Any press or media inquiries must be immediately referred to the authorities as spokespersons/CCB Indonesia Communications.

- **Procedures Regarding the Use of Social Media**
  - o Personal social media accounts must be separate from work
  - o Only CCB Indonesia spokespersons are authorized to carry out online communication on behalf of CCB Indonesia
  - o Be clear about who is represented on forums, blogs and discussion forums
  - o There should be no sales or marketing of CCB Indonesia products, or providing financial advice/suggestions on personal social media pages
  - o Comply with confidentiality and privacy agreements
  - o Respect your co-workers and your workplace, as well as other individuals and communities
  - o Non-compliance can result in disciplinary actions, including termination of employment with CCB Indonesia. If it violates the law, it must be personally responsible.
  - o If in doubt, please ask. Don't take risks with CCB Indonesia's reputation or your own reputation.

- **Actions/Lawsuits**
  - o Unless prohibited by local law, CCB Indonesia Personnel must notify their direct supervisor, Human Capital Division and Legal Division immediately if they are the subject of legal action/prosecution or any investigation.
  - o Permission from the Human Resources Division must be obtained before accepting political office or accepting external employment, appointment and assignment.

- **Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorism Funding**
  Insan CCB Indonesia harus mematuhi sepenuhnya undang-undang dan kebijakan yang berlaku yang berkaitan dengan pembiayaan untuk memerangi kegiatan/aktivitas teroris, anti perdagangan narkotik yang ilegal dan anti pencucian uang *(anti money laundring)*.

- **Comply with laws and regulations**
  Every CCB Indonesia Individual is responsible for knowing and complying with the laws and regulations of the Republic of Indonesia, including but not limited to matters relating to the export and import business.

- **Agent/Consultant/Third Party**
  - o CCB Indonesia personnel must conduct proper business assessments when selecting/selecting a third party, as a partner/business partner which includes (but is not limited to) contractors, agents, agency staff, consultants, vendors and suppliers of goods and services. The colleague/business partner must not do anything indirectly where an CCB Indonesia Individual is prohibited from doing so according to the Code of Conduct or applicable laws and regulations.
  - o CCB Indonesia personnel must conduct appropriate propriety tests, to ensure that partners/business partners are in accordance with the tasks to be performed, that they have a good track record, and do not utilize their relationship with CCB Indonesia or use the name CCB Indonesia in action relationships any illegal, fraudulent, unethical or dishonest transaction, or any transaction that might tarnish CCB Indonesia's reputation.
  - o CCB Indonesia personnel must ensure that business partners are aware of and committed to the anti-fraud principles set out in this Code of Conduct.
  - o CCB Indonesia personnel are not permitted to allow or provide their personal facilities to be used by customers/or third parties in utilizing their transactions at CCB Indonesia.
  - o CCB Indonesia personnel are not allowed to be the power of customers/or third parties in conducting business transactions with CCB Indonesia.

b. Forms of code of conduct socialization and enforcement efforts

In order to provide understanding and foster a culture of compliance for each employee, the Company provides periodic code of conduct socialization to employees through training and/or workshops.

After reading and understanding the Code of Ethics, CCB Indonesia Individuals are required to provide Recognition of the Code of Ethics on the specified forms.

Every CCB Indonesia employee who violates the provisions of the Code of Ethics/Code of Conduct may be subject to disciplinary action, including but not limited to termination or termination of employment. If the applicable law or regulation is also violated, an official report may have to be made for the relevant authority and CCB Indonesia Persons may be subject to criminal fines or sanctions.

c. Disclosure that the code of ethics applies to Board of Commissioners, Directors and employees of the Company

CCB Indonesia and all its personnel are determined and responsible to maintain the highest level of integrity and honesty in the CCB Indonesia environment so that they can continue to provide quality services throughout Indonesia with products and services that can support the success of CCB Indonesia's customers.

In order to apply the basic principles of behavior and the profession expected of all CCB Indonesia personnel, then compiled a code of conduct in the form Code of Ethics Guidelines.

The code of conduct/Code of Ethics applies to Board of Commissioners, Directors, and all CCB Indonesia employees, and serves as the basis for ethical attitudes and actions that apply by taking into account the company's core values.

Employee and/or Management Share Ownership Program Implemented by the Company

CCB Indonesia began implementing the Share Ownership Program by Management and/or Employees in 2019, with reference to the OJK Regulations governing the Implementation of Governance in Providing Remuneration for Commercial Banks.

Anti Fraud Strategy

In order to prevent cases of operational irregularities and violations of statutory provisions, particularly Fraud, CCB Indonesia has increased the effectiveness of internal control as an effort to minimize fraud risk 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, so it requires a precise and comprehensive understanding of fraud by the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners in order to provide direction and raise awareness

for Fraud risk control at CCB Indonesia. Anti-Fraud Strategy is a form of commitment of the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners in controlling fraud which is implemented in the form of a fraud control system.

The anti-fraud strategy is part of the existing fraud policy. In its application, it is in the form of fraud control system which has 4 (four) pillars as follows:

1. Prevention
   The prevention pillar is part of the fraud control system which contains steps in order to reduce the potential risk of fraud, which at least includes anti-fraud awareness, identification of vulnerabilities, and policies to know employees.
2. Detection
   The detection pillar is part of the fraud control system which contains steps in order to identify and find fraud in the Bank's business activities, which at least includes policies and mechanisms for whistleblowing, surprise audits, and a supervision system.
3. Investigation, Reporting and Sanctions
   The pillars of investigation, reporting and sanctions are part of the fraud control system which at least contains steps for investigating, reporting, and imposing sanctions on fraud in the Bank's business activities.
4. Monitoring, Evaluation and Follow Up
   The monitoring, evaluation and follow-up pillars are part of the fraud control system which at least contains steps for monitoring, evaluation and follow-up.

Violation Reporting System (Whistleblowing System) in the Company

The demand to implement Good Corporate Governance is one of the bases for implementing such openness, where banks are required to take preventive measures and combat practices that oppose Good Corporate Governance, by reporting violations that occur through the whistleblowing system.

This system is expected to increase the participation of all employees to report violations that occur.

To increase the effectiveness of the implementation of the fraud control system by emphasizing the disclosure of complaints, Bank CCB Indonesia implements a whistleblowing system by referring to the Whistleblower General Policy and Guidelines which are clearly formulated, easy to understand, and can be implemented effectively in order to provide encouragement and awareness to employees and officials. Banks to report fraud that occurred, including:

1. Whistleblower Protection
   The Bank is committed to providing support and protection to each Fraud reporter and ensuring the confidentiality of the Fraud reporter's identity and the Fraud report submitted.

   Protection for Reporters has the benefit of certainty of treatment of Reporters and guarantees of the confidentiality of Reporters' identities, will create a sense of trust for Bank Personnel or external parties who will submit reports of alleged violations to Whistleblowing Management and increase awareness of Bank Personnel of company regulations and policies

2. Regulations related to Fraud Complaints
   The Bank prepares a telephone number and/or electronic mail address (email address).

   Telephone numbers and electronic mail addresses (e-mails) have been published by the Anti-Fraud Unit/Function.

3. Reporting System and Mechanism for Fraud Report Follow-Up
   The fraud reporting system contains clarity of the reporting process, including the reporting procedure, facilities, and the party responsible for handling reporting. The reporting system must be supported by a clear follow-up mechanism for the reported fraud incident.

   This reporting system is implemented in a transparent and consistent manner in order to raise the confidence of all Bank employees in the reliability and confidentiality of the whistleblowing mechanism, specifically that can be used by employees to report suspected cases of fraud.

Good Corporate Governance Self-Assessment

During 2020, CCB Indonesia has implemented Good Corporate Governance self-assessment in June 2020 and December 2020 both with Rating: **2 (Good)**. The self-assessment for the position of June 2020 is equivalent to the results of the assessment conducted by OJK.

General Conclusions in Implementing Good Corporate Governance

Based on an analysis of all the criteria/indicators that are factors assessing the implementation of Governance, it is concluded that:

1. Implementation of the Duties and Responsibilities of Board of Commissioners
   The implementation of the duties and responsibilities of Board of Commissioners has fulfilled the governance structure in carrying out its supervisory function, reflected in the fulfilment of:
   - Number of Board of Commissioners Members
   - Composition of Board of Commissioners
   - Requirements of each member of Board of Commissioners
   - Guidelines for work rules for Board of Commissioners and Guidelines for Organizing Board of Commissioners Meetings
   - Guidelines for organizing Board of Commissioners meetings

   The duties and responsibilities of Board of Commissioners have been carried out in accordance with the principles of good governance as stated in the Minutes of internal meetings and memos.

   Board of Commissioners is not involved in making decisions on the Bank's operational activities, except in terms of providing funds to related parties and other matters stipulated in the Bank's Articles of Association and/or applicable laws and regulations in order to carry out the supervisory function.

   Board of Commissioners meets with Board of Directors in order to supervise the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors, as well as provide advice to the Board of Directors.

   Board of Commissioners has held Meetings of Board of Commissioners and Meetings of Board of Commissioners together with Board of Directors with a frequency according to the provisions. Most of the meetings were held via video conferencing considering the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

   The Commissioners also attended with Board of Directors at the 2020 Exit Meeting of the General Examination and Prudential Meeting of the Bank, with the OJK.

   The results of Board of Commissioners' supervision are submitted to the Board of Directors and serve as input for Board of Directors in carrying out their duties to achieve good performance.

   In general, the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of Board of Commissioners has followed the applicable provisions.

2. Implementation of the Duties and Responsibilities of Directors
   The implementation of the duties and responsibilities of Board of Directors has fulfilled the requirements of the governance structure, as reflected in the fulfilment of:
   - Number of Directors members along with the criteria, independence, and requirements of each member of Board of Directors;
   - Composition of Directors
   - All Directors' positions with definitive Directors are accompanied by assignments in accordance with the Bank's organizational structure
   - Guidelines for the work rules of the Directors as well as the Guidelines for Organizing Directors' Meetings

   Board of Directors' duties and responsibilities are in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association and Board of Directors Charter. Bank management is always being improved, through improvements that have been made and are still maintained and continued up to now.

   Board of Directors is fully responsible for implementing the management of the Bank, fostering, leading, and in charge of the Division in accordance with the division of supervision, as well as implementing Governance principles in every business activity of the Bank at all levels or levels of the organization.

   Board of Directors has held the Meeting in accordance with the provisions. Most of the meetings were held via video conferencing considering the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

   The duties and responsibilities of Board of Directors have been carried out well, as evidenced by the improvements that are continuously sought and implemented.

   The results of Board of Directors meetings have been recorded in the minutes of the meeting and are well documented

   In general, the implementation of the Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors has followed the applicable regulations.

3. Completeness and Implementation of Committee Duties
   Completeness of the Committees that assist Board of Commissioners, already owned by the Bank, consisting of the Audit Committee, the Risk Monitoring Committee, and the Remuneration & Nomination Committee; and has been equipped with Guidelines for the Implementation of Committee Duties.

   The composition and requirements of the members of the Audit Committee, and the Remuneration & Nomination Committee are in accordance with the provisions.

   The implementation of the duties of the committees in general is in accordance with the guidelines for the work rules of each committee, reflected in the activities and minutes of meetings.

Each meeting has made a minute of meeting and is well documented.

The Committee has carried out its functions in accordance with applicable regulations, including the provision of recommendations in accordance with its duties to Board of Commissioners.

The performance produced by each Committee can support the supervision of Board of Commissioners.

In general, the Completeness and Implementation of the Committee's Duties have followed the applicable provisions.

4. Handling Conflicts of Interest
Handling of conflicts of interest has been regulated internally through the Guidelines for Handling Conflicts of Interest. However, during 2020 there were no problems that contained conflicts of interest

In general, Handling of Conflicts of Interest by the Bank has followed the applicable provisions.

5. Implementation of the Bank's Compliance Function
The Bank has a Compliance Director and has a Compliance Division that carries out its duties and responsibilities according to compliance policies and guidelines.

The Bank has provided adequate human resources, and has sufficient competence to carry out the compliance and implementation functions of Anti Money Laundering & Preventing Terrorist Funding effectively, including appointing Compliance Officers at each Bank office, and having a Division that ensures the availability and management Policies, Guidelines and SOP (KSOP).

Besides that, the Bank has an AML System that is adequate to support the application of Anti-Money Laundering and Preventing Terrorism Funding

The Compliance Function has established policies, compiled guidelines, and taken steps to ensure the suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the role of the compliance function at all levels of the bank's organizational structure.

The Bank has made efforts to increase Compliance awareness through dissemination and disseminating posters of compliance culture.

The Bank has periodically made improvements and reviews of the parameters used in the implementation of the PPT APU program.

The Bank's policies, guidelines and SOP are periodically reviewed.

The compliance function has a role in helping the process of improving bank compliance. This is reflected in the efforts that have been carried out, among others, providing compliance opinion, compliance review, compliance news, compliance checklist, compliance campaign, socialization of regulations as well as being a liaison officer of the Financial Services Authority and/or Bank Indonesia, as well as other regulators.

The area of development related to the Implementation of the Bank's Compliance Function is that capacity building and the dual control process are still needed in reporting to regulators, because there are still imposition of financial penalty due to non-compliance in the reporting field. Regarding this non-compliance, the Bank has made reporting corrections, fulfilled the obligation to pay according to the specified time period, and tried to improve the culture of compliance and risk awareness at all levels of the organization.

In general, the implementation of the Bank's Compliance Function has followed the applicable provisions.

6. Implementation of the Internal Audit Function
The Bank has an Internal Audit Division (SKAI), Audit Charter, and Policy/Guidelines/SOP as work guidelines.

The organizational structure of the Internal Audit Division (SKAI) has supported the independence and objectivity of the Internal Audit Unit in carrying out its duties and functions in accordance with the Internal Audit Professional Standards.

In carrying out its duties, the SKAI has carried out a risk-based audit, with a broad scope of SKAI examinations, and the results of the audits have been reported to interested parties.

The internal audit function has been carried out sufficiently so that adequate reports are available for Board of Commissioners and Directors. The audit function has been supported by an audit program to help the audit process.

Reports on the implementation and main points of the results of internal audits have been periodically reported to the Financial Services Authority.

SKAI Inspection has been realized in accordance with the 2020 SKAI Inspection Plan.

Areas of development related to the Implementation of the Bank's Internal Audit Function are:

- Adequacy of the capacity of SKAI members still needs to be developed and improved again, including through recruitment, training and certification in accordance with their levels.
- The process of developing and implementing the Offsite Audit as well as monitoring the follow-up on the results of the SKAI and external auditors' examinations, still needs to be improved.
- The compilation, scope and material of the Internal Audit Report and Implementation Results still need to be improved.
- During the COVID-19 pandemic, the auditee inspection or audit was carried out through a remote audit, however, the Bank does not yet have provisions regulating remote audits as a reference. This has an impact on the SKAI inspection carried out that has not reached the target in accordance with the 2020 SKAI Audit Plan that has been set.

In general the Implementation of the Bank Internal Audit Function has followed the applicable regulations.

7. Implementation of the External Audit Function
   External audit assignments to public accounting firms and reputable public accountants are based on work agreements with the scope of the audit in accordance with applicable regulations.

   The process of appointing a public accounting firm and public accountant by a bank has been in accordance with applicable regulations. In conducting audits, the Public Accounting Firm and Public Accountant have fulfilled the specified aspects and conducted the audit independently and have met the professional standards of the public accountant and the work agreement as well as the scope specified in the applicable provisions.

   The provision of audit services on annual historical financial information has been carried out by the Public Accountant and / or the Public Accountant Office in accordance with the scope of the audit as stipulated in the applicable provisions and evaluated by the Audit Committee, and the results are reported to the Financial Services Authority.

   In general the Implementation of the Bank's External Audit Function has followed the applicable provisions.

8. Implementation of Risk Management, including the Internal Control System.
   The Bank has an adequate organizational structure to support the implementation of risk management and internal control including the Internal Audit Division, the Risk Management Division and the Risk Management Committee, and the Compliance Division. In addition, the Bank also has adequate policies, procedures and determination of risk limits.

   In addition to establishing the Risk Management Committee, the Bank has also formed other Committees that assist the implementation of Board of Directors' duties, namely the Credit Policy Committee, ALCO Committee, Information Technology Steering Committee, Credit Committee, and Human Capital Committee. The organizational structure has been fulfilled by filling all positions with definitive officials.

   The Bank has made adjustments to the Policies/Guidelines/ SOPs of the Bank which are aligned with the Bank's vision and mission post mergers and acquisitions, with reference to applicable regulations

   Board of Commissioners and Directors have carried out their duties and responsibilities related to the application of risk management. Organizational instruments, along with Committees that assist the implementation of Board of Directors' tasks, coordinate with each other in supporting the implementation of risk management and internal control. Board of Directors ensures that all material risks and impacts caused by said risks have been followed up and submitted an accountability report to Board of Commissioners.

   Board of Directors has overseen risk management policies and strategies through discussion 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 well managed.

   Areas of development related to the Implementation of Risk Management and Internal Control Systems are internal control and the application of effective governance and risk management in the management of HR, IT, accounting and reporting, and the quality of credit risk mitigation needs to be improved. Besides that, the application of the Fund Transfer Pricing policy in order to improve the principle of fairness in measuring the performance of each business unit and support the effectiveness of the Bank's profitability management needs to be accelerated.

   In general, the Implementation of Risk Management, including the Bank's Internal Control System, has followed the applicable regulations.

9. Provision of Funds to Related Parties and Provision of Large Funds.
   Board of Directors of the Bank has actively established policies, systems and procedures that are quite effective and adequate in regulating the provision of funds to related parties and the provision of large funds following the monitoring and resolution of problems arising from the provision of funds carried out.

   The process of providing funds to related parties and Large Exposure is a regular monitoring and evaluation of large debtors, periodic updating of the list of related parties, and making improvements in policies and procedures. Decision making is carried out without intervention from any party.

   Every provision of funds to the Related Party is done after obtaining approval from Board of Commissioners

   There were no violations and exceeding LLL (legal lending limit) during the assessment period, and every report related to the provision of funds to related parties and the provision of large exposures was submitted according to the actual conditions and in a timely manner to the Financial Services Authority.

   In general, Provision of Funds to Related Parties and Provision of Large Funds has followed the applicable provisions.

10. Transparency of Financial and Non-Financial Conditions, Report on the Implementation of Governance and Internal Reporting.

    Monthly, Quarterly, Annual Publication Reports, Other Publications, and Reports on the implementation of the Bank's GCG, as well as Internal Reports, always refer to the Financial Services Authority Regulations and applicable regulations.

    Preparation of Monthly, Quarterly, Annual and Other Publication Reports, as well as GCG implementation reports have been carried out through a good governance process and pay attention to the scope that must be met in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority and applicable laws and regulations.

    Service to customers is delivered through transparent product explanations and responsive handling of customer complaints, improvement of weaknesses in order to follow up with good customer complaints. Information regarding the procedures for customer complaints and dispute resolution is conveyed through the Bank's website.

    The Bank has applied the principle of transparency to financial and non-financial conditions which are submitted through Monthly, Quarterly, Annual, and Other Publication Reports. In the Annual Publication Report, the Bank has reported the implementation of Governance in accordance with the Financial Services Authority Regulations and applicable laws and regulations.

    Development areas related to Transparency of Financial and Non-Financial Conditions, Governance Implementation Reports and Internal Reporting are capacity building and dual control processes in providing data to be published to minimize republishing due to data corrections.

    In general, Transparency of Financial and Non-Financial Conditions, Reports on the Implementation of Governance and Internal Reporting have followed the applicable provisions.

11. The Bank's Strategic Plan
    The Bank's Strategic Plan has been prepared in the form of a Bank Business Plan which is adjusted to the Bank's Vision and Mission and is fully supported by all stakeholders.

    The Bank's Business Plan (RBB) has been prepared based on OJK Regulation No. 5/POJK.03/2016 and SE OJK No. 25/SEOJK.03/2016 concerning the Bank's Business Plan, and based on a comprehensive study taking into account the business opportunities and strengths of the bank and identifying weaknesses and threats.

    The Bank's Business Plan, its revisions, and adjustments prepared by the Board of Directors have been approved by the Board of Commissioners and have been communicated to OJK and all parties. The Bank's Business Plan has described sustainable growth targets and provides economic benefits to all stakeholders and has been adjusted to the direction and business model according to the Bank's vision and mission.

    The Bank's Business Plan, its revisions and adjustments including adjustments in relation to global and domestic economic conditions as a result of COVID-19, have been submitted to regulators.

    The Bank has increased its capital through Limited Public Offering V ("LPO V") to the company's shareholders in the context of Pre-emptive Rights Issuance ("HMETD").

    According to OJK Letter No. SR-157/PB.32/2020 dated December 8, 2020, that the Additional Paid-in Capital by the Bank through the LPO V mechanism is declared effective and can be recorded as Paid-up Capital from the date of the OJK letter.

With regard to the achievement of the Bank's core capital which has been above IDR5 Trillion, CCB Indonesia has been confirmed to became the Commercial Bank Group Based on Business Activities 3 (BUKU 3) category, in accordance with the Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) Number 6/POJK.03/2016 January 27, 2016 concerning Business Activities and Office Networks based on Bank Core Capital as amended by POJK No.17/POJK.03/2018 dated August 15, 2018.

The implementation of the RBB is monitored and directed by the Board of Directors, and supervised by the Board of Commissioners, and communicated to the OJK, all shareholders of the Bank and to all work functions.

The development area related to the Bank's Strategic Plan is the Bank's Business Strategy, which is to improve the quality of risk management implementation and efficiency efforts so as to increase and maintain the Bank's profitability level.

In general, the Bank's Strategic Plan has complied with the applicable regulations.

Thus, in 2020 CCB Indonesia has implemented Governance that is generally GOOD, reflected in adequate fulfilment of the principles of Governance. In the event that there are weaknesses in the application of Governance principles, in general these weaknesses are insignificant and can be resolved by normal actions by the Bank's management.

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

Committees Report

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 the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, 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. 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.
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 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 2020 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
Throughout 2020, the Audit Committee has held 25 (twenty-five) meetings and submitted proposals, feedback and recommendations to the Board of Commissioners.

Audit Committee provided recommendations to the Board of Commissioners for the appointment of Public Accounting Firm "Purwantono, Sungkoro dan Surja (a member of Ernst and Young) which has international reputation and experiences in conducting a general audit of top-tier banks.

2. Risk Monitoring Committee Activities
Throughout 2020, the Risk Monitoring Committee has held 4 (four) meetings and submitted proposals, feedback and recommendations to the Board of Commissioners.

3. Remuneration and Nomination Committee Activities
Throughout 2020, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee has held 3 (three) meetings and submitted proposals, feedback and recommendations to the Board of Commissioners.

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.

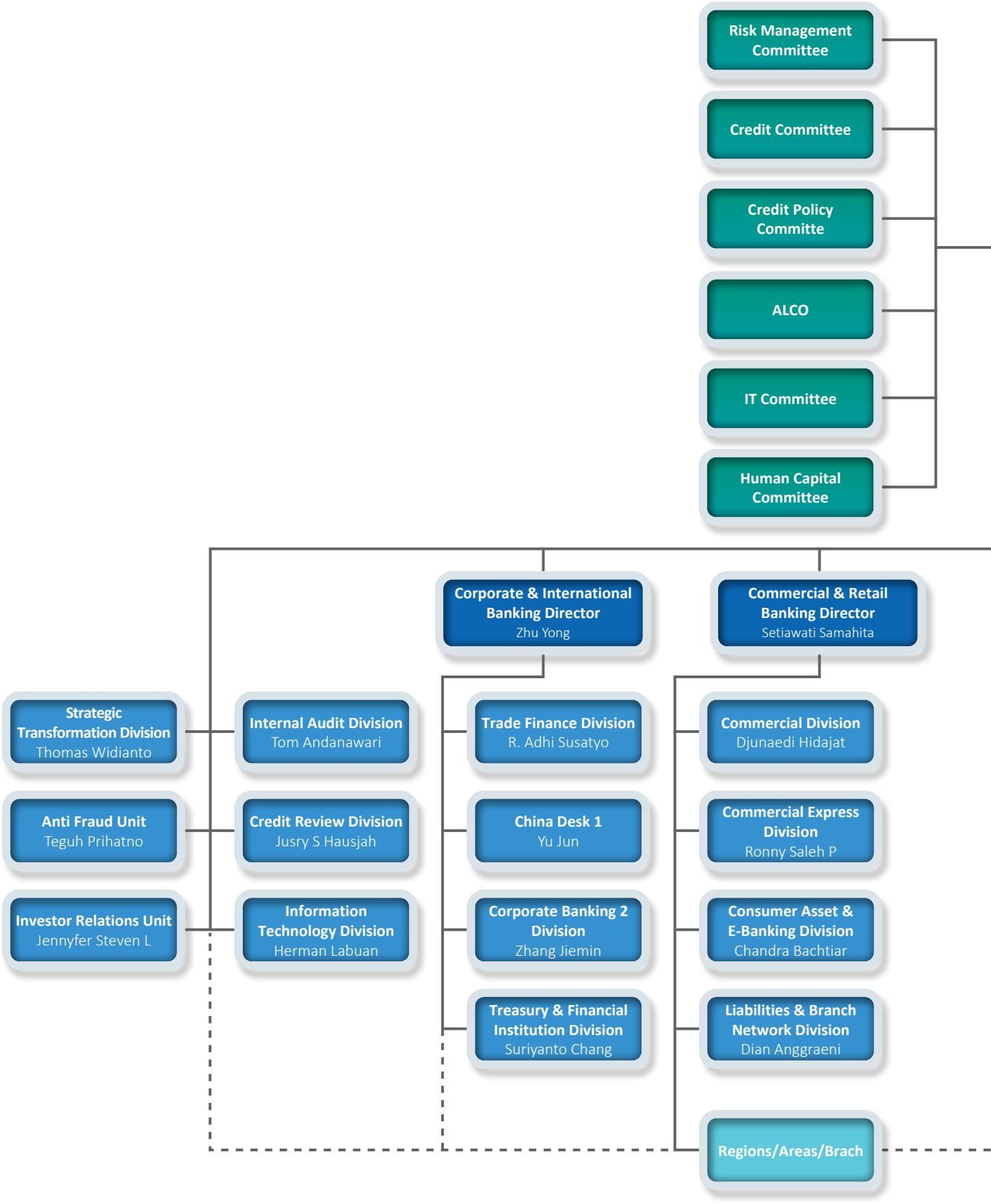
Committee meeting decisions are taken by deliberation and/or a majority vote. The results of the committee meeting have been stipulated in the minutes of meetings and are well documented. The results of the committee meetings are always sought to be taken into consideration and recommendation to the Board of Commissioners in decision making.

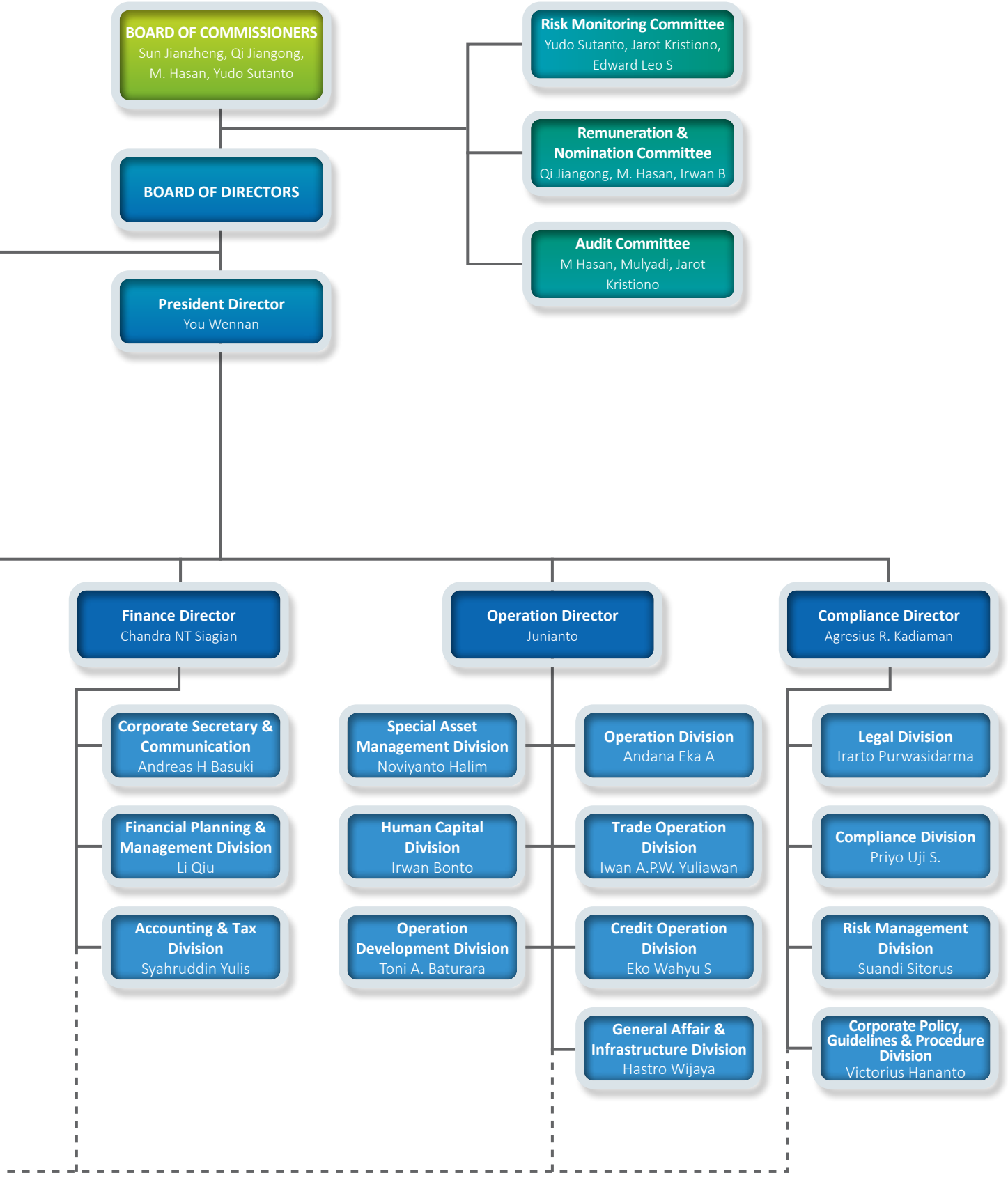
Mount Bromo - East Java

CCB 中国建设银行 印度尼西亚
China Construction Bank Indonesia

05 - Corporate Information

Organizational Structure




BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
Sun Jianzheng, Qi Jiangong, M. Hasan, Yudo Sutanto
Risk Monitoring Committee
Yudo Sutanto, Jarot Kristiono, Edward Leo S
Remuneration & Nomination Committee
Qi Jiangong, M. Hasan, Irwan B
Audit Committee
M Hasan, Mulyadi, Jarot Kristiono
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
President Director
You Wennan
Finance Director
Chandra NT Siagian
Operation Director
Junianto
Compliance Director
Agresius R. Kadiaman
Corporate Secretary & Communication
Andreas H Basuki
Financial Planning & Management Division
Li Qiu
Accounting & Tax Division
Syahruddin Yulis
Special Asset Management Division
Noviyanto Halim
Human Capital Division
Irwan Bonto
Operation Development Division
Toni A. Baturara
Operation Division
Andana Eka A
Trade Operation Division
Iwan A.P.W. Yuliawan
Credit Operation Division
Eko Wahyu S
General Affair & Infrastructure Division
Hastro Wijaya
Legal Division
Irarto Purwasidarma
Compliance Division
Priyo Uji S.
Risk Management Division
Suandi Sitorus
Corporate Policy, Guidelines & Procedure Division
Victorius Hananto

Board of Commissioners Profile

Sun Jianzheng
President Commissioner

Chinese citizen, born in Hebei, China in 1963. He obtained his Bachelor of Laws from Peking University, China in 1986 and his Master Degree in Laws from Peking University, China in 1988, as well as his PhD Degree in National Economics from Peking University, China in 2003.

Appointed as the Company's President Commissioner since January 25, 2019. Began his career at the China Investment Consulting Corporation in August 1988 until May 1990.

Subsequently began his career at the China Construction Bank Corporation in May 1990 until now, occupying various key and strategic positions, including as Deputy General Manager of Institutional Reform Executive Office, Deputy General Manager of Asset & Liability Management Department, Deputy General Manager of International Business Department (equal to GM level at Head Office) and his last position as General Manager of Equity and Investment Management Department, which is responsible for domestic and foreign equity investments, management of subsidiaries and rural banks shares ownership, management of strategic cooperation with strategic investors, since June 2015 until now.

In the period of October 2008 until August 2015, he held concurrent positions at China Construction Bank (London) Limited as a Non-Executive Director, in addition to the main position at China Construction Bank Corporation, Head Office.

Since January 25, 2019, he became effective as the Company's President Commissioner, in addition to his main position as General Manager of Equity and Investment Management Department of China Construction Bank Corporation.

As a Non-Independent Commissioner (President Commissioner), he undertakes the functional duties from the China Construction Bank Corporation (the Bank shareholders in the form of a legal entity).

The training taken in 2020 as follows:
1. "Digital Finance" Webinar Training by CCB Corporation on July 29, 2020 - November 20, 2020
2. "New Rural Financial Services" Webinar Training by CCB Corporation on September 23, 2020 - November 11, 2020.
3. "Ageing Finance" Training by CCB Corporation, BlackRock and Principal Financial Group on October 29 - 30, 2020.

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-11/D.03/2019 dated January 17, 2019.

Qi Jiangong
Commissioner

Chinese citizen, born in Shanxi, China on June 11, 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 GMS on October 14th, 2016, and declared effective since June 6, 2017 until now.

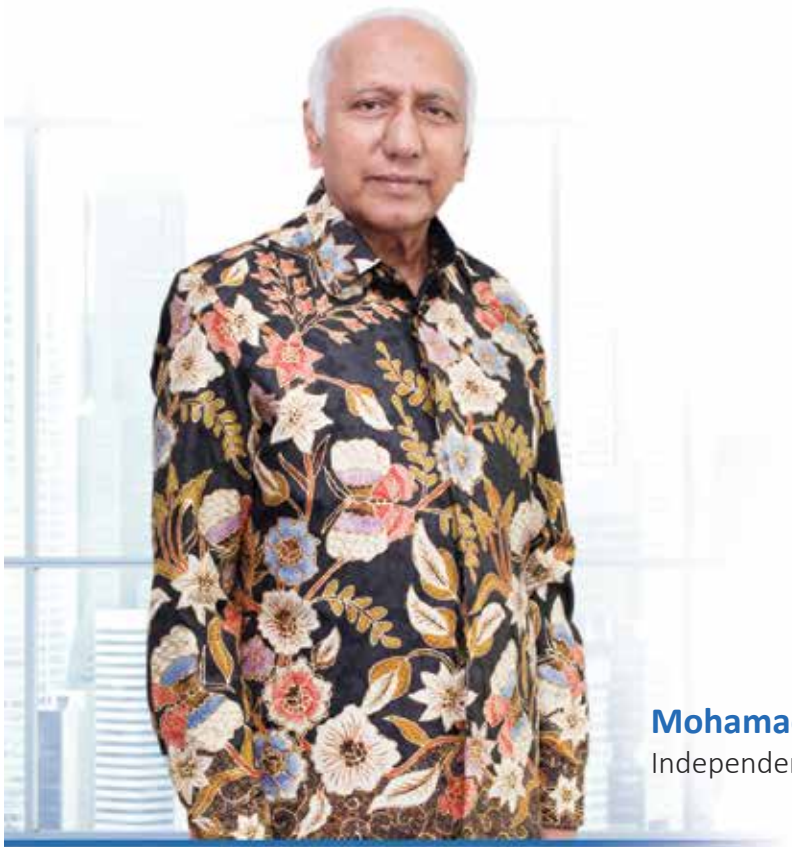
Began his career at China Construction Bank Corporation since July 1997 as a Business Manager who is responsible for managing assets/liabilities. From October 2000 until March 2001, he held various strategic positions at China Construction Bank Corporation. Furthermore, from March 2001 until July 2008, he was appointed as Chief Manager and Deputy Chief Manager who is responsible for the financial market department. Then in March 2008 until now, he was appointed as Deputy General Manager and Chief Manager who is in charge of Equity and Investment Management Department.

As a Non-Independent Commissioner, he undertakes the functional duties from the China Construction Bank Corporation (the Bank shareholders in the form of a legal entity).

The trainings taken in 2020 were as follow:
1. “Digital Finance“ Webinar Training by CCB Corporation on July 29, 2020 - November 20, 2020
2. “New Rural Financial Services” Webinar Training by CCB Corporation on September 23, 2020 - November 11, 2020.
3. “Ageing Finance” Training by CCB Corporation, BlackRock and Principal Financial Group on October 29 - 30, 2020.
4. "Refreshment of Risk Management Certification" Online Training Course by Risk Management Guard on November 13, 2020.

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-93/D.03/2017 dated June 5, 2017.

Special Assignment:
Member of Remuneration and Nomination Committee since September 27, 2017 until now.



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 June 24, 2010 and continued after the merger of Bank Windu and Bank Anda as of November 30, 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.

The trainings taken in 2020 were as follow:
1. Seminar of "Economic Outlook 2020" by Faisal Basri in Jakarta on February 27, 2020
2. Workshop of "Winning in Disruptive Era" by MSCO Learning Partner in Jakarta on February 28, 2020
3. Webinar of "The Role of Internal Auditor, Audit Committee and External Auditor in ISO 37001-2016 Anti-Bribery Management System" by IKAI on July 29, 2020

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 November 30, 2016.

Special Assignment:
Chairman of Remuneration and Nomination Committee since October 22, 2010 until now.
Chairman of Audit Committee since March 14, 2017 until now.

Yudo Sutanto
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 November 2, 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.

The trainings taken in 2020 were as follow:
1. Seminar of "Economic Outlook 2020" by Faisal Basri in Jakarta on February 27, 2020
2. Workshop of "Winning in Disruptive Era" by MSCO Learning Partner in Jakarta on February 28, 2020

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 October 27, 2016.

Special Assignment:
Chairman of Risk Monitoring Committee since February 21, 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

You Wennan
President Director

Chinese citizen, born in Fujian, China in 1967. He obtained his Bachelor degree in Automatic Control from Northwestern Polytechnic University-China in 1991.

Appointed as President Director of Company since May 2, 2018 based on the approval from the Financial Services Authority No.KEP-88/D.03/2018. Previously served as Director of the Company since November 30, 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 May 2, 2018, he effectively became the President Director of the Company.

The trainings taken in 2020 were as follow:
1. Seminar of "Economic Outlook 2020" by Faisal Basri in Jakarta on February 27, 2020
2. Workshop of "Winning in Disruptive Era" by MSCO Learning Partner in Jakarta on February 28, 2020
3. Online training "Refreshment Anti Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorism Funding" on June 30, 2020 by CCB Indonesia.

As President Director, he leads other Directors, and oversees Internal Audit, Credit Review, Information Technology, Strategic Transformation, Investor Relations and Anti-Fraud.

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 April 27, 2018.

Zhu Yong
Corporate & International Banking Director

Chinese citizen, born in China in 1975. He obtained his Bachelor of Economics from Shanghai Finance and Economics University, China in 1996 and his Master Degree in Accounting from Tsinghua University, China in 2008.

Appointed as Director of the Company since March 29, 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.

The trainings taken in 2020 were as follow:
1. Seminar of "Economic Outlook 2020" by Faisal Basri in Jakarta on February 27, 2020
2. Workshop of "Winning in Disruptive Era" by MSCO Learning Partner in Jakarta on February 28, 2020

As a Director, he oversees Corporate Banking, China Desk, Trade Finance, Treasury and Financial Institution.

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 January 4, 2019.

Setiawati Samahita

Director of Commercial & Retail Banking

Indonesian citizen, born in Rumbai 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 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 November 30, 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.

The trainings taken in 2020 were as follow:

1. Seminar of "Economic Outlook 2020" by Faisal Basri in Jakarta on February 27, 2020
2. Workshop of "Winning in Disruptive Era" by MSCO Learning Partner in Jakarta on February 28, 2020
3. Online Training "Refreshment of Risk management Certification" by IBI BCC in June 2020.
4. Online training "Refreshment Anti Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorism Funding" on June 30, 2020 by CCB Indonesia.

As a Director, she oversees Commercial, Commercial Express, Consumer Assets, e-Banking, Liabilities & Branch Network and Regions/Areas/Branches.

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 November 30, 2016.

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 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 November 30, 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 of Sumatera, Bali, Pontianak & Jatabek in January 2011 until August 2013.

The trainings taken in 2020 were as follow:
1. Seminar of "Economic Outlook 2020" by Faisal Basri in Jakarta on February 27, 2020
2. Workshop of "Winning in Disruptive Era" by MSCO Learning Partner in Jakarta on February 28, 2020
3. Online training "Refreshment Anti Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorism Funding" on June 30, 2020 by CCB Indonesia.

As a Director, he oversees Operation, Trade Operation, Credit Operation, General Affair & Infrastructure, Special Assets Management, Human Capital dan Operation Development.

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 November 30, 2016.

Chandra N. T. Siagian
Director of Finance

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta in 1971. He obtained his Bachelor of Economics majoring in Economics and Accounting from the University of Indonesia in 1994.

Appointed as Director of the Company since November 2018. Began his career in banking at Bank HSBC from September 1994 until September 2004 in various fields such as Financial Controller, IT Business Analyst, Customer Services and Treasury Services with various key positions including as the Head of Finance.

After that, he continued his career at Standard Chartered Bank since September 2004 until February 2007 as the Head of Business Finance and Strategic Customer Management for Consumer Banking. Then from March 2007 until April 2009, he had a career at Bank Permata as the Head of Change Management/Strategic Performance Management.

In May 2009, as Head of Business Planning and Analytics in Barclays Bank until June 2010. Furthermore, in July 2010 he continued his career in Bank Permata with a number of key positions, most recently as the Head of Performance Management & Corporate Planning until July 2018.

The trainings taken in 2020 were as follow:
1. Seminar of "Economic Outlook 2020" by Faisal Basri in Jakarta on February 27, 2020
2. Workshop of "Winning in Disruptive Era" by MSCO Learning Partner in Jakarta on February 28, 2020
3. Online training "Refreshment Anti Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorism Funding" on June 30, 2020 by CCB Indonesia.

As a Director, he oversees Corporate Secretary & Communication, Financial Planning & Management, and Accounting & Tax.

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-188/D.03/2018 dated November 14, 2018.

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 degree in Business Administration from Nanyang Technological University, Singapore in 2003.

Appointed as Director of the Company since February 6, 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 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.

The trainings taken in 2020 were as follow:

1. Workshop "Sharing Session on Information Security in the Digital Age" by the Financial Services Authority in Jakarta on February 10, 2020
2. Seminar of "Economic Outlook 2020" by Faisal Basri in Jakarta on February 27, 2020
3. Workshop of "Winning in Disruptive Era" by MSCO Learning Partner in Jakarta on February 28, 2020
4. Online Training "Integrated Stress Test for Market, Credit and Operation Risk" by the Risk Management Guard on June 4, 2020
5. Webinar "Integrated GRC in Digital Era: Opportunities and Challenges" by the Financial Services Authority on July 28, 2020
6. Online Training "Profiling Money Laundering Crime & Vulnerability and Terrorism Funding as an Impact of the Covid-19 Crisis" by FKDKP on August 19, 2020
7. Online training "AML Management" by CCB Corporation on August 25, 2020
8. Online training "Financial Sanction Management" by CCB Corporation on September 22, 2020
9. Online meeting "Coordination of the Communication Forum of the Director of Banking Compliance with PPATK" by PPATK on October 13, 2020
10. Webinar Series "Against the Crime of Money Laundering through the deepening of high-risk predicate crimes" by OJK on October 22, 2020 to November 12, 2020.
11. Webinar "Dissemination of Financial Integrity Rating on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (FIR on ML / TF) at Commercial Banks in 2020" by PPATK on November 5, 2020.
12. PPATK's "Risk of Election Campaign Funds as a Means of Money Laundering 2020" webinar on November 6, 2020.

As a Director, he oversees Compliance, Risk Management, Legal, and Corporate Policy & Procedures.

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 January 31, 2019.

All members of the Company's Board of Directors do not have any financial, management, ownership, family relationship with other members of Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners and/or Controlling Shareholders or any relationship with the Company, which may affect their ability to act independently.

CAGR 20%
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
Total Aset
33,57%
Growth 2020
20%
Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) 2016-2020

Committees Profile

Audit Committee

Mohamad Hasan
Chairman of Audit Committee/
Independent Commissioner

Indonesian citizen, born in Palembang in 1944.
He has been Chairman of the Audit Committee since March 14, 2017. He obtained his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1972 from Sriwijaya University, Palembang.

He has been an Independent Commissioner since June 24, 2010 and continued after the merger between Bank Windu and Bank Anda as of November 30, 2016 in accordance with the approval of the Financial Services Authority No.SR-104/PB.12/2016.

He began his career at Citibank Jakarta from May 1974 to April 1977. Then worked at PT Multinational Finance Corporation (PT Multicor) from May 1977. In the period August 1985 to October 1991 was appointed as Executive Director. Then the period November 1991 to January 2003 was appointed as a President Director. Then, at PT Bank Multicor, he was an Independent Commissioner from June 2003 to June 2008. From October 2008 to 2009 he served as Commissioner of several national private companies in Jakarta. since May 2010, was reappointed as an Independent Commissioner in the Company.

Mulyadi
Audit Committee Member /
Independent Party

Indonesian citizen, born in Wonogiri in 1947.

He served as a member of the Audit Committee since March 26, 2013.
He obtained a Master of Science in Management and Administrative Science from the University of Texas at Dallas, USA in 1983. Previously obtained his Bachelor of Economics, Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Business, Gadjah Mada University in 1971.

He has been a Graduate Lecturer at Gadjah Mada University since 1995 until now. In addition, he is a Partner at the S. Mannan Public Accountants, Ardiansyah and Partners, since 2000 until now. He is also a member of the Audit Committee in several companies. Obtained a Certified Public Accountant (CPA) in 2010, Qualified Internal Auditor (QIA) in 2008, and Certification of Audit Committee Professional (CACP) in 2017.

Jarot Kristiono
Audit Committee Member /
Independent Party

Indonesian citizen, born in Yogyakarta in 1964.

He was appointed as a Member of the Audit Committee since May 2, 2019.
He received a Bachelor of Civil Engineering from the Bandung Institute of Technology 1990 and Master of Management Accounting UI in 1997. Started his career as Designer Batams Container Port at LAPI ITB - Witteveen Bosch, Jakarta (1990-1991), then a career at Bank Panin as a Team Leader in Internal Audit for 5 years (1991 - 1996). Then at Bank Ficorinvest he became the Internal Audit Team Leader from 1996 to 1999. From 1999 to 2004 he became the Internal Audit Team Leader at the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA) / Indonesia Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA). From 2004 to 2005, he was a member of the Audit working group in the IBRA/IBRA Delivery Team. In 2006, he was the Internal Audit Division Head at PT Konservasi Energi Abadi (Koneba). He was also a member of the Audit Committee at PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia, Tbk from 2006 to 2010. In April 2012 to 2017, he was Manager of Head Office Auditor in Internal Audit Work Unit at PT Bank Pundi Tbk.

Risk Monitoring Committee

Yudo Sutanto
Chairman of Risk Monitoring Committee/Independent Commissioner

Indonesian citizen, born in Malang in 1954.
He served as a Chairman of the Risk Monitoring Committee since February 21, 2017.

He holds a Bachelor of Finance degree in 1981 at California State University, Los Angeles, United States.

He has been an Independent Commissioner since November 2, 2016 in accordance with the approval of the Financial Services Authority No.SR-173/PB.121/2016.

He began his career at PT Bank Antardaerah since 1982 in various important positions. In 1986, he was appointed as a President Director, and in 1999 as Chairman of the Audit Board of PT Bank Antardaerah, and in March 1999-November 2016 served as a member of the Board of Commissioners of PT Bank Antardaerah.

Jarot Kristiono
Member of Risk Monitoring Committee / Independent Party

Indonesian citizen, born in Yogyakarta in 1964.

He was appointed as a Member of the Risk Monitoring Committee since July 22, 2019. He earned his Bachelor of Civil Engineering Bandung Institute of Technology 1990 and Master of Management Accounting UI in 1997. Started his career as a Designer Batams Container Port at LAPI ITB-Witteveen Bosch, Jakarta (1990-1991), then a career at Bank Panin as a Team Leader in Internal Audit for 5 years (1991-1996). Then at Bank Ficorinvest he became the Internal Audit Team Leader from 1996 to 1999. From 1999 to 2004 he became the Internal Audit Team Leader at the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA)/Indonesia Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA). From 2004 to 2005, he was a member of the Audit working group in the IBRA/IBRA Delivery Team. In 2006, he was the Internal Audit Division Head at PT. Konsrvasi Energi Abadi (Koneba). He was also a member of the Audit Committee at PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia, Tbk from 2006 to 2010. In April 2012 to 2017 he was Manager of Head Office Auditor in Internal Audit Work Unit (SKAI) at PT Bank Pundi Tbk.

Edward Leo Syahbana
Member of Risk Monitoring Committee / Independent Party

Indonesian citizen, born in Bandung in 1964.

He was appointed as a member of the Risk Monitoring Committee since May 4, 2020. He eraned Bachelor of Civil Engineering degree from the Bandung Institute of Technology in 1988 and a Master of Business in Banking & Finance from Monash University, Melbourne, Australia in 2001. He worked as civil engineering engineer in consultancy PT Tripatra Engineering (1989-1990) and the joint operation of LAPI ITB and Witteveen & Bosch (1991). Started his banking career at Bapindo (1991-1992) in the corporate credit unit and at BDN (1992-1999) in the capital market branch and services unit. From 1999 to 2012 he worked at Bank Mandiri with assignments in the fields including: Postgraduate study assignments, Market risk management, credit rescue & settlement, and training. After retiring from Bank Mandiri in 2012, he became an independent lecturer in credit and risk management certification.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Mohamad Hasan
Chairman of Remuneration and Nomination Committee/ Independent Commissioner

Indonesian citizen, born in Palembang in 1944.
He served as Chairman of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee since October 22, 2010.

He obtained his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1972 from Sriwijaya University, Palembang.

Appointed as Independent Commissioner since June 24, 2010 until now. He began his career at Citibank Jakarta from May 1974 to April 1977. Then worked at PT Multinational Finance Corporation (PT Multicor) from May 1977. In the period August 1985 to October 1991, he was appointed as Executive Director, then the period November 1991 to January 2003, he was appointed as a 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 Commissioner of several national private companies in Jakarta. Since May 2010, he was reappointed as a Commissioner in the Company.

Qi Jiangong
Member of Remuneration and Nomination Committee/ Commissioner

Chinese citizen, born in Shanxi, China on June 11, 1970.
He served as a member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee since September 27, 2017.

He obtained a Bachelor's degree in Economics from Renmin University of China in 1992 and a Master's degree from the University of International Business and Economics, majoring in International Accounting Management graduated in 1997. He was appointed as a Commissioner through the GMS on October 14, 2016, and his appointment has been effective since June 6, 2017 until now.

He began his career at China Construction Bank Corporation starting in July 1997 as a Business Manager responsible for managing assets/liabilities. Between October 2000 and March 2001, he held various strategic positions at China Construction Bank Corporation. Furthermore, the period from March 2001 to July 2008, he was appointed as a Chief Manager and a Deputy Chief Manager responsible for the financial markets department. Then from March 2008 until now, he was appointed as Deputy General Manager and Chief Manager responsible for the Bank's strategic investment in Strategic Investment and Management Department.

Irwan Bonto
Member of Remuneration and Nomination Committee / Executive Officer

Indonesian citizen, born in Makassar, South Sulawesi in 1965.

He was an Executive Officer, Head of Human Capital Division, has served as a member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee since February 21, 2019. He holds a Law degree from Hasanuddin University, Makassar in 1989. He served as a Head of the CCB Indonesia Bank's Human Capital Operation & Services Division since January 2019, previously as Head of Credit Operation Division of CCB Indonesia (previously known as Bank Windu) from June 2013 to December 2018. He started his career at Bank Universal (now Permata) from September 1991 to August 2005 in the field of Operation. Furthermore, he was Corporate Banking Credit Operation Head at Bank OCBC NISP until May 2013.

Executive Officers

No	Name	Citizen	Latest Position	Place, Date of Birth		Joining Date	Education	Major	University
1	ANDREAS HERMAN BASUKI	WNI	Corporate Secretary	Jakata	13-Nov-64	02-Jan-08	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Trisakti
2	HASTRO WIJAYA	WNI	General Affair & Infrastructure Division Head	Bagan Siapi Api	18-Jan-65	01-Aug-05	S2	Marketing and International Business	Jakarta Institute of Management Studies
3	ANDANA EKA ARTJANA	WNI	Operation Division Head	Surabaya	30-Mar-67	11-Aug-08	S1	Akuntansi	UPN Veteran Surabaya
4	TONI AZLIYANTO BATUBARA	WNI	Operation Development Division Head	Jakarta	19-May-73	09-Aug-10	S1	Manajemen Perbankan	STIE Bhakti Pembangunan
5	SYAHRUDDIN YULIS	WNI	Accounting & Tax Division Head	Jambi	17-Oct-73	20-Oct-20	S1	Akuntansi	STIE Malangkucecwara
6	IRWAN IGNATIUS BONTO	WNI	Human Capital Division Head	Makassar	19-Aug-65	03-Jun-13	S1	Hukum	Universitas Hasanuddin
7	HERMAN LABUAN	WNI	Information Technology Division Head	Jakarta	04-Oct-67	01-Oct-13	S1	Elektro	Universitas Indonesia
8	IRARTO PURWASIDARMA	WNI	Legal Division Head	Surabaya	16-Jan-76	07-Jun-18	S2	Law	Monash University
9	CHANDRA BACHTIAR	WNI	Consumer Asset & E-Banking Division Head	Jakarta	10-Feb-69	03-Jan-11	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Atmajaya
10	RONNY SALEH PAHLEVI	WNI	Commercial Express Division Head	Bandung	05-Jan-76	01-Oct-12	S2	Manajemen	Universitas Padjadjaran
11	DJUNAEDI HIDAJAT	WNI	Commercial Division Head	Karawang	26-Sep-70	18-Jan-10	S2	Manajemen	Universitas Tarumanegara
12	SURIYANTO CHANG	WNI	Treasury & Financial Institution Division Head	Medan	20-May-68	08-Aug-16	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Tarumanegara
13	R. ADHI SUSATYO	WNI	Trade Finance Division Head	Bandung	09-Dec-70	17-Apr-17	S2	Business Administration	Strayer University
14	SUANDI SITORUS	WNI	Risk Management Division Head	Tapanuli	30-Nov-79	01-Aug-10	S1	Akuntansi	Universitas Negeri Medan
15	PRIYO UJI SISWANTO	WNI	Compliance Division Head	Jepara	02-Sep-70	02-Jan-89	SMA	Fisika	SMA Jepara
16	VICTORIUS HANANTO	WNI	Corporate Policy, Guidelines & Procedure Division Head	Wonogiri	03-Jun-75	16-Sep-13	S1	Manajemen Hutan	Universitas Gadjah Mada
17	JUSRY SANDHI HAUSJAH	WNI	Credit Review Division Head	Jakarta	15-Jun-69	01-Dec-16	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Trisakti
18	THOMAS WIDIANTO	WNI	Strategic Transformation Division Head	Yogyakarta	07-Aug-71	18-Mar-10	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta
19	IWAN APW YULIAWAN	WNI	Trade Operation Division Head	Palembang	23-Jul-65	21-May-07	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Pancasila
20	YU JUN	China	China Desk 1 Division Head	Nei Mongol	25-Jan-70	22-May-18	S2	Keuangan	Dongbei University of Finance & Economics
21	NOVIYANTO HALIM	WNI	Special Asset Management Unit Head	Teluk Betung	24-Nov-72	01-Jul-03	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Kristen Krida Wacana
22	EKO WAHYU SUPRIHATINO	WNI	Credit Operation Division Head	Jakarta	22-Feb-72	10-Feb-10	S1	Manajemen Keuangan dan Perbankan	STIE PERBANAS
23	TEGUH PRIHATNO	WNI	Anti Fraud Unit Head	Jakarta	06-Jun-72	05-Jan-15	D3	Teknik Komputer	STMIK Gunadarma
24	JENNYFER STEVEN LAUW	WNI	Investor Relations Unit Head	Jakarta	27-Aug-90	08-Feb-17	S1	Economics and Finance	London School of Economics and Political Science
25	DIAN ANGGRAENI	WNI	Liabilities & Branch Network Division Head	Jakarta	05-Jun-80	28-Jul-16	S1	Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam	Universitas Indonesia
26	TOM ANDANAWARI	WNI	Audit Internal Division Head	Bandung	29-Sep-63	18-Mar-19	S1	Akuntansi	Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi YPKP Bandung
27	ZHANG JIEMIN	China	Corporate Banking 2 Division Head	Jiangxi	14-Feb-84	25-Apr-19	S1	International Trade dan Accounting (double degree)	Jiangxi University of Finance and Economics
28	LI QIU	China	Financial Planning & Management Division Head	Sichuan	20-Aug-83	05-Dec-20	S2	Finance	Chongqing University
29	SUI SENG	WNI	Regional Head of Sumatra	Tanjungbatu	04-Mar-71	03-Jan-11	S1	Manajemen	STIE Gotong Royong
30	TANG AMIR	WNI	Regional Head of Jawa Timur, Bali & Nusa Tenggara	Rantau Prapat	23-May-64	01-Dec-16	S2	Finance Management	Universitas Negeri Mataram

No	Name	Citizen	Latest Position	Place, Date of Birth		Joining Date	Education	Major	University
31	AGUS SETIAWAN TJAHJADI	WNI	Regional Head of Jabodetabek I, Tangerang & Sumatra Selatan	Jakarta	24-Aug-70	03-May-10	D3	Manajemen Informatika	STMIK Bina Nusantara
32	HERIANTO BONG	WNI	Regional Head of Jawa Barat	Pangkal Pinang	22-Mar-75	01-Oct-09	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Trisakti
33	LILIS TANUWIJAYA	WNI	Regional Head of Jabodetabek II & IBT	Pontianak	30-Jun-66	16-Jan-06	S1	Akuntansi	Universitas Tanjungpura
34	KA TJING	WNI	Regional Head of Jabodetabek III & Karawang	Kep. Riau	26-Sep-65	02-Jan-08	S1	Akuntansi	STIE YKPN
35	CHRISTIANA HIDAYATI W	WNI	Regional Head of Jawa Tengah & Yogyakarta	SURAKARTA	27-Dec-69	28-Jan-19	S2	Manajemen	Universitas Gadjah Mada
36	IRENE SUKMADJAYA	WNI	Branch Manager of Bogor - Pajajaran	Bogor	07-Dec-62	27-Jun-06	D3	Sekretari	Akademi Sekretari Regina
37	NI MADE SUCIASTITI	WNI	Branch Manager of Bandung - Abdurachman Saleh	Mataram	07-Feb-68	24-Jul-17	SMA		SMAN Ampenan
38	PALGUNO JATU LAKSITO ADI	WNI	Branch Manager of Solo-Veteran	Boyolali	07-Jan-86	02-Sep-19	S1	Ekonomi	Universitas Islam Indonesia
39	GRACE RAYNATA	WNI	Branch Manager of Semarang - Pemuda	Malang	21-Mar-87	17-Apr-18	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana
40	HENRI	WNI	Branch Manager of Tanjung Pinang - Katamso	Tanjung Pinang	22-Jan-85	15-Sep-14	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Terbuka
41	PAULUS SIN KIANG	WNI	Branch Manager of Pontianak - Ahmad Yani	Pontianak	15-May-67	01-Apr-10	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Terbuka
42	RITA	WNI	Branch Manager of Batam-Nagoya	Batam	15-Apr-78	10-Jun-19	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Terbuka
43	NURWATI SUHAIMI	WNI	Branch Manager of Palembang - Sudirman	Palembang	19-Oct-62	08-Jan-18	S2	Business Administration	Lembaga Pengembangan Manajemen Indonesia
44	SHERLY MARTHALENA	WNI	Branch Manager of Jakarta, Sahid Sudirman	Jakarta	21-Sep-80	01-Mar-08	S1	Komputerisasi Akuntansi	Universitas Bina Nusantara
45	BUDI HERMAWAN	WNI	Branch Manager of Yogyakarta - Diponegoro	Yogyakarta	04-Jan-72	01-Jun-11	S1		Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta
46	ANDRY ASALI	WNI	Branch Manager of Pekanbaru - Jend. Sudirman	Pekanbaru	28-Aug-76	01-Mar-11	S2	Manajemen	Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta
47	HENRIJ	WNI	Branch Manager of Lampung - Sudirman	Metro Lampung	29-Oct-68	24-Feb-11	S1		Universitas Terbuka
48	ERIC GANDIWIJAYA	WNI	Branch Manager of Sukabumi – A Yani	Sukabumi	15-Jan-81	17-Sep-12	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Kristen Maranatha
49	DAVID YOESOEF	WNI	Branch Manager of Makassar	Makassar	06-Aug-70	14-Nov-14	S1	Manajemen Keuangan Perbankan	Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Makassar
50	YOANITA CHANDRAWATI HANDOJO	WNI	Branch Manager of Cirebon	Kota Cirebon	15-Jun-87	15-Jan-18	S1	Bahasa Inggris	STBA YAPARI-ABA Bandung
51	HENDRY	WNI	Branch Manager of Pangkal Pinang	Pangkal Pinang	01-Aug-80	01-Apr-16	S1	Teknik Industri	Universitas Trisakti
52	INDRA	WNI	Branch Manager of Denpasar - Bali Sunset Road	Pontianak	16-Mar-70	17-Feb-20	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Panca Bhakti
53	HENKY SUSANTO	WNI	Branch Manager of Malang - Basuki Rahmat	Jember	24-Sep-81	30-Oct-19	S1	Manajemen	STIE Malangkucecwara
54	RONNY BURHAN WAHJUDI	WNI	Pemimpin KC Mataram - Pejanggik	Surabaya	13-Feb-67	01-Jan-17	S1		STIE Perbanas Surabaya
55	ENDRY HARTONO	WNI	Branch Manager of Surabaya - Pucang Anom	Pasuruan	30-Mar-66	06-Dec-11	S1	Teknik Sipil	Universitas Kristen Petra
56	SUDJAJA SUHANTA	WNI	Branch Manager of Karawang	Karawang	01-May-66	01-Oct-18	D3	Akuntansi	STIE Swadaya

Product, Services, Rate Information

Saving Products

1. Saving Products
   - 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

Loan Products

1. Working Capital Loan
   a. Direct Loan :
      - Overdraft Loan
      - Fixed Loan (FL)
      - Demand Loan (DL)
      - Installment Loan (IL)
      - Trust Receipt (TR)
      - Export Loan
   b. Indirect Facility (Trade Finance) :
      - Letter of Credit (L/C)
      - Local L/C
      - Bank Guarantee
      - Standby Letter of Credit (SBLC)
      - Counter Guarantee
      - Negotiation/Discounting under LC/SKBDN
      - Document Collection under LC/SKBDN
      - Trust Receipt Financing
      - Invoice Financing
2. Investment Loan
   - Investment Loan
   - Kiosk Ownership Credit
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

Services

ATM (All Prima Network ATMs)
Internet Banking (Bisnis, Individu) & Mobile Banking
Virtual Account
CCBI Alerts (notification SMS & e-mail)
Domestic Transfer
International Transfer
Clearance
Internasional Remittance
Foreign Exchange Trading
Eksport and Import (Trade Finance)
Bank Settlement
Safe Deposit Box (SDB)
Payroll Service
Bank Guarantee

Treasury

FX Today, Tommorow dan Spot
FX Forward
Bank Notes
Deposit on Call

ATM Card and e-Banking services

1. CCB Indonesia ATM / Debit Card can be used for the following services:
   - Transactions on CCB Indonesia ATM network
     - Cash withdrawal, balance inquiry, overbooking, online transfer.
     - Mobile phone top-up balance.
     - Postpaid mobile phone bill payment, pay TV, BPJS, PDAM bills.
   - Transactions on Prima and ALTO networks
     - Cash withdrawals, balance inquiry, online transfers.
     - The CCB Indonesia ATM / Debit Card with the NPG (National Payment Gateway) logo can be used as a valid payment instrument and is accepted by merchants and EDC machines with the NPG logo in Indonesia.
2. Internet Banking and Mobile Banking CCB Indonesia can be used for the following services:
   - Corporate Internet Banking
     - Transaction history, Overbooking, Online Transfer, SKN and RGTS.
     - Payroll.
     - Virtual Account.
     - Chinese Language Support.
   - Individual Internet Banking & Mobile Banking
     - Transaction history, Overbooking, Online Transfer, SKN and RTGS.
     - Purchases: Mobile Phone top-up balance, Train Tickets, PLN prepaid.
     - Payment: Mobile Phone postpaid bills, Pay TV, PDAM, Electricity bills, Credit Card bills.
     - Chinese Language Support

Corporate Banking Products (include but not limited to)

Direct loan

- Back to back Loan
- Overdraft
- Syndication Loan
- Investment Credit
- Project Financing
- Working Capital Loan
- Trust Receipt (T/R), UPAS

Indirect loan

- Letter of credit (L/C)/SKBDN products
- Bank Guarantee (Bid Bond, Performance Bond, Advance Payment Bond, Retention Bond)
- SBLC Financing
- FX facility (tod/tom/spot/forward)

Trade Finance Services

1. Issuance of Letter of Credit (L/C) and Local L/C
2. Bank Guarantee, Standby L/C & Counter Guarantee
3. Outward Documentary Collection.
4. Inward Documentary Collection.
5. Takeover of Export Bills under Letter of Credit (L/C) and Local L/C.
6. Trust Receipt (T/R) under L/C, Local L/C, & Documentary Collection.
7. Invoice Financing
   a. A/P Financing
   b. A/R Financing
   c. Supply Chain Financing
8. Pre Shipment Financing (LC/Local LC/PO/Sales Contract).

Average Interest Rate

Average Interest Rate of Third Party Fund

Third Party Fund	2020	2019
1. Current Account		
• Rupiah	2.39%	2.66%
• FX	0.61%	0.51%
2. Saving		
• Rupiah	1.61%	1.60%
• FX	0.77%	0.75%
3. Time Deposit		
• Rupiah	4.61%	7.01%
• FX	1.98%	2.47%

Loan Average Interest Rate

Loan	2020	2019
1. Loan		
• Rupiah	8.70%	10,31%
• FX		
▶ US$	3.56%	5,08%
▶ Sin$	6.25%	6,11%
2. Employee Loan	3%-12%	3%-13%

Sustainability Report

This CCB Indonesia Sustainability Report was prepared based on Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) No. 51/POJK.03/2017 concerning the Implementation of Sustainable Finance for Financial Services Institutions, Issuers and Public Companies.

In implementing CCB Indonesia's business activities carried out responsibly, by integrating environmental, social and governance aspects in a sustainable financial framework; thus, business growth is also expected to have a good impact on the preservation of the planet and the welfare of the people. Distribution of funding is carried out by giving more priority to business people who carry out their business by prioritizing environmentally friendly aspects. CCB Indonesia also wants to play a role in contributing to greening in arid regions through corporate responsibility programs.

Scope of Reporting This report covers the period of January 1, to December 31, 2020 with the scope of information and data originating from CCB Indonesia. Information on financial statements audited by Purwantono, Sungkoro and Surja (a member of Ernst and Young) Public Accountants. This Sustainability Report includes:

- Explanation of sustainability strategies;
- Overview of aspects of sustainability (economic, social, and the Environment);
- A brief profile of LJK, Issuers and Public Companies;
- Explanation of the Directors;
- Sustainability governance;
- Sustainability performance;
- Responsibility for developing Sustainable Financial Products and/or Services;
- Written verification from an independent party, if any;
- Feedback sheet (feedback) for readers, if any; and
- Responses from LJK, Issuer or Public Company to feedback on the previous year's report.

1. Explanation on Strategy of Sustainability

CCB Indonesia has a commitment to preserve the environment in daily operational activities of the Company, by maintaining the hygiene of the environment around the office, granting credit to Environmentally Friendly Business Activities (KUBL) and parties who care about the environment (green company), and implementing a sustainable greening program that has been started since 2014.

The occurrence of climate change or extreme weather, which hit the earth globally in recent years and caused various disasters, such as long drought, landslides. CCB Indonesia has participated in assistance through the greening program in the Wonogiri area, Central Java to prevent erosion of barren areas to avoid landslides.

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) Green financing in this case is carried out by providing loans for environmentally sound business activities, namely to those who have a concern for the environment (green company). CCB Indonesia encourages loan providers to give more priority to business people who carry out their business by prioritizing environmentally friendly aspects.
2) In line with the implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for the Sustainable Reforestation Program in the Wonogiri area, Central Java, which began in 2014 until now, and continued in the coming years, to prevent erosion of barren areas. to avoid landslides. The implementation of this program has been running in two villages, namely in Sumberharjo Village and Sindukerto Village, Eromoko District, Wonogiri Regency. This greening program consists of (i) planting superior seeds of sapodilla, longan, petai and jackfruit fruits in village roads, fields and houses, as well as hill/mountain slopes, and the fruit can be used by local communities; (ii) providing assistance programs for watering the donated plants. The 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 Wonogiri district.
3) Efforts to encourage the implementation of activities in CCB Indonesia that are environmentally friendly, with the aim of conserving the increasingly limited use of natural resources, for example the development of environmentally friendly products (digital banking), the implementation of educational programs through e-learning, meetings with participants who have remote location with teleconference meeting and so on.

2. Sustainability Aspects Overview

a. Economy Aspect

Total assets as of December 31, 2020 increased year on year from the position of IDR18.9 trillion to IDR25.2 trillion, or 105.46% of the business plan target.

Lending increased by 6.28% year on year from IDR13.9 trillion per December 31, 2019 to IDR14.7 trillion per December 31, 2020, reflects achievement 100.20% of the target. Loan quality was well maintained, with a gross NPL ratio of 2.94% compared to the target of 3.20%.

The growth of Third Party Funds year on year increased by 43.47% from IDR12.9 trillion to IDR18.4 trillion as of December 31, 2020, or 108.49% of the business plan target. Interest rates for depositors are still at a reasonable level, in line with the level of public trust in the Bank that is well maintained.

The Bank's Profit After Tax in 2020 amounted to IDR49.9 billion, with the achievement of 135.82% of the business plan target. Meanwhile, the previous year's Profit After Tax was IDR78.9 billion. The achievement of the profitability ratio, namely Return On Assets (ROA) and Return On Equity (ROE) as of December 31, 2020, were 0.29% and 1.27%, respectively, better than the business plan targets of 0.23% and 1.28% respectively. Net Interest Margin (NIM) was 2.84% from the business target of 2.81%.

With an additional capital of IDR3.2 trillion in 2020, the year on year Bank capital increased significantly by 115.29% from IDR2.8 trillion at the end of 2019 to IDR6.0 trillion as of December 31, 2020. Capital adequacy ratio or Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) as of December 31, 2020 reached 35.28% compared to December 31, 2019 which was 17.40%.

The complete economic aspects can be seen in the Financial Overview Chapter (on page 25), the Directors' Report Chapter (on page 38) and the Financial Review Chapter: Management's Analysis and Discussion (on page 90).

CCB Indonesia develops environmentally friendly products and services through digital banking, such as internet banking (business, individuals), 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. Environment Aspect
The use of energy resources in CCB Indonesia continues to decline compared to last year, as reflected in the costs incurred by the Bank, including: Water, Electricity and Gas Costs of IDR5 billion for 2020 which decreased compared to 2019 of IDR6.9 billion, Material Costs Burning of IDR2.2 billion for 2020, which is a decrease compared to 2019 of IDR3.4 billion, and printing and photocopying costs of IDR1.1 billion for 2020, which is a decrease compared to 2019 of IDR2.1 billion.

c. Social Aspect
The occurrence of climate change or extreme weather, such as drought, drought, landslides. CCB Indonesia also participated in the assistance for planting sapodilla, longan, petai and jackfruit seedlings, as well as support for watering plants in a reforestation program in Wonogiri area, Central Java to prevent erosion in barren areas to avoid landslides. The fruits of the reforestation program can be used together free of charge by the people around the location. In addition, in the context of corporate social responsibility (CSR), CCB Indonesia also held a number of social activities that provide support to the poor and need assistance, such as social visits to orphanages, blood donor actions, school assistance, especially for children with disabilities and natural disaster relief.

3. Brief Profile of CCB Indonesia

a. Vision, Mission, and Core Values
CCB Indonesia mission has been adjusted in the previous year to accommodate the Sustainable Finance program which contains elements of environmental responsibility. After adjusting, the CCB Indonesia's mission becomes: "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".

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
2. Trust
3. Speed
4. Competence

b. Company's name, address, telephone number, facsimile number, e-mail address, website and office network

Company's Name	PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk
Head Office	Sahid Sudirman Center, 15th 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-listed Company and Foreign Exchange Bank
Stock Listing	Indonesia Stock Exchange
Stock Code	MCOR

Detailed information about the CCB Indonesia's office network can be found in the Office Network Chapter (page 230).

c. Scale of business in brief manner

In million rupiah

Financial Figures	Dec-20	Dec-19
Total Assets	25,234	18,894
Loans	14,729	13,858
Third Fund Party	18,452	12,862
Equity	6,017	2,795
Profit After Tax	49.98	78.97

The number of Bank employees per December 2020 (excluding outsourcing employees) was 1,271 people. The bank outsources some of the non-staff work, such as couriers, drivers, security and cleaning, to outsourcing service providers. As of December 2020, the number of outsourcing employees was recorded at 310 people, bringing the total number of employees (including outsourcing employees) to 1,581 people.

Total Employees by Employees' Status

Employees' Status	Dec 31, 20		Dec 31, 19	
	Total	%	Total	%
Permanent Employees	1,255	99%	1,210	90%
Probation Employees	3	0%	46	3%
Contract Employees	4	1%	92	7%
Number of employees (excluding outsourcing employees)	1,271	100%	1,348	100%
Outsourcing Employees	310		312	
Number of employees (including outsourcing employees)	1,581		1,660	

Employees' Composition by Education Level
(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Education Level	Dec 31, 20		Dec 31, 19	
	Total	%	Total	%
< Senior High School	349	27%	400	32%
Academy	168	13%	174	13%
Bachelor	720	57%	738	53%
Postgraduate	34	3%	36	2%
Total	**1,271**	**100%**	**1,348**	**100%**

Employees' Composition by Years of Service
(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Years of Service	Dec 31, 20		Dec 31, 19	
	Total	%	Total	%
0-3 years	381	30%	590	44%
3-5 years	206	16%	193	14%
5-10 years	396	31%	277	21%
10-20 years	129	10%	113	8%
> 20 years	159	13%	175	13%
Total	**1,271**	**100%**	**1,348**	**100%**

Employees' Composition by Age
(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Age	Dec 31, 20		Dec 31, 19	
	Total	%	Total	%
< 25 years	62	5%	102	10%
25-34 years	507	40%	532	39%
35-44 years	358	28%	360	25%
> 45 years	344	27%	354	26%
Total	**1,271**	**100%**	**1,348**	**100%**

Employees' Composition by Position
(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Position	Dec 31, 20		Dec 31, 19	
	Total	%	Total	%
Directors	6	0%	6	0%
Division Head / Regional Head	35	3%	34	2%
Branch Manager	81	6%	86	6%
Unit Head	144	11%	126	13%
Officer	57	4%	57	4%
Staf	818	64%	884	62%
Non-Staf	130	10%	155	12%
Total	**1,271**	**100%**	**1,348**	**100%**

CCB Indonesia's Ownership Structure as of December 31, 2020

1	China Construction Bank Corporation	60.00%
2	Johnny Wiraatmadja	9.35%
3	UOB Kay Hian Pte. Ltd.	8.21%
4	Public	22.44%
		100.00%

Detailed information related to this is found in the Financial Overview Chapter (page 25), the Human Capital Chapter (page 52), the Shareholder Information Chapter (page 16) and the Office Network Chapter (page 230).

d. A brief description of the products, services, and business activities carried out

Business Activities According to the Articles of Association

Main Business Activities

- Collecting funds from the community in the form of current account, time deposits, certificates of deposit, savings and/or other forms equivalent;
- Giving credit both medium, long- or short-term loans, and other types that are prevalent in the banking world;
- Issuance of acknowledgment of debt;
- Buying, selling, or guaranteeing at your 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;
  - Debt recognition documents and commercial paper - the validity of which is no longer than the usual practice in trading such letters;
  - State treasury papers and government guarantees;
  - Bank Indonesia Certificates (SBI);
  - Bonds;
  - Promissory notes which can be traded;
  - Other securities
- 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 drafts, checks or other means;
- Receiving payments from bills on securities and do 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 applicable regulations.

Supporting Business Activities

- Providing a place to store goods and securities;
- Conducting custodial 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 equity participation 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 agency;
- Conducting temporary equity participation activities to overcome bad credit, on condition that the investment must be withdrawn according to the stipulated provisions;
- Doing other businesses that are directly or indirectly related to the aforesaid 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 214).

e. Membership in the Association

CCB Indonesia became a number of associations, including the National Commercial Bank Association (Perbanas), the Indonesian Issuers Association (AEI), the Banking Compliance Director Communication Forum (FKDKP), the Indonesian Corporate Secretary Association (ICSA) and others.

f. Changes in Office Network and Ownership Structure
During 2020, CCB Indonesia has consolidated with the closing of 1 office with consideration of business effectiveness, namely Jembatan Lima Cash Office. Until the end of 2020 CCB Indonesia had a network of 87 offices, including the Head Office.

Along with the implementation of additional capital through Limited Public Offering V with Pre-emptive Rights amounting to IDR3.2 trillion, there will be changes in the ownership of CCB Indonesia during 2020 as follows:

Before Limited Public Offering V

No.	Composition of Shareholders	Shares	Percentage
1.	China Construction Bank Corporation	9,978,756,012	60.00%
2.	Johnny Wiraatmadja	3,546,603,605	21.32%
3.	Kiki Hamidjaja	866,486,206	5.21%
4.	Public	2,239,614,928	13.47%
	Total Shares	**16,631,460,751**	**100.00%**

After Limited Public Offering V

No.	Composition of Shareholders	Shares	Percentage
1.	China Construction Bank Corporation	22,751,563,707	60.00%
2.	Johnny Wiraatmadja	3,546,603,605	9.35%
3.	UOB Kay Hian Pte. Ltd.	3,111,132,456	8.21%
4.	Public	8,510,430,746	22.44%
	Total Shares	**37,919,730,514**	**100.00%**

4. Explanation of Board of Directors

Board of Directors of CCB Indonesia welcomes and fully supports the implementation of 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, which is a comprehensive support from the financial services sector to create sustainable economic growth by aligning economic, social and environmental interests. Products and services that are integrated with economic, social and environmental aspects. The Board of Directors, supported by all employees, strives earnestly in the application of Sustainable Finance in the business activities of CCB Indonesia.

CCB Indonesia always strives to carry out business activities in a responsible manner, by integrating environmental, social and governance aspects in a sustainable finance framework. Thus, the growth of CCB Indonesia's business will have a good impact on preserving the planet and the environmental welfare of the community.

Lending gives priority to business people 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 also has a role to contribute to greening in the barren regions in Central Java through a corporate responsibility program that has been carried out since 2014 on an ongoing basis.

Achieving the performance of Sustainable Financial Action during 2020, CCB Indonesia has implemented a number of initiative steps to encourage the implementation of Sustainable Financial Action, with the following description:

(1) Realization of credit extension for environmentally sound business activities
Distribution of loans for Business Activities with Environmental Insights (KUBL), namely to a number of companies that have concern and support environmentally friendly programs (green company) during 2020 including: PT Indoglas Jaya, which is engaged in manufacturing recycling products using cullent flint as raw material for glass bottles in the area of Cileungsi, West Java; PT Aetra Air Jakarta and PT Aetra Air Tangerang, which are engaged in the business of providing clean water by processing raw water from reservoirs into clean water; and PT Solo Citra Metro Plasma Power, which is engaged in the business of electric power generation through processing waste into electrical energy. Besides that, there is a financing for environmentally friendly transportation business activities in terms of financing the construction of toll roads to PT Jaya Toll Road (JTR), PT Jasa Marga Solo Ngawi (JSN) and PT Hutama Karya (HK).

(2) Loan to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) debtors
The number of loans to the MSME sector as on December 31, 2020 was IDR3,380 billion with the ratio of MSMEs to total loans of 22.95%. 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	Wholesale & Retail	0.33%
Small Business Loans	Wholesale & Retail	3.41%
Medium Business Loans	Wholesale & Retail	96.26%

(3) Realization of the greening program in Wonogiri
The sustainable reforestation program that has been carried out by CCB Indonesia since 2014 in a barren and arid area in Wonogiri, Central Java, continued. Previously, CCB Indonesia had planted sapodilla, longan, petai and jackfruit tree seedlings in fields belonging to farmer communities, and hillside slopes prone to landslides in Sindukerto Village and Sumberharjo 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.

During July - October 2020 CCB Indonesia assisted watering trees in the dry season around Sindukerto Village, Eromoko District, Wonogiri Regency, Central Java. In the dry season in the Wonogiri area is very dry and the temperature can reach up to 40 degrees Celsius during the day, so that plants can wither if not supported by intensive watering.

(4) Internal Socialization of Sustainable Finance
At the CCB Indonesia kick-off meeting 2020 on February 27, 2020 which was attended by Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and all Division Heads, Branch/Sub-Branch/Cash Office Managers from all over Indonesia, this socialisation on Sustainable Finance was presented to all participants.

(5) Development of digital banking service products
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 the development of digital banking, such as QR payments, iDebit, virtual accounts, Win Mobile Banking. As is known, in the context of Sustainable Finance, the use of technology-based products will save resources used, such as paper, fuel (because it does not need transportation).

(6) Implementation of e-learning
The implementation of training programs based on the use of online electronics (e-learning) / webinars both internally and externally during 2020 is very useful in this COVID-19 pandemic with total of 32 trainings attended by 1,226 participants including training for risk management certification, risk management refreshment programs, mortgages. sales program and training of compliance officers for branch service heads.

(7) Training/workshops related to understanding Sustainable Finance
A number of CCB Indonesia's officials were included in a number of trainings/workshops related to the understanding of Sustainable Finance during 2020, such as employees of Bank CCB Indonesia participating in training/workshops related to understanding Sustainable Finance, including: Workshop "Deepening POJK No. 51/POJK.03/2017 concerning Implementation of Sustainable Finance for Financial Service Institutions, Issuers and Public Companies "by the Financial Services Authority, the Indonesia Stock Exchange and the Indonesian Corporate Secretary Association on February 4, 2020 in Jakarta; Webinar "Focus Group Discussion-Sustainable Finance Roadmap Phase II" by the Financial Services Authority on November 26, 2020 in Jakarta.

The performance of sustainable financial actions in 2020 has generally been in line with the plan, although CCB Indonesia has not set specific targets for achievement. The challenges faced are especially that sustainability finance is a new thing for CCB Indonesia, so there are many things that still need to be fixed in the future. In carrying out its activities, CCB Indonesia always prioritizes compliance with applicable regulations and also pays attention to the risk management of each step of the initiative to encourage the implementation of the Sustainable Financial Action described above.

With a credit growth target of 10% in 2021, there is still great opportunity and potential to increase lending to parties or business people who have a concern for the environment (green company). CCB Indonesia will continue to encourage loan providers to give more priority to business people who carry out their business by prioritizing environmentally friendly aspects.

5. Governance Sustainability

As a responsible public-listed company, CCB Indonesia is committed to ensuring that the Bank's operations are always environmentally friendly, socially based on good governance.

The implementation of Good Corporate Governance or Good Corporate Governance broadly and comprehensively will contribute to the profitability, added value for stakeholders, and the long-term sustainability of business growth for CCB Indonesia as a Public-listed Company.

Maintaining the improvement of Good Corporate Governance that has been done before, 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 stakeholder, including: shareholders/investors, customers, correspondent banks, government/regulators, employees, suppliers, and the public in the work environment of CCB Indonesia, because the results of the assessment of Good Corporate Governance affect the rating of the Risk Based Bank (RBBR).

CCB Indonesia believes that the implementation of Good Corporate Government (GCG) is an important component to continuously improve the Bank's performance and ensure stakeholder protection and ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Therefore, the Bank ensures and oversees that the principles of good corporate governance have been applied properly in every business activity and all parts of the organisation.

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

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 increase compliance with laws and regulations and ethical values (code of conduct) that generally applies to the banking industry.

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

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

- Governance Structure, includes the adequacy of GCG structure and infrastructure that aims to ensure that the process of applying good governance principles results in accordance 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 the expectations of stakeholders.

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

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

The three main pillars in CCB Indonesia governance are the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS), the Board of Commissioners, and the Board of Directors. 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 that holds a supervisory and advisory function. The Board of Commissioners is responsible for ensuring that all business activities under the coordination of the 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 its duties and responsibilities in making decisions and has been running, independently.

Board of Directors are organs that have a representation and managerial mandate. The Board of Directors holds the main role in the day-to-day operations of the Bank, while at the same time being responsible for ensuring the Bank's strategies and

initiatives, both short and long term, are well implemented. In carrying out its responsibilities, the Directors are assisted by committees under it, including the Credit Committee, Credit Policy Committee, Risk Management Committee, Asset & Liabilities Management (ALCO) Committee, and 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, the Risk Management Division, the Compliance Division and the Anti-Fraud. All organs, committees, and work units work in accordance with the agreed division of tasks and responsibilities, with a good internal control system.

A number of CCB Indonesia's officials were included in a number of trainings/workshops related to the understanding of Sustainable Finance during 2020, such as employees of Bank CCB Indonesia participating in training/workshops related to understanding Sustainable Finance, including: Workshop "Deepening POJK No. 51/POJK.03/2017 concerning Implementation of Sustainable Finance for Financial Service Institutions, Issuers and Public Companies "by the Financial Services Authority, the Indonesia Stock Exchange and the Indonesian Corporate Secretary Association on February 4, 2020 in Jakarta; Webinar "Focus Group Discussion-Sustainable Finance Roadmap Phase II" by the Financial Services Authority on November 26, 2020 in Jakarta.

The Bank has an adequate organizational structure to support the application of risk management and good internal control, among others by establishing the Internal Audit Division, the Risk Management Division, the Risk Management Committee, the Risk Monitoring Committee and the 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 can ultimately provide benefits in the form of increased shareholder and community trust. To achieve this goal, the Bank has established a Risk Management Committee and Risk Management Division which is tasked with establishing a Risk Management Policy to deal with risks that arise, improve and perfect the application of Risk Management.

The main obstacle faced is that sustainability finance is a new thing for CCB Indonesia, so there are many things that still need to be fixed in the future. 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 social and environmental sustainability.

A full description of governance and risk management can be seen in the Governance Chapter (on page 120)

6. Sustainability Performance

a. A description of the activities to build a culture of sustainability

CCB Indonesia seeks to build awareness for all employees of the importance of sustainable financial implementation, by providing direction through branch leaders to reach all offices and head of work units at the head office, so that they can continue to all staff under their coordination. Internal Sustainability Finance socialization was conducted at the national work meeting (kick off meeting 2020) of CCB Indonesia on February 27, 2020 which was attended by the Board of Commissioners, Directors and all division heads, Branch/Sub Branch/Cash Office Managers from all over Indonesia, this socialization on Sustainable Finance was presented. to all participants. Directing to units that carry out business functions for lending more give priority to business people who carry out their business by prioritising and paying attention to environmental factors, as well as having a positive impact on environmental preservation. The adjustment of CCB Indonesia's Mission was carried out based on the Directors' Decree No. 113/SK-DIR/KP-JKT/XI/2019 on November 19, 2019. The CCB Indonesia's mission was adjusted to accommodate the Sustainable Finance program which contains an element of responsibility towards the environment. A number of CCB Indonesia's employees were included in training/workshops related to the understanding of Sustainable Finance during 2020.

CCB Indonesia is in the process of adjusting its Credit Policy, including the following is a sample of the draft credit policy in Chapter 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. Environment is a spatial unit with all objects, forces, conditions and living things, including humans and their behavior, 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.

b. A description of the economic performance in the last 3 (three) years

1) Comparison of targets and performance, portfolio, financing targets, income and profit and loss.
Detailed information on targets and performance, portfolio, financing targets, income and profit and loss can be seen in the Financial Overview Chapter (on page 25) and the Financial Review Chapter: Management's Analysis and Discussion (on page 90).

2) Comparison of portfolio targets and performance, financing targets, or projects in line with the implementation of Sustainable Finance.
In the preparation of the 2020 Sustainable Finance Action Plan, the financing target for environmentally friendly business activities has not been determined.

During 2020, lending for environmentally friendly business activities is to a number of companies that have a concern and support the environment (green company) which have been realised, including:

- PT Indoglas Jaya, which is engaged in manufacturing the production of recycling (cullent flint) into glass bottles in the Cileungsi area, West Java, with a total financing of IDR238 billion.
- PT Aetra Air Jakarta, which is engaged in providing clean water business by processing raw water from reservoirs into clean water, with a total financing of IDR108 billion.
- PT Aetra Air Tangerang, which is engaged in the business of providing clean water by processing raw water from reservoirs into clean water, with a total financing of IDR70 billion.
- PT Solo Citra Metro Plasma Power which is engaged in the business sector: engaged in processing waste into electrical energy (power plant), with a total financing of IDR242 billion.
- PT Jaya Toll Road (JTR), which is engaged in the business of toll road construction, in this case financing for environmentally friendly transportation business activities, with a total financing of IDR400 billion.
- PT Jasa Marga Solo Ngawi (JSN) which is engaged in the business of toll road construction, in this case financing for environmentally friendly transportation business activities, with a total financing of IDR200 billion.
- PT Hutama Karya (HK), which is engaged in the toll road construction business, in this case financing for environmentally friendly transportation business activities, with a total financing of IDR 400 billion.
- Loans to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) debtors. The number of loans to the MSME sector as at December 31, 2020 was IDR3,380 billion with the ratio of MSMEs to total loans of 22.79%.

To support the financing of green development projects (which pay attention to the environment), the Bank also encourages customers engaged in the oil palm 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 also gradually carries out sustainable, inclusive Priority Economic Sector Development by increasing funding activities, especially in the industrial, energy, agriculture (in a broad sense), infrastructure and MSMEs sector by balancing economic, environmental and social aspects.

c. Social performance in the last 3 (three) years

1) Commitment to provide services for equivalent 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 to customers. CCB Indonesia through front liners ensures that customers can understand the advantages of CCB Indonesia products, according to their needs.

CCB Indonesia's product transparency includes all information about the product, 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 costs incurred, including the risks. Information is conveyed to the public through promotional media such as brochures, leaflets, websites and notice 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 settlement time in accordance with the Financial Services Authority.

2) Employment

- Statement of equality of employment opportunities and the presence or absence of forced and child labour;

  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 equality of transparent employment opportunities will increase the sense of comfort and security for employees and thus increase productivity.

- The percentage of permanent employee remuneration at the lowest level against the Provincial Minimum Wage and Regency or Regional Minimum Wage.

	Total Employees	Percentage of Remuneration/ Regency or Regional Minimum Wage
JAKARTA	74	101%
BATAM	7	100%
SURABAYA	7	101%
SEMARANG	7	108%
BANDUNG	6	103%
SOUTH TANGERANG	1	106%
BOGOR	8	100%
MALANG	2	102%
NTB	4	127%
SOLO	3	144%
SUKABUMI	3	100%
TANJUNG PINANG	4	100%
TANGERANG	2	106%
	128	**108%**

- A proper and safe working environment
  CCB Indonesia has a commitment to preserve the environment in the company's daily operational activities, including by maintaining the cleanliness of the environment around the office.

  In creating a comfortable work environment, CCB Indonesia fulfils employee rights by providing a decent and safe working environment for all employees. CCB Indonesia believes that appreciation for diversity and equal opportunities can create a comfortable and safe work environment that increases employee productivity and engagement. This is inseparable from the facilities, infrastructure, and work procedures that have been prepared. CCB Indonesia's commitment to diversity and equal opportunities during 2019.

- Training and capacity building of employees
  Employee training and development programs have become a special concern in 2020, and are still being improved according to the need to support the development of the Bank's business. During 2020 in the midst of pandemic conditions, the Bank continued to organize 58 training programs with a total of 1,524 participants. Compared to 2019 where 194 training programs were carried out with a total of 2,681 participants, the training program in 2020 is denser but can still cover a large number of employees. Most of the training programs were conducted online in accordance with health protocols during the pandemic period.

  The Bank has consistently conducted training programs and increased employee competency, both inside and outside the bank. The number of participants in education and training programs during 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Training Program

Form of Education and Training	Total Participants	
	2020	2019
• Internal Education	1,191	1,980
• External Training	333	701
Total	**1,524**	**2,681**

3) Community

- Information on activities or operational areas that produce positive and negative impacts on surrounding communities, including financial literacy and inclusion
  The education program strategy of CCB Indonesia is directed at school-age children, so that they gain early financial/general banking knowledge,

and later can produce people who have financial literacy and are able to manage finances intelligently. This education program is carried out by visiting schools by providing basic banking knowledge, especially encouraging children to be diligent in saving. Providing education for elementary school children is more towards audio visual and simple demonstrations that make it easy to understand and receive financial knowledge.

CCB Indonesia also participates in providing banking education by helping small entrepreneurs by providing banking education/education, in order to gain financial knowledge and literacy, for the progress and success of their businesses. In providing this banking education, also carried out socialisation about the importance of environmental awareness in conducting business for small entrepreneurs.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, where a number of regions imposed Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) with very strict health protocols, learning activities in schools were carried out online from their respective homes. For this reason, the implementation of education was mostly carried out online.

CCBI Indonesia participates in supporting the inclusion program, to increase public access to financial institutions, products and services; increase the supply of financial products and/or services in accordance with the needs and abilities of the community; and the quality of financial products and/or services.

- Community complaints mechanism as well as the number of public complaints received and acted upon

CCB Indonesia has a General Policy and Guidelines for Customer Protection and Standard Operating Procedure for Customer Service Complaints and Settlement. The Bank translates procedures for customer complaints and dispute resolution to customers in accordance with the Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia, and forms a unit/function for Customer Complaints Handling and Settlement.

Every customer complaint received is handled and resolved within a period according to applicable regulations. Mediation in the context of resolving Bank customer complaints is carried out properly. Reports on handling and settling customer complaints are reported to the Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia on a quarterly basis.

No	Types of Financial Transactions	Completed *)		On Process *)		Incompleted *)		Number of Complaints
		Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	
1	Transaction failure at ATM machine	143	100%	-	-	-	-	143
2	Transaction Failure in Electronic Banking	8	100%	-	-	-	-	8
Number of Customer Complaints Handling during 2020		**151**	**100%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**151**

7. Responsibility for developing Sustainable Financial Products and/or Services

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 the development of further digital banking, such as QR payment, iDebit. As is known, in the context of Sustainable Finance, the use of technology-based products will save resources used, such as paper, fuel (because it does not need transportation). However, in 2020 the number and percentage of products and services that have not been evaluated for safety for customers.

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.

CCB Indonesia's product transparency includes all information about the product, 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 costs incurred, 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 settlement time in accordance with Bank Indonesia.

CCB Indonesia's product and service promo program, carried out through optimal marketing communication and transparency, does not violate the ethics and regulations, for the achievement of awareness and targeted market positioning. CCB Indonesia seeks to develop and improve the quality of banking services by prioritizing customer satisfaction. During 2020 there were no products recalled by CCB Indonesia. In 2020 the customer satisfaction survey for Products and/or Services has not been conducted.

Note:

- Written verification from an independent party is currently not available.
- A feedback sheet for readers is not available at this time.
- Issuer's response to feedback from the previous year's report is currently not available.

Office Network

OFFICE NETWORK OF PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK INDONESIA

NO.	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
1.	Head Office	Sahid Sudirman Centre Lantai 15 Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 86, Jakarta Pusat 10220	021-50821000	021-50821010

CENTRAL JAKARTA, DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE

NO.	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
2.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Tanah Abang	Jl. H. Fachrudin Blok C/47-48, Tanah Abang Bukit (AURI), Jakarta Pusat 10250.	021-3456412 / 3803124	021-3909693
3.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Hasyim Ashari	Jl. KH. Hasyim Ashari No. 40, Jakarta Barat 10140	021-6323027	021-63857350
4.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Cempaka Mas	Komplek Ruko Mega Grosir Cempaka Mas Jl. Let. Jend. Suprapto Blok G No. 6, Jakarta Pusat 10630	021-4202367 / 4215446	021-4213975
5.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Pecenongan	Jl. Pecenongan No. 88, Jakarta Pusat 10170	021-3863328/ 3868450	021-3868504
6.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Batavia	Menara Batavia Lt. 1, Jl. KH. Mas Mansyur Kav. 126, Jakarta Pusat 10220	021-57930045/48	021-57930046
7.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Intiland	Intiland Tower Main Lower Ground Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 32, Jakarta Pusat 10220	021-57953078-80	021-57950213
8.	Branch Office Jakarta Sahid Sudirman	Lantai Dasar Unit DB Gedung Perkantoran Sahid Sudirman Center Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav 86, Jakarta Pusat, 10220	021 - 50821388	021 - 50821399

SOUTH JAKARTA, DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE

NO.	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
9.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Radio Dalam	Jl. Radio Dalam A/1A (Komp. Yado), Jakarta Selatan, 12140	021 - 27513213/14	021 - 27513211
10.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Kebayoran Lama	Komplek Permata Kebayoran Plaza, Jl. Raya Kebayoran Lama Blok A No. 3-4, Jakarta Selatan 12220	021-2701104	021-7268763
11.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Melawai	Jl. Melawai Raya No. 19 E, Jakarta Selatan 12160	021-7229355	021-7255001
12.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Menara Dea	Ground Floor (Plaza) Suite GF-03 DEA Tower II, Kawasan Mega Kuningan, Jl. Mega Kuningan Barat Kav. E4.3 No 1-2 Jakarta Selatan 12950.	021-5762939	021-5761248
13.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Plaza Asia	Plaza Asia Lt. Dasar Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 59, Jakarta Selatan 12190	021-51401255	021-51401259
14	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Indocement	Wisma Indocement Lt. Dasar, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 70-71, Jakarta Selatan 12910	021-5705920	021-5705853

WEST JAKARTA, DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE

NO.	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
15.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Hayam Wuruk	Jl. Hayam Wuruk No. 106 B-C, Jakarta Barat	021-2601333 (hunting)	021-2601314
16.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Asemka	Jl. Asemka No. 24, Jakarta Barat 11110	021-6901818	021-6906040
17.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Slipi	Jl. Let. Jend. S. Parman Kav. 92, Jakarta Barat 11420	021-5668292	021-566185
18.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Glodok	Jl. Pinangsia (Glodok Plaza) H.40, Jakarta Barat 11000	021-62200264	021-6245671
19.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Pesanggrahan	Jl. Pesanggrahan Raya 3 C, Jakarta Barat 11620	021-58902433	021-5862906
20.	Cash Office Jakarta Taman Palem	Ruko Taman Palem Lestari, Palm Square Blok G2 No. 8, Jakarta Barat 11730	021-55963423-24	021-55963460
21.	Cash Office Jakarta Ketapang	Ruko Ketapang Business Centre Blok A-9, Jl. KH. Zainul Arifin No. 20, Jakarta Barat 11140	021-63866239-40	021-63866243

NORTH JAKARTA, DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE

NO.	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
22.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Kelapa Gading Bukit Indah	Komplek Gading Bukit Indah Blok A No. 12 dan 15, Jl. Bukit Gading Raya, Jakarta Utara	021-22454101/ 22452019	021-22454252
23.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Mangga Dua	Pusat Grosir Pasar Pagi Lt. 3 BlokD No. 8, Jl. Arteri Mangga Dua Raya, Jakarta Utara 14430	021-6013630/ 6255647	021-6491466
24.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Pluit	Jl. Pluit Sakti Raya 28 / A-5, Jakarta Utara 14450	021-6601236/ 6601256	021-6604293
25.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Kelapa Gading Inkopal	Ruko Kantor (Kokan) Plaza Kelapa Gading Blok C No. 5, Jl. Raya Boulevard Barat, Jakarta Utara 14240	021-45851477	021-45851543
26.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Kelapa Gading Inkopal	Ruko Kantor (Kokan) Plaza Kelapa Gading Blok C No. 5, Jl. Raya Boulevard Barat, Jakarta Utara 14240	021-45851477	021-45851543
27.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Sunter	Komplek Rukan Puri Mutiara Blok D No. 7 Jl. Griya Utama – Sunter Agung Jakarta Utara 14350	021-6521295-96	021-6521307

EAST JAKARTA, DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE

NO.	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
28.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Jatinegara	Bukit Duri Plaza, Jl. Jatinegara Barat No. 54 E, Jakarta Timur 13650	021-2800082	021-8501833
29.	Cash Office Jakarta Indomobil	Wisma Indomobil Lt. 2, Jl. MT. Haryono Kav.8, Jakarta Timur 13330	021-8583179	021-8583181
30.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Rawamangun	Jl. Pemuda No. 33 A, Rawamangun, Jakarta Timur 13220	021-47884980/ 47884982	021-47884981

TANGERANG, BANTEN PROVINCE

NO.	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
31.	Sub Branch Office Tangerang Merdeka	Jl. Merdeka No. 207 D, Tangerang 15113	021-55791905/ 55791907	021-55791906
32.	Sub Branch Office Tangerang Alam Sutera Prominence	The Prominence Tower GF Jl. Jalur Sutera Barat No. 15 Alam Sutera, Tangerang	021-80600838	
33.	Sub Branch Office Tangerang Gading Serpong	Jl. Boulevard Gading Serpong Blok BA-02 No. 37, Tangerang 15810	021- 54203693	021- 54203762
34.	Cash Office Tangerang ITC BSD	ITC BSD Blok R No. 39, BSD City,Serpong, Tangerang Selatan 15320	021-53154836-38/ 53154839	021-53154840
35.	Sub Branch Office Tangerang City	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
36.	Sub Branch Office Bekasi Ahmad Yani	Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani A6, No. 11, Bekasi.	021- 28519940	021- 28519934
37.	Sub Branch Office Bekasi Kalimalang	Komplek Duta Plaza Blok B II No. 3-4, Jl. KH. Noor Ali, Kalimalang, Bekasi 17145	021- 8843510/ 8843511	021 - 8843126
38.	Cash Office Bekasi Harapan Indah	Ruko Boulevard Hijau Blok B 8 No. 52, Kota Harapan Indah, Bekasi 17131	021- 88387063-65	021 -88387067
39.	Sub Branch Office Bekasi JABABEKA II Cikarang	Jl. Niaga Raya, Ruko Capitol Business Park 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
40.	Branch Office Bogor Pajajaran	Jl. Pajajaran No. 70 E, Bogor 16143	0251 - 8314963	0251 - 8315166
41.	Sub Branch Office Bogor Dewi Sartika	Jl. Dewi Sartika, Ruko Central Blok C No. 1 , Bogor 16121	0251- 8312744/ 8312892	0251- 8314156
42.	Sub Branch Office Bogor Surya Kencana	Jl. Surya Kencana No. 83, Bogor 16000	0251- 8323443	0251-8312336
43.	Sub Branch Office Cibinong	Ruko B, Jl. Raya Bogor KM 43, Cibinong 16910	021- 87913659/ 87913556	021 - 87913660

SUKABUMI, WEST JAVA PROVINCE

NO.	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
44.	Branch Office Sukabumi	Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani No. 4, Sukabumi 43131	0266-246000	0266-243000

BANDUNG, WEST JAVA PROVINCE

NO.	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
45.	Branch Office Bandung Abdurachman Saleh	Jl. Abdurachman Saleh No. 1A Ruko E-F, Bandung 40174	022- 6030222	022- 6030378
46.	Sub Branch Office Bandung Braga	Jl. Braga No.100, Bandung	022-4239677 (Hunting)	022-4239650
47.	Sub Branch Office Bandung Buah Batu	Jl.Buah Batu No 201 E, Bandung	022-7302220 (Hunting)	022-87354333
48.	Sub Branch Office Bandung Sudirman	Ruko Sudirman Plaza, Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 91 A, Bandung 40241	022-4241307/ 4241306	022-4241332
49.	Sub Branch Office Bandung Naripan	Jl. Naripan No. 79-81, Bandung 40112	022-4207336/ 4207375	022-4219387

NO.	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
50.	Cash Office Bandung RS. Melinda DR. Cipto	Rumah Sakit Bedah Melinda, Jl. Dr. Cipto No. 1, Bandung	022-4233777 ext. 7732-33	-
51.	Cash Office Bandung RS. Melinda Pajajaran	Melinda Hospital Jl. Padjajaran No. 46, Bandung	022-4266482	-

KARAWANG, WEST JAVA PROVINCE

NO.	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
52.	Branch Office Karawang	Galuh Mas Blok IV No. 53 & 55, Karawang 41361	0267-408180	0267-400125

CIREBON, WEST JAVA PROVINCE

NO.	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
53.	Branch Office Cirebon	Jl. Yos Sudarso No. 14, Cirebon 45111	0231 - 8300805	0231 - 8332797

SEMARANG, CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE

NO.	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
54.	Branch Office Semarang Pemuda	Jl. Pemuda No. 150, Komplek Ruko Pemuda Mas Blok A No. 14, Semarang 50132	024-3547893	024-3553045
55.	Sub Branch Office Semarang Depok	Jl. Depok No.26 C-D, Semarang	024-3554676-79	024-3517481
56.	Sub Branch Office Semarang Beteng	Jl. Beteng No. 67, Semarang 50137	024-3513251/ 3513250	024-3549075

SOLO, CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE

NO.	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
57.	Branch Office Solo Veteran	Jl. Veteran No. 68, Solo 57115	0271-644123	0271-666717

YOGYAKARTA, DIY PROVINCE

NO.	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
58.	Branch Office Yogyakarta	Jl. Pangeran Diponegoro No.11-13, Yogyakarta 55232	0274-555233	0274-550078

SURABAYA, EAST JAVA PROVINCE

NO.	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
59.	Sub Branch Office Surabaya Darmo	Komplek Darmo Square Blok D-8, Jl. Raya Darmo No. 54-56, Surabaya 60264	031-5680623	031-5665604
60.	Sub Branch Office Surabaya Bongkaran	Jl. Bongkaran No. 28 - 30, Surabaya	031-3540909 (hunting)	031-3571730
61.	Branch Office Surabaya Puncang Anom	Jl. Pucang Anom Timur No.19, Surabaya	031-5025337	031- 5025334
62.	Sub Branch Office Surabaya Pasar Kembang	Jl. Pasar Kembang No 35, Surabaya	031-5326015, 5468082-86	031-5326014
63.	Sub Branch Office Surabaya HR. Muhamad	Komp Pertokoan Surya inti Permata Blok C1-C2, Jl. HR Muhammad, Surabaya	031-7345683, 7345659	031-7345685
64.	Sub Branch Office Sidoarjo	Jl. Jend A Yani No 40 D, Sidoarjo	031 8924415-17	031 8921561
65.	Sub Branch Office Surabaya Rungkut	Komp. Pertokoan Rungkut Megah Blok D2 - D3, Jl. Raya Rungkut No 5 Surabaya	031 8709277, 8709526	031 8709277

MALANG, EAST JAVA PROVINCE

NO.	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
66.	Branch Office Malang Basuki Rahmat	Jl. Jend Basuki Rahmat No. 16, Malang	0341-327891-93	0341-328130
67.	Sub Branch Office Malang Lawang	Jl. M. H. Thamrin No. 19 C, Lawang, Malang	0341-426715-16	0341-426715
68.	Cash Office Malang Plaza	Pertokoan Malang Plaza Lt. 1 B No. 142-143 Jl. K. H. Agus Salim 26-28, Malang	0341-327092	-

KEPULAUAN RIAU PROVINCE

NO.	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
69.	Branch Office Batam Nagoya	Komplek Pasar Nagoya Lama Blok A, Jl. Imam Bonjol Blok E No. 9-10, Batam 29444	0778-457255	0778-457770
70.	Branch Office Tanjungpinang Katamso	Jl. Brigjen Katamso No. 88, Tanjungpinang 29111	0771-313999/ 29185	0771-315918
71.	Cash Office Tanjungpinang Merdeka	Jl. Merdeka No. 100, Tanjungpinang 29111	0771-317578	0771-311099
72.	Cash Office Batam Penuin Centre	Jl. Pembangunan, Komplek Penuin Centre Blok E No.3, Batam 29441	0778-422718	0778-422719

RIAU PROVINCE

NO.	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
73.	Branch Office Pekanbaru Sudirman	Jl. Jendral Sudirman No. 408 - 410, Pekanbaru 28115	0761- 26288	0761- 26088
74.	Cash Office Pekanbaru A.Yani	Jl.Jend. Ahmad Yani No. 2 J, Pekanbaru 28155	0761-39877	0761-39787

BANGKA BELITUNG PROVINCE

NO.	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
75.	Branch Office Pangkalpinang Sudirman	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
76.	Branch Office Lampung	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 60 B - 60 C, Bandar Lampung 35118	0721-258989	0721-241260

PALEMBANG, SOUTH SUMATERA PROVINCE

NO.	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
77.	Branch Office Palembang Kebumen	Jl. Kebumen Darat No. 913A,914, 914/787, Palembang 30122	0711-370980	0711-370983
78.	Cash Office Palembang Sayangan	Jl. Sayangan No. 580, Palembang 30122	0711-355150	0711-351326

PONTIANAK, WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

NO.	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
79.	Branch Office Pontianak A.Yani Megamall	Jl. Ahmad Yani, Komp. Ruko Ahmad Yani Sentra Bisnis Blok B 8-9 (Komp. Mega Mall), Pontianak Kalimantan Barat 78121	0561- 6655638	0561- 6655637
80.	Sub Branch Office Pontianak Juanda	Jl. Ir. H Juanda N0 67-68, Pontianak, Kalimantan Barat 78117	0561 - 744228	0561 - 744227

DENPASAR, BALI PROVINCE

NO.	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
81.	Sub Branch Office Bali Kuta	JL. M. H. Thamrin No.43, Denpasar	0361-427611	0361-423659
82.	Branch Office Bali Sunset Road	Jl. Sunset Road No.234, Kuta, Badung, Bali	0361-427611 (hunting)	0361-423659
83.	Sub Branch Office Bali Tabanan	Jl. Gajah Mada No. 84, Tabanan, Denpasar, Bali	0361-814817, 811574	-

MATARAM, NTB PROVINCE

NO.	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
84.	Branch Office Mataram	Jl. Pejanggik No.109, Mataram	0370-621666 (hunting)	0370-622110
85.	Sub Branch Office Cakranegara	Jl. A.A Gde Ngurah No.7, Cakranegara, Mataram	0370-632514, 634685	-
86.	Sub Branch Office Mataram Ampenan	Jl. Yos Sudarso No 60 Ampenan, Mataram	0370-624855, 624666, 624660	-

MAKASSAR, SOUTH SULAWESI PROVINCE

NO.	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
87.	Branch Office Makassar	Jl. Sulawesi No. 19 & 21, Kota Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan 90174	0411-3632977 / 3632979	0411- 3632974

Sawa Island - Wakatobi, Southeast Sulawesi

CCB 中国建设银行 印度尼西亚
China Construction Bank Indonesia

06 - Financial Statement

RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

THE STATEMENT LETTER FROM MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT 2020 OF PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK INDONESIA TBK

We the undersigned, declare that all information included in the Annual Report of PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk 2020 has been fully disclosed and are responsible for the correctness of this Company's Annual Report.

We hereby certify the statement is made truthfully.

Jakarta, May 24, 2021

Board of Directors,

You Wennan
President Director

Zhu Yong
Director

Setiawati Samahita
Director

Junianto
Director

Chandra N. T. Siagian
Director

Agresius R. Kadiaman
Compliance Director

Board of Commissioners,

Sun Jianzheng
President Commissioner

Qi Jiangong
Commissioner

Mohamad Hasan
Independent Commissioner

Yudo Sutanto
Independent Commissioner

PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk

Laporan keuangan tanggal 31 Desember 2020
dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut
beserta laporan auditor independen/
Financial statements as of December 31, 2020
and for the year then ended
with independent auditors' report

CCB 中国建设银行印度尼西亚
China Construction Bank Indonesia

SURAT PERNYATAAN DIREKSI
TENTANG TANGGUNG JAWAB ATAS
LAPORAN KEUANGAN
TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2020
DAN UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
PADA TANGGAL TERSEBUT

PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK INDONESIA TBK

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
REGARDING THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020
AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK INDONESIA TBK

Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

1. Nama/*Name* : You Wennan
   Alamat Kantor/*Office address* : Sahid Sudirman Center Lt.15
   Jl.Jendral Sudirman Kav 86
   Jakarta 10220
   Alamat Rumah/*Residential Address* : Fraser Place Setiabudi Unit 106
   : Jl.Setiabudi Selatan Raya No.2 Kel.Karet Kec Setiabudi
   : Jakarta Selatan
   Nomor Telepon/*Telephone number* : 021-50821000
   Jabatan/*Title* : Direktur Utama / *Presiden Director*

2. Nama/*Name* : Chandra NT Siagian
   Alamat Kantor/*Office address* : Sahid Sudirman Center Lt.15
   Jl.Jendral Sudirman Kav 86
   Jakarta 10220
   Alamat Rumah/*Residential Address* : Jl.Sawo No 15 Kavling 6 Perum Sawo Residence
   RT 007 RW 005 Kel.Cipete Kec.Kebayoran Baru
   : Jakarta Selatan
   Nomor Telepon/*Telephone number* : 021-50821000
   Jabatan/*Title* : Direktur / *Director*

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 Perusahaan 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

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

24 Maret 2021/*March* 24, *2021*

You Wennan
Direktur Utama / *Presiden Director*

Chandra NT Siagian
Direktur / *Director*

Head Office
Sahid Sudirman Center 15th Floor
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 86, Jakarta 10220
T: +62 21 5082 1000 F: +62 21 5082 1010

The original financial statements included herein are in Indonesian language.

PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK INDONESIA Tbk
LAPORAN KEUANGAN
TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2020
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, 2020
AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Daftar Isi

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EY
Building a better working world

Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja

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Jakarta 12190, Indonesia

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Fax: +62 21 5289 4100
ey.com/id

The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen

Laporan No. 00325/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-2/1/III/2021

Pemegang Saham, Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi
PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk

Kami telah mengaudit laporan keuangan PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk terlampir, yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan tanggal 31 Desember 2020, serta laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, laporan perubahan ekuitas, dan laporan arus kas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, dan suatu ikhtisar kebijakan akuntansi signifikan dan informasi penjelasan lainnya.

Tanggung jawab manajemen atas laporan keuangan

Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan tersebut sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia, dan atas pengendalian internal yang dianggap perlu oleh manajemen untuk memungkinkan penyusunan laporan keuangan yang bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan.

Tanggung jawab auditor

Tanggung jawab kami adalah untuk menyatakan suatu opini atas laporan keuangan tersebut berdasarkan audit kami. Kami melaksanakan audit kami berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia. Standar tersebut mengharuskan kami untuk mematuhi ketentuan etika serta merencanakan dan melaksanakan audit untuk memperoleh keyakinan memadai tentang apakah laporan keuangan tersebut bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material.

Independent Auditors' Report

Report No. 00325/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-2/1/III/2021

The Shareholders, the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors of
PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk, which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2020, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of such financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on such financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether such financial statements are free from material misstatement.

Building a better working world

The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 00325/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-2/1/III/2021 (lanjutan)

Tanggung jawab auditor (lanjutan)

Suatu audit melibatkan pelaksanaan prosedur untuk memperoleh bukti audit tentang angka-angka dan pengungkapan dalam laporan keuangan. Prosedur yang dipilih bergantung pada pertimbangan auditor, termasuk penilaian atas risiko kesalahan penyajian material dalam laporan keuangan, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan. Dalam melakukan penilaian risiko tersebut, auditor mempertimbangkan pengendalian internal yang relevan dengan penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan entitas untuk merancang prosedur audit yang tepat sesuai dengan kondisinya, tetapi bukan untuk tujuan menyatakan opini atas keefektivitasan pengendalian internal entitas. Suatu audit juga mencakup pengevaluasian atas ketepatan kebijakan akuntansi yang digunakan dan kewajaran estimasi akuntansi yang dibuat oleh manajemen, serta pengevaluasian atas penyajian laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

Kami yakin bahwa bukti audit yang telah kami peroleh adalah cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan suatu basis bagi opini audit kami.

Opini

Menurut opini kami, laporan keuangan terlampir menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk tanggal 31 Desember 2020, serta kinerja keuangan dan arus kasnya untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Report No. 00325/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-2/1/III/2021 (continued)

Auditors' responsibility (continued)

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk as of December 31, 2020, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja

Yovita

Registrasi Akuntan Publik No. AP.0242/*Public Accountant Registration No. AP.0242*

24 Maret 2021/*March 24, 2021*

PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK INDONESIA Tbk
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2020
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK INDONESIA Tbk
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As of December 31, 2020
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ *Notes*	31 Desember/*December 31* 2020	2019	
ASET				***ASSETS***
Kas	2d,2w,4	188.958	250.963	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	2d,2w,2f,5	807.668	1.107.861	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	2d,2f,2w 6,34			*Current accounts with other banks*
Pihak berelasi	2ad,33	8.606	7.873	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga		247.858	249.128	*Third parties*
		256.464	257.001	
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(10)	-	*Less: allowance for impairment losses*
Neto		256.454	257.001	*Net*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain				*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Pihak ketiga	2d,2g,2w,7	1.954.575	318.825	*Third parties*
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(5)	-	*Less: allowance for impairment losses*
Neto		1.954.570	318.825	*Net*
Tagihan derivatif	2d	4.047	7.957	*Derivative receivables*
Efek-efek				*Marketable securities*
Pihak ketiga	2d,2h,8	1.174.538	1.699.912	*Third parties*
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(1)	-	*Less: allowance for impairment losses*
Neto		1.174.537	1.699.912	*Net*
Tagihan akseptasi	2d,2w,9	-	31.464	*Acceptance receivables*
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	2d,2i,10	4.900.299	99.657	*Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale*
Biaya dibayar di muka	2n,15	12.698	42.340	*Prepaid expenses*
Kredit yang diberikan	2c,2d,2e,2j 2w,11,34			*Loans*
Pihak berelasi	2ad,33	5.557	20.242	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga		14.723.524	13.838.170	*Third parties*
		14.729.081	13.858.412	
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(173.279)	(139.489)	*Less: allowance for impairment losses*
Neto		14.555.802	13.718.923	*Net*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	2d,2t,2w 2ad,12,33,34	47.528	40.469	*Interest receivables*
Agunan yang diambil alih	2o,16	160.793	166.477	*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 2020
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK INDONESIA Tbk
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(continued)
As of December 31, 2020
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ *Notes*	31 Desember/*December 31* 2020	2019	
ASET (lanjutan)				***ASSETS (continued)***
Aset tetap dan aset hak guna, setelah dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan masing-masing sebesar Rp260.363 dan Rp195.902 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019	2k, 2z,13	832.249	828.752	*Fixed assets and right-of-use assetsnet of accumulated depreciation of Rp260,363 and Rp195,902 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively*
Goodwill	2l,14	190.075	190.075	*Goodwill*
Aset pajak tangguhan	2x,21f	10.738	-	*Deferred tax assets*
Aset lain-lain	2d,2l,2w 17	139.157	133.008	*Other assets*
JUMLAH ASET		**25.235.573**	**18.893.684**	***TOTAL 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 2020
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK INDONESIA Tbk
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(continued)
As of December 31, 2020
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ *Notes*	31 Desember/*December 31* 2020	2019	
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS				***LIABILITIES AND EQUITY***
LIABILITAS				***LIABILITIES***
Liabilitas segera	2d,2p,2w,18	21.590	9.479	*Obligation due immediately*
Liabilitas derivatif	2d	-	258	*Derivative payables*
Liabilitas akseptasi	2d,2w,9 2d,2r,2w	-	31.464	*Acceptance payables*
Simpanan dari nasabah	19,34			*Deposits from customers*
Pihak berelasi	2ad,33	23.461	149.113	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga		18.428.942	12.712.665	*Third parties*
Simpanan dari bank lain	2d,2r,2w			*Deposits from other banks*
Pihak ketiga	20	40.012	1.593.888	*Third parties*
Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	2d,2i 22,34	-	938.425	*Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements*
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	2d,2w,2ae 23,33	29.904	39.947	*Interest payables*
Utang pajak	2x,2y,21a	30.394	26.944	*Taxes payable*
Provisi	2ab,37	18.853	2.353	*Provisions*
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan	2y,21f	-	241	*Deferred tax liabilities*
Surat berharga subordinasi	2d,2t,2x, 24,33,39	421.500	416.475	*Subordinated securities*
Liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan	2v,36	122.980	111.753	*Employment benefits obligation*
Liabilitas lain-lain	2d,2w,25	81.221	65.821	*Other liabilities*
JUMLAH LIABILITAS		**19.218.857**	**16.098.826**	***TOTAL LIABILITIES***
EKUITAS				***EQUITY***
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 dan 26.000.000.000 saham masing-masing pada 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019				*Authorised capital - 60,000,000,000 and 26,000,000,000 shares as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively*
Modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh - Sebesar 37.919.730.514 dan 16.631.460.751 saham masing-masing pada 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019	26	3.791.973	1.663.146	*Issued and fully paid-up capital - 37,919,730,514 and 16,631,460,751 shares as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively*
Tambahan modal disetor	26	1.267.378	238.348	*Additional paid-in capital*
Penghasilan komprehensif lain	2h,2k,2v	288.320	252.758	*Other comprehensive income*
Saldo laba				*Retained earnings*
Telah ditentukan penggunaannya		3.500	3.500	*Appropriated*
Belum ditentukan penggunaannya		665.545	637.106	*Unappropriated*
JUMLAH EKUITAS		**6.016.716**	**2.794.858**	***TOTAL EQUITY***
JUMLAH LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS		**25.235.573**	**18.893.684**	***TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY***

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 2020
(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, 2020
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ *Notes*	31 Desember/*December 31* 2020	2019	
PENDAPATAN DAN BEBAN OPERASIONAL				***OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES***
Pendapatan bunga	2t,2ad 27,33	1.282.612	1.298.866	*Interest income*
Beban bunga	2t,2ad 28,33	(720.255)	(738.975)	*Interest expense*
PENDAPATAN BUNGA BERSIH		**562.357**	**559.891**	***NET INTEREST INCOME***
PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA				***OTHER OPERATING INCOME***
Pendapatan provisi dan komisi	2u	39.552	69.406	*Fee and commission income*
Keuntungan transaksi mata uang asing - bersih		29.110	462	*Gain on foreign exchange transactions - net*
(Kerugian) Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi dari perubahan nilai wajar efek-efek - neto	2i	(4.334)	324	*Unrealised (loss) gain from changes in fair value of marketable securities - net*
JUMLAH PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA		**64.328**	**70.192**	***TOTAL OTHER OPERATING INCOME***
Penyisihan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset produktif	2e,2j,11i	(55.292)	(18.479)	*Provision for impairment losses on earning assets*
Penyisihan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset non produktif	2m	-	(3.493)	*Provision for impairment losses on non-earning assets*
BEBAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA				***OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES***
Umum dan administrasi	2ad,29,33	(258.689)	(249.723)	*General and administrative*
Tenaga kerja	30	(255.648)	(243.900)	*Personnel*
JUMLAH BEBAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA		**(514.337)**	**(493.623)**	***TOTAL OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES***
PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL - BERSIH		**57.056**	**114.488**	***NET OPERATING INCOME***
Pendapatan bukan operasional		9.083	6.822	*Non-operating income*
Beban bukan operasional		(2.436)	(8.974)	*Non-operating expense*
PENDAPATAN/(BEBAN) BUKAN OPERASIONAL - BERSIH		**6.647**	**(2.152)**	***NON-OPERATING INCOME/(EXPENSE) - NET***

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 2020
(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, 2020
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ *Notes*	31 Desember/*December 31* 2020	2019	
LABA SEBELUM PAJAK PENGHASILAN		**63.703**	**112.336**	***INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX***
BEBAN PAJAK PENGHASILAN	2x,21b	**(13.724)**	**(33.369)**	***INCOME TAX EXPENSE***
LABA BERSIH TAHUN BERJALAN		**49.979**	**78.967**	***NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR***
PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN				***OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME***
Pos-pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi:				***Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:***
Surplus revaluasi aset tetap		-	170.946	*Revaluation surplus on fixed assets*
Pengukuran kembali atas imbalan kerja karyawan	36b	12.665	(543)	*Remeasurement of employment benefits obligation*
Pajak penghasilan terkait	21f	(2.905)	137	*Related income tax*
		9.760	(406)	
Pos-pos yang akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi:				***Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:***
Keuntungan neto yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai efek-efek dan obligasi pemerintah yang diukur pada : nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain		32.830		*Unrealized net gain on changes in value of Fair value through other - comprehensive income securities*
Keuntungan neto yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar dari efek-efek dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual		-	38.924	*Unrealized net gain from changes in fair value available-for-sale marketable securities*
Pajak penghasilan terkait	21f	(7.028)	(9.731)	*Related income tax*
		25.802	29.193	
PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN TAHUN BERJALAN SETELAH PAJAK		**35.562**	**199.733**	***OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR NET OF TAX***
JUMLAH PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF TAHUN BERJALAN		**85.541**	**278.700**	***TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR***
LABA BERSIH PER SAHAM				***EARNINGS PER SHARE***
Dasar dan dilusian (dalam Rupiah penuh)	2ac,32	1,91	4,75	*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
LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2020
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK INDONESIA Tbk
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ *Notes*	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 kelompok tersedia untuk dijual - neto/ *Unrealised - net gain/ (loss) on available-for-sale marketable securities*	Pengukuran kembali atas imbalan kerja karyawan/ *Remeasurement of employment benefits obligation*	Surplus revaluasi aset tetap/ *Revaluation surplus on fixed assets*	Belum ditentukan penggunaanya/ *Unappropriated*	Telah ditentukan penggunaannya/ *Appropriated*		
Saldo tanggal 31 Desember 2018		**1.663.146**	**238.348**	**(24.343)**	**(4.803)**	**82.171**	**558.139**	**3.500**	**2.516.158**	***Balance as of December 31, 2018***
Laba bersih tahun berjalan		-	-	-	-	-	78.967	-	78.967	*Net income for the year*
Perubahan nilai wajar atas efek-efek dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual - bersih		-	-	29.193	-	-	-	-	29.193	*Changes in fair value of available-for-sale securities - net*
Pengukuran kembali atas imbalan kerja karyawan - bersih		-	-	-	(406)	-	-	-	(406)	*Remeasurement of employment benefits obligation - net*
Surplus revaluasi aset tetap	13	-	-	-	-	170.946	-	-	170.946	*Revaluation surplus on fixed assets*
Saldo tanggal 31 Desember 2019		**1.663.146**	**238.348**	**4.850**	**(5.209)**	**253.117**	**637.106**	**3.500**	**2.794.858**	***Balance as of December 31, 2019***
Dampak penyesuian transisi atas Implementasi PSAK 71 – neto		-	-	-	-	-	(21.540)	-	(21.540)	*Impact of transitional adjustment on the implementation of SFAS 71 - net*
Saldo pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020 setelah penerapan PSAK 71		**1.663.146**	**238.348**	**4.850**	**(5.209)**	**253.117**	**615.566**	**3.500**	**2.773.318**	***Balance as of January 1, 2020 after adoption of SFAS 71***
Tambahan modal disetor	26	2.128.827	1.029.030	-	-	-	-	-	3.157.857	*Additional paid in capital*
Laba bersih tahun berjalan		-	-	-	-	-	49.979	-	49.979	*Net income for the year*
Perubahan nilai wajar atas efek-efek dalam kelompok nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain - bersih		-	-	25.802	-	-	-	-	25.802	*Changes in fair value of fair value through other comprehensive income securities - net*
Pengukuran kembali atas imbalan kerja karyawan - bersih		-	-	-	9.760	-	-	-	9.760	*Remeasurement of employment benefits obligation - net*
Saldo tanggal 31 Desember 2020		**3.791.973**	**1.267.378**	**30.652**	**4.551**	**253.117**	**665.545**	**3.500**	**6.016.716**	***Balance as of December 31, 2020***

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 2020
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK INDONESIA Tbk
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ *Notes*	31 Desember/*December 31* 2020	2019	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI				***CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES***
Penerimaan bunga, provisi dan komisi		1.315.105	1.359.171	*Interest, fees and commissions receipt*
Pembayaran bunga dan beban keuangan lainnya		(730.744)	(733.507)	*Payment of interest and other financial charges*
Pembayaran beban umum dan administrasi		(173.430)	(210.063)	*Payment of general and administrative expenses*
Pembayaran beban tenaga kerja		(241.300)	(251.689)	*Payment of personnel expenses*
Penerimaan pendapatan operasi lainnya		20.776	6.519	*Other operating income received*
Pembayaran beban operasi lainnya		(6.594)	(6.798)	*Other operating expense paid*
Pembayaran pajak penghasilan	21	(24.175)	(49.581)	*Payment of income tax*
Arus kas sebelum perubahan dalam aset dan liabilitas operasi		159.638	114.052	*Cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities*
Penurunan/(kenaikan) aset operasi:				*Decrease/(increase) in operating assets:*
Kredit yang diberikan		(908.603)	(2.304.058)	*Loans*
Tagihan derivatif		3.910	(3.889)	*Derivative receivables*
Tagihan akseptasi	9	31.464	(14.366)	*Acceptance receivables*
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji janji dijual kembali	10	(4.800.642)	(97.344)	*Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale*
Aset lain-lain		2.782	15.044	*Other assets*
(Penurunan)/kenaikan liabilitas operasi				*(Decrease)/increase in operating liabilities:*
Liabilitas segera	18	12.111	(40.440)	*Obligation due immediately*
Simpanan dari nasabah dan simpanan dari bank lain	19,20	4.036.749	1.284.738	*Deposits from customers and deposits from other banks*
Liabilitas derivatif		(258)	257	*Derivative payables*
Liabilitas akseptasi	9	(31.464)	14.366	*Acceptance payables*
Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	22	(938.425)	937.456	*Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements*
Utang pajak		170	(457)	*Taxes payable*
Liabilitas lain-lain		4.914	13.607	*Other liabilities*
Arus kas bersih digunakan untuk aktivitas operasi		**(2.427.654)**	**(81.034)**	***Net cash flows used in operating activities***

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 2020
(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, 2020
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ *Notes*	31 Desember/*December 31* 2020	2019	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI				***CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES***
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain				*Fair value through other comprehensive income*
Efek-efek		557.213	-	*marketable securities*
Tersedia untuk dijual				*Available-for-sale*
Efek-efek		-	(227.379)	*marketable securities*
Penerimaan dari efek-efek yang jatuh tempo		989	10.588	*Proceeds from matured held-to-maturity securities*
Hasil penjualan aset tetap	13	-	225	*Proceeds from sale of fixed assets*
Hasil penjualan properti terbengkalai	17	3.439	900	*Proceeds from sale of abandoned properties*
Hasil penjualan agunan yang diambil alih	16	7.865	16.771	*Proceeds from sale of foreclosed assets*
Perolehan aset tetap	13	(37.552)	(27.245)	*Acquisition of fixed assets*
Arus kas bersih (digunakan untuk) diperoleh dari aktivitas investasi		**531.954**	**(226.140)**	***Net cash flows (used in) provided by investing activities***
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN				***CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES***
Penerimaan dari surat berharga subordinasi		-	420.525	*Proceeds from subordinated securities*
Penerimaan setoran modal		3.193.241	-	*Proceeds from right issue*
Pembayaran biaya emisi		(35.384)	-	*Payment of emission expense*
Arus kas bersih diperoleh dari aktivitas pendanaan		**3.157.857**	**420.525**	***Net cash flows provided by financing activities***
KENAIKAN BERSIH KAS DAN SETARA KAS		**1.262.157**	**113.351**	***NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS***
KAS DAN SETARA KAS PADA AWAL TAHUN		**1.934.650**	**1.833.422**	***CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF YEAR***
Pengaruh perubahan kurs mata uang asing		10.858	(12.123)	*The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates*
KAS DAN SETARA KAS PADA AKHIR TAHUN		**3.207.665**	**1.934.650**	***CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF YEAR***
Kas dan setara kas terdiri dari:				*Cash and cash equivalents consist of:*
Kas	4	188.958	250.963	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	5	807.668	1.107.861	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	6	256.464	257.001	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	7	1.954.575	318.825	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Jumlah kas dan setara kas		**3.207.665**	**1.934.650**	***Total cash and cash equivalents***

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 2020
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, 2020
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.

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 Gazzette 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.

Since July 16, 2018, the Bank is domiciled in Jakarta with head office located at Sahid Sudirman Center Building 15th floor, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 86, Central Jakarta 10220 (previously was domiciled in Equity Tower 9th 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.

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

a. Pendirian dan informasi umum (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, jumlah jaringan cabang-cabang dan kantor-kantor pembantu Bank adalah sebagai berikut (tidak diaudit):

1. GENERAL (continued)

a. Establishment and general information (continued)

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the number of the Bank's branches and representative offices are as follows (unaudited):

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Kantor cabang	21	21	*Branch offices*
Kantor cabang pembantu	52	52	*Sub-branch offices*
Kantor kas	13	14	*Cash 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.

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. 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.

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.

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 permodalan 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.

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.

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.

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.

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Penawaran umum efek (lanjutan)

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 Komisioner OJK pada tanggal 19 November 2013 melalui surat No. S-368/D.04/2013.

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.

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 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.

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.

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Penawaran umum efek (lanjutan)

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).

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 (PUT 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.

1. GENERAL (continued)

c. Public offering of the shares (continued)

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.

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 (PUT 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.

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Penawaran umum efek (lanjutan)

Sehubungan dengan PUT IV ini, telah ditandatangani perjanjian jual beli (SPA) dimana Johnny Wiraatmadja sebagai pemegang saham pengendali Bank akan menyerahkan HMETD yang menjadi haknya dalam PUT 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 PUT IV dilaksanakan.

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 Komisioner 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.

1. GENERAL (continued)

c. Public offering of the shares (continued)

Related to PUT 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 PUT 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 PUT IV has been held.

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.

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Penawaran umum efek (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 11 Oktober 2019, Bank telah memperoleh persetujuan pemegang saham Bank atas rencana Penawaran Umum Terbatas V (PUT 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 PUT 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.

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.

1. GENERAL (continued)

c. Public offering of the shares (continued)

On October 11, 2019, the Bank has obtained the approval of the Bank's shareholders for the Limited Public Offering V (LPO 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. 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 PUT 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 IDR100.- (one hundred Rupiah) per share which represents 56.14% of the total shares of the Bank that have been outstanding after PUT V.

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 IDR150 (one hundred and fifty Rupiah) per share.

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Penawaran umum efek (lanjutan)

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 Komisioner 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 PUT 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 (PUT V) mencapai 100% (seratus persen) dari target dana yang direncanakan.

Setelah pelaksanaan PUT 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 2020 dan 2019, masing-masing total saham yang telah ditempatkan dan disetor penuh Bank adalah sebanyak 37.919.730.514 dan 16.631.460.751 lembar saham, telah dicatatkan pada Bursa Efek Indonesia (Catatan 26).

1. GENERAL (continued)

c. Public offering of the shares (continued)

With this Limited Public Offering, the issued and fully paid-up share capital amounted to IDR3,791,973 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 IDR3,193,240 with an emission fee of IDR35,383. Limited Public Offering V (LPO V) emissions reached 100% (one hundred percent) of the planned fund target.

After the implementation of LPO 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, 2020 and 2019, the Bank's fully issued and paid-up shares is 37.919.730.514 and 16,631,460,751, respectively, which were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (Note 26).

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

d. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, dan karyawan

Susunan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

1. GENERAL (continued)

d. The Board of Commissioners, the Board of Directors, and employees

The composition of the Bank's Board of Commissioners and the board of Directors as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Dewan Komisaris			***Board of Commissioners***
Komisaris Utama	Sun Jianzheng	Sun Jianzheng	*President Commissioner*
Komisaris	Qi Jiangong	Qi Jiangong	*Commissioner*
Komisaris Independen	Mohamad Hasan	Mohamad Hasan	*Independent Commissioner*
Komisaris Independen	Yudo Sutanto Nyoo	Yudo Sutanto Nyoo	*Independent Commissioner*
Direksi			***Board of Directors***
Direktur Utama	You Wennan	You Wennan	*President Director*
Direktur *Corporate and International Banking*	Zhu Yong	Zhu Yong	*Corporate and International Banking Director*
Direktur Keuangan	Chandra N.T. Siagian	Chandra N.T. Siagian	*Finance Director*
Direktur Operasional	Junianto	Junianto	*Operational Director*
Direktur *Commercial and Retail Banking*	Setiawati Samahita	Setiawati Samahita	*Commercial and Retail Banking Director*
Direktur Kepatuhan	Agresius R Kadiaman	Agresius R. Kadiaman	*Compliance Director*

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, jumlah karyawan Bank (termasuk karyawan kontrak) masing-masing sebanyak 1.271 dan 1.348 orang (tidak diaudit).

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the total number of the Bank's employees (including contract employees) are 1,271 and 1,348 employees, respectively (unaudited).

e. Komite Audit

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, susunan Komite Audit adalah sebagai berikut:

e. Audit Committee

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the composition of the Audit Committee are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Ketua	Mohamad Hasan	Mohamad Hasan	*Chairman*
Anggota	Jarot Kristiono	Jarot Kristiono	*Member*
Anggota	Mulyadi	Mulyadi	*Member*

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.

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

f. Sekretaris Perusahaan

Sekretaris Perusahaan Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah Andreas Basuki.

1. GENERAL (continued)

f. Corporate Secretary

The Bank's Corporate Secretary as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is Andreas Basuki.

g. Satuan Kerja Audit Internal

g. Internal Audit

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Kepala Satuan Kerja Audit Internal	Tom Andanawari	Tom Andanawari	*Head of Internal Audit*

h. Komite Pemantau Risiko

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, susunan Komite Pemantau Risiko adalah sebagai berikut:

h. Risk Monitoring Committee

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the composition of the Risk Monitoring Committee are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Ketua	Yudo Sutanto Nyoo	Yudo Sutanto Nyoo	*Chairman*
Anggota	Jarot Kristiono	Jarot Kristiono	*Member*
Anggota	Edward Leo Syahbana	-	*Member*

i. Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, susunan Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi adalah sebagai berikut:

i. Remuneration and Nomination Committee

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the composition of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Ketua	Mohamad Hasan	Mohamad Hasan	*Chairman*
Anggota	Qi Jiangong	Qi Jiangong	*Member*
Anggota	Irwan Ignatius Bonto	Irwan Ignatius Bonto	*Member*

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN

Manajemen Bank bertanggung jawab penuh terhadap penyajian laporan keuangan terlampir yang diselesaikan dan disetujui untuk diterbitkan oleh Dewan Direksi pada tanggal 24 Maret 2021.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The management of the Bank is fully responsible for the preparation of the accompanying financial statements which were completed and authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 24, 2021.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi signifikan yang diterapkan secara konsisten untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The significant accounting policies applied consistently in preparing the financial statements of the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 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 statement are rounded to and stated in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise specified.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (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 signifikan 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 2020 dan 2019, sesuai dengan Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia (PSAK).

b. Perubahan pada pernyataan standar akuntansi keuangan dan interpretasi pernyataan standar akuntansi keuangan

DSAK-IAI telah menetapkan amandemen PSAK dan Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan yang berlaku efektif pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020 sebagai berikut:

Bank telah mengadopsi persyaratan PSAK No. 71 mengenai "Instrumen Keuangan" dari tanggal 1 Januari 2020. Klasifikasi dan pengukuran, dan persyaratan penurunan nilai aset keuangan diterapkan secara retrospektif dengan menyesuaikan saldo laba pada tanggal penerapan awal. Sebagaimana diizinkan oleh PSAK No. 71, Bank tidak menyajikan kembali periode komparatif.

Bank juga telah mengadopsi PSAK No. 73 mengenai "Sewa" mulai tanggal 1 Januari 2020. Identifikasi dan pengukuran atas aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa diterapkan secara modified retrospective tanpa penyajian kembali periode komparatif.

Dampak atas penerapan PSAK No. 71 dan PSAK No. 73 pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020 diungkapkan pada Catatan 42.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT 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 significant 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, 2020 and 2019, which conform 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

DSAK-IAI has set the amendments and interpretation of SFAS which are effective as at January 1, 2020 as follows:

The Bank has adopted the requirements of SFAS No. 71 regarding "Financial Instruments" from 1 January 2020. Classification and measurement, and impairment requirements for financial assets are applied retrospectively by adjusting retained earnings at the initial implementation date. As permitted by SFAS No. 71, the Bank does not restate the comparative period.

The Bank has also adopted SFAS No. 73 regarding "Leases" from 1 January 2020. Identification and measurement of the asset's rights and lease liabilities are applied on a modified retrospective basis without a restatement for comparative period.

The impacts of the adoption of SFAS No. 71 and SFAS No. 73 on 1 January 2020 are disclosed in Note 42.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

b. Perubahan pada pernyataan standar akuntansi keuangan dan interpretasi pernyataan standar akuntansi keuangan (lanjutan)

Penerapan dari standar dan interpretasi baru berikut, tidak menimbulkan perubahan substansial terhadap kebijakan akuntansi Bank dan tidak berdampak signifikan terhadap jumlah yang dilaporkan pada tahun berjalan atau tahun sebelumnya:

- Amandemen PSAK No. 1 mengenai "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan"
- Amandemen PSAK No. 25 mengenai "Kebijakan Akuntansi, Perubahan Estimasi Akuntansi, dan Kesalahan"
- Penyesuaian 2019 PSAK No. 1 mengenai "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan"
- Revisi 2019 Kerangka Konseptual Pelaporan Keuangan.
- PSAK No. 72 mengenai "Pendapatan dari Kontrak dengan Pelanggan".

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 diakusisi 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.

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 55. Jika diklasifikasikan sebagai ekuitas, imbalan kontinjensi tidak diukur kembali dan penyelesaian selanjutnya diperhitungkan dalam ekuitas.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT 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 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 years:

- *Amendments of SFAS No. 1 regarding "Presentation of Financial Statements"*
- *Amendment of SFAS No. 25 regarding "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Errors"*
- *Adjustment of 2019 SFAS No. 1 regarding "Presentation of Financial Statements"*
- *Revised 2019 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting.*
- *SFAS No. 72 regarding "Revenue from Contract with Customers".*

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.

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 55 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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

c. Kombinasi bisnis (lanjutan)

Metode akuisisi (lanjutan)

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.

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 38 "Kombinasi Bisnis Entitas Sepengendali", transaksi tersebut diakui pada jumlah tercatat berdasarkan metode penyatuan kepemilikan.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Business combination (continued)

Acquisition method (continued)

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.

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 consitute change in ownership by economic substance definition. According to SFAS 38 "Business Combination of Entities Under Common Control", such transaction is recognised at carrying value under pooling of interest method.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan

Bank menerapkan PSAK No. 71 "Instrumen Keuangan" mulai sejak 1 Januari 2020 (2019: PSAK No. 50, "Instrumen Keuangan: Penyajian", PSAK No. 55, "Instrumen Keuangan: Pengakuan dan Pengukuran"), PSAK No. 60, "Instrumen Keuangan: Pengungkapan", dan PSAK 68, "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, tagihan akseptasi., 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 diual dengan janji dibeli kembali, liabilitas derivatif, liabilitas akseptasi, bunga yang masih harus dibayar, surat berharga subordinasi dan liabilitas lain-lain.

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2020

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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities

The Bank has applied SFAS no. 71 "Financial Instrumens" since January 1, 2020 (2019: SFAS No. 50, "Financial Instruments: Presentation", SFAS No. 55, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement"), SFAS No. 60, "Financial Instruments: Disclosures", and SFAS No. 68, "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, acceptance receivables, 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.

Applicable accounting policies since January 1, 2020

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 amortized cost.*

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2020 (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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Classification (continued)

Applicable accounting policies since January 1, 2020 (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.*

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

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.

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 signifikan 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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Classification (continued)

Applicable accounting policies since January 1, 2020 (continued)

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.

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 significantly 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;*

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2020 (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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Classification (continued)

Applicable accounting policies since January 1, 2020 (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 categorized 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 borrowing costs, as well as profit margins.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2020 (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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Classification (continued)

Applicable accounting policies since January 1, 2020 (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 categorized and measured at amortized cost.*

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Berikut klasifikasi instrumen keuangan Bank berdasarkan PSAK No. 71:

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Classification (continued)

Applicable accounting policies since January 1, 2020 (continued)

Below are financial instruments classification of the Bank based on SFAS No. 71:

Instrumen keuangan/ *Financial instruments*		**Kategori yang didefinisikan oleh PSAK No. 71/ *Category as defined by SFAS No. 71***
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 yangdiamortisasi/*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*

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Berikut klasifikasi instrumen keuangan Bank berdasarkan PSAK No. 71: (lanjutan)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Classification (continued)

Applicable accounting policies since January 1, 2020 (continued)

Below are financial instruments classification of the Bank based on SFAS No. 71: (continued)

Instrumen keuangan/ *Financial instruments*		**Kategori yang didefinisikan oleh PSAK No. 71/ *Category as defined by SFAS No. 71***
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*
	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*

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum tanggal 1 Januari 2020

Bank mengklasifikasikan aset keuangannya berdasarkan kategori sebagai berikut pada saat pengakuan awal:
- Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi, yang memiliki 2 (dua) sub-klasifikasi, yaitu aset keuangan yang ditetapkan demikian pada saat pengakuan awal dan aset keuangan yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok yang diperdagangkan;
- Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang;
- Aset keuangan dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo; dan
- Aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual.

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 diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok yang diperdagangkan; dan
- Liabilitas keuangan lain.

Aset dan liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi

Kelompok aset dan liabilitas keuangan diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi adalah aset dan liabilitas keuangan dimiliki untuk diperdagangkan yang diperoleh atau dimiliki Bank terutama untuk tujuan dijual atau dibeli kembali dalam waktu dekat, atau dimiliki sebagai bagian dari portofolio instrumen keuangan tertentu yang dikelola bersama untuk memperoleh laba jangka pendek atau *position taking*.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Classification (continued)

Applicable accounting policies before January 1, 2020

The Bank classifies its financial assets in the following categories at initial recognition:
- *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, which have 2 (two) sub-classifications, i.e., financial assets designated as such upon initial recognition and financial assets held for trading;*
- *Loans and receivables;*
- *Held-to-maturity financial assets; and*
- *Available-for-sale financial assets.*

Financial liabilities are classified into the following categories at initial recognition:
- *Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, which have 2 (two) sub-classifications, i.e., financial liabilities designated as such upon initial recognition and financial liabilities held for trading; and*
- *Other financial liabilities.*

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

The sub-classification of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss consists of financial assets and liabilities held for trading which the Bank acquires or incurs principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum tanggal 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Derivatif juga dikategorikan dalam kelompok ini, kecuali derivatif yang ditetapkan sebagai instrumen lindung nilai efektif. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan dalam kelompok ini dicatat pada nilai wajar dalam laporan posisi keuangan dengan keuntungan atau kerugian diakui pada laporan laba rugi.

Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang

Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang adalah aset keuangan non-derivatif dengan pembayaran tetap atau telah ditentukan dan tidak memiliki kuotasi di pasar aktif, kecuali:
- Yang dimaksudkan oleh Bank untuk dijual segera dalam waktu dekat, yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok diperdagangkan, serta yang pada saat pengakuan awal ditetapkan sebagai diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi;
- Yang pada saat pengakuan awal ditetapkan dalam kelompok investasi tersedia untuk dijual; atau
- Dalam hal Bank mungkin tidak akan memperoleh kembali investasi awal secara substansial kecuali yang disebabkan oleh penurunan kualitas pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang, yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual.

Aset keuangan dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo

Aset keuangan dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo terdiri dari aset keuangan non-derivatif dengan pembayaran tetap atau telah ditentukan dan jatuh temponya telah ditetapkan dimana Bank memiliki intensi positif dan kemampuan untuk memiliki aset keuangan tersebut hingga jatuh tempo. Aset keuangan yang dimiliki untuk periode yang tidak dapat ditentukan, tidak dikategorikan dalam klasifikasi ini.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Classification (continued)

Applicable accounting policies before January 1, 2020 (continued)

Derivatives are also categorized under this sub-classification, unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets and liabilites classified under this category are carried at fair value in the statement of financial position with any gains or losses being recognized in the profit or loss.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than:

- *Those that the Bank intends to sell immediately or in the short term, which are classified as held for trading, and those that the Bank upon initial recognition designated as at fair value through profit or loss;*
- *Those that the Bank upon initial recognition designated as available-for-sale investments; or*
- *Those for which the Bank may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of loans and receivables deterioration, which shall be classified as available-for-sale.*

Held-to-maturity financial assets

Held-to-maturity financial assets consist of quoted non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Bank has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Financial assets intended to be held for an undetermined period, are not included in this classification.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum tanggal 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual

Aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual terdiri dari aset keuangan non-derivatif yang ditentukan sebagai tersedia untuk dijual atau tidak diklasifikasikan sebagai salah satu dari kategori aset keuangan lain. Setelah pengukuran awal, aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual diukur menggunakan nilai wajar dengan keuntungan atau kerugian diakui pada laba komprehensif lain (yang merupakan bagian dari ekuitas) sampai dengan aset keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya atau sampai dengan aset keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya atau sampai aset keuangan dinyatakan mengalami penurunan nilai dimana akumulasi laba rugi sebelumnya dilaporkan dalam ekuitas dilaporkan pada laporan laba rugi.

Pendapatan bunga dihitung menggunakan suku bunga efektif dan keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul akibat dari perubahan nilai tukar dari instrumen utang diakui pada laporan laba rugi. Untuk instrumen ekuitas, keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul dan perubahan nilai tukar diakui pada laba komprehensif lain (yang merupakan bagian dari ekuitas).

Liabilitas keuangan lain

Liabilititas keuangan lainnya merupakan liabilitas keuangan yang tidak dimiliki untuk dijual atau ditentukan sebagai nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi saat pengakuan liabilitas.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Classification (continued)

Applicable accounting policies before January 1, 2020 (continued)

Available-for-sale financial assets

The available-for-sale financial assets consists of non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified in one of the other categories of financial assets. After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value with gains or losses being recognized in other comprehensive income (as part of equity) until the financial assets is derecognized or until the financial assets is determined to be impaired at which time the cumulative gains or losses previously reported in equity is included in the statement of profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated using the effective interest rate and gains or losses arising from changes in exchange rate from debt instruments are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. For equity instruments, gains or losses arising from change in exchange rate are recognized in other comprehensive income (as part of equity).

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities pertain to financial liabilities that are not held for trading nor designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon recognition of the liability.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum tanggal 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Berikut klasifikasi instrumen keuangan Bank berdasarkan PSAK No. 55:

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Classification (continued)

Applicable accounting policies before January 1, 2020 (continued)

Below are financial instruments classification of the Bank based on SFAS No. 55:

Instrumen keuangan/ *Financial instruments*		**Kategori yang didefinisikan oleh PSAK No. 55/ *Category as defined by SFAS No. 55***
Aset keuangan/ *Financial assets*	Kas/*Cash*	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables*
	Giro pada Bank Indonesia/ *Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables*
	Giro pada bank lain/ *Current accounts with other banks*	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables*
	Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain/ *Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables*
	Efek-efek/*Marketable securities*	Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo/*Held-to-maturity* Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi/*Fair value through profit or loss*
	Tagihan akseptasi/*Acceptance receivables*	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/*Loans and receivables*
	Tagihan derivatif/ *Derivative receivables*	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi/*Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*
	Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali/*Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell*	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/*Loans and receivables*
	Kredit yang diberikan/ *Loans*	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables*

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum tanggal 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Berikut klasifikasi instrumen keuangan Bank berdasarkan PSAK No. 55: (lanjutan)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Classification (continued)

Applicable accounting policies before January 1, 2020 (continued)

Below are financial instruments classification of the Bank based on SFAS No. 55: (continued)

Instrumen keuangan/ *Financial instruments*		**Kategori yang didefinisikan oleh PSAK No. 55/ *Category as defined by SFAS No. 55***
Aset keuangan/ *Financial assets*	Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima/*Interest receivables*	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/*Loans and receivables*
	Aset lain-lain/ *Other assets*	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables*
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*
	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*

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (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 ketetapan 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

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2020

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 SIGNIFICANT 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

Applicable accounting policies since January 1, 2020

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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(iii) Pengukuran setelah pengakuan awal (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan kelompok biaya perolehan diamortisasi dan liabilitas keuangan lainnya diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum tanggal 1 Januari 2020

Aset keuangan dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual dan aset dan liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi diukur pada nilai wajarnya.

Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang, serta aset keuangan dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo 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*); dan

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(iii) Subsequent measurement (continued)

Applicable accounting policies since January 1, 2020 (continued)

Financial assets classified as amortized cost and other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Applicable accounting policies before January 1, 2020

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value.

Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity financial assets and other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

(iv) Derecognition

a. Financial assets are derecognised 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"; and*

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(iv) Penghentian pengakuan (lanjutan)

a. Aset keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya jika: (lanjutan)

- (a) Bank telah mentransfer secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas aset, atau (b) Bank tidak mentransfer maupun tidak memiliki secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas aset, namun telah mentransfer pengendalian atas aset.

  Ketika Bank telah mentransfer hak untuk menerima arus kas dari aset atau di bawah kesepakatan pelepasan (*pass through arrangement*) dan tidak mentransfer serta tidak memiliki secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas aset atau tidak mentransfer kendali atas aset, aset diakui sebesar keterlibatan Bank yang berkelanjutan atas aset tersebut.

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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(iv) Derecognition (continued)

a. Financial assets are derecognised when: (continued)

- *Either (a) the Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Bank has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.*

  When the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a "pass through arrangement" and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Bank continuing involvement in the asset.

b. Financial liabilities are derecognised 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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(v) Pengakuan pendapatan dan beban

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2020

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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(v) Income and expense recognition

Applicable accounting policies since January 1, 2020

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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(v) Pengakuan pendapatan dan beban (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

b. Keuntungan dan kerugian yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain selain keuntungan atau kerugian selisih kurs atas instrumen utang diakui secara langsung dalam pendapatan 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.

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum tanggal 1 Januari 2020

a. Pendapatan dan beban bunga atas aset tersedia untuk dijual serta aset dan liabilitas keuangan yang dicatat berdasarkan biaya perolehan diamortisasi diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(v) Income and expense recognition (continued)

Applicable accounting policies since January 1, 2020 (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.

Applicable accounting policies before January 1, 2020

a. Interest income and expense on available-for-sale assets and financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income using the effective interest rate method.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(v) Pengakuan pendapatan dan beban (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum tanggal 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

b. Keuntungan dan kerugian yang belum terealisasi yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Keuntungan dan kerugian yang belum direalisasi yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar aset keuangan yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual, kecuali keuntungan dan kerugian nilai tukar diakui secara langsung dalam laba setelah pajak dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, sampai aset keuangan tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya atau adanya 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 dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

(vi) Reklasifikasi aset keuangan

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2020

Bank mereklasifikasi aset keuangan jika dan hanya jika, model bisnis untuk pengelolaan aset keuangan berubah.

Tidak terdapat reklasifikasi untuk liabilitas keuangan.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(v) Income and expense recognition (continued)

Applicable accounting policies before January 1, 2020 (continued)

b. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of available-for-sale investments other than foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised, net of tax as part of the other comprehensive income ("equity") in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, until the financial assets are derecognised or impaired.

When a financial asset is derecognised or impaired, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in equity are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(vi) Reclassification of financial assets

Applicable accounting policies since January 1, 2020

The Bank reclassifies financial assets if and only if, the business model for managing financial assets changes.

There is no reclassification of financial liabilities.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(vi) Reklasifikasi aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

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 pendapatan komprehensif lainnya.

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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(vi) Reclassification of financial assets (continued)

Applicable accounting policies since January 1, 2020 (continued)

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.

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 agains 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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(vi) Reklasifikasi aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum tanggal 1 Januari 2020

Aset keuangan yang tidak lagi dimiliki untuk tujuan penjualan atau pembelian kembali aset keuangan dalam waktu dekat dapat direklasifikasikan ke pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang jika memenuhi definisi pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang dan entitas memiliki intensi dan kemampuan memiliki aset keuangan untuk masa mendatang yang dapat diperkirakan atau hingga jatuh tempo.

Bank tidak boleh mengklasifikasikan aset keuangan sebagai investasi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo, jika dalam tahun berjalan atau dalam kurun waktu dua tahun sebelumnya telah menjual atau mereklasifikasi investasi yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dalam jumlah yang lebih dari jumlah yang tidak signifikan sebelum jatuh tempo (lebih dari jumlah yang tidak signifikan dibandingkan dengan jumlah nilai investasi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo), kecuali penjualan atau reklasifikasi tersebut:

a. Dilakukan ketika aset keuangan sudah mendekati jatuh tempo atau tanggal pembelian kembali di mana perubahan suku bunga tidak akan berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap nilai wajar aset keuangan tersebut;

b. Terjadi setelah Bank telah memperoleh secara substansial seluruh jumlah pokok aset keuangan tersebut sesuai jadwal pembayaran atau Bank telah memperoleh pelunasan dipercepat; atau

c. Terkait dengan kejadian tertentu yang berada di luar kendali Bank, tidak berulang dan tidak dapat diantisipasi secara wajar oleh Bank.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(vi) Reclassification of financial assets (continued)

Applicable accounting policies before January 1, 2020

Financial assets that are no longer held for trading or repurchase of financial assets in the near future could be reclassified as loans and receivables if they meet the definition of loans and receivables and entity has the intention and ability to hold the financial assets for foreseeable future or until maturity date.

The Bank shall not classify any financial assets as held-to-maturity, if the entity has during the current financial year or during the two preceding financial years, sold or reclassified more than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments before maturity (more than insignificant in relation to the total amount of held-to-maturity investments), other than sales or reclassifications that:

a. Have been done when the financial assets are so close to maturity or the financial asset's repurchase date where changes in the market rate of interest would not have a significant effect on the financial asset's fair value;

b. Occur after the Bank has collected substantially all of the financial asset's original principal through scheduled payments or prepayments; or

c. Are attributable to an isolated event that is beyond the entity's control, non-recurring and could not have been reasonably anticipated by the Bank.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(vi) Reklasifikasi aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari kelompok dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo ke kelompok tersedia untuk dijual dicatat sebesar nilai wajarnya. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi tetap diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lainnya sampai aset keuangan tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya, dan pada saat itu keuntungan atau kerugian kumulatif yang sebelumnya diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lainnya harus direklasifikasi dari ekuitas ke laporan laba rugi.

(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 kontinjen 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.

Pendapatan dan beban disajikan dalam jumlah bersih hanya jika diperkenankan oleh standar akuntansi.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(vi) Reclassification of financial assets (continued)

Reclassification of financial assets from held-to-maturity classification to available-for-sale are recorded at fair value. Unrealised gains or losses shall be recognised in other comprehensive income until the financial assets is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income shall be reclassified from equity to statement of profit or loss.

(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 bankcruptcy of the Bank or the counterparty.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by accounting standards.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(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 cummulative 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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

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 signifikan 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 signifikan dalam pengukuran nilai wajar) setiap akhir periode pelaporan.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT 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 significant 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 significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

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

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2020

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 signifikan sejak pengakuan awal sebagai berikut:

- sesuai dengan praduga (*rebuttable presumption*) PSAK 71, 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 SIGNIFICANT 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

Applicable accounting policies since January 1, 2020

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 significant increase in credit risk of financial instruments since initial recognition as follows:

- *in accordance with presumption (rebuttable presumption) SFAS 71, 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.*

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

e. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Bank mengelompokkan aset keuangan dibeli dari aset keuangan memburuk apabila:
- hilangnya pasar aktif dari aset keuangan; dan
- pembelian dengan diskon sangat besar.

Bank mengelompokkan aset keuangan berasal dari aset keuangan memburuk apabila:
- 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, kredit rating dan perkiraan makroekonomi untuk menilai cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Allowance for impairment losses on financial assets (continued)

Applicable accounting policies since January 1, 2020 (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*

Banks classify financial assets derived from financial assets deteriorate if:
- *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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

e. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum tanggal 1 Januari 2020

Pada setiap tanggal laporan posisi keuangan. Bank mengevaluasi apakah terdapat bukti objektif bahwa kredit yang diberikan dan piutang dan investasi yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo telah mengalami penurunan nilai. Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang dan investasi yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo mengalami penurunan nilai jika bukti objektif menunjukkan bahwa peristiwa yang merugikan telah terjadi setelah pengakuan awal aset keuangan, dan peristiwa tersebut berdampak pada arus kas masa datang atas aset keuangan yang dapat diestimasi secara handal.

Kriteria yang digunakan oleh Bank untuk menentukan bukti objektif dari penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

a. Kesulitan keuangan signifikan yang dialami penerbit atau pihak peminjam;

b. Pelanggaran kontrak, seperti terjadinya wanprestasi atau tunggakan pembayaran pokok atau bunga;

c. Bank, dengan alasan ekonomi atau hukum sehubungan dengan kesulitan keuangan yang dialami debitur, memberikan keringanan (konsesi) pada Bank yang tidak mungkin diberikan jika debitur tidak mengalami kesulitan tersebut;

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Allowance for impairment losses on financial assets (continued)

Applicable accounting policies before January 1, 2020

At each statement of financial position date. the Bank assesses whether there is objective evidence that the loans and receivable and held-to-maturity investments are impaired. Loans and receivable and held-to-maturity investments are impaired when there is objective evidence that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows of the asset that can be reliably estimated.

The criteria used by the Bank to determine whether there is an objective evidence of impairment are as follows:

a. Significant financial difficulties by the issuer or debtor;

b. Breach of contract, like default or deferred principal or interest payments;

c. The Bank, for economic or legal reasons relating to the financial difficulties of the debtor, provides relief (concession) to the Bank that the debtor would not otherwise consider;

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

e. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum tanggal 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Kriteria yang digunakan oleh Bank untuk menentukan bukti objektif dari penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

d. Terdapat kemungkinan bahwa pihak peminjam akan dinyatakan pailit atau melakukan reorganisasi keuangan lainnya;

e. Hilangnya pasar aktif dari aset keuangan akibat kesulitan keuangan; atau

f. Data yang dapat diobservasi mengindikasikan adanya penurunan yang dapat diukur atas estimasi arus kas masa datang dari kelompok aset keuangan sejak pengakuan awal aset dimaksud, meskipun penurunannya belum dapat diidentifikasi terhadap aset keuangan secara individual dalam kelompok aset tersebut, termasuk:

1. Memburuknya status pembayaran pihak peminjam dalam kelompok tersebut; dan

2. Kondisi ekonomi nasional atau lokal yang berkorelasi dengan wanprestasi atas aset dalam kelompok tersebut.

Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang

Estimasi periode antara terjadinya peristiwa dan teridentifikasinya kerugian ditentukan oleh manajemen untuk setiap portofolio yang diidentifikasi. Pada umumnya, periode tersebut bervariasi antara 3 (tiga) dan 12 (dua belas) bulan dan untuk kasus tertentu, diperlukan periode yang lebih lama.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Allowance for impairment losses on financial assets (continued)

Applicable accounting policies before January 1, 2020 (continued)

The criteria used by the Bank to determine whether there is an objective evidence of impairment are as follows: (continued)

d. It becomes probable that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;

e. The disapperance of an active market for that financial asset due to financial difficulties; or

f. Observable data has indicated that there is measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets since the initial measurement, although the decrease cannot be identified to the individual financial assets in the portfolio, including:

1. Adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the portfolio; and

2. National or local economic condition related to defaults on the assets in portfolio.

Loans and receivables

The estimated period between the occurrence of events and identification of loss are determined by management for every identified portfolio. Generally, the period varies between 3 (three) and 12 (twelve) months and for specific cases, it needs longer period.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

e. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum tanggal 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang (lanjutan)

Bank pertama kali menentukan apakah terdapat bukti objektif penurunan nilai secara individual atas aset keuangan yang signifikan secara individual atau kolektif untuk aset keuangan yang tidak signifikan secara individual. Jika Bank menentukan tidak terdapat bukti objektif mengenai penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan yang dinilai secara individual, terlepas aset keuangan tersebut signifikan atau tidak, maka Bank memasukkan aset tersebut ke dalam kelompok aset keuangan yang memiliki karakteristik risiko kredit yang serupa dan menilai penurunan nilai kelompok tersebut secara kolektif.

Aset keuangan yang penurunan nilainya dilakukan secara individual, dimana kerugian penurunan nilai telah diakui atau tetap diakui tidak termasuk dalam penilaian penurunan nilai secara kolektif.

Perhitungan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan yang dinilai secara kolektif berdasarkan pengalaman kerugian yang lalu (*historical loss experience)*. *Historical loss experience* disesuaikan menggunakan dasar data yang dapat diobservasi untuk mencerminkan efek dari kondisi saat ini terhadap Bank dan menghilangkan efek dari masa lalu yang sudah tidak berlaku saat ini. Aset keuangan dikelompokkan berdasarkan karakteristik risiko kredit yang sama dengan mempertimbangkan segmentasi kredit dan tunggakan debitur.

Bank menggunakan metode analisis *migration* yang merupakan suatu metode analisis statistik untuk menilai cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan secara kolektif. Dengan metode ini, Bank menggunakan data historis 10 (sepuluh) tahun dalam menghitung *Probability of Default (PD)* dan *Loss Given Default (LGD).*

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Allowance for impairment losses on financial assets (continued)

Applicable accounting policies before January 1, 2020 (continued)

Loans and receivables (continued)

The Bank first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Bank determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the Bank includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assess them for impairment.

Accounts that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in the collective assessment of impairment.

The calculation of allowance for impairment losses on financial assets are collectively evaluated on the basis of historical loss experience. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions affecting the Bank and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not currently exist. Financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics by considering the credit segmentation and past due status of the debtors.

The Bank uses the migration analysis method which is a statistical model analysis method to collectively assess allowance for impairment losses on loans. Under this method, the Bank uses 10 (ten) years historical data to compute for the Probability of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD).

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

e. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum tanggal 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang (lanjutan)

Kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan yang dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi diukur sebesar selisih antara nilai tercatat aset keuangan dengan nilai kini estimasi arus kas masa datang didiskonto menggunakan suku bunga efektif awal dari aset keuangan tersebut.

Jika kredit yang diberikan atau efek-efek yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo memiliki suku bunga variabel, maka tingkat diskonto yang digunakan untuk mengukur setiap kerugian penurunan nilai adalah suku bunga efektif yang berlaku yang ditetapkan dalam kontrak.

Bank menggunakan nilai wajar agunan sebagai dasar arus kas masa datang untuk menghitung cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai, apabila memenuhi salah satu kondisi berikut:

1. Kredit bersifat *collateral dependent*, yaitu jika pelunasan kredit hanya bersumber dari agunan;

2. Pengambilalihan agunan kemungkinan besar terjadi dan didukung dengan perjanjian legal pengikatan agunan.

Kerugian penurunan nilai yang terjadi diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dan dicatat pada akun "Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai" sebagai pengurang terhadap aset keuangan yang dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

Perhitungan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan yang mengalami penurunan nilai tetap diakui atas dasar suku bunga yang digunakan untuk mendiskonto arus kas masa datang dalam pengukuran kerugian penurunan nilai. Ketika peristiwa yang terjadi setelah tanggal laporan posisi keuangan menyebabkan jumlah kerugian penurunan nilai berkurang, kerugian penurunan nilai yang sebelumnya diakui harus dipulihkan dan pemulihan tersebut diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Allowance for impairment losses on financial assets (continued)

Applicable accounting policies before January 1, 2020 (continued)

Loans and receivables (continued)

Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortised cost are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial assets and present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial assets' original effective interest rate.

If loans or held-to-maturity securities have variable interest rates, the discount rate used to measure impairment loss is the current effective interest rate specified in the contract.

The Bank uses the fair value of collateral as the basis for future cash flows to estimate the allowance for impairment, if one of the following conditions is met:

1. Loans are collateral dependent, which is if the source of loans repayment is only from the collateral;

2. Foreclosure of collateral is most likely to occur and supported by legally binding collateral agreement.

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and reflected in an "Allowance for impairment losses" account as a deduction from financial assets carried at amortised cost.

Allowance for impairment losses calculation on the impaired financial assets continues to be recognised using the original rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the impairment loss is reversed through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

e. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum tanggal 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Tersedia untuk dijual

Jika terdapat bukti objektif dari penurunan nilai aset keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual, kerugian kumulatif diukur sebagai selisih antara biaya perolehan dan nilai wajar saat ini dikurangi rugi penurunan nilai aset keuangan tersebut yang sebelumnya diakui pada laporan laba rugi - dihapus dari ekuitas dan diakui pada laporan laba rugi. Jika di periode selanjutnya, nilai wajar instrumen utang yang diklasifikasikan sebagai tersedia untuk dijual mengalami kenaikan dan kenaikan tersebut dapat dikaitkan secara objektif dengan suatu peristiwa yang terjadi setelah rugi penurunan nilai diakui di laporan laba rugi. Rugi penurunan nilai tersebut dibalik melalui laporan laba rugi.

Penerimaan kembali atas aset keuangan yang telah dihapusbukukan pada tahun berjalan dikreditkan dengan menyesuaikan akun cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Penerimaan kembali atas kredit yang diberikan yang telah dihapusbukukan pada tahun-tahun sebelumnya dicatat sebagai pendapatan operasional lainnya.

f. Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain

Sejak 1 Januari 2020, giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Sebelum 1 Januari 2020, giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain diklasifikasikan sebagai kredit yang diberikan dan piutang.

g. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain

Sejak 1 Januari 2020, penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain berupa deposito berjangka dan *interbank call money*.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Allowance for impairment losses on financial assets (continued)

Applicable accounting policies before January 1, 2020 (continued)

Available-for-sale

If there is an objective evidence of impairment for available for sale financial assets, the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss is removed from equity and recognized in profit or loss. If in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized, the reversal of previously recognised impairment loss is recognised through the profit or loss.

The recoveries of written-off financial assets in the current year are credited by adjusting the allowance for impairment losses account. Recoveries of written-off loans from previous years are recorded as other operating income.

f. Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks

Since January 1, 2020, current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less allowance for impairment losses. Before January 1, 2020, current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks are classified under loans and receivables.

g. Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks

Since January 1, 2020, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks are in the form of time deposits and interbank call money.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

g. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain (lanjutan)

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Sebelum 1 Januari 2020, penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain diklasifikasikan sebagai kredit yang diberikan dan piutang.

h. Efek-efek

Efek-efek terdiri dari efek yang diperdagangkan dalam pasar modal dan pasar uang seperti Sertifikat Bank Indonesia (SBI), Sertifikat Deposito Bank Indonesia (SDBI), 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.

Sejak 1 Januari 2020, klasifikasi efek-efek diungkapkan di catatan 2d.

Sebelum 1 Januari 2020, pengukuran efek-efek berdasarkan klasifikasinya sebagai berikut:

1. Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo

   Efek-efek yang diklasifikasikan dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo terdiri dari SBI, SDBI, dan obligasi pemerintah dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif setelah pengakuan awal. Bila terjadi penjualan atau reklasifikasi dalam jumlah yang lebih dari jumlah yang tidak signifikan dari efek-efek dalam kelompok dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo yang belum mendekati tanggal jatuh tempo, maka hal ini akan menyebabkan reklasifikasi atas semua efek-efek yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo ke dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual, dan Bank tidak diperkenankan untuk mengklasifikasikan efek-efek sebagai dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo untuk tahun berjalan dan untuk kurun waktu dua tahun mendatang.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

g. Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks (continued)

Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less allowance for impairment losses. Before January 1, 2020, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks are classified as loans and receivables.

h. Marketable securities

Marketable securities consist of securities traded in the capital market and money market such as Certificate of Bank Indonesia (SBI), Certificate of Deposit Bank Indonesia (SDBI), 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.

Since January 1, 2020, the classification of marketable securities are disclosed in note 2d.

Before January 1, 2020, the measurement of securities is based on its classification of the securities as follows:

1. Held-to-maturity

   Securities classified as held-to-maturity, such as SBI, SDBI, and government bonds are subsequently carried at amortised cost using effective interest rate method after initial recognition. Any sale or reclassification of a more than insignificant amount of held-to-maturity securities not close to their maturity would result in the reclassification of all held-to-maturity securities as available-for-sale and prevent the Bank from classifying securities as held-to-maturity for the current and the following two financial years.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

h. Efek-efek (lanjutan)

Pengukuran efek-efek berdasarkan klasifikasinya sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

2. Tersedia untuk dijual

Setelah pengakuan awal, efek-efek yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual terdiri dari obligasi korporasi dan obligasi pemerintah dinyatakan pada nilai wajarnya.

Pendapatan bunga diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dan dilaporkan di laporan perubahan modal dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif. Laba atau rugi selisih kurs atas efek-efek utang yang tersedia untuk dijual diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Perubahan nilai wajar lainnya diakui secara langsung sebagai pendapatan komprehensif lain sampai efek-efek tersebut dijual atau mengalami penurunan nilai, dimana keuntungan dan kerugian kumulatif yang sebelumnya diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain direklasifikasi ke laba atau rugi.

3. Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba atau rugi

a. Diperdagangkan

Setelah pengakuan awal, efek-efek yang diklasifikasikan ke dalam kelompok diperdagangkan diukur pada nilai wajar di laporan posisi keuangan. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi akibat perubahan nilai wajar efek-efek yang diperdagangkan diakui sebagai bagian dari keuntungan atau kerugian dari perubahan nilai wajar instrumen keuangan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain tahun berjalan. Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan tidak direklasifikasi setelah pengakuan awal.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Marketable securities (continued)

The measurement of marketable securities based on its classification of the securities as follows: (continued)

2. Available-for-sale

After initial recognition, marketable securities classified as available-for-sale such as corporate bonds and government bonds are carried at their fair value.

Interest income is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and reported in the statement of changes in equity using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains or losses on available-for-sale debt securities are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Other fair value changes are recognised directly as other comprehensive income until the securities are sold or impaired, where upon the cumulative gains and losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

3. Fair value through profit or loss

a. Held for trading

After initial recognition, marketable securities classified as trading are subsequently measured at fair value in the statement of financial position. Unrealised gains or losses from changes in fair value of trading securities are recognised as part of gain or loss from changes in fair value of financial instruments in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year. Trading securities are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

h. Efek-efek (lanjutan)

Pengukuran efek-efek berdasarkan klasifikasinya sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

3. Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba atau rugi (lanjutan)

   b. Ditetapkan pada nilai wajar melalui laba atau rugi

      Efek-efek tertentu telah ditetapkan sebagai efek-efek pada nilai wajar melalui laba/rugi apabila aset tersebut dikelola, dievaluasi, dan dilaporkan secara internal atas dasar nilai wajar.

Untuk efek-efek yang diperdagangkan secara aktif di pasar keuangan yang terorganisasi, nilai wajar tersebut umumnya ditentukan dengan mengacu pada harga tengah pasar yang terjadi di bursa efek pada tanggal yang terdekat dengan tanggal laporan posisi keuangan, kemudian disesuaikan dengan biaya-biaya yang akan dikeluarkan untuk memperoleh aset tersebut. Untuk efek-efek yang tidak mempunyai harga penawaran pasar, estimasi atas nilai wajar efek-efek ditetapkan dengan mengacu pada nilai wajar instrumen lain yang substansinya adalah sama atau dihitung berdasarkan arus kas yang diharapkan terhadap aset neto efek-efek tersebut.

Sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2016, Bank menentukan klasifikasi investasi pada surat berharga, khususnya sukuk berdasarkan model usaha yang ditentukan berdasarkan klasifikasi sesuai PSAK No. 110 tentang “Akuntansi Sukuk" sebagai berikut:

1) Surat berharga diukur pada biaya perolehan disajikan sebesar biaya perolehan (termasuk biaya transaksi) yang disesuaikan dengan premi dan/atau diskonto yang belum diamortisasi. Premi dan diskonto diamortisasi selama periode hingga jatuh tempo.

2) Surat berharga diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba/rugi yang dinyatakan sebesar nilai wajar. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi akibat kenaikan atau penurunan nilai wajarnya disajikan dalam laporan laba rugi tahun yang bersangkutan.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Marketable securities (continued)

The measurement of marketable securities based on its classification of the securities as follows: (continued)

3. Fair value through profit or loss (continued)

   b. Designated at fair value through profit or loss

      Certain securities had been designated as securities at fair value through profit or loss when the assets are managed, evaluated, and reported internally on a fair value basis.

For marketable securities that are actively traded in an organised financial markets, fair value is generally determined by reference to quoted market mid prices by the stock exchange at the date close to the statements of financial position date, adjusted for transaction costs necessary to realise the assets. For securities where there is no quoted market price, a reasonable estimate of the fair value is determined by reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same or is calculated based on the expected cash flows of the underlying net asset base of securities.

Since January 1, 2016, the Bank defined the classification of investment in marketable securities, specifically sukuk based on the business model in accordance with SFAS No. 110 on "Sharia Insurance Transactions" as follows:

1) Marketable securities are stated at cost (including transaction costs) adjusted by unamortised premium and/or discount. Premium and discount are amortised over the period until maturity.

2) Marketable securities are stated at fair values through profit or loss. Unrealised gains or losses from the increase or decrease in fair values are presented in current year profit or loss.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

h. Efek-efek (lanjutan)

Sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2016, Bank menentukan klasifikasi investasi pada surat berharga, khususnya sukuk berdasarkan model usaha yang ditentukan berdasarkan klasifikasi sesuai PSAK No. 110 tentang "Akuntansi Sukuk" sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

3) Surat berharga diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lainnya disajikan sebesar nilai wajar. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi akibat kenaikan atau penurunan nilai wajarnya disajikan dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain. Premi dan diskonto diamortisasi selama periode hingga jatuh tempo.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, Bank menggunakan harga penutupan pasar yang terjadi di bursa efek pada tanggal yang terdekat dengan tanggal laporan posisi keuangan sebagai nilai wajar.

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.

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 (2019: pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang). 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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Securities (continued)

Since January 1, 2016, the Bank defined the classification of investment in marketable securities, specifically sukuk based on the business model in accordance with SFAS No. 110 on "Sharia Insurance Transactions" as follows: (continued)

3) At fair value through other comprehensive income marketable securities are measured at fair value. Unrealised gains or losses from the increase or decrease in fair value are presented in other comprehensive income. Premium and discount are amortised over the period until maturity.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank uses quoted market closing at prices by the stock exchange at the date which is close to the statement of financial position date as their fair value.

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.

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 (2019: loans and receivable). 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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

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.

Sejak 1 Januari 2020, Kredit yang diberikan diklasifikasikan sebagai diukur pada biaya perolehan amortisasi. Sebelum 1 Januari 2020, kredit yang diberikan diklasifikasikan sebagai kredit yang diberikan dan piutang.

Kredit yang diberikan diklasifikasikan sebagai kredit yang diberikan dan piutang.

Kredit yang diberikan dalam pinjaman sindikasi ataupun penerusan kredit dinyatakan sebesar pokok kredit sesuai dengan porsi risiko yang ditanggung oleh Bank.

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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

Starting January 1, 2020, Loans are classified as amortized costs. Prior to January 1, 2020, loans are classified as loans and receivables.

Loans are classified under loans and receivables.

Loans under syndication or channelling are stated at the principal amount according to the risk portion assumed by the Bank.

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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

j. Kredit yang diberikan (lanjutan)

Restrukturisasi kredit (lanjutan)

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.

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, adalah 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 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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j. Loans (continued)

Loan restructuring (continued)

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.

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 continue to be subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment, 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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

j. Kredit yang diberikan (lanjutan)

Restrukturisasi kredit (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 signifikan, 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 pendapatan 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.

Akumulasi penyusutan pada tanggal revaluasian dieliminasi terhadap jumlah tercatat bruto dari aset dan jumlah tercatat neto setelah eliminasi disajikan kembali sebesar jumlah revaluasian dari aset tersebut. Pada saat penghentian aset, surplus revaluasi untuk aset tetap yang dijual dipindahkan ke saldo laba.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j. Loans (continued)

Loan restructuring (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 insignificant, 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.

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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

k. Aset tetap (lanjutan)

Penyusutan aset tetap dihitung dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus (*straight-line method*) berdasarkan taksiran masa manfaat aset tetap sebagai berikut:

	Tahun/ *Years*	**Tarif penyusutan/ *Depreciation rate***	
Bangunan	20	5%	*Buildings*
Prasarana	5 - 20	5% - 20%	*Leasehold improvements*
Inventaris kantor dan *software*	3	33,33%	*Office equipment and software*
Kendaraan	2 - 5	20% - 50%	*Vehicles*

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.

ISAK No. 25 menetapkan bahwa tanah, termasuk biaya pengurusan legal hak atas tanah ketika tanah diperoleh pertama kali diakui sebagai bagian dari biaya perolehan aset tanah dan tidak diamortisasi. Biaya pengurusan perpanjangan atau pembaruan legal hak atas tanah ditangguhkan dan diamortisasi sepanjang umur hukum hak atau umur ekonomi tanah, mana yang lebih pendek.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

k. Fixed assets (continued)

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

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.

ISFAS No. 25 prescribes that land, including legal cost incurred when the land was first acquired is recognised as part of the land acquisition cost and not amortised. The cost of the extension or renewal of legal right over land is deferred and amortised over the life of legal life or economic life of the land, whichever is shorter.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

l. 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 SIGNIFICANT 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-rata 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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (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 No. 48 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 pendapatan 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 SIGNIFICANT 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 No. 48 "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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (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 SIGNIFICANT 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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (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 SIGNIFICANT 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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (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. 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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT 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. 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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

t. 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*). Bunga yang telah diakui tetapi belum tertagih akan dibatalkan pada saat kredit diklasifikasikan sebagai kredit yang mengalami penurunan nilai.

u. 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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

t. 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. Interest accrued but not yet collected is reversed when a loan is classified as impaired loan.

u. 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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

u. Pendapatan provisi dan komisi (lanjutan)

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.

v. Imbalan kerja

Bank mencatat estimasi liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan sesuai dengan Undang-undang Ketenagakerjaan No. 13 tahun 2003 tanggal 25 Maret 2003 ("Undang-undang") dan diakui sesuai dengan PSAK No. 24 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 aktuaria 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.

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 pendapatan komprehensif lainnya pada saat terjadinya.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

u. Fees and commissions (continued)

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.

v. Employee benefits

The Bank records employee benefits liabilities in accordance with Labor Law No. 13 year 2003 dated 25 March 2003 ("the Law") as accounted for under SFAS No. 24 "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.

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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

v. Imbalan kerja (lanjutan)

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.

Imbalan kerja jangka pendek

Imbalan kerja jangka pendek seperti upah, iuran jaminan sosial, cuti jangka pendek, bonus, dan imbalan non-moneter lainnya diakui selama periode jasa diberikan. Imbalan kerja jangka pendek dihitung sebesar jumlah yang tidak didiskontokan.

w. 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 2020 dan 2019 sebesar:

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

v. Employee benefits (continued)

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.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits such as wages, social security contributions, short-term compensated leaves, bonuses, and other non-monetary benefits are recognised during the period when services are rendered. Short-term employee benefits are measured using undiscounted amounts.

w. 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, 2020 and 2019, amounted to:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
1 Poundsterling Britania Raya	19.012,46	18.238,14	*Great Britain Poundsterling 1*
1 Euro Eropa	17.234,43	15.570,61	*European Euro 1*
1 Dolar Amerika Serikat	14.050,00	13.882,50	*United States Dollar 1*
1 Dolar Singapura	10.606,18	10.315,05	*Singapore Dollar 1*
1 Dolar Australia	10.752,47	9.725,39	*Australian Dollar 1*
1 Yuan Renminbi Cina	2.157,00	1.994,00	*Chinese Yuan Renminbi 1*
1 Dolar Hong Kong	1.812,30	1.782,75	*Hong Kong Dollar 1*
1 Yen Jepang	135,97	127,81	*Japanese Yen 1*

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

x. 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 pendapatan komprehensif lain atau langsung diakui ke ekuitas. Dalam hal ini, pajak tersebut masing-masing diakui dalam pendapatan 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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

x. 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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

x. 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.

y. Aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2020

Mulai tanggal 1 Januari 2020, Bank telah mengadopsi PSAK No. 73 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 No. 73 sebagai berikut:
- Terdapat aset identifikasian;
- Bank secara substansial menikmati manfaat ekonomis dari penggunaan aset identifikasian;
- Bank memiliki hak untuk mengendalikan aset identifikasian 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);

Unuk sewa yang tidak memenuhi kriteria PSAK No. 73, maka diperlakukan sebagai sewa operasi biasa.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

x. 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.

y. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

Applicable accounting policies since January 1, 2020

Since 1 January 2020, The Bank has adopted SFAS No. 73 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 No. 73 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 No. 73, then it is treated as a regular operating lease.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

y. Aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2020 (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 No. 48 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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

y. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (continued)

Applicable accounting policies since January 1, 2020 (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 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 No. 48 regarding "Impairment".

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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

y. Aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2020 (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 pertambahan 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 No. 73 akan diperlakukan sama dengan sewa operasi pada PSAK No. 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 No. 73 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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

y. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (continued)

Applicable accounting policies since January 1, 2020 (continued)

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Bank uses the lessee incremental 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 No. 73 will be treated the same as operating leases in SFAS No. 30. The Bank will recognizes 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 No. 73 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.*

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

y. Aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum tanggal 1 Januari 2020

Penentuan apakah suatu perjanjian merupakan, atau mengandung sewa dibuat berdasarkan substansi perjanjian itu sendiri dan penilaian apakah pemenuhan atas perjanjian bergantung dari penggunaan aset tertentu atau aset, dan apakah perjanjian memberikan hak untuk menggunakan aset.

Transaksi sewa yang dilakukan Bank diklasifikasikan sebagai sewa operasi jika tidak terdapat pengalihan secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat yang terkait dengan kepemilikan aset.

Pembayaran sewa diakui sebagai beban dengan garis lurus selama masa sewa. Seluruh insentif untuk perjanjian sewa operasi baru atau yang diperbarui diakui sebagai bagian tidak terpisahkan dari imbalan neto yang disepakati untuk menggunakan aset sewaan, terlepas dari sifat atau bentuk insentif atau waktu pembayaran. Bank mengakui manfaat agregat dari insentif sebagai penguran beban rental selama masa sewa dengan dasar garis lurus.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

y. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (continued)

Applicable accounting policies before January 1, 2020

Determination whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is made based on the substance of the arrangement and assessment of whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets, and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

The lease transaction entered into by the Bank was classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

Lease payment is recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. All incentives for the agreement of a new or renewal operating lease are recognised as an integral part of the net consideration agreed for the use of the leased asset, irrespective of the incentive's nature or form or the timing of payments. The Bank recognises the aggregate benefit of incentives as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

z. 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.

aa. 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.

Laba per saham dilusian dihitung setelah dilakukan penyesuaian terhadap jumlah rata-rata tertimbang saham biasa yang beredar dengan asumsi bahwa seluruh waran saham dieksekusi pada harga yang telah ditentukan pada periode dimana harga pasar rata-rata saham selama periode tersebut melebihi harga eksekusi waran.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

z. 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 earns 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 ítems directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis to that segment.

aa. 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.

Diluted earning per share is computed after making the necessary adjustments to the weighted average number of common shares outstanding assuming full exercise of stock warrant at the time of the issuance using the determined exercise price on the period where the average market price of the share is exceeding the warrant exercise price.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

ab. 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.

ac. 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.

ad. Transaksi dan saldo dengan pihak-pihak berelasi

Bank melakukan transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi. Dalam laporan keuangan ini, istilah pihak berelasi sesuai dengan PSAK No. 7 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 signifikan 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 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ab. 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.

ac. 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.

ad. 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 No. 7 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 significant 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.

3. PENILAIAN, ESTIMASI, DAN ASUMSI AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN

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 (viii).

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.

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan

Evaluasi atas kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan yang dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dijelaskan di Catatan 2e.

3. SIGNIFICANT 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 (viii).

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, uncertainly 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.

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.

3. PENILAIAN, ESTIMASI, DAN ASUMSI AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan (lanjutan)

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. 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. Dalam mengestimasi cadangan yang diperlukan, asumsi-asumsi dibuat untuk menentukan model kerugian bawaan dan untuk menentukan parameter *input* yang diperlukan berdasarkan pengalaman historis dan kondisi ekonomi saat ini. 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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES, AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Allowance for impairment losses on financial assets (continued)

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. 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.

3. PENILAIAN, ESTIMASI, DAN ASUMSI AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

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.

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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES, AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

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.

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.

3. PENILAIAN, ESTIMASI, DAN ASUMSI AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

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 No. 22 "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.

Aset pajak tanguhan

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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES, AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

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 No. 22 "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.

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. KAS / *4. CASH*

	31 Desember/*December 31*				
	2020		2019		
	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	-	155.876	-	222.391	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing					*Foreign currencies*
Dolar Singapura	1.718.625	18.228	1.044.614	10.775	*Singapore Dollar*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	715.590	10.054	824.151	11.441	*United States Dollar*
Yuan Renminbi Cina	2.225.270	4.800	3.187.330	6.356	*Chinese Yuan Renminbi*
Jumlah		**188.958**		**250.963**	***Total***

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, saldo kas dalam mata uang Rupiah termasuk kas pada ATM, masing-masing sebesar Rp1.233 dan Rp1.053.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the balance of cash in Rupiah include cash in ATM amounting to Rp1,233 and Rp1,053, respectively.

5. GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA / *5. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	2019	
Rupiah	463.447	851.039	*Rupiah*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	344.221	256.822	*United States Dollar*
Jumlah	**807.668**	**1.107.861**	***Total***

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.

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.

5. GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, 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 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, dan perubahan terakhir pada PADG 22/19/PADG/2020 tanggal 29 Juli 2020 tentang "Giro Wajib Minimum dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing bagi Bank Umum Konvensional, Bank Umum Syariah, dan Unit Usaha Syariah" yang masing-masing sebesar:

5. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA (continued)

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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 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 and the latest amendment by PADG 22/19/PADG/2020 dated July 29, 2020 "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:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
- GWM Primer			*Primary Minimum Statutory Reserve -*
Harian*)	0,50%	3,00%	*Daily*)*
Rata-rata*)	3,00%	3,00%	*Average*)*
- PLM**)	6,00%	4,00%	*PLM**) -*
Mata uang asing***)	4,00%	8,00%	*Foreign Currencies***)*

*) Mulai berlaku per 1 Mei 2020
**) Per 16 Juli 2018, berdasarkan PBI No. 20/4PBI/2018 tanggal 29 Maret 2018, istilah GWM Sekunder berubah menjadi PLM (Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial) dan GWM LFR berubah menjadi RIM (Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial)
***) Per 16 Maret 2020, berdasarkan PADG Nomor 22/2/PADG/2020 tanggal 13 Maret 2020. Penyesuaian kebijakan pengaturan GWM dengan menurunkan GWM Valuta Asing untuk Bank Umum Konvensional (BUK) sebesar 400 bps dari 8% (delapan persen) menjadi 4% (empat persen)

*) *Effective on May 1, 2020*
**) *As of July 16, 2018, based on PBI No. 20/4/PBI/ 2018 dated March 29, 2018, the term GWM Secondary changed to PLM (Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer) and the LFR GWM secondary was changed to RIM (Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio)*
***) *As of March 16, 2020, based on PADG No. 22/2/PADG/2020 dated March 13, 2020. Adjusting the statutory reserve requirement policy by lowering the foreign exchange reserve requirement for Bank Umum Kovensional (BUK) by 400 bps from 8% (eight percent) to 4% (four percent)*

5. GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA (lanjutan)

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%.

Rasio Giro Wajib Minimum untuk rekening Rupiah dan mata uang asing Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing sebesar:

5. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA (continued)

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%.

The ratios of the Bank's Minimum Statutory Reserve requirement for its Rupiah and foreign currencies accounts as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
- GWM Primer			*Primary Minimum Statutory Reserve -*
Harian	3,94%	8,14%	*Daily*
Rata-rata	3,91%	8,25%	*Average*
PLM	9,50%	9,03%	*PLM -*
Mata uang asing	5,91%	8,94%	*Foreign currencies*

Bank telah memenuhi ketentuan Bank Indonesia yang berlaku tentang Giro Wajib Minimum Bank Umum pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019.

The Bank has fulfilled Bank Indonesia regulation regarding Statutory Reserves Requirement on Commercial Banks as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN / *6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS*

a. Berdasarkan mata uang: / *a. By currencies:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*				
	2020		2019		
	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	-	51.478	-	30.566	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing					*Foreign currencies*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	10.607.812	149.040	13.689.360	190.042	*United States Dollar*
Dolar Singapura	3.275.076	34.736	1.865.118	19.239	*Singapore Dollar*
Euro Eropa	620.142	10.688	428.377	6.670	*European Euro*
Yuan Renminbi Cina	4.040.972	8.716	3.124.862	6.231	*Chinese Yuan Renminbi*
Dolar Hong Kong	417.662	757	429.960	767	*Hong Kong Dollar*
Poundsterling Britania Raya	28.668	545	20.558	375	*Great Britain Poundsterling*
Dolar Australia	26.615	286	114.824	1.117	*Australian Dollar*
Yen Jepang	1.604.006	218	15.600.865	1.994	*Japanese Yen*
		204.986		226.435	
Jumlah		**256.464**		**257.001**	***Total***
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(10)		-	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto		**256.454**		**257.001**	***Net***

b. Berdasarkan kolektibilitas: / *b. By collectability:*

Seluruh giro pada bank lain pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 digolongkan sebagai "lancar".

All current accounts with other banks as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 were classified as "current".

c. Berdasarkan transaksi dengan pihak berelasi dan pihak ketiga: / *c. By related parties and third parties:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	2019	
Pihak berelasi			*Related parties*
Mata uang asing			*Foreign currencies*
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Shenzhen	7.843	5.504	*China Construction Bank Corporation, Shenzhen Branch*
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang London	545	375	*China Construction Bank Corporation, London Branch*
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Tokyo	218	1.994	*China Construction Bank Corporation, Tokyo Branch*
	8.606	7.873	
Pihak ketiga			*Third parties*
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	36.394	21.764	*PT Bank Central Asia Tbk*
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	13.480	2.990	*PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk*
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	1.603	5.812	*PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk*

6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN (lanjutan) / *6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS (continued)*

c. Berdasarkan transaksi dengan pihak berelasi dan pihak ketiga: (lanjutan) / *By related parties and third parties: (continued)*

	31 Desember/*December 31* 2020	2019	
Mata uang asing			*Foreign currencies*
Citibank N.A., New York	74.957	184.730	*Citibank N.A., New York*
Standard Chartered Bank, Amerika Serikat	50.999	2.484	*Standard Chartered Bank, United States*
United Overseas Bank Ltd. Singapura	34.679	16.193	*United Overseas Bank Ltd. Singapore*
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	20.238	-	*PT Bank Central Asia Tbk*
Citibank N.A., London	10.688	6.670	*Citibank N.A., London*
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	2.903	5.874	*PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk*
PT Bank ICBC Indonesia	874	727	*PT Bank ICBC Indonesia*
Standard Chartered Bank, Hong Kong	747	757	*Standard Chartered Bank, Hong Kong*
ANZ Australia	286	-	*PT Bank Central Asia Tbk*
Citibank N.A., Hong Kong	10	10	*Citibank N.A., Hong Kong*
Westpac Banking Corporation	-	1.117	*Westpac Banking Corporation*
	247.858	249.128	
Jumlah	**256.464**	**257.001**	***Total***
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(10)	-	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**256.454**	**257.001**	***Net***

d. Tingkat suku bunga efektif rata-rata setahun: / *Average effective interest rates per annum:*

	31 Desember/*December 31* 2020	2019	
Rupiah	1,89%	0,94%	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	0,48%	0,76%	*Foreign currencies*

e. Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto atas giro pada bank lain adalah sebagai berikut: / *Movements in the gross carrying amount of current accounts with other banks are as follows:*

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2020				
	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	Tahap 2/ *Stage 2*	Tahap 3/ *Stage 3*	Total	
Nilai tercatat bruto awal 1 Januari 2020	**257.001**	**-**	**-**	**257.001**	***Initial gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2020***
Aset baru	20.524	-	-	20.524	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(1.117)	-	-	(1.117)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
Pengukuran kembali	(19.944)	-	-	(19.944)	*Remeasurement*
Nilai tercatat bruto akhir	**256.464**	**-**	**-**	**256.464**	***Ending gross carrying amount***

6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN (lanjutan) / *6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS (continued)*

f. Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas giro pada bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:

f. Movements in the allowance for impairment losses amount of current accounts with other banks are as follows:

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2020				
	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	Tahap 2/ *Stage 2*	Tahap 3/ *Stage 3*	Total	
Saldo awal 1 Januari 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***Beginning balance as at January 1, 2020***
Dampak penerapan PSAK No. 71	117	-	-	117	*Impact of SFAS No. 71 implementation*
Aset baru	1	-	-	1	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(1)	-	-	(1)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
Pengukuran kembali	(107)	-	-	(107)	*Remeasurement*
31 Desember 2020	**10**	**-**	**-**	**10**	***31 December 2020***

g. Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian penurunan nilai atas tidak tertagihnya giro pada bank lain.

g. 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.

7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN BANK LAIN / *7. PLACEMENTS WITH BANK INDONESIA AND OTHER BANKS*

a. Berdasarkan jenis dan mata uang:

a. By type and currency:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Pihak ketiga			*Third parties*
Bank Indonesia	99.975	-	*Bank Indonesia*
Bank lain	-	180.000	*Other banks*
	99.975	180.000	
Mata uang asing			*Foreign currencies*
Pihak ketiga			*Third parties*
Bank Indonesia	1.714.100	-	*Bank Indonesia*
Bank lain	140.500	138.825	*Other banks*
	1.854.600	138.825	
Jumlah	**1.954.575**	**318.825**	***Total***
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(5)	-	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**1.954.570**	**318.825**	***Net***

7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN BANK LAIN (lanjutan) / *PLACEMENTS WITH BANK INDONESIA AND OTHER BANKS (continued)*

b. Tingkat suku bunga efektif setahun: / *Effective interest rates per annum:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	2019	
Rupiah	3,71% - 6,77%	5,25% - 6,61%	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	0,14% - 0,90%	0,35% - 2,31%	*Foreign currencies*

c. Sisa umur hingga jatuh tempo atas penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain adalah di bawah 1 bulan. / *The remaining period until maturity on placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks is under 1 month.*

d. Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto atas penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain adalah sebagai berikut: / *Movements in the gross carrying amount of placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks are as follows:*

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2020				
	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	Tahap 2/ *Stage 2*	Tahap 3/ *Stage 3*	Total	
Nilai tercatat bruto awal 1 Januari 2020	**318.825**	**-**	**-**	**318.825**	***Initial gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2020***
Aset baru	1.954.575	-	-	1.954.575	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(318.825)	-	-	(318.825)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
Pengukuran kembali	-	-	-	-	*Remeasurement*
Nilai tercatat bruto akhir	**1.954.575**	**-**	**-**	**1.954.575**	***Ending gross carrying amount***

e. Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain adalah sebagai berikut: / *The movements in the allowance for impairment losses of placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks are as follows:*

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2020				
	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	Tahap 2/ *Stage 2*	Tahap 3/ *Stage 3*	Total	
Saldo awal 1 Januari 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***Beginning balance as at January 1, 2020***
Dampak penerapan PSAK No. 71	144	-	-	144	*Impact of SFAS No. 71 implementation*
Aset baru	5	-	-	5	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(144)	-	-	(144)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
Pengukuran kembali	-	-	-	-	*Remeasurement*
31 Desember 2020	**5**	**-**	**-**	**5**	***31 December 2020***

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. / *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. EFEK-EFEK / *8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES*

a. Berdasarkan tujuan, jenis, dan mata uang: / *a. By purpose, type and currency:*

	31 Desember/*December 31* 2020	2019	
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo			***Held-to-maturity***
Pihak ketiga			*Third parties*
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Wesel SKBDN	-	989	*SKBDN bills*
Jumlah dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	-	989	*Total held-to-maturity*
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain			***Held at fair value through other comprehensive income***
Pihak ketiga			*Third parties*
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Obligasi korporasi			*Corporate bonds*
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Selatan dan Sulawesi Barat	13.367	-	*PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Selatan and Sulawesi Barat*
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	10.248	-	*PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk*
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	10.152	-	*PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk*
Efek-efek pemerintah			*Government securities*
Sukuk Ritel Syariah 002	304.241	-	*Sukuk Ritel Sharia 002*
Obligasi Ritel Indonesia 016	244.503	-	*Indonesian Ritel Bonds 016*
Sukuk Ritel Syariah 014	203.100	-	*Sukuk Ritel Sharia 014*
Obligasi Pemerintah 033	143.392	-	*Government bonds 033*
Obligasi Pemerintah 017	141.799	-	*Government bonds 017*
Sukuk Negara Ritel 011	101.848	-	*Indonesian Sukuk Ritel 011*
Total efek-efek yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	1.172.650	-	*Total marketable securities held at fair value through other comprehensive income*
Tersedia untuk dijual			***Available-for-sale***
Pihak ketiga			*Third parties*
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Obligasi korporasi			*Corporate bonds*
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Selatan dan Sulawesi Barat	-	13.399	*PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Selatan and Sulawesi Barat*
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	-	10.126	*PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk*
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	-	10.311	*PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk*
Efek-efek pemerintah			*Government securities*
Sukuk Ritel Syariah 014	-	202.152	*Sukuk Ritel Sharia 014*
Sertifikat Bank Indonesia	-	865.927	*Certificate of Bank Indonesia*
Surat Perbendaharaan Negara	-	573.767	*Government Treasury Bills*
Obligasi Ritel Indonesia 014	-	40.214	*Indonesian Ritel Bonds 014*
Total efek-efek yang tersedia untuk dijual	-	1.715.896	*Total available-for-sale marketable securities*

8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan) / *8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)*

a. Berdasarkan tujuan, jenis, dan mata uang: (lanjutan) / *a. By purpose, type and currency: (continued)*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Total	**1.172.650**	**1.715.896**	***Total***
Premi (diskonto) yang belum diamortisasi	1.888	(16.973)	*Unamortised premium (discount)*
	1.174.538	1.698.923	
Jumlah	**1.174.538**	**1.699.912**	***Total***
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(1)	-	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah	**1.174.537**	**1.699.912**	***Total***

b. Berdasarkan penerbit: / *b. By issuer:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Pemerintah	1.140.771	1.665.087	*Government*
Korporasi	33.767	34.825	*Corporate*
Jumlah	**1.174.538**	**1.699.912**	***Total***
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(1)	-	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah	**1.174.537**	**1.699.912**	***Total***

c. Berdasarkan kolektibilitas: / *c. By collectability:*

Seluruh efek-efek milik Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 diklasifikasikan sebagai "lancar".

All of the marketable securities owned by the Bank as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are classified as "current".

d. Berdasarkan peringkat: / *d. By rating:*

Peringkat obligasi korporasi yang dimiliki oleh Bank dari PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia dan PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia, pihak ketiga, adalah sebagai berikut:

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:

	Pemeringkat/ *Rated by*	**31 Desember/ *December 31,* 2020**	**31 Desember/ *December 31,* 2019**	**31 Desember/ *December 31,* 2020**	**31 Desember/ *December 31,* 2019**	
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Selatan dan Sulawesi Barat	Pefindo	idA+	idA+	13.367	13.399	*PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Selatan and Sulawesi Barat*
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	Pefindo	idAA	idAA	10.152	10.311	*PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk*
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA	idAAA	10.248	10.126	*PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk*
Jumlah				**33.767**	**33.836**	***Total***

8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan) / *8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)*

e. Tingkat suku bunga efektif setahun: / *e. Effective interest rates per annum:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Obligasi korporasi	7,95% - 9,15%	8,73% - 9,15%	*Corporate bonds*
Efek-efek pemerintah	5,45% - 6,50%	5,94% - 6,59%	*Government securities*
Mata uang asing			*Foreign currency*
Efek-efek pemerintah	-	2,36% - 2,52%	*Government securities*

f. Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto atas efek-efek adalah sebagai berikut: / *f. Movements in the gross carrying amount of securities are as follows:*

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2020				
	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	**Tahap 2/ *Stage 2***	**Tahap 3/ *Stage 3***	**Total**	
Nilai tercatat bruto awal 1 Januari 2020	**1.699.912**	**-**	**-**	**1.699.912**	***Initial gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2020***
Aset baru	935.783	-	-	935.783	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(1.480.897)	-	-	(1.480.897)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
Pengukuran kembali	19.740	-	-	19.740	*Remeasurement*
Nilai tercatat bruto akhir	**1.174.538**	**-**	**-**	**1.174.538**	***Ending gross carrying amount***

g. Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas efek-efek adalah sebagai berikut: / *g. The movements in the allowance for impairment losses of securities are as follows:*

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2020				
	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	**Tahap 2/ *Stage 2***	**Tahap 3/ *Stage 3***	**Total**	
Saldo awal 1 Januari 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***Beginning balance as at January 1, 2020***
Dampak penerapan PSAK No. 71	14	-	-	14	*Impact of SFAS No. 71 implementation*
Aset baru	-	-	-	-	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	-	-	-	-	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
Pengukuran kembali	(13)	-	-	(13)	*Remeasurement*
31 Desember 2020	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1**	***31 December 2020***

h. Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian penurunan nilai atas tidak tertagihnya efek-efek. / *h. The Bank's management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible impairment losses from uncollectible securities.*

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:

1. Berdasarkan mata uang

a. Tagihan akseptasi

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Euro Eropa	-	31.464	*European Euro*
Dolar Amerika Serikat		-	*United States Dollar*
Jumlah	**-**	**31.464**	***Total***

b. Liabilitas akseptasi

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Euro Eropa	-	31.464	*European Euro*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	-	-	*United States Dollar*
Jumlah	**-**	**31.464**	***Total***

2. Berdasarkan jangka waktu

a. Tagihan akseptasi

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Mata uang asing			*Foreign currencies*
≤ 1 bulan	-	-	*≤ 1 month*
> 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	-	-	*> 1 month ≤ 3 months*
> 3 bulan ≤ 6 bulan	-	31.464	*> 3 months ≤ 6 months*
Jumlah	**-**	**31.464**	***Total***

b. Liabilitas akseptasi

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Mata uang asing			*Foreign currencies*
≤ 1 bulan	-	-	*≤ 1 month*
> 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	-	-	*> 1 month ≤ 3 months*
> 3 bulan ≤ 6 bulan	-	31.464	*> 3 months ≤ 6 months*
Jumlah	**-**	**31.464**	***Total***

9. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Acceptance receivables and payables represent acceptances arising from import bills, supported by letters of credit, which are received from third party customers, with details as follows:

1. Based on currencies

a. Acceptance receivables

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Euro Eropa	-	31.464	*European Euro*
Dolar Amerika Serikat		-	*United States Dollar*
Jumlah	**-**	**31.464**	***Total***

b. Acceptance payables

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Euro Eropa	-	31.464	*European Euro*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	-	-	*United States Dollar*
Jumlah	**-**	**31.464**	***Total***

2. Based on period

a. Acceptance receivables

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Mata uang asing			*Foreign currencies*
≤ 1 bulan	-	-	*≤ 1 month*
> 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	-	-	*> 1 month ≤ 3 months*
> 3 bulan ≤ 6 bulan	-	31.464	*> 3 months ≤ 6 months*
Jumlah	**-**	**31.464**	***Total***

b. Acceptance payables

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Mata uang asing			*Foreign currencies*
≤ 1 bulan	-	-	*≤ 1 month*
> 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	-	-	*> 1 month ≤ 3 months*
> 3 bulan ≤ 6 bulan	-	31.464	*> 3 months ≤ 6 months*
Jumlah	**-**	**31.464**	***Total***

9. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS AKSEPTASI (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan kolektabilitas Bank Indonesia, seluruh tagihan akseptasi pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 diklasifikasikan lancar.

Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto atas tagihan akseptasi adalah sebagai berikut:

9. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (continued)

By Bank Indonesia collectability, all acceptance receivables as of December 31, 2019 are classified as current.

Movements in the gross carrying amount of acceptance receivables are as follows:

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2020				
	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	Tahap 2/ *Stage 2*	Tahap 3/ *Stage 3*	Total	
Nilai tercatat bruto awal 1 Januari 2020	**31.464**	**-**	**-**	**31.464**	***Initial gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2020***
Aset baru	-	-	-	-	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(31.464)	-	-	(31.464)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
Pengukuran kembali	-	-	-	-	*Remeasurement*
Nilai tercatat bruto akhir	-	-	-	-	***Ending gross carrying amount***

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas tagihan akseptasi adalah sebagai berikut:

The movements in the allowance for impairment losses of acceptance receivables are as follows:

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2020				
	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	Tahap 2/ *Stage 2*	Tahap 3/ *Stage 3*	Total	
Saldo awal 1 Januari 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***Beginning balance as at January 1, 2020***
Dampak penerapan PSAK No. 71	5	-	-	5	*Impact of SFAS No. 71 implementation*
Aset baru	-	-	-	-	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(5)	-	-	(5)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
Pengukuran kembali	-	-	-	-	*Remeasurement*
31 Desember 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***31 December 2020***

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai tidak diperlukan.

Management believes that no allowance for impairment losses is necessary.

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 2020 dan 2019 terdiri dari:

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, 2020 and 2019 consist of:

31 Desember 2020/*31 December 2020*

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	FR0078	450.000	23 Des 2020/ Dec 23, 2020	24 Mar 2021/ Mar 24, 2021	494.348	498.796	4.009	494.787
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0078	400.000	23 Des 2020/ Dec 23, 2020	24 Mar 2021/ Mar 24, 2021	439.420	443.363	3.553	439.810
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0071	600.000	28 Des 2020/ Dec 28, 2020	25 Jan 2021/ Jan 25, 2021	695.746	697.656	1.637	696.019
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0065	500.000	23 Des 2020/ Dec 23, 2020	20 Jan 2021/ Jan 20, 2021	474.990	476.294	885	475.409
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0068	150.000	21 Des 2020/ Dec 21, 2020	18 Jan 2021/ Jan 18, 2021	171.569	172.041	287	171.754
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0068	90.000	21 Des 2020/ Dec 21, 2020	18 Jan 2021/ Jan 18, 2021	102.941	103.225	172	103.053
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0082	70.000	18 Des 2020/ Dec 18, 2020	15 Jan 2021/ Jan 15, 2021	41.094	41.208	57	41.151
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0082	150.000	11 Des 2020/ Dec 11, 2020	8 Jan 2021/ Jan 8, 2021	153.852	154.277	106	154.171
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0078	150.000	7 Des 2020/ Dec 7, 2020	4 Jan 2021/ Jan 4, 2021	163.688	164.140	48	164.092
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0058	700.000	28 Des 2020/ Dec 28, 2020	4 Jan 2021/ Jan 4, 2021	667.498	667.985	209	667.776
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0056	600.000	29 Des 2020/ Dec 29, 2020	5 Jan 2021/ Jan 5, 2021	671.707	672.197	280	671.917
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0056	500.000	29 Des 2020/ Dec 29, 2020	5 Jan 2021/ Jan 5, 2021	559.756	560.164	233	559.931
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0043	120.000	30 Des 2020/ Dec 30, 2020	6 Jan 2021/ Jan 6, 2021	113.891	113.974	59	113.915
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0082	140.000	30 Des 2020/ Dec 30, 2020	27 Jan 2021/ Jan 27, 2021	146.486	146.888	374	146.514
		4.620.000			**4.896.986**	**4.912.208**	**11.909**	**4.900.299**

31 Desember 2019/*31 December 2019*

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*	FR0061	100.000	9 Agu 2019/ *Aug 9, 2019*	7 Feb 2020/ *Feb 7, 2020*	97.344	100.247	590	99.657
		100.000			**97.344**	**100.247**	**590**	**99.657**

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.

10. TAGIHAN ATAS EFEK-EFEK YANG DIBELI DENGAN JANJI DIJUAL KEMBALI (lanjutan) / *10. RECEIVABLES ON SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER AGREEMENTS TO RESALE (continued)*

c. Tingkat suku bunga efektif setahun / *c. Effectives interest rate per annum*

	31 Desember/*December 31*	
	2020	**2019**
Rupiah / *Rupiah*	4,30%	5,90%

d. Berdasarkan kolektibilitas / *d. By collectability*

Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali (*reverse repo*) milik Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 diklasifikasikan sebagai "lancar".

All of the securities purchased under resale agreements (reverse repo) owned by the Bank as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are classified as "current".

e. Manajemen berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai tidak diperlukan. / *e. Management believes that no allowance for impairment losses is necessary.*

11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN / *11. LOANS*

a. Berdasarkan jenis kredit / *a. By type of loans*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Pihak berelasi			*Related parties*
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Modal kerja	-	11.626	*Working capital*
Karyawan	2.419	4.591	*Employee*
Konsumer	3.138	4.025	*Consumer*
	5.557	20.242	
Pihak ketiga			*Third parties*
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Modal kerja	5.140.056	5.774.151	*Working capital*
Investasi	4.005.312	3.382.976	*Investment*
Konsumer	1.372.776	1.261.527	*Consumer*
Karyawan	5.122	5.241	*Employee*
	10.523.266	10.423.895	
Mata uang asing			*Foreign currencies*
Investasi	2.538.931	1.682.277	*Working capital*
Modal Kerja	1.661.327	1.731.998	*Investment*
	4.200.258	3.414.275	
Jumlah	14.729.081	13.858.412	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(173.279)	(139.489)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**14.555.802**	**13.718.923**	***Net***

11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan) / *11. LOANS (continued)*

b. Berdasarkan sektor ekonomi / *b. By economic sectors*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Industri pengolahan	2.194.951	1.543.969	*Manufacturing*
Perdagangan besar dan eceran	1.479.009	1.741.482	*Wholesale and retail*
Konstruksi	1.409.993	1.365.284	*Construction*
Rumah tangga	1.383.455	1.275.384	*Household*
Penyediaan akomodasi dan penyediaan makan minum	1.040.357	1.147.560	*Accommodation, food and beverages*
Real estate, usaha persewaan, dan jasa perusahaan	947.220	1.083.884	*Real estate, leasing and services*
Transportasi, pergudangan, dan komunikasi	710.029	731.103	*Transportation, warehousing and communication*
Perantara keuangan	424.326	589.637	*Financial intermediary*
Pertambangan	397.346	295.323	*Mining*
Listrik, gas, dan air	301.439	382.844	*Electricity, gas and water*
Jasa kesehatan dan kegiatan sosial	92.592	88.784	*Health and social services*
Pertanian, perburuan, dan kehutanan	68.884	74.345	*Agriculture, hunting and forestry*
Perikanan	39.773	35.294	*Fishing*
Jasa kemasyarakatan, sosial budaya, hiburan, dan jasa lainnya	21.355	66.044	*Social, art, culture, recreation and other services*
Jasa pendidikan	16.069	21.071	*Education services*
Lain-lain	2.025	2.129	*Others*
	10.528.823	10.444.137	
Mata uang asing			*Foreign currencies*
Industri pengolahan	1.144.401	1.168.810	*Manufacturing*
Listrik, gas, dan air	1.808.942	932.565	*Electricity, gas and water*
Transportasi, pergudangan, dan komunikasi	618.990	572.025	*Transportation, warehousing and communication*
Konstruksi	-	382.363	*Construction*
Pertanian Perburuan dan Kehutanan	357.516	-	*Agriculture and Forestry*
Real estate, usaha persewaan, dan jasa perusahaan	196.604	140.261	*Real estate, leasing and services*
Pertambangan dan penggalian	37.439	180.473	*Mining and excavation*
Perdagangan besar dan eceran	36.366	37.778	*Wholesale and retail*
	4.200.258	3.414.275	
Jumlah	14.729.081	13.858.412	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(173.279)	(139.489)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**14.555.802**	**13.718.923**	***Net***

11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan) / *11. LOANS (continued)*

c. Berdasarkan jatuh tempo perjanjian kredit / *c. By maturity based on loan agreement*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
≤ 1 tahun	4.155.876	4.606.137	*≤ 1 year*
> 1 - 2 tahun	728.534	403.712	*> 1 - 2 years*
> 2 - 5 tahun	1.483.470	2.349.685	*> 2 - 5 years*
> 5 tahun	4.160.943	3.084.603	*> 5 years*
	10.528.823	10.444.137	
Mata uang asing			*Foreign currencies*
≤ 1 tahun	1.450.933	1.026.492	*≤ 1 year*
> 1 - 2 tahun	337.161	548.344	*> 1 - 2 years*
> 2 - 5 tahun	603.222	908.875	*> 2 - 5 years*
> 5 tahun	1.808.942	930.564	*> 5 years*
	4.200.258	3.414.275	
Jumlah	14.729.081	13.858.412	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(173.279)	(139.489)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**14.555.802**	**13.718.923**	***Net***

d. Berdasarkan kolektibilitas / *d. By collectability*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Lancar	14.181.295	13.274.639	*Current*
Dalam perhatian khusus	114.624	220.792	*Special mention*
Kurang lancar	61.418	21.531	*Substandard*
Diragukan	539	43.242	*Doubtful*
Macet	371.205	298.208	*Loss*
	14.729.081	13.858.412	
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(173.279)	(139.489)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**14.555.802**	**13.718.923**	***Net***

11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

e. Kredit restrukturisasi

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 saldo kredit yang direstrukturisasi Bank adalah sebesar:

11. LOANS (continued)

e. Restructured loans

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019 the Bank's restructured loans are as follows:

Jenis/*Type*	Kolektibilitas/ *Collectability*	31 Desember/*December 31* 2020	2019
Modal kerja/*Working capital*	Lancar/*Current*	2.366.033	258.122
	Dalam perhatian khusus/ *Special mention*	57.218	61.841
	Kurang lancar/ *Substandard*	35.253	-
	Macet/*Loss*	101.418	40.648
		2.559.922	360.611
Investasi/*Investment*	Lancar/*Current*	4.035.565	414.274
	Dalam perhatian khusus/ *Special mention*	16.181	51.147
	Kurang lancar/ *Substandard*	16.355	-
	Macet/Loss	5.489	25.928
		4.073.590	491.349
Konsumer/*Consumer*	Lancar/*Current*	241.424	8.393
	Dalam perhatian khusus/ *Special mention*	6.174	-
	Kurang lancar/ *Substandard*	1.315	-
	Macet/Loss	8.258	-
		257.171	8.393
Jumlah/*Total*		**6.890.683**	**860.353**
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai/ *Allowance for impairment losses*		(73.140)	(48.736)
Neto/*Net*		**6.817.543**	**811.617**

Seluruh restrukturisasi kredit dilakukan melalui penjadwalan ulang pembayaran pokok kredit dan bunga, penambahan jangka waktu kredit dan penyesuaian suku bunga.

All restructured loans were modified through loans principal and interest rescheduling, extension of loan maturity period and interest rate adjustment.

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. Per tanggal 31 Desember 2020 total saldo kredit restrukturisasi Covid-19 adalah sebesar Rp6.392.267.

Included in the above restructured loan are restructured for debtors affected by COVID-19 pandemic in accordance with POJK 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. As of December 31, 2020 the balance of Covid-19 restructured loans amounted to Rp6,392,267.

11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

f. Kredit yang diberikan kepada karyawan

Kredit yang diberikan kepada karyawan terdiri dari kredit untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, untuk membeli rumah, kendaraan bermotor, dan keperluan pribadi lainnya, dengan suku bunga per tahun masing-masing sebesar 3%-13% dan 5%-13%. Kredit ini berjangka waktu antara 1 tahun sampai dengan 13 tahun dan dilunasi melalui pemotongan gaji karyawan setiap bulan.

Kredit yang diberikan kepada pihak-pihak berelasi pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing berjumlah Rp9.174 dan Rp11.526 yang diberikan kepada dewan komisaris, direksi, dan pejabat eksekutif dan diklasifikasikan lancar.

Rasio kredit usaha kecil terhadap jumlah kredit yang diberikan adalah sebesar 22,72% dan 33,69% masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019.

g. Tingkat suku bunga efektif rata-rata setahun:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Rupiah	8,70%	10,31%	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	3,56%	5,21%	*Foreign currencies*

h. Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto atas kredit yang diberikan adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2020				
	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	**Tahap 2/ *Stage 2***	**Tahap 3/ *Stage 3***	**Total**	
Nilai tercatat bruto awal 1 Januari 2020	**13.323.009**	**68.915**	**466.488**	**13.858.412**	***Initial gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2020***
Aset baru	1.680.763	-	-	1.680.763	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(993.610)	(26.532)	(84.153)	(1.104.295)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
Transfer ke Tahap 1	10.182	(9.770)	(412)	-	*Transfers to Stage 1*
Transfer ke Tahap 2	(40.181)	40.181	-	-	*Trasnfers to Stage 2*
Transfer ke Tahap 3	(123.672)	(22.445)	146.117	-	*Transfers to Stage 3*
Pengukuran kembali	360.141	(5.503)	(12.121)	342.517	*Remeasurement*
Penghapusbukuan	(102)	(265)	(47.949)	(48.316)	*Bad debts written-off*
Nilai tercatat bruto akhir	**14.216.530**	**44.581**	**467.970**	**14.729.081**	***Ending gross carrying amount***

11. LOANS (continued)

f. Employee loans

Loans to employees consist of loans with annual interest ranging from 3% to 13% and 5% to 13% for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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 13 years and are collected through monthly payroll deductions.

Loans to related parties as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to Rp9,174 and Rp11,526, respectively, which are given to Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and executive officers, and are classified as current.

The ratio of loans to small-scale businesses to total loans are 22.72% and 33.69% as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

g. Average effective interest rates per annum:

h. Movements in the gross carrying amount of loans are as follows:

11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan) / *11. LOANS (continued)*

i. Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan adalah sebagai berikut:

i. The movements in the allowance for impairment losses of loans are as follows:

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2020				
	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	**Tahap 2/ *Stage 2***	**Tahap 3/ *Stage 3***	**Total**	
Saldo awal 1 Januari 2020	**2.316**	**2.337**	**134.836**	**139.489**	***Beginning balance as at January 1, 2020***
Dampak penerapan PSAK No. 71	2.188	430	25.115	27.733	*Impact of SFAS No. 71 implementation*
Aset baru	1.462	-	-	1.462	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(126)	(983)	1.249	140	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
Transfer ke Tahap 1	442	(282)	(160)	-	*Transfers to Stage 1*
Transfer ke Tahap 2	(33)	33	-	-	*Transfers to Stage 2*
Transfer ke Tahap 3	(79)	(668)	747	-	*Transfers to Stage 3*
Pengukuran kembali	4.963	2.008	45.800	52.771	*Remeasurement*
Penghapusbukuan	(102)	(265)	(47.949)	(48.316)	*Bad debts written-off*
31 Desember 2020	**11.031**	**2.610**	**159.638**	**173.279**	***31 December 2020***

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2019			
	Kolektif/ *Collective*	**Individual/ *Individual***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Saldo awal	36.673	88.462	125.135	*Beginning balance*
Penyisihan selama tahun berjalan	2.900	15.579	18.479	*Provision during the year*
Penghapusbukuan selama tahun berjalan	233	4.176	4.409	*Write-off during the year*
Selisih kurs	(8.534)	-	(8.534)	*Exchange rate difference*
Saldo akhir	**31.272**	**108.217**	**139.489**	***Ending balance***

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk telah memadai.

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate.

11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan) / *11. LOANS (continued)*

j. Rasio kredit bermasalah bruto (rasio NPL - bruto) Bank terhadap total kredit yang diberikan adalah sebesar 2.94% dan 2,62%, masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, sedangkan rasio kredit bermasalah neto terhadap total kredit (rasio NPL - neto) adalah sebesar 1,92% dan 1,72%, masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019.

j. The ratio of gross non-performing loans (gross NPL ratio) of the Bank to total loans are 2.94% and 2.62% as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, while the net non-performing loans to total loans (net NPL ratio) are 1.92%, and 1.72% as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

12. PENDAPATAN BUNGA YANG MASIH AKAN DITERIMA / *12. INTEREST RECEIVABLES*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Bunga atas:			*Interest on:*
Kredit yang diberikan	34.022	38.447	*Loans*
Efek-efek	13.343	1.991	*Marketable securities*
Call money	163	31	*Call money*
Jumlah	**47.528**	**40.469**	***Total***

Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima dari pihak berelasi adalah sebesar Rp13 dan Rp50 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 (Catatan 33).

Interest receivables from related parties as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, amounted to Rp13 and Rp50, respectively (Note 33).

Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima dalam mata uang asing adalah sebesar Rp7.930 dan Rp9.481 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019.

Interest receivables in foreign currencies as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, amounted to Rp7,930 and Rp9,481, 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/*December 31,* 2020

	1 Januari/ *January 1*, 2020	Penambahan/ *Additions*	Pengurangan/ *Deductions*	Reklasifikasi/ *Reclassifications*	31 Desember/ *December 31*, 2020	
Kepemilikan langsung						***Direct ownership***
Harga penilaian kembali						*Revalued amount*
Tanah	404.471	-	(10.134)		394.337	*Land*
Bangunan	376.125	-	(4.904)	44.399	415.620	*Buildings*
Prasarana	49.528	168	(1.256)	524	48.964	*Leasehold improvements*
Inventaris kantor	103.106	1.951	-	1.728	106.785	*Office equipment*
Kendaraan	79.793	-	(288)		79.505	*Vehicles*
	1.013.023	2.119	(16.582)	46.651	1.045.211	
Aset dalam penyelesaian	11.631	35.433	(42)	(46.651)	371	*Construction in progress*
Total biaya perolehan aset tetap	1.024.654	37.552	(16.624)	-	1.045.582	*Total cost of fixed assets*
Aset hak guna	36.931	10.099	-	-	47.030	*Construction in progress*
Total biaya perolehan aset tetap dan aset hak guna	1.061.585	47.651	(16.624)	-	1.092.612	*Total cost of fixed assets and right-of-use of assets*
Akumulasi penyusutan						*Accumulated depreciation*
Bangunan	(61.721)	(20.072)	1.140	-	(80.653)	*Buildings*
Prasarana	(29.828)	(3.539)	425	-	(32.942)	*Leasehold improvements*
Inventaris kantor	(61.246)	(17.423)	-	-	(78.669)	*Office equipment*
Kendaraan	(43.107)	(11.727)	-	-	(54.834)	*Vehicles*
	(195.902)	(52.761)	1.565	-	(247.098)	
Aset hak guna	-	(13.265)	-	-	(13.265)	*Right-of-use of assets*
Total akumulasi penyusutan aset tetap dan aset hak guna	(195.902)	(66.026)	1.565	-	(260.363)	*Total accumulated depreciation of fixed assets and right-of-use of assets*
Nilai buku neto	**865.683**				**832.249**	***Net book value***

31 Desember/*December 31,* 2019

	1 Januari/ *January 1,* 2019	Penambahan/ *Additions*	Pengurangan/ *Deductions*	Reklasifikasi/ *Reclassifica-tions*	Revaluasi/ *Revaluation*	31 Desember/ *December 31,* 2019	
Kepemilikan langsung							***Direct ownership***
Harga penilaian kembali							*Revalued amount*
Tanah	201.041	-	(747)	115.404	88.773	404.471	*Land*
Bangunan	393.065	638	(3.016)	(50.301)	35.739	376.125	*Buildings*
Prasarana	46.725	852	-	1.951	-	49.528	*Leasehold improvements*
Inventaris kantor	78.693	4.585	(2.561)	3.825	18.564	103.106	*Office equipment*
Kendaraan	51.252	651	(34)	2.211	25.713	79.793	*Vehicles*
	770.776	6.726	(6.358)	73.090	168.789	1.013.023	
Aset dalam Penyelesaian	64.202	20.519	-	(73.090)	-	11.631	*Construction in progress*
	834.978	27.245	(6. 358)	-	168.789	1.024.654	
Akumulasi penyusutan							*Accumulated depreciation*
Bangunan	(40.847)	(20.874)	-	-	-	(61.721)	*Buildings*
Prasarana	(24.591)	(5.407)	170	-	-	(29.828)	*Leasehold improvements*
Inventaris kantor	(48.305)	(15.643)	2.702	-	-	(61.246)	*Office equipment*
Kendaraan	(37.357)	(6.490)	740	-	-	(43.107)	*Vehicles*
	(151.100)	(48.414)	3.612	-	-	(195.902)	
Nilai buku neto	**683.878**					**828.752**	***Net book value***

13. ASET TETAP DAN ASET HAK GUNA (lanjutan)

Terdapat reklasifikasi aset tetap pada tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dari bangunan ke klasifikasi yang tepat yaitu tanah sebesar Rp115.404 berdasarkan informasi tambahan yang diperoleh dari aktivitas revaluasi aset tetap yang dilakukan oleh penilai independen pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019.

Aset tetap Bank, kecuali tanah diasuransikan pada perusahaan asuransi yaitu, PT Asuransi Bina Dana Arta dengan nilai pertanggungan sebesar Rp141.525 dan Rp351.806 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019. Semua perusahaan asuransi yang disebutkan di atas adalah merupakan pihak ketiga. Manajemen berpendapat bahwa nilai pertanggungan tersebut cukup untuk menutupi kemungkinan kerugian atas aset yang dipertanggungkan. Rincian laba penjualan aset tetap untuk tahun-tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

13. FIXED ASSETS AND RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (continued)

There was reclassification of fixed assets for the year ended December 31, 2019 from building to its proper classification which is land amounting to Rp115,404 based on additional information obtained from fixed assets revaluation event which were carried out by an independent appraiser on December 31, 2019.

All fixed assets, except for land are insured with insurance company PT Asuransi Bina Dana Arta for coverage amounting to Rp141,525 and Rp351,806 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019. 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, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Hasil penjualan aset tetap	-	225	*Proceeds from sale of fixed assets*
Nilai buku bersih aset tetap	-	(105)	*Net book value of fixed assets*
Laba penjualan aset tetap	**-**	**120**	***Gain on sale of fixed assets***

Nilai tercatat bruto dari aset tetap yang telah didepresiasi penuh oleh Bank namun masih digunakan adalah sebesar Rp38.291 dan Rp34.957 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 (tidak diaudit).

Sejak tahun 2014, Bank menerapkan model revaluasi untuk semua aset tetap, sehingga nilai tercatat pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 mencerminkan nilai wajar. Penilaian kembali atas aset tetap selain prasarana pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dilakukan oleh penilai independen eksternal, Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik ("KJPP") Hari Utomo & Rekan dalam Laporan Penilaian tertanggal 27 Maret 2020. 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.

The gross carrying amount of the Bank fully depreciated fixed assets that are still in use amounted to Rp38,291 and Rp34,957 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 (unaudited), respectively.

Since 2014, the Bank has applied revaluation model for all fixed assets thus, the carrying values as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 reflect the fair values. The revaluations of fixed assets except for leasehold improvements on December 31, 2019 are performed by external independent appraiser, Public Appraiser Firm ("KJPP") Hari Utomo & Rekan as stated in the Valuation Report dated March 27, 2020. Valuations are 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.

13. ASET TETAP DAN ASET HAK GUNA (lanjutan)

Informasi mengenai penilaian kembali aset tetap pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 yang dilakukan oleh Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

13. FIXED ASSETS AND RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (continued)

Information of the revaluation of fixed assets as at December 31, 2019 performed by the Bank are as follows:

	Nilai buku sebelum revaluasi/ *Carrying amount before revaluation*	Nilai buku setelah revaluasi/ *Carrying amount after revaluation*	Kenaikan nilai revaluasi/ *Increase in revaluation value*	Penurunan nilai revaluasi/ *Decrease in revaluation value*	
Tanah	315.698	404.471	90.930	2.157	*Land*
Bangunan	278.665	314.404	35.739	-	*Buildings*
Inventaris kantor	23.298	41.862	18.564	-	*Office equipment*
Kendaraan	10.975	36.688	25.713	-	*Vehicles*
Jumlah	**628.636**	**797.425**	**170.946**	**2.157**	***Total***

Kenaikan nilai revaluasi sebesar Rp170.946 dicatat di penghasilan komprehensif lain di ekuitas, sedangkan penurunan nilai revaluasi sebesar Rp2.157 dicatat sebagai beban bukan operasional lainnya di laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Increase in revaluation value of Rp170,946 is recorded as part of other comprehensive income in equity, meanwhile the decrease in revaluation value amounting to Rp2,157 is recorded as non-operating expense in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Jumlah tercatat aset tetap apabila aset tersebut dicatat dengan model biaya adalah sebagai berikut:

The amount of fixed assets if recorded using cost method are the following:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Tanah	7.559	7.559	*Land*
Bangunan	387.830	325.230	*Buildings*
Prasarana	15.829	12.700	*Leaseholds improvements*
Inventaris kantor	14.645	18.075	*Office equipment*
Kendaraan	6.778	8.988	*Vehicles*
Jumlah	**432.641**	**372.552**	***Total***

Rincian aset dalam penyelesaian beserta persentase penyelesaian dan nilai kontrak adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of the construction in progress with percentage of completion and contract value are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2020			
	Persentase penyelesaian/ *Percentage of completion*	Akumulasi biaya/ *Accumulated cost*	Estimasi penyelesaian/ *Estimated timing of completion*	
Inventaris kantor	50%	371	2021	*Office equipment*

13. ASET TETAP DAN ASET HAK GUNA (lanjutan)

Rincian aset dalam penyelesaian beserta persentase penyelesaian dan nilai kontrak adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

13. FIXED ASSETS AND RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (continued)

The details of the construction in progress with percentage of completion and contract value are as follows: (continued)

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2019			
	Persentase penyelesaian/ ***Percentage of completion***	**Akumulasi biaya/** ***Accumulated cost***	**Estimasi penyelesaian/** ***Estimated timing of completion***	
Prasarana	90%	11.631	2020	*Leasehold improvements*

Manajemen juga berpendapat bahwa tidak terdapat penurunan nilai lainnya atas aset tersebut kecuali dinyatakan sebelumnya yang harus dicatat pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019.

Management believes that as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, no other impairment in value for fixed assets except mentioned previously should be recorded.

Aset hak guna per 31 Desember 2020 adalah sebagai berikut:

Rights of use assets as of 31 December 2020 as follows:

	Saldo awal/ ***Beginning balance***	**Penambahan dan reklasifikasi/** ***Additions and reclassification***	**Pengurangan dan reklasifikasi/** ***Deductions and reclassification***	**Saldo akhir/** ***Ending balance***	
Biaya perolehan					***Cost***
Bangunan	32.313	9.735	-	42.048	*Buildings*
Kendaraan	2.382	364	-	2.746	*Vehicles*
Lain-lain	2.236	-	-	2.236	*Others*
Total biaya perolehan	36.931	10.099	-	47.030	*Total cost*
Akumulasi penyusutan					***Accumulated depreciation***
Bangunan	-	(11.713)	-	(11.713)	*Buildings*
Kendaraan	-	(1.023)	-	(1.023)	*Vehicles*
Lain-lain	-	(529)	-	(529)	*Others*
Total Akumulasi penyusutan	-	(13.265)	-	(13.265)	*Total Accumulated depreciation*
Nilai buku – neto	36.931			33.765	*Book value - net*

Bank menyewa beberapa aset termasuk gedung kantor, kendaraan dan lain-lain.

The Bank had 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:

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:

	Nilai wajar/ *Fair value*	
Imbalan yang dialihkan	517.913	*Consideration transferred*
Nilai wajar aset bersih teridentifikasi	(271.755)	*Total identifiable net assets at fair value*
Goodwill atas akuisisi	246.158	*Goodwill arising on acquisition*
Core Deposits Intangible	(55.428)	*Core Deposits Intangible*
Teknologi perangkat lunak dan teknologi pendukung lainnya	(655)	*Software technology and other supporting technologies*
Residual goodwill	**190.075**	***Residual goodwill***

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.

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.

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* 5 tahun. Bank menentukan unit penghasil kas sejalan dengan segmen operasi, yaitu kredit. Tidak terdapat pergerakan atas nilai tercatat *goodwill* selama tahun 2020

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 5 years 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 2020.

Nilai terpulihkan tersebut dikategorikan sebagai tingkat 3 dalam hierarki nilai wajar. Asumsi kunci yang digunakan dalam perhitungan nilai pakai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

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, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Tingkat diskonto - Bank telah memilih untuk menggunakan *weighted average cost of capital* (WACC) sebagai tingkat diskonto untuk arus kas yang didiskontokan. WACC yang ditentukan berdasarkan sumber eksternal adalah 11,90% dan 9,60% masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019.

Discount rate - the Bank has chosen to use the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) as discount rate for the discounted cash flow. The WACC determined based on external source are 11.90% and 9.60% for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Tidak ada kerugian penurunan nilai *goodwill* yang diidentifikasi selama tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019.

There is no impairment of the goodwill identified for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

15. BIAYA DIBAYAR DI MUKA / *15. PREPAID EXPENSES*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Pemeliharaan informasi teknologi	7.718	7.782	*Information technology maintenance*
Asuransi	958	875	*Insurance*
Sewa	139	27.787	*Rent*
Lain-lain	3.883	5.896	*Others*
Jumlah	**12.698**	**42.340**	***Total***

16. AGUNAN YANG DIAMBIL ALIH / *16. FORECLOSED ASSETS*

Agunan Yang Diambil Alih ("AYDA") merupakan agunan pinjaman berupa tanah dan bangunan yang telah diambil alih oleh Bank. Rincian dalam akun ini sebagai berikut:

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*		
	2020	**2019**	
Agunan yang diambil alih	162.932	168.616	*Foreclosed assets*
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(2.139)	(2.139)	*Less: Allowance for impairment losses*
	160.793	**166.477**	

Berdasarkan Peraturan Bank Indonesia ("PBI") No. 14/15/PBI/2012 tanggal 24 Oktober 2012 tentang "Penilaian Kualitas Aktiva Bank Umum", khususnya AYDA, Bank diwajibkan untuk melakukan upaya penyelesaian terhadap AYDA yang dimiliki.

Based on Bank Indonesia Regulation ("PBI") No. 14/15/PBI/2012 dated October 24, 2012 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.

Rincian laba penjualan AYDA untuk tahun-tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of gain on sale of foreclosed assets for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Hasil penjualan	7.865	16.771	*Proceeds from sale*
Nilai buku bersih	(5.684)	(14.805)	*Net book value*
Laba penjualan	**2.181**	**1.966**	***Gain on sale***

16. AGUNAN YANG DIAMBIL ALIH (lanjutan)

Mutasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas AYDA adalah:

16. FORECLOSED ASSETS (continued)

The changes in allowance for impairment losses of foreclosed assets are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Saldo awal	2.139	335	*Beginning balance*
Penambahan selama tahun berjalan	-	1.804	*Addition during the year*
Saldo akhir	**2.139**	**2.139**	***Ending balance***

Manajemen Bank juga berpendapat bahwa tidak terdapat penurunan nilai atas aset tetap tersebut yang harus dicatat pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019.

The Bank's management believes that there is no impairment that should be recorded in value of the aforementioned fixed assets as of 31 December 2020 and 2019.

17. ASET LAIN-LAIN

17. OTHER ASSETS

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Properti terbengkalai - bersih	86.973	78.032	*Abandoned properties - net*
Core deposits intangible (setelah dikurangi akumulasi amortisasi masing-masing sebesar Rp19.400 dan Rp14.512 pada 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019)	36.028	41.571	*Core deposits intangible (net of accumulated amortization of Rp19,400 and Rp14,512 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively)*
Tagihan transaksi ATM Prima	6.674	3.222	*ATM Prima billing transaction*
Persediaan	4.855	5.048	*Inventories*
Uang jaminan	3.329	3.380	*Refundable deposits*
Lain-lain	1.298	1.755	*Others*
Jumlah - neto	**139.157**	**133.008**	***Total - net***

Properti terbengkalai merupakan aset tetap yang dimiliki Bank tetapi tidak digunakan untuk kegiatan usaha perbankan yang lazim sesuai dengan PBI No. 14/15/PBI/2012 tanggal 24 Oktober 2012 dan Surat Edaran Bank Indonesia No.7/3/DPNP tanggal 31 Januari 2005 dan perubahannya dalam Surat Ederan No. 15/28/DPNP tanggal 31 Juli 2013 perihal Penilaian Kualitas Aset Bank Umum. Manajemen secara aktif berusaha untuk menjual properti terbengkalai tersebut.

The abandoned properties are fixed assets held by the Bank but not used for its customary banking business based on PBI No. 14/15/PBI/2012 dated October 24, 2012 and Circular Letter No. 7/3/DPNP dated January 31, 2005 and its changes Circular Letter No. 15/28/DPNP dated July 31, 2013 concerning on Evaluation of Asset Quality in Commercial Bank. Management is actively trying to sell these abandoned properties.

17. ASET LAIN-LAIN (lanjutan) / *17. OTHER ASSETS (continued)*

Rincian laba penjualan properti terbengkalai untuk tahun-tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of gain on sale of abandoned properties for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Hasil penjualan	3.439	900	*Proceeds from sale*
Nilai buku bersih	(2.664)	(717)	*Net book value*
Laba penjualan	**775**	**183**	***Gain on sale***

Mutasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai properti terbengkalai adalah:

The changes in allowance for impairment losses of abandoned properties are as in follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Saldo awal	1.855	166	*Beginning balance*
Penambahan selama tahun berjalan	-	1.689	*Addition during the year*
Saldo akhir	**1.855**	**1.855**	***Ending balance***

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang telah dibentuk cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian atas properti terbengkalai.

Management believes that the above allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible losses on abandoned properties.

Aset lain-lain dalam mata uang asing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp141 dan Rp139.

Other assets denominated in foreign currency as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to Rp141 and Rp139, respectively.

18. LIABILITAS SEGERA / *18. OBLIGATION DUE IMMEDIATELY*

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, liabilitas segera merupakan liabilitas sehubungan dengan transaksi kliring dan transfer.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, obligation due immediately are related to clearing transactions and transfers.

Liabilitas segera dalam mata uang asing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp1.761 dan Rp53.

Obligation due immediately denominated in foreign currencies as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to Rp1,761 and Rp53.

19. SIMPANAN DARI NASABAH / *19. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS*

	31 Desember/*December 31* 2020	2019	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Deposito berjangka	9.982.767	7.714.269	*Time deposits*
Giro	1.417.619	1.603.018	*Current accounts*
Tabungan	906.072	1.019.898	*Saving accounts*
	12.306.458	10.337.185	
Mata uang asing			*Foreign currencies*
Deposito berjangka	3.145.590	1.965.557	*Time deposits*
Giro	2.956.395	531.003	*Current accounts*
Tabungan	43.960	28.033	*Saving accounts*
	6.145.945	2.524.593	
Jumlah	**18.452.403**	**12.861.778**	***Total***

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.

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.

a. Giro / *a. Current accounts*

	31 Desember/*December 31* 2020	2019	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 33)			*Related parties (Note 33)*
Rupiah	1.776	11.284	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	18	42.362	*Foreign currencies*
	1.794	53.646	
Pihak ketiga			*Third parties*
Rupiah	1.415.843	1.591.734	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	2.956.377	488.641	*Foreign currencies*
	4.372.220	2.080.375	
Jumlah	**4.374.014**	**2.134.021**	***Total***

Suku bunga efektif rata-rata per tahun: / *Average effective interest rate per annum:*

	31 Desember/*December 31* 2020	2019	
Rupiah	2,53%	2,66%	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	0,41%	0,51%	*Foreign currencies*

Giro yang dijadikan jaminan kredit yang diberikan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing adalah RpNihil dan Rp1.000.

Total current accounts amounting to RpNil and Rp1,000 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, were pledged and used as credit guarantee.

19. SIMPANAN DARI NASABAH (lanjutan) / *19. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS (continued)*

b. Tabungan / *b. Saving accounts*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 33)			*Related parties (Note 33)*
Rupiah	898	3.202	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	93	40	*Foreign currencies*
	991	3.242	
Pihak ketiga			*Third parties*
Rupiah	905.174	1.016.696	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	43.867	27.993	*Foreign currencies*
	949.041	1.044.689	
Jumlah	**950.032**	**1.047.931**	***Total***

Tabungan yang dijadikan jaminan kredit yang diberikan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing adalah RpNihil dan Rp4.379.

Total saving accounts amounting to RpNil and Rp4,379 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, were pledged and used as credit guarantee.

Suku bunga efektif rata-rata per tahun: / *Average effective interest rate per annum:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Rupiah	1,59%	1,60%	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	0,77%	0,75%	*Foreign currencies*

c. Deposito berjangka / *c. Time deposits*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 33)			*Related parties (Note 33)*
Rupiah	19.768	41.933	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	908	50.292	*Foreign currencies*
	20.676	92.225	
Pihak ketiga			*Third parties*
Rupiah	9.962.999	7.672.336	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	3.144.682	1.915.265	*Foreign currencies*
	13.107.681	9.587.601	
Jumlah	**13.128.357**	**9.679.826**	***Total***

Suku bunga efektif rata-rata per tahun: / *Average effective interest rates per annum:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Rupiah	5,74%	7,01%	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	2,52%	2,47%	*Foreign currencies*

19. SIMPANAN DARI NASABAH (lanjutan) / *19. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS (continued)*

c. Deposito berjangka (lanjutan) / *Time deposits (continued)*

Berdasarkan tanggal jatuh tempo: / *By maturity date:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
≤ 1 bulan	8.919.753	6.027.642	*≤ 1 month*
> 1 - 3 bulan	2.781.424	2.299.801	*> 1 - 3 months*
> 3 - 6 bulan	1.027.241	1.140.042	*> 3 - 6 months*
> 6 - 12 bulan	399.939	212.341	*> 6 - 12 months*
Jumlah	**13.128.357**	**9.679.826**	***Total***

Jumlah deposito berjangka yang dijadikan jaminan kredit, bank garansi, dan *letters of credit* yang diterbitkan Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp454.690 dan Rp618.773.

Total time deposits amounting to Rp454,690 and Rp618,773 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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*		
	2020	**2019**	
Pihak ketiga			*Third parties*
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Giro	13.031	23.633	*Current accounts*
Tabungan	15.794	12.846	*Saving accounts*
Deposito berjangka	11.187	4.874	*Time deposits*
Call money	-	1.025.000	*Call money*
Mata uang asing			*Foreign currencies*
Call money	-	527.535	*Call money*
Jumlah	**40.012**	**1.593.888**	***Total***

Suku bunga efektif rata-rata per tahun: / *Average effective interest rates per annum:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Rupiah	4,80%	6,01%	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	-	1,80%	*Foreign currencies*

Berdasarkan tanggal jatuh tempo: / *By maturity date:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
≤ 1 bulan	28.825	1.171.537	*≤ 1 month*
> 1 - 3 bulan	10.237	54.147	*> 1 - 3 months*
> 3 - 12 bulan	950	368.204	*> 3 - 12 months*
Jumlah	**40.012**	**1.593.888**	***Total***

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 tidak ada simpanan dari bank lain yang dijadikan jaminan.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019 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*		
	2020	**2019**	
Pajak penghasilan badan			*Corporate income tax*
PPh pasal 25	3.530	9.688	*Income tax article 25*
PPh pasal 29	12.403	2.965	*Income tax article 29*
	15.933	12.653	
Pajak lain-lain			*Other income taxes*
PPh pasal 4 (2)	9.028	9.477	*Income tax article 4 (2)*
PPh pasal 21	5.013	4.448	*Income tax article 21*
PPh pasal 23 dan 26	420	366	*Income tax article 23 and 26*
	14.461	14.291	
Jumlah	**30.394**	**26.944**	***Total***

b. Beban pajak penghasilan / *b. Income tax expense*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Beban pajak kini	27.456	33.015	*Current tax expense*
Beban/(manfaat) pajak tangguhan	(13.732)	354	*Deferred tax expense/(benefit)*
Jumlah	**13.724**	**33.369**	***Total***

c. Rekonsiliasi antara laba sebelum beban pajak menurut laporan laba rugi dengan laba kena pajak adalah sebagai berikut:

c. Reconciliation between income before tax expense as shown in the statements of profit or loss and taxable income are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Laba sebelum beban pajak	**63.703**	**112.336**	***Income before tax expense***
Perbedaan temporer:			*Temporary differences:*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset produktif	4.871	(5.164)	*Provision for impairment losses on earning assets*
Estimasi liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan	16.904	12.698	*Estimated employee benefit liabilities*
Penyusutan aset tetap	14.541	(1.691)	*Depreciation of fixed assets*
Pembayaran imbalan kerja	(7.360)	(3.155)	*Employee benefits paid*
Cadangan bonus dan tunjangan hari raya	5.930	(7.784)	*Bonus and festives provision*
Lain-lain	23.931	3.676	*Others*
Jumlah perbedaan temporer	**58.817**	**(1.420)**	***Total temporary differences***

21. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan) / *21. TAXATION (continued)*

c. Rekonsiliasi antara laba sebelum beban pajak menurut laporan laba rugi dengan laba kena pajak adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

c. Reconciliation between income before tax expense as shown in the statements of profit or loss and taxable income are as follows: (continued)

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Penyusutan Aset Tetap	973	-	*Depreciation of Fixed Asset*
Biaya promosi	641	3.084	*Promotion expense*
Perbedaan permanen:			*Permanent differences:*
Perawatan kesehatan	-	10.626	*Health care*
Pajak dan perizinan	-	23	*Tax and license*
Lain-lain	665	7.409	*Others*
Jumlah perbedaan permanen	**2.279**	**21.142**	***Total permanent differences***
Laba kena pajak	**124.799**	**132.058**	***Taxable income***
Beban pajak penghasilan sesuai dengan tarif pajak yang berlaku (22%)	27.456	33.015	*Current income tax expense at statutory tax rate (22%)*
Dikurangi: pajak penghasilan yang dibayar di muka - Pasal 25	(15.053)	(30.050)	*Less: prepayment of income tax - Article 25*
Utang pajak penghasilan	**12.403**	**2.965**	***Income tax payable***

d. Perhitungan pajak penghasilan badan untuk tahun yang berakhir tanggal 31 Desember 2020 adalah estimasi untuk pengisian SPT 2020 dan perhitungan pajak penghasilan badan 2019 adalah sesuai dengan SPT Bank.

d. The calculations of corporate income tax for the year ended December 31, 2020 are estimated numbers for 2020 annual tax return and 2019 corporate income tax which conform to the Bank's Annual Tax Return.

e. Rekonsiliasi antara beban pajak

Rekonsiliasi antara beban pajak penghasilan dan hasil perhitungan teoritis laba sebelum pajak penghasilan adalah sebagai berikut:

e. Reconciliation of tax expense

The reconciliation between income tax expense and the theoretical tax amount on profit before income tax is as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Laba sebelum beban pajak sebagaimana disajikan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain	63.703	112.336	*Income before tax expense as shown in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income*
Pajak penghasilan dengan tarif pajak yang berlaku	14.015	28.084	*Income tax expense at effective tax rates*
Pengaruh pajak atas perbedaan permanen	501	5.285	*Tax effect of permanent differences*
Dampak perubahan tarif pajak	(792)	-	*Effect of tax rate adjustments*
Jumlah beban pajak	**13.724**	**33.369**	***Total tax expense***

21. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan) / 21. TAXATION (continued)

f. (Liabilitas)/aset pajak tangguhan / *f. Deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets*

Rincian dari (liabilitas)/aset pajak tangguhan Bank adalah sebagai berikut: / *The details of the Bank's deferred tax (liabilities)/assets are as follows:*

	31 Desember/*December* 2020							
	31 Desember/ *December 31,* 2019	**Dampak penerapan awal PSAK 71/ *Effect of initial implementation SFAS 71***	**Dampak Perubahan tarif pajak yang ditangguhkan ke laporan laba rugi/ *Effect of changes in tax rate - deffered to statement of profit or loss* and other *income***	**Dampak Perubahan tarif pajak yang ditangguhkan ke ekuitas/ *Effect of changes in tax rate - deferred to equity***	**Dikreditkan/ (dibebankan) ke laporan laba rugi/ *Credited/ (charged) to statement of profit or loss and other income***	**Dibebankan ke ekuitas/ *Charged to equity***	**31 Desember/ *December 31,* 2020**	
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nili aset produktif	(24.355)	7.180	3.434	-	975	-	(12.766)	*Allowance for impairment losses loans on earning assets*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset non produktif	160	-	-	-	638	-	798	*Allowance for impairment losses on non-earning assets*
Provisi imbalan kerja karyawan	23.935	-	(4.102)	(318)	1.949	(2.587)	18.877	*Provision for employee benefits obligation*
Penyusutan aset tetap	(1.591)	-	318	-	2.908	-	1.635	*depreciation of fixed assets*
Cadangan bonus	2.858	-	(405)	-	1.304	-	3.757	*Bonus allowance*
Lain-lain	(1.248)	-	(47)	194	6.760	(7.222)	(1.563)	*Others*
(Liabilitas)/aset pajak tangguhan bersih	**(241)**	**7.180**	**(802)**	**(124)**	**14.534**	**(9.809)**	**10.738**	***Net deferred tax (liabilities)/assets***

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2019				
	31 Desember/ *December 31,* 2018	**Dikreditkan/ (dibebankan) ke laba rugi/ *Credited/ (charged) to profit or loss***	**Dikreditkan/ (dibebankan) ke pendapatan komprehensif lain/ *Credited/ (charged) to other comprehensive income***	**31 Desember/ *December 31,* 2019**	
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset produktif	(23.064)	(1.291)	-	(24.355)	*Allowance for impairment losses on earning assets*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset non produktif	160	-	-	160	*Allowance for impairment losses on non-earning assets*
Provisi imbalan kerja karyawan	20.147	3.651	137	23.935	*Provision for employee benefits obligation*
Penyusutan aset tetap	(1.168)	(423)	-	(1.591)	*Depreciation of fixed assets*
Cadangan bonus	6.070	(3.212)	-	2.858	*Bonus allowance*
Lain-lain	7.562	921	(9.731)	(1.248)	*Others*
(Liabilitas)/aset pajak tangguhan bersih	**9.707**	**(354)**	**(9.594)**	**(241)**	***Net deferred tax (liabilities)/assets***

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.

h. Penurunan Tarif Pajak Penghasilan Badan

Berdasarkan pasal 17 ayat 2 Undang-undang No. 7 tahun 1983 mengenai "Pajak Penghasilan" yang telah diubah untuk keempat kalinya dengan Undang-undang No. 36 tahun 2008, tarif Pajak Penghasilan Badan adalah sebesar 25%.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020, Pemerintah menerbitkan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang (Perpu) Republik Indonesia No. 1 Tahun 2020 yang telah menjadi Undang-Undang (UU) No. 2 Tahun 2020, serta menetapkan Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) No. 30 Tahun 2020 tentang Penurunan Tarif Pajak Penghasilan bagi Wajib Pajak Badan Dalam Negeri yang Berbentuk Perseroan Terbuka dan berlaku sejak tanggal 19 Juni 2020. Aturan tersebut menetapkan penurunan tarif pajak penghasilan wajib pajak badan dalam negeri dan bentuk usaha tetap dari semula 25% menjadi 22% untuk tahun pajak 2020 dan 2021 dan 20% mulai tahun pajak 2022 dan seterusnya, serta pengurangan lebih lanjut tarif pajak sebesar 3% untuk wajib pajak dalam negeri yang memenuhi persyaratan tertentu.

Pajak penghasilan badan Bank untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 telah dihitung dengan masing-masing menggunakan tarif pajak 22% dan 25%.

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.

h. Tax Rate Reduction of Corporate Income Tax

Under article paragraph 17 (2) of Law No. 7 year 1983 regarding "Income Tax" which was revised for the fourth time by Law No. 36 year 2008, the corporate tax rate is 25%.

On March 31, 2020, the Government issue Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perpu) of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1 of 2020 which has become Law (UU) No. 2 of 2020, as well as stipulated Government Regulation (PP) No. 30 of 2020 concerning Tariff Reduction for Domestic Public Companies Taxpayers and effective since 19 June 2020. The regulation has stipulated the reduction in the income tax rates for domestic corporate taxpayers and business establishments from 25% to 22% for Fiscal Year 2020 and 2021 and 20% for the Fiscal Year 2022 onwards, and a further reduction of the tax rate by 3% for domestic taxpayers who meet certain requirements.

Bank's corporate income tax for the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 are calculated using the tax rate of 22% and 25%, respectively.

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 2019, terdiri dari:

22. LIABILITIES ON SECURITIES SOLD UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements as of December 31, 2019 consists of:

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*
Bank Indonesia/ *Bank Indonesia*	SBI	200.000	26 Des 2019/ *Dec 26, 2019*	2 Jan 2020/ *Jan 2, 2020*	149.364	149.516	22	149.494
Bank Indonesia/ *Bank Indonesia*	SBI	150.000	23 Des 2019/ *Dec 23, 2019*	20 Jan 2020/ *Jan 20, 2020*	148.326	148.936	414	148.522
Bank Indonesia/ *Bank Indonesia*	SBI	150.000	23 Des 2019/ *Dec 23, 2019*	20 Jan 2020/ *Jan 20, 2020*	147.557	148.165	413	147.752
Bank Indonesia/ *Bank Indonesia*	SBI	100.000	20 Des 2019/ *Dec 20, 2019*	17 Jan 2020/ *Jan 17, 2020*	48.005	48.290	113	48.177
Bank Indonesia/ *Bank Indonesia*	SBI	100.000	20 Des 2019/ *Dec 20, 2019*	17 Jan 2020/ *Jan 17, 2020*	96.011	96.320	226	96.094
Bank Indonesia/ *Bank Indonesia*	SPN 12200410	150.000	27 Des 2019/ *Dec 27, 2019*	10 Jan 2020/ *Jan 10, 2020*	140.452	140.741	185	140.556
Bank Indonesia/ *Bank Indonesia*	SPN 12200508	70.000	27 Des 2019/ *Dec 27, 2019*	10 Jan 2020/ *Jan 10, 2020*	65.273	65.407	86	65.321
Bank Indonesia/ *Bank Indonesia*	Sukuk Ritel Syariah 014	150.835	27 Des 2019/ *Dec 27, 2019*	10 Jan 2020/ *Jan 10, 2020*	142.468	142.613	104	142.509
		1.070.835			**937.456**	**939.988**	**1.563**	**938.425**

Suku bunga efektif untuk liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali adalah 2,40%.

The effective interest rate for liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements is 2.40%.

23. BUNGA YANG MASIH HARUS DIBAYAR

23. INTEREST PAYABLES

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Simpanan dari nasabah			*Deposits from customers*
Deposito berjangka	28.332	34.656	*Time deposits*
Giro	794	733	*Current accounts*
Tabungan	32	39	*Saving accounts*
Sim0panan dari bank lain			*Deposits from other banks*
Deposito berjangka	31	23	*Time deposits*
Giro	5	13	*Current accounts*
Call money	-	3.099	*Call money*
Surat berharga subordinasi	710	1.384	*Subordinated securities*
Jumlah	**29.904**	**39.947**	***Total***

Termasuk dalam bunga yang masih harus dibayar dari simpanan dari nasabah dan surat berharga subordinasi adalah bunga yang masih harus dibayar yang berasal dari pihak berelasi sebesar Rp723 dan Rp1.568 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 (Catatan 33).

Included in interest payables from deposits from customers and subordinated securities are interest payables to related parties amounting to Rp723 and Rp1,568, respectively as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 (Note 33).

Bunga yang masih harus dibayar dalam mata uang asing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp4.583 dan Rp2.959.

Interest payables denominated in foreign currencies as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to Rp4,583 and Rp2,959.

24. SURAT BERHARGA 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 ditambah 1,5% (150 bps) per tahun. Surat berharga subordinasi akan jatuh tempo pada tahun ke 5 (lima) sejak tanggal efektif surat berharga yaitu 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. 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 plus 1.5% (150 bps) per annum. The subordinated securities will mature on the fifth year after the securities' effective date which is 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.

25. LIABILITAS LAIN-LAIN / *25. OTHER LIABILITIES*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Provisi kredit diterima di muka	27.950	36.413	*Advances on loan provision*
Kewajiban trade dan treasuri operasional	19.362	2.154	*Trade and treasury operation liability*
Setoran jaminan	14.948	11.674	*Security deposits*
Biaya yang masih harus dibayar	8.539	9.795	*Accrued expenses*
Titipan nasabah	1.974	2.135	*Customers deposits*
Liabilitas kepada notaris	1.786	2.827	*Liability to notary*
Liabilitas Sewa Pembiayaan	4.086	-	*Finance Lease Liabilities*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas komitmen dan kontinjensi	765	-	*Allowance for impairment losses of commitments and contingencies*
Lain-lain	1.811	823	*Others*
Jumlah	**81.221**	**65.821**	***Total***

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 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp49.698 dan Rp38.547.

Other liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to Rp49,698 and Rp38,547.

26. 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.

26. 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.

26. MODAL SAHAM (lanjutan)

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 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 Tahun 2020 tanggal 30 Desember 2020.

26. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

The result of shares issues 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 of additional paid in capital amounted Rp1,029,030 as stated in Deed of Resolutions Statement No. 87 dated May 28, 2020 made 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 No. AHU-AH.01.03-0425446 dated December 30, 2020.

	31 Desember 2020/*December 31, 2020*				
	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***	
Pemegang saham					***Shareholders***
China Construction Bank Corporation	22.751.563.707	100	2.275.157	60,00%	*China Construction Bank Corporation*
Johnny Wiraatmadja	3.546.603.605	100	354.660	9,35%	*Johnny Wiraatmadja*
UOB Kay Hian	3.111.132.456	100	311.113	8,20%	*UOB Kay Hian*
Masyarakat (masing-masing di bawah 5%)	8.510.430.746	100	851.043	22,45%	*Public (each below 5%)*
Jumlah	**37.919.730.514**	**100**	**3.791.973**	**100,00%**	***Total***

	31 Desember 2019/*December 31, 2019*				
	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***	
Pemegang saham					***Shareholders***
China Construction Bank Corporation	9.978.756.012	100	997.876	60,00%	*China Construction Bank Corporation*
Johnny Wiraatmadja	3.546.603.605	100	354.660	21,32%	*Johnny Wiraatmadja*
Kiki Hamidjaja	866.486.206	100	86.649	5,21%	*Kiki Hamidjaja*
Masyarakat (masing-masing dibawah 5%)	2.239.614.928	100	223.961	13,47%	*Public (each below 5%)*
Jumlah	**16.631.460.751**	**100**	**1.663.146**	**100,00%**	***Total***

27. PENDAPATAN BUNGA / *27. INTEREST INCOME*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Kredit yang diberikan	1.112.322	1.169.317	*Loans*
Efek-efek	78.117	105.168	*Marketable securities*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	58.853	3.660	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	28.467	6.751	*Receivables on securities under agreements to resale*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	4.853	13.970	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Jumlah	**1.282.612**	**1.298.866**	***Total***

Pendapatan bunga yang berasal dari pihak berelasi sebesar Rp437 dan Rp2.755 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 (Catatan 33).

Interest income from related parties amounted to Rp437 and Rp2,755 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively (Note 33).

28. BEBAN BUNGA / *28. INTEREST EXPENSES*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Deposito berjangka	603.105	623.963	*Time deposits*
Giro	40.837	38.287	*Current accounts*
Premi penjaminan pemerintah	31.712	24.309	*Premium on government guarantee*
Simpanan dari bank lain	16.530	19.240	*Deposits from other banks*
Tabungan	14.922	16.716	*Saving accounts*
Surat berharga subordinasi	11.586	15.326	*Subordinated securities*
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	1.563	1.134	*Receivables on securities under agreements to resale*
Jumlah	**720.255**	**738.975**	***Total***

Beban bunga kepada pihak berelasi sebesar Rp12.478 dan Rp16.650 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 (Catatan 33).

Interest expenses to related parties amounted to Rp12,478 and Rp16,650 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively (Note 33).

29. BEBAN UMUM DAN ADMINISTRASI / *29. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Jasa profesional	28.959	15.784	*Professional fees*
Teknologi sistem informasi	24.767	26.953	*IT system*
Outsourcing	18.083	20.383	*Outsourcing*
Asuransi	14.395	13.690	*Insurance*
Pungutan OJK	10.727	7.848	*OJK levy*
Jasa transaksi ATM	7.597	8.420	*ATM transaction fees*
Administrasi bank	7.594	8.480	*Bank charges*
Perbaikan dan pemeliharaan	5.774	8.531	*Repairs and maintenance*
Core Deposits Intangible	5.543	5.543	*Core Deposits Intangible*
Perjalanan dan transportasi	4.896	9.857	*Travel and transportation*
Sewa kantor	4.160	20.531	*Rental*
Alat-alat tulis dan perlengkapan kantor	3.275	4.281	*Stationery and office supplies*
Publikasi	2.316	4.658	*Publications*
Pajak dan perizinan	2.143	2.442	*Tax & license*
Biaya keanggotaan dan representasi	1.922	3.488	*Membership and representation*
Latihan dan pendidikan	1.610	5.128	*Training and education*
Iuran dana pensiun (Catatan 36)	1.025	1.460	*Employee benefits contribution (Note 36)*
Lain-lain	113.903	82.246	*Others*
Jumlah	**258.689**	**249.723**	***Total***

Beban umum dan administrasi yang dibayarkan kepada pihak berelasi sebesar RpNihil dan Rp5.131 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 (Catatan 33).

General and administrative expenses incurred to related parties amounted to RpNil and Rp5,131 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively (Note 33).

30. BEBAN TENAGA KERJA / *30. PERSONNEL EXPENSES*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Gaji dan tunjangan lainnya	205.466	208.085	*Salaries and other benefits*
Tunjangan hari raya dan akhir tahun	28.082	27.728	*Festives and year-end allowances*
Bonus	22.100	8.087	*Bonus*
Jumlah	**255.648**	**243.900**	***Total***

31. KOMITMEN DAN KONTINJENSI / *31. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES*

Bank memiliki tagihan dan liabilitas komitmen dan kontinjensi dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

The Bank has commitments and contingent receivables and liabilities as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Komitmen			*Commitments*
Tagihan komitmen			*Commitment receivables*
Transaksi mata uang asing yang belum diselesaikan	535.250	966.004	*Unsettled foreign currencies transactions*
Letters of credit yang masih berjalan	6.315	2.000	*Outstanding irrevocable letters of credit*
Liabilitas komitmen			*Commitment liabilities*
Fasilitas kredit kepada nasabah yang belum digunakan	(2.658.508)	(3.455.751)	*Unused loan facilities*
Letters of credit yang masih berjalan	(6.315)	(2.000)	*Outstanding irrevocable letters of credit*
Transaksi mata uang asing yang belum diselesaikan	(531.090)	(888.056)	*Unsettled foreign currencies transactions*
Liabilitas komitmen - neto	**(2.654.348)**	**(3.377.803)**	***Commitment liabilities - net***
Kontinjensi			*Contingencies*
Tagihan kontinjensi			*Contingent receivables*
Pendapatan bunga dalam penyelesaian	79.372	91.253	*Past due interest revenues*
Garansi yang diterima	2.669.375	2.561.688	*Guarantee received*
Liabilitas kontinjensi			*Contingent liabilities*
Garansi yang diterbitkan	(1.118.403)	(1.482.822)	*Guarantee issued*
Liabilitas kontinjensi - neto	**1.630.344**	**1.170.119**	***Contingent liabilities – net***

Saldo transaksi komitmen dan kontinjensi dengan pihak berelasi sebesar RpNihil dan RpNihil masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019.

Commitments and contingencies transactions with related parties amounted to RpNil and RpNil as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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:

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2020				
	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	**Tahap 2/ *Stage 2***	**Tahap 3/ *Stage 3***	**Total**	
Nilai tercatat bruto awal 1 Januari 2020	**3.455.747**	**4**	**-**	**3.455.751**	***Initial gross carrying amount as at January 1. 2020***
Aset baru	386.505	-	-	386.505	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(815.767)	(4)	-	(815.771)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
Transfer ke Tahap 1	-	-	-	-	*Transfers to Stage 1*
Transfer ke Tahap 2	-	-	-	-	*Trasnfers to Stage 2*
Transfer ke Tahap 3	16	-	(16)	-	*Transfers to Stage 3*
Pengukuran kembali	(367.977)	-	-	(367.977)	*Remeasurement*
Nilai tercatat bruto akhir	**2.658.524**	**-**	**(16)**	**2.658.508**	***Ending gross carrying amount***

31. KOMITMEN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

31. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan adalah sebagai berikut:

The movements in the allowance for impairment losses of loans are as follows:

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2020				
	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	Tahap 2/ *Stage 2*	Tahap 3/ *Stage 3*	Total	
Saldo awal 1 Januari 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***Beginning balance as at January 1, 2020***
Dampak penerapan PSAK No. 71	706	-	-	706	*Impact of SFAS No. 71 implementation*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(466)	-	-	(466)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
Pengukuran kembali	525	-	-	525	*Remeasurement*
31 Desember 2020	**765**	**-**	**-**	**765**	***31 December 2020***

32. LABA BERSIH PER SAHAM

32. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Laba bersih per saham dasar dihitung dengan membagi laba bersih tahun berjalan dengan rata-rata tertimbang jumlah saham yang beredar pada tahun yang bersangkutan.

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of outstanding shares during the related years.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, tidak ada efek yang berpotensi menjadi saham biasa. Oleh karena ini, laba per saham dilusian sama dengan laba per saham dasar.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there were no securities which can be converted into common shares. Therefore, diluted earnings per share is equivalent to basic earnings per share.

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Laba bersih tahun berjalan	49.979	78.967	*Net income for the year*
Jumlah rata-rata tertimbang saham untuk perhitungan laba per saham	26.112.302.203	16.631.460.751	*Weighted average number of shares for the computation of basic earnings per share*
Laba bersih per saham dasar dan dilusian (dalam Rupiah penuh)	**1,91**	**4,75**	***Basic and diluted earnings per share (in full Rupiah)***

33. SIFAT DAN TRANSAKSI PIHAK BERELASI

Sifat hubungan berelasi

Rincian sifat hubungan dan jenis transaksi yang signifikan dengan pihak berelasi pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

33. 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, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Pihak berelasi/ *Related parties*	Sifat dari hubungan/ *Nature of relationship*	Sifat dari transaksi/ *Nature of transactions*
China Construction Bank Corporation/ *China Construction Bank Corporation*	Pemegang saham akhir/*Ultimate shareholder*	Surat berharga subordinasi/*Subordinated securities*
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Tokyo/ *China Construction Bank Corporation, Tokyo Branch*	Kantor cabang dari pemegang saham akhir/*Branch office of the ultimate shareholder*	Giro pada bank lain/*Current accounts with other banks*
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Shenzhen/ *China Construction Bank Corporation, Shenzhen Branch*	Kantor cabang dari pemegang saham akhir/*Branch office of the ultimate shareholder*	Giro pada bank lain/*Current accounts with other banks*
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang London/ *China Construction Bank Corporation, London Branch*	Kantor cabang dari pemegang saham akhir/*Branch office of the ultimate shareholder*	Giro pada bank lain/*Current accounts with other banks*
Dana Pensiun Bank Windu/ *Bank Windu Pension Fund*	Dikelola oleh pejabat eksekutif Bank/*Controlled by Bank's executive officers*	Simpanan dari nasabah/*Deposits from customers*
Dewan Komisaris, Direksi dan karyawan kunci/*Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and the Bank's key personnel*	Manajemen Bank/*The Bank's Management*	Kredit yang diberikan, Simpanan dari nasabah /*Loans, deposits from customers*

33. SIFAT DAN TRANSAKSI PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

33. *NATURE OF RELATIONSHIP AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)*

Transaksi-transaksi dengan pihak berelasi

Transactions with related parties

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.

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. Transaksi aset dengan pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

a. Asset account balances of transactions with related parties are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Aset			*Assets*
Kredit yang diberikan	5.557	20.242	*Loans*
Giro pada bank lain:			*Current accounts with other banks:*
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Shenzhen	7.843	5.504	*China Construction Bank Corporation, Shenzhen Branch*
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Tokyo	218	1.994	*China Construction Bank Corporation, Tokyo Branch*
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang London	545	375	*China Construction Bank Corporation, London Branch*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	13	50	*Interest receivables*
Jumlah aset dari pihak-pihak berelasi	14.176	28.165	*Total assets with related parties*
Jumlah aset	**25.235.573**	**18.893.684**	***Total assets***

Persentase atas saldo aset dari pihak-pihak berelasi terhadap jumlah aset adalah sebagai berikut:

The percentages of asset balances with related parties compared to total assets are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Kredit yang diberikan	0,02%	0,11%	*Loans*
Giro pada bank lain	0,03%	0,04%	*Current accounts with other banks*
Persentase aset dari pihak-pihak berelasi terhadap jumlah aset	**0,05%**	**0,15%**	***Total percentage of assets with related parties to total assets***

33. SIFAT DAN TRANSAKSI PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan) / *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*		
	2020	**2019**	
Liabilitas			*Liabilities*
Surat berharga subordinasi	421.500	416.475	*Subordinated securities*
Simpanan dari nasabah	23.461	149.113	*Deposits from customers*
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	723	1.568	*Interest payables*
Jumlah liabilitas dari pihak-pihak berelasi	445.684	567.156	*Total liabilities with related parties*
Jumlah liabilitas	**19.218.857**	**16.098.826**	***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*		
	2020	**2019**	
Surat berharga subordinasi	2,19%	2,59%	*Subordinated securities*
Simpanan dari nasabah	0,01%	0,93%	*Deposits from customers*
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	0,00%	0,01%	*Interest payables*
Persentase liabilitas dari pihak-pihak berelasi terhadap jumlah liabilitas	**2,20%**	**3,53%**	***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:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Laporan laba rugi			*Statements of profit or loss*
Pendapatan bunga	437	2.755	*Interest income*
Beban bunga	12.478	16.650	*Interest expenses*
Beban umum dan administrasi	-	5.131	*General and administrative 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:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Pendapatan bunga	0,00%	0,21%	*Interest income*
Beban bunga	1,73%	2,25%	*Interest expenses*
Beban umum dan administrasi	-	2,05%	*General and administrative expenses*

33. SIFAT DAN TRANSAKSI PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

33. NATURE OF RELATIONSHIP AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

Transaksi-transaksi dengan pihak berelasi (lanjutan)

Transactions with related parties (continued)

d. Kompensasi manajemen kunci:

d. Compensation of key management personnels:

Jumlah agregat dari kompensasi terhadap manajemen kunci Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut (tidak diaudit):

The aggregate compensation of key management personnel of the Bank as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (unaudited):

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Imbalan jangka pendek			*Short-term employee benefits*
Direksi	23.366	21.378	*Board of Directors*
Dewan Komisaris	2.694	3.006	*Board of Commissioners*
Komite Audit	703	591	*Audit Committee*
Karyawan kunci	49.263	52.010	*Key management personnel*
Imbalan jangka panjang			*Post-employment benefits*
Direksi	3.672	4.074	*Board of Directors*
Karyawan kunci	1.345	1.781	*Key management personnels*
Jumlah	**81.043**	**82.840**	***Total***

34. 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.

34. 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.

34. POSISI DEVISA NETO (lanjutan)

Posisi Devisa Neto Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

34. NET OPEN POSITION (continued)

The Bank's Net Open Position as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2020			
	Aset/ *Assets*	**Liabilitas/ *Liabilities***	**Posisi Devisa Neto/ *Net Open Position***	
Mata Uang				*Currencies*
Keseluruhan (laporan posisi keuangan dan rekening administratif)				*Aggregate (statement of financial position and administrative accounts)*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	6.526.652	6.517.638	9.014	*United States Dollar*
Dolar Singapura	500.989	501.036	47	*Singapore Dollar*
Yuan Renminbi Cina	123.977	123.871	106	*Chinese Yuan Renminbi*
Dolar Australia	638	477	161	*Australian Dollar*
Yen Jepang	217	337	120	*Japanese Yen*
Euro Eropa	10.701	10.815	114	*European Euro*
Dolar Hong Kong	752	650	102	*Hong Kong Dollar*
Poundsterling Britania Raya	542	-	542	*Great Britain Poundsterling*
Malaysia Ringgit	4	4	-	*Malaysia*
Jumlah	7.164.472	7.154.828	10.206	*Total*
Jumlah Modal *Tier* I dan *Tier* II pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020			5.973.603	*Total Capital Tier I and Tier II December 31, 2020*
Rasio PDN pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020			**0,17%**	***NOP Ratio as of December 31, 2020***
Jumlah Modal *Tier* I dan *Tier* II pada tanggal 30 November 2020			6.015.173	*Total Capital Tier I and Tier II November 30, 2020*
Rasio PDN pada tanggal 30 November 2020			**0,17%**	***NOP Ratio as of November 30, 2020***

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2019			
	Aset/ *Assets*	**Liabilitas/ *Liabilities***	**Posisi Devisa Neto/ *Net Open Position***	
Mata Uang				*Currencies*
Keseluruhan (laporan posisi keuangan dan rekening administratif)				*Aggregate (statement of financial position and administrative accounts)*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	4.040.756	4.026.569	14.187	*United States Dollar*
Dolar Singapura	339.500	332.987	6.513	*Singapore Dollar*
Yuan Renminbi Cina	83.931	83.069	862	*Chinese Yuan Renminbi*
Dolar Australia	1.118	1.659	541	*Australian Dollar*
Yen Jepang	2.692	2.317	375	*Japanese Yen*
Euro Eropa	38.137	37.876	261	*European Euro*
Dolar Hong Kong	767	841	74	*Hong Kong Dollar*
Poundsterling Britania Raya	375	-	375	*Great Britain Poundsterling*
Jumlah	4.507.276	4.485.318	23.188	*Total*
Jumlah Modal *Tier* I dan *Tier* II pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019			2.852.953	*Total Capital Tier I and Tier II as of December 31, 2019*
Rasio PDN pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019			**0,81%**	***NOP Ratio as of December 31, 2019***
Jumlah Modal *Tier* I dan *Tier* II pada tanggal 30 November 2019			2.699.330	*Total Capital Tier I and Tier II as of November 30, 2019*
Rasio PDN pada tanggal 30 November 2019			**0,86%**	***NOP Ratio as of November 30, 2019***

35. NILAI WAJAR ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN

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.

Tabel berikut menunjukkan nilai tercatat dan estimasi nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas keuangan Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019:

35. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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 following table sets forth the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of Bank financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	31 Desember/*December 31*				
	2020		2019		
	Nilai tercatat/ *Carrying value*	Nilai wajar/ *Fair value*	Nilai tercatat/ *Carrying value*	Nilai wajar/ *Fair value*	
Aset keuangan					***Financial assets***
Nilai wajar melalui laba atau rugi					***Fair value through profit or loss***
Tagihan derivatif	4.047	4.047	7.957	7.957	*Derivative receivables*
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo					***Held-to-maturity***
Efek-efek	-	-	989	989	*Marketable securities*
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain					***Fair value through other comprehensive income***
Efek-efek	1.174.537	1.174.537	-	-	*Marketable securities*
Tersedia untuk dijual					***Available-for-sale***
Efek-efek	-	-	1.698.923	1.698.923	*Marketable securities*
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi					***Measured at amortized cost***
Kas	188.958	188.958	-	-	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	807.668	807.668	-	-	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain - neto	256.454	256.454	-	-	*Current accounts with other banks - net*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	1.954.570	1.954.570	-	-	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net*
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	4.900.299	4.900.299	-	-	*Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale*
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	14.555.802	14.555.802	-	-	*Loans - net*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	47.528	47.528	-	-	*Interest receivables*
Aset lain-lain	10.003	10.003	-	-	*Other assets*
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang					***Loans and receivables***
Kas	-	-	250.963	250.963	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	-	-	1.107.861	1.107.861	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	-	-	257.001	257.001	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	-	-	318.825	318.825	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Tagihan akseptasi	-	-	31.464	31.464	*Acceptance receivables*
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	-	-	99.657	99.657	*Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale*
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	-	-	13.718.923	13.715.862	*Loans - net*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	-	-	40.469	40.469	*Interest receivables*
Aset lain-lain	-	-	6.602	6.602	*Other assets*
Jumlah aset keuangan	**23.899.866**	**23.899.866**	**17.539.634**	**17.536.573**	***Total financial assets***
Liabilitas keuangan					***Financial liabilities***
Liabilitas segera	21.590	21.590	9.479	9.479	*Obligation due immediately*
Liabilitas derivatif	-	-	258	258	*Derivative payables*
Liabilitas akseptasi	-	-	31.464	31.464	*Acceptance payables*
Simpanan dari nasabah:					*Deposits from customers:*
Giro	4.374.014	4.374.014	2.134.021	2.134.021	*Current accounts*
Tabungan	950.032	950.032	1.045.219	1.045.219	*Saving account*
Deposito berjangka	13.128.357	13.128.357	9.679.826	9.679.826	*Time deposits*
Simpanan dari bank lain	40.012	40.012	1.593.888	1.593.888	*Deposits from other banks*
Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	-	-	938.425	938.425	*Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements*

35. NILAI WAJAR ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

Tabel berikut menunjukkan nilai tercatat dan estimasi nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas keuangan Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019: (lanjutan)

35. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

The following table sets forth the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of Bank financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019: (continued)

	31 Desember/*December 31*				
	2020		2019		
	Nilai tercatat/ *Carrying value*	Nilai wajar/ *Fair value*	Nilai tercatat/ *Carrying value*	Nilai wajar/ *Fair value*	
Surat berharga subordinasi	421.500	421.500	416.475	416.475	*Subordinated securities*
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	29.904	29.904	39.947	39.947	*Interest payables*
Liabilitas lain-lain	16.734	16.734	14.501	14.501	*Other liabilities*
Jumlah liabilitas keuangan	**18.982.143**	**18.982.143**	**15.903.503**	**15.903.503**	***Total financial liabilities***

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).

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).

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:

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,* 2020				
	Tingkat/ *Level* 1	Tingkat/ *Level* 2	Tingkat/ *Level* 3	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Aset keuangan					***Financial assets***
Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi					*Fair value through profit or loss*
Tagihan derivatif	-	4.047	-	4.047	*Derivative receivables*
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensig lain					*Held at fair value through other comprehensive income*
Efek-efek	1.174.537	-	-	1.174.537	*Marketable securities*
	1.174.537	**4.047**	**-**	**1.178.584**	

35. NILAI WAJAR ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

Instrumen keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan instrumen keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar yang dikelompokkan berdasarkan hierarki nilai wajar: (lanjutan)

35. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

The tables below show the financial instruments measured at fair value grouped according to the fair value hierarchy: (continued)

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2019				
	Tingkat/ *Level* 1	Tingkat/ *Level* 2	Tingkat/ *Level* 3	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Aset keuangan					***Financial assets***
Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi					*Fair value through profit or loss*
Tagihan derivatif	-	7.957	-	7.957	*Derivative receivables*
Tersedia untuk dijual					*Available-for-sale*
Efek-efek	1.698.923	-	-	1.698.923	*Marketable securities*
	1.698.923	**7.957**	**-**	**1.706.880**	
Liabilitas keuangan					***Financial liabilities***
Liabilitas derivatif	-	258	-	258	*Derivative payables*

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. Nilai wajar dari efek-efek yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dinilai menggunakan harga kuotasi pasar.

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 fair value of held-to-maturity securities are based on the market prices.

35. NILAI WAJAR ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

Instrumen keuangan yang tidak diukur pada nilai wajar (lanjutan)

Surat berharga subordinasi memiliki tingkat suku bunga mengambang (level 2). Oleh karena itu, nilai tercatat mencerminkan nilai wajar.

35. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Financial instruments not measured at fair value (continued)

The subordinated securities bear variable rate. Therefore (level 2), the amortized cost represent reasonable approximation of the fair value.

36. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA KARYAWAN

Liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan terdiri dari:

36. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION

Employment benefits obligation consists of:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Liabilitas imbalan kerja - jangka panjang	92.415	95.536	*Long-term employee benefits*
Liabilitas imbalan kerja - lainnya	30.565	16.217	*Long-term employee benefits - Other*
Jumlah	**122.980**	**111.753**	***Total***

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.

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.

36. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA KARYAWAN (lanjutan)

Program pensiun manfaat pasti

Bank mempunyai imbalan pasca-kerja manfaat pasti yang terdiri atas program pensiun imbalan pasti dan imbalan pasca-kerja sesuai Undang-undang Ketenagakerjaan No. 13/2003 ("UU 13/2003"). Bank menghitung liabilitas atas imbalan pasca-kerja karyawan manfaat pasti berdasarkan perhitungan aktuaria yang dihitung oleh PT Biro Pusat Aktuaria, pihak ketiga dalam laporannya tertanggal 23 Februari 2021 dan 11 Februari 2020 untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019.

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 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing sebesar Rp1.025 dan Rp1.460.

Berikut ini adalah asumsi utama yang digunakan dalam laporan aktuaria:

36. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION (continued)

Defined benefits pension plan

The Bank provides post-employment defined benefits which consist of a defined benefits pension plan and post-employments benefits in accordance with Labor Law No. 13/2003 ("UU 13/2003"). The Bank calculates the employee defined benefits liabilities based on the actuarial calculations which for the Bank are calculated by PT Biro Pusat Aktuaria, third party in their report dated February 23, 2021 and February 11, 2020 for the years ended on December 31, 2020 and 2019.

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, 2020 and 2019 amounted to Rp1,025 and Rp1,460, respectively.

The following are the key assumptions used in the actuarial reports:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Tingkat diskonto	3,64% - 7,83%	5,42% - 8,19%	*Discount rate*
Tingkat pengembalian aset program	5,96%	7,17%	*Expected return on plan assets*
Tingkat kenaikan gaji per tahun	3,00%	7,00%	*Annual salary increase rates*
Tingkat kematian	TMI_2019*)	TMI_2011	*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,* 2020		
	Program pensiun imbalan pasti didanai/ *Defined benefits pension plan - funded*	**Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai/ *Defined benefits pension plan - unfunded***	
Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja	20.078	92.415	*Present value of benefits obligation*
Nilai wajar aset program	(28.201)	-	*Fair value of plan assets*
Pengaruh aset plafon	8.123	-	*The effect of assets ceiling*
(Aset)/liabilitas - neto	**-**	**92.415**	***(Assets)/liabilities - net***

36. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA KARYAWAN (lanjutan) / *36. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION (continued)*

a. Liabilitas imbalan kerja (lanjutan) / *a. Employee benefits liabilities (continued)*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2019		
	Program pensiun imbalan pasti didanai/ *Defined benefits pension plan - funded*	**Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai/ *Defined benefits pension plan - unfunded***	
Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja	22.119	95.536	*Present value of benefits obligation*
Nilai wajar aset program	(25.629)	-	*Fair value of plan assets*
Pengaruh aset plafon	3.510	-	*The effect of assets ceiling*
(Aset)/liabilitas - neto	**-**	**95.536**	***(Assets)/liabilities - net***

b. Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja / *b. Present value of benefits obligation*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2020		
	Program pensiun imbalan pasti didanai/ *Defined benefits pension plan - funded*	**Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai/ *Defined benefits pension plan - unfunded***	
Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja, awal tahun	22.119	95.536	*Present value of benefits obligation, beginning of the year*
Biaya jasa kini	1.871	11.043	*Current service cost*
Beban bunga	1.586	6.418	*Interest cost*
Pengukuran kembali manfaat jangka panjang lainnya	-	(557)	*Remeasurement of other long-term employee benefits*
Kontribusi karyawan	361	-	*Contribution by plan participants*
Manfaat yang dibayarkan	(295)	(7.360)	*Benefits paid*
Biaya jasa lalu - perubahan program	-	-	*Past service cost - plan amendment*
Keuntungan aktuarial	(5.564)	(12.665)	*Actuarial gain*
Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja, akhir tahun	**20.078**	**92.415**	***Present value of benefits obligation, end of year***

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2019		
	Program pensiun imbalan pasti didanai/ *Defined benefits pension plan - funded*	**Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai/ *Defined benefits pension plan - unfunded***	
Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja, awal tahun	16.917	80.388	*Present value of benefits obligation, beginning of the year*
Biaya jasa kini	2.370	12.709	*Current service cost*
Beban bunga	1.367	6.495	*Interest cost*
Pengukuran kembali manfaat jangka panjang lainnya	-	(48)	*Remeasurement of other long-term employee benefits*
Kontribusi karyawan	737	-	*Contribution by plan participants*
Manfaat yang dibayarkan	(2.103)	(3.155)	*Benefits paid*
Biaya jasa lalu - perubahan program	-	(1.396)	*Past service cost - plan amendment*
Kerugian aktuarial	2.831	543	*Actuarial loss*
Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja, akhir tahun	**22.119**	**95.536**	***Present value of benefits obligation, end of year***

36. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA KARYAWAN (lanjutan) / *36. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION (continued)*

c. Biaya imbalan kerja / *c. Employee benefits expense*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2020		
	Program pensiun imbalan pasti didanai/ *Defined benefits pension plan - funded*	**Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai/ *Defined benefits pension plan - unfunded***	
Biaya jasa kini	1.871	11.043	*Current service cost*
Bunga atas kewajiban	1.586	6.418	*Interest on obligation*
Bunga atas aset	(1.838)	-	*Interest on assets*
Bunga dari plafon aset	252	-	*Interest of asset ceiling*
Biaya jasa lalu - perubahan program	-	-	*Past service cost - plan amendment*
Jumlah	**1.871**	**17.461**	***Total***

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2019		
	Program pensiun imbalan pasti didanai/ *Defined benefits pension plan - funded*	**Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai/ *Defined benefits pension plan - unfunded***	
Biaya jasa kini	2.370	12.709	*Current service cost*
Bunga atas kewajiban	1.367	6.495	*Interest on obligation*
Bunga atas aset	(1.939)	-	*Interest on assets*
Bunga dari plafon aset	273	-	*Interest of asset ceiling*
Biaya jasa lalu – perubahan program	-	(1.396)	*Past service cost - plan amendment*
Jumlah	**2.071**	**17.808**	***Total***

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*		
	2020	**2019**	
Saldo pada awal tahun	25.629	23.999	*Balance at beginning of year*
Tingkat pengembalian aset program	1.838	1.939	*Return on plan assets*
Kontribusi pemberi kerja	1.025	1.460	*Contribution by employer*
Kontribusi karyawan	361	737	*Contribution by employee*
Manfaat program pensiun yang dibayarkan	(295)	(2.103)	*Program pension benefits paid*
Kerugian aktuarial	(357)	(404)	*Actuarial loss*
Saldo pada akhir tahun	**28.201**	**25.629**	***Balance at end of year***

36. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA KARYAWAN (lanjutan)

e. Tabel berikut menunjukan analisis sensitivitas nilai kini kewajiban imbalan kerja diasumsikan terdapat perubahan atas asumsi aktuarial utama (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):

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2020		
	Perubahan persentase/ *Percentage change*	**Pengaruh terhadap Nilai kini kewajiban/ *Impact to present value of employee benefit obligation***	
Tingkat diskonto	+1%	(3.858)	*Discount rate*
	-1%	4.293	
Tingkat kenaikan gaji	+1%	4.389	*Salary increase rate*
	-1%	(4.004)	

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2019		
	Perubahan persentase/ *Percentage change*	**Pengaruh terhadap Nilai kini kewajiban/ *Impact to present value of employee benefit obligation***	
Tingkat diskonto	+1%	(4.822)	*Discount rate*
	-1%	5.494	
Tingkat kenaikan gaji	+1%	5.460	*Salary increase rate*
	-1%	(4.936)	

f. Tabel berikut menyajikan kajian dari portofolio investasi aset program yang ditempatkan dalam bentuk instrumen keuangan:

f. The following tables show the portfolio of the plan assets invested in financial instrument:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Deposito	27,42%	29,57%	*Time deposits*
Efek-efek	72,58%	70,43%	*Marketable Securities*

g. Analisa profil jatuh tempo pembayaran imbalan kerja karyawan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 (tidak diaudit) adalah sebagai berikut:

g. The maturity profile analysis of the employee benefits payments as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 (unaudited) are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Dalam waktu 12 bulan berikutnya	21.247	19.852	*Within the next 12 months*
Antara 1 dan 5 tahun	60.516	64.471	*Between 1 and 5 years*
Di atas 5 tahun	216.320	439.394	*Beyond 5 years*
Jumlah	**298.083**	**523.717**	***Total***

Durasi rata-rata liabilitas imbalan kerja pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah 9,12 dan 10,84 tahun (tidak diaudit).

The average duration of employees' benefits liability as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is 9.12 and 10.84 years (unaudited).

37. MASALAH HUKUM

a. Bank (dahulu Bank Multicor) dan anggota bank sindikasi lainnya ("Sindikasi") digugat oleh PT Geria Wijaya Prestige ("GWP") sehubungan dengan penyitaan dan/atau pelelangan tanah dan bangunan GWP, di Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Pusat pada tanggal 27 September 1998 yang teregister dengan nomor perkara No. 490/Pdt.G/1998.Jkt.Pst. Pada tanggal 29 April 1999 Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Pusat telah mengeluarkan keputusan yang berisi sebagai berikut:

   a. Sindikasi telah dinyatakan kalah karena melakukan pengambilalihan dan/atau pelelangan tanah dan bangunan GWP yang berlokasi di Denpasar, Bali ("Hotel Sol Elite Paradiso"); dan

   b. Sindikasi mempunyai liabilitas untuk membayar denda sebesar Rp20.000 kepada GWP, dimana porsi Bank adalah sebesar Rp2.353.

   Atas putusan tersebut Sindikasi mengajukan upaya hukum Banding melalui Pengadilan Tinggi DKI Jakarta dengan register No. 880/Pdt/1999/PT.DKI yang pada tanggal 16 Mei 2000 diterbitkan putusan menguatkan putusan Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Pusat. Berkaitan dengan keputusan Pengadilan Tinggi tersebut, Sindikasi telah mengajukan upaya hukum Kasasi kepada Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia (RI) dengan register No. 3140K/Pdt/2001 yang pada tanggal 11 Juni 2002 diterbitkan putusan menyatakan menolak permohonan kasasi Sindikasi. Sehubungan dengan Keputusan Mahkamah Agung RI tersebut Sindikasi telah mengajukan Upaya Hukum Peninjauan Kembali kepada Mahkamah Agung RI yang terdaftar dengan register No. 292PK/Pdt/2003, yang pada tanggal 18 April 2006 diterbitkan putusan bahwa yang mengikat adalah amar putusan PT.DKI Nomor 880/Pdt/1999/PT.DKI tanggal 16 Mei 2000. Berdasarkan putusan tersebut GWP dimenangkan atas kasus ini.

   Perkara tersebut telah berkekuatan hukum tetap namun atas putusan tersebut hingga saat ini belum dilakukan eksekusi. Sehubungan dengan hal di atas, Bank telah mencadangkan provisi sebesar Rp2.353 untuk tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019.

37. LEGAL MATTERS

a. The Bank (formerly Multicor Bank) and other bank members of the syndication ("the Syndicate") was sued by PT Geria Wijaya Prestige ("GWP") regarding the confiscation and/or auction of the GWP's land and building as stated in case No. 490/Pdt.G/1998.Jkt.Pst. On April 29, 1999 the Jakarta Distric Court issued verdict No. 880/Pdt/1999/PT.DKI indicating the following:

   a. The Syndicate has lost the case of confiscation and/or auction of the property of GWP in Denpasar, Bali ("Hotel Sol Elite Paradiso"); and

   b. The Syndicate has an obligation to pay a penalty of Rp20,000 to GWP in which the Bank's share is Rp2,353.

   In relation with the verdict mentioned above, the Syndicate submitted an appeal to the DKI Jakarta High Court registered by Number 880/Pdt/1999/PT.DKI, then on May 16, 2000 the decision which strengthening the decision of the Central Jakarta District Court. In relation to the said decree the Syndicate declare cassation to the Supreme Court registered by number 3140K/Pdt/2001, then on June 11, 2002 the decision issued which rejecting the appeal cassation of the Syndication. Based on that decree the Syndicate submitted Judicial Review to the Supreme Court registered by number 292PK/Pdt/2003, then on April 18, 2006 the decision issued which stated the legally binding verdict is the verdict of the DKI Jakarta High Court Number 880 / Pdt / 1999 / PT.DKI dated May 16, 2000. Based on that decision GWP has won the case.

   This case has been permanent legaly enforce however until now that decision has not been executed. In connection with the above, the Bank has provided a provision amounting to Rp2,353 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

37. MASALAH HUKUM (lanjutan)

Manajemen masih menunggu perintah dari Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Pusat atas pelaksanaan eksekusi putusan tersebut. Perkara hukum tersebut tidak secara material dapat mempengaruhi keadaan keuangan, harta kekayaan dan kelangsungan usaha Bank. Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan, belum terdapat penyelesaian terhadap permasalahan di atas.

Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa permasalahan tersebut di atas akan dapat diselesaikan melalui negosiasi dengan pihak debitur ("GWP"). Perkara hukum tersebut tidak secara material dapat mempengaruhi keadaan keuangan, harta kekayaan dan kelangsungan usaha Bank. Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan, belum terdapat penyelesaian terhadap permasalahan di atas.

b. Bank (Tergugat I) digugat oleh Fireworks Ventures Limited ("Penggugat") sehubungan penjualan piutang PT Geria Wijaya Prestige ("GWP") dari Bank kepada Tomy Winata, di Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Utara pada tanggal 28 September 2018 yang teregister dengan nomor perkara No. 555/Pdt.G/2018/PN.Jkt.Utr. Pada tanggal 15 Oktober 2019 Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Utara telah mengeluarkan keputusan yang berisi sebagai berikut :

- Menyatakan Tergugat I dan Tergugat II telah melakukan perbuatan melawan hukum kepada penggugat.
- Menyatakan Penggugat sebagai Pembeli yang beritikad baik atas piutang (aset kredit) yang timbul dari Akta Perjanjian Pemberian Kredit Nomor 8 tanggal 28 November 1995.
- Menyatakan Tergugat I dan Tergugat II tidak mempunyai hak atas piutang (aset kreditur) yang timbul dari Akta Perjanjian Pemberian Kredit Nomor 8 tanggal 28 November 19955.
- Menghukum Tergugat I menyerahkan Sertifikat Hak Guna Bangunan Nomor 204, 205 dan 207 dan Sertifikat Hak Tanggungan Nomor 286/1996 dan Nomor 962/1996 kepada FVL sejak adanya Putusan yang berkekuatan hukum tetap.

37. LEGAL MATTERS (continued)

Management is still waiting for an order from the Central Jakarta Distric Court for the execution of the verdict. This legal case would not give any material impact to financial, wealth and going concern of the Bank. As of the date of completion of these financial statements, no settlement has been made on the said case.

Management believes that the case will be settled through negotiation with GWP. The said legal case would not give any material impact to financial, wealth and going concern of the Bank. As of the date of completion of these financial statements, no settlement has been made on the said case.

b. The Bank (Defendant I) was sued by Fireworks Ventures Limited (Plaintiff) regarding the sale of the loan of PT Geria Wijaya Prestige ("GWP") by the Bank to Tommy Winata in the North Jakarta District Court with register number 555/Pdt.G/2018/PN.Jkt.Utr. On October 15, 2019 the North Jakarta District Court issued the decision indicating the following:

- *Declare the Defendant I and the Defendant II have done Unlawful Act to the Plaintiff.*
- *Declare Plaintiff as a Buyer in good faith for receivables (credit assets) arising from the loan Agreement No. 8 dated November 28, 1995.*
- *Declare the Bank and other Defendant have no right to the receivables (credit assets) arising from the Loan Agreement Deed Number 8 dated November 28, 1995.*
- *Order the Defendant I to submit ceritificate of Right to Building Numbers 204, 205 and 207 and Mortgage Certificate Number 286/1996 and 962/1996 to the Plaintiff since the existence of a decision that has permanent legal force.*

37. MASALAH HUKUM (lanjutan)

b. Bank (Tergugat I) digugat oleh Fireworks Ventures Limited ("Penggugat") sehubungan penjualan piutang PT Geria Wijaya Prestige ("GWP") dari Bank kepada Tomy Winata, di Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Utara pada tanggal 28 September 2018 yang teregister dengan nomor perkara No. 555/Pdt.G/2018/PN.Jkt.Utr. Pada tanggal 15 Oktober 2019 Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Utara telah mengeluarkan keputusan yang berisi sebagai berikut : (lanjutan)

- Menghukum Tergugat I dan Tergugat II lainnya untuk membayar secara tanggung renteng atas kerugian material yang dialami Penggugat, terdiri atas :
  - Kerugian material dalam Rupiah 6% (enam persen) kali 249.600.209,98 sen per tahun;
  - Kerugian material dalam Dollar Amerika Serikat 6% kali USD11.649.136,06 per tahun

  Dihitung dan dibayar sejak gugatan itu didaftarkan di Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Utara.

- Menyatakan tidak sah dan tidak mempunyai kekuatan mengikat Akta Kesepakatan Piutang tanggal 12 Februari 2018 dan Akta Perjanjian Pengalihan Piutang tanggal 12 Februari 2018 yang dibuat dibawah tangan oleh Tergugat I dan Tergugat II.

Atas putusan tersebut Bank mengajukan upaya hukum Banding melalui Pengadilan Tinggi DKI Jakarta dengan register No. 272/PDT/2020/PT.DKI yang pada tanggal 18 Mei 2020 diterbitkan putusan menguatkan putusan Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Utara. Berkaitan dengan keputusan Pengadilan Tinggi tersebut, Bank telah mengajukan upaya hukum Kasasi kepada Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia (RI) pada tanggal 7 Agustus 2020 yang sampai dengan tanggal 31 Desember 2020 Bank belum menerima putusan kasasi dari Mahkamah Agung.

37. LEGAL MATTERS (continued)

b. The Bank (Defendant I) was sued by Fireworks Ventures Limited (Plaintiff) regarding the sale of the loan of PT Geria Wijaya Prestige ("GWP") by the Bank to Tommy Winata in the North Jakarta District Court with register number 555/Pdt.G/2018/PN.Jkt.Utr. On October 15, 2019 the North Jakarta District Court issued the decision indicating the following: (continued)

- *Punish the Defendant I and the Defendant II to pay jointly for material losses suffered by the Plaintiff, which is classified as;*
  - *Material losses in Rupiah 6% (six percent) times 249,600,209.98 cents per year;*
  - *Material losses in the United States Dollar 6% (six percent) times USD11,649,136.06 per year;*

  Calculated and paid since the lawsuit was registered at the Jakarta District Court.

- *Declare illegitimate and having no legal binding force, the Private Deed of Receivable Agreement dated February 12, 2018 and Private Deed of Transfer Receivable Agreement dated February 12, 2018 signed by Defendant I and Defendant II.*

In relation with the decision mentioned above, the Bank submitted an appeal to the DKI Jakarta High Court registered by Number 272/PDT/2020/PT.DKI, then on May 18, 2020 the decision which strengthening the decision of the North Jakarta District Court was issued. In relation to the said decree the Bank declared cassation to the Supreme Court on August 7, 2020, which until 31 December 2020 the Bank has not received the decision from the Supreme Court.

37. MASALAH HUKUM (lanjutan)

Sehubungan dengan upaya kasasi yang masih berlangsung tersebut, Bank telah mencadangkan provisi sebesar Rp16.500 untuk tanggal 31 Desember 2020.

Manajemen masih menunggu perintah dari Putusan dari Mahkamah Agung. Perkara hukum tersebut tidak secara material dapat mempengaruhi keadaan keuangan, harta kekayaan dan kelangsungan usaha Bank. Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan, belum terdapat penyelesaian terhadap permasalahan di atas.

Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa pencadangan yang telah dibentuk tersebut telah mencukupi untuk menutupi potensi kerugian Bank atas kasus hukum tersebut.

38. SEGMEN 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 2020 dan 2019, Bank diorganisasikan kedalam empat segmen operasi berdasarkan produk dan jasa sebagai berikut:

- Segmen kredit
- Segmen treasuri
- Segmen eskpor-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 2020 dan 2019.

37. LEGAL MATTERS (continued)

Regarding with the ongoing cassation efforts, the Bank has made provision for Rp16,500 for December 31, 2020.

Management is still waiting for the court decision from the Supreme Court. This legal case would not give any material impact to financial, wealth and going concern of the Bank. As of the date of completion of these financial statements, no settlement has been made on the said case.

Management believes that the provision has been sufficient to cover the Bank's potential losses in this legal case.

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, 2020 and 2019, 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, 2020 and 2019.

38. SEGMEN OPERASI (lanjutan)

Berikut ini adalah informasi keuangan Bank berdasarkan segmen operasi:

a. Laporan laba dan rugi dan posisi keuangan

38. OPERATING SEGMENT (continued)

Following is the financial information of the Bank based on operating segment:

a. Statement of profit or loss and financial position

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2020					
	Kredit/ *Loans*	**Treasuri/ *Treasury***	**Ekspor-impor/ *Trade finance***	**Pendapatan dan beban yang tidak dapat dialokasi/ *Unallocated income and expenses***	***Total***	
Pendapatan						*Income*
Pendapatan bunga	1.112.322	170.243	47	-	1.282.612	*Interest income*
Pendapatan lainnya	-	-	-	77.745	77.745	*Other income*
Jumlah pendapatan	1.112.322	170.243	47	77.745	1.360.357	*Total income*
Beban						*Expenses*
Beban bunga	-	(13.149)	-	(707.106)	(720.255)	*Interest expense*
Beban lainnya	-	(4.334)	-	(572.065)	(576.399)	*Other expenses*
Jumlah beban	-	(17.483)	-	(1.279.171)	(1.296.654)	*Total expenses*
Segmen - neto	1.112.322	152.760	47	(1.201.426)		*Segment - net*
Laba sebelum beban pajak					63.703	*Income before tax expense*
Beban pajak					(13.724)	*Tax expense*
Laba tahun berjalan					**49.979**	***Income for the year***
Aset segmen	14.555.084	6.078.882	-	4.600.889	25.234.855	*Segment assets*
Liabilitas segmen	(421.500)	(40.012)	(14.948)	(18.741.679)	(19.218.139)	*Segment liabilities*
Segmen - neto	**14.133.584**	**6.038.870**	**(14.948)**	**14.140.790**	**6.016.716**	***Segment - net***

38. SEGMEN OPERASI (lanjutan)

Berikut ini adalah informasi keuangan Bank berdasarkan segmen operasi: (lanjutan)

a. Laporan laba dan rugi dan posisi keuangan (lanjutan)

38. OPERATING SEGMENT (continued)

Following is the financial information of the Bank based on operating segment: (continued)

a. Statement of profit or loss and financial position (continued)

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2019					
	Kredit/ *Loans*	**Treasuri/ *Treasury***	**Ekspor-impor/ *Trade finance***	**Pendapatan dan beban yang tidak dapat dialokasi/ *Unallocated income and expenses***	***Total***	
Pendapatan						*Income*
Pendapatan bunga	1.169.317	128.773	776	-	1.298.866	*Interest income*
Pendapatan lainnya	18.847	8.837	7.076	42.254	77.014	*Other income*
Jumlah pendapatan	1.188.164	137.610	7.852	42.254	1.375.880	*Total income*
Beban						*Expenses*
Beban bunga	-	(20.374)	-	(718.601)	(738.975)	*Interest expense*
Beban lainnya	(19.060)	-	-	(505.509)	(524.569)	*Other expenses*
Jumlah beban	(19.060)	(20.374)	-	(1.224.110)	(1.263.544)	*Total expenses*
Segmen - neto	1.169.104	117.236	7.852	(1.181.856)		*Segment - net*
Laba sebelum beban pajak					112.336	*Income before tax expense*
Beban pajak					(33.369)	*Tax expense*
Laba tahun berjalan					**78.967**	***Income for the year***
Aset segmen	13.718.923	3.491.213	31.464	1.652.084	18.893.684	*Segment assets*
Liabilitas segmen	(416.475)	(2.532.571)	(43.138)	(13.106.642)	(16.098.826)	*Segment liabilities*
Segmen - neto	**13.302.448**	**958.642**	**(11.674)**	**(11.454.558)**	**2.794.858**	***Segment - net***

39. REKONSILIASI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN BERSIH

Rekonsiliasi dari aktivitas pendanaan adalah sebagai berikut:

39. NET FINANCING ACTIVITIES RECONCILIATION

Reconciliation from financing activities are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2019				
	Saldo awal/ *Beginning balance*	**Arus kas/ *Cash flow***	**Pergerakan valuta asing/ *Movement of foreign exchange***	**Saldo akhir/ *Ending balance***	
Surat berharga subordinasi	-	420.525	(4.050)	416.475	*Subordinated securities*
Jumlah liabilitas dari aktivitas pendanaan	**-**	**420.525**	**(4.050)**	**416.475**	***Total liabilities from financing activities***

40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO

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.

Berdasarkan POJK No. 18/POJK.03/2016 tanggal 16 Maret 2016, maka Bank tidak memiliki kompleksitas yang tinggi atas penerapan manajemen risiko.

Berdasarkan Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 11/25/PBI/2009 tanggal 1 Juli 2009 tentang perubahan atas Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 5/8/PBI/2003, bank umum konvensional diwajibkan untuk menerapkan delapan (8) jenis risiko dan lima (5) peringkat penetapan penilaian peringkat risiko yang mulai berlaku sejak 1 Juli 2010.

Sebagaimana diamanatkan ketentuan Bank Indonesia terkait penerapan manajemen risiko, Bank menyusun laporan profil risiko triwulanan secara *self assessment*. Mulai Triwulan IV tahun 2011, penilaian sendiri profil risiko Bank dilakukan sesuai Surat Edaran Bank Indonesia No. 13/23/DPNP tanggal 25 Oktober 2011 perihal Perubahan atas Surat Edaran No. 5/21/DPNP perihal Penerapan Manajemen Risiko bagi Bank Umum, yang juga merupakan salah satu faktor penilaian tingkat kesehatan Bank, dengan menggunakan pendekatan risiko *(risk based bank rating),* sebagaimana diatur dalam Surat Edaran Bank Indonesia No. 13/24/DPNP tanggal 25 Oktober 2011 perihal Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Umum. Dari hasil *self assessment* profil risiko triwulanan yang disampaikan kepada Bank Indonesia hingga posisi Desember 2020, predikat risiko Bank secara keseluruhan tetap berada pada tingkat risiko komposit *low to moderate.*

40. RISK MANAGEMENT

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.

Based on POJK No. 18/POJK.03/2016 dated March 16, 2016, the Bank's application of its risk management policies is not highly complicated.

Based on Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 11/25/PBI/2009 dated July 1, 2009 regarding amendment of Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 5/8/PBI/2003, conventional banks are required to apply eight (8) type of risks and five (5) grades to value risks which should be applied since July 1, 2010.

In relation to the implementation of risk management as required by Bank Indonesia, the Bank prepares quarterly risk profile report on self assesment basis. Starting fourth quarter of 2011, self assessment on risk profile of the Bank is performed based on Circular Letter of Bank Indonesia No. 13/23/DPNP dated October 25, 2011 regarding Amendment on Circular Letter No. 5/21/DPNP regarding Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks, which also represents one of the Bank's soundness rating assessment factors, using risk based bank rating, as regulated in Circular Letter of Bank Indonesia No. 13/24/DPNP dated October 25, 2011 regarding Soundness Rating of Conventional Bank Assessment. Based on the self assessment results of the quarterly risk profile report submitted to Bank Indonesia up to December 2020, the Bank's overall risk profile is at the low to moderate composite risk level.

40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Susunan Manajemen Risiko

Dari sudut pandang manajemen risiko, struktur organisasi Bank dapat dibagi menjadi:

1. Dewan Komisaris merupakan badan manajemen terpenting yang mempunyai wewenang dan tanggung jawab sebagaimana yang ditetapkan oleh Bank Indonesia untuk menyetujui dan mengevaluasi kebijakan manajemen risiko yang dilakukan sekurang-kurangnya satu kali dalam satu tahun atau dalam frekuensi yang lebih tinggi jika terdapat perubahan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kegiatan usaha Bank secara signifikan. Dalam melaksanakan wewenang dan tanggung jawabnya, Dewan Komisaris dibantu oleh Komite Pemantau Risiko.

2. Direksi dan komite-komite manajemen sebagai struktur strategik. Fungsi utamanya adalah antara lain untuk menentukan dan menyetujui strategi dan kebijakan manajemen risiko Bank, termasuk memastikan ketersediaan sumber daya untuk penerapannya secara tepat. Komite Manajemen Risiko akan memantau penerapan manajemen risiko antara lain berdasarkan laporan yang dipersiapkan oleh Satuan Kerja Manajemen Risiko.

3. Divisi dan satuan kerja sebagai struktur operasional. Tanggung jawabnya mencakup pelaksanaan strategi dan penerapan kebijakan dalam unitnya masing-masing.

4. Satuan Kerja Manajemen Risiko bertanggung jawab secara berkelanjutan terhadap pengendalian dan analisis eksposur risiko yang dihadapi oleh Bank.

40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Management Structure

From the point of view of risk management, the Bank organisational structure can be divided into:

1. The Board of Commissioners is the most important management agency having authority and responsibility as stipulated by Bank Indonesia to approve and evaluate risk management policies conducted at least once a year or in a higher frequency if there are changes in the factors affecting the business activities of the Bank significantly. In carrying out those responsibilities, the Board of Commissioners is assisted by the Risk Monitoring Committee.

2. The board of Directors and management committees as strategic structure. Its main function, among others, is to determine and approve the strategy and the Bank's risk management policies, including ensuring the availability of resources to implement it properly. The Risk Management Committee will monitor the implementation of risk management among others, according to a report prepared by the Risk Management Unit.

3. Division and units of work as the operational structure. Its responsibility includes the implementation of the strategy and implementation of policies in the individual unit.

4. Risk Management Unit is responsible for the control and analysis of continuous exposure to the risks faced by the Bank.

40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Susunan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Dari sudut pandang manajemen risiko, struktur organisasi Bank dapat dibagi menjadi: (lanjutan)

5. Satuan Kerja Internal Audit memiliki fungsi menguji dan mengevaluasi secara teratur dan secara independen, kesesuaian manajemen risiko Bank dan struktur pengendalian.

Manajemen Risiko Kredit dalam kondisi Pandemi COVID-19

Dalam rangka mendukung upaya pemerintah dalam mempertahankan stabilitas ekonomi, Bank telah menyiapkan kebijakan dan prosedur restrukturisasi kredit bagi debitur yang terdampak COVID-19 melalui Ketentuan Internal baik berupa Surat Edaran maupun Surat Keputusan Direksi sebagai Kebijakan Countercyclical Dampak Penyebaran COVID-19 yang diberlakukan sejak tanggal 24 Maret 2020. Dalam kebijakan tersebut, telah diatur kriteria debitur dan sektor usaha terdampak COVID-19 yang dapat dilakukan restrukturisasi. Relaksasi dilakukan khusus untuk debitur dan sektor yang terdampak COVID-19 dengan mengacu pada POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2020 yang diperbaharui POJK No. 48/POJK.03/2020, Peraturan Menko Perekonomian No. 6/2020 dan ketentuan internal Bank.

Dalam upaya mitigasi terjadi risiko kredit, Bank melakukan analisa kredit yang memadai bagi debitur yang mengajukan permohonan restrukturisasi dan meminimalisasi risiko pemberian restrukturisasi yang tidak tepat sasaran serta untuk menghindari adanya *free rider* (*moral hazard*). Pemberian stimulus hanya diberikan kepada debitur yang memenuhi kriteria yang ditetapkan oleh Bank.

40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Management Structure (continued)

From the point of view of risk management, the Bank organisational structure can be divided into: (continued)

5. Internal Audit Unit has the function to test and evaluate regularly and independently, the appropriateness of risk management and control structure.

Credit Risk Management during the COVID-19 Pandemic

In order to support the government's efforts to maintain economic stability, the Bank has prepared policies and procedures for credit restructuring for debtors affected by COVID-19 through Internal Regulations in the form of Circular and Directors Decree as a Countercyclical Policy on the Impact of the Spread of COVID-19 which was effective on 24 March 2020. In this policy, criteria for debtors and business sectors affected by COVID-19 that can be restructured have been regulated. Relaxation is carried out specifically for debtors and sectors affected by COVID-19 with reference to POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2020 which was updated by POJK No. 48/POJK.03/2020, Regulation of the Coordinating Minister for the Economy No. 6/2020 and the Bank's internal regulations.

In an effort to mitigate credit risk, the Bank conducted adequate credit analysis for debtors who apply for restructuring and minimizes the risk of restructuring that is not well targeted and to avoid free riders (moral hazard). The stimulus is only given to debtors who meet the criteria set by the Bank.

40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Manajemen Risiko Kredit dalam kondisi Pandemi COVID-19 (lanjutan)

Dengan diterapkannya kebijakan tersebut, diharapkan debitur-debitur Bank yang terdampak pandemi COVID-19 dapat terbantu, dan kualitas portfolio Bank dapat tetap terjaga dengan baik. Dalam kaitan dengan kondisi Pandemi COVID-19 yang tengah berlangsung, Bank lebih mengintesifkan pelaksaanan dari kerangka kerja pengawasan kredit yang telah dimiliki oleh Bank dan sudah berjalan secara effektif dalam memonitor kinerja debitur, baik secara individual maupun portfolio. Monitoring yang lebih intesif ini dilakukan agar dapat memberikan *early warning signal* dan memastikan mitigasi risiko yang ditetapkan dapat tepat guna dalam menjaga kualitas kredit selama masa pandemi. Mekanisme monitoring kredit dilakukan melalui analisa *watchlist* atau *health check* terhadap seluruh debitur terutama entitas debitur yang terdampak atau berada pada sektor usaha terdampak COVID-19 dengan mengacu pada POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2020 yang diperbaharui POJK No. 48/POJK.03/2020 serta ketentuan internal Bank. Debitur yang berpotensi mengalami penurunan kinerja wajib dipantau dengan *action plan* yang dipantau pelaksanaannya secara berkelanjutan.

a. Risiko kredit

Penyaluran kredit oleh Bank berlandaskan pada prinsip kehati-hatian, peraturan Bank Indonesia, 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.

40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit Risk Management during the COVID-19 Pandemic (continued)

With the implementation of this policy, it is expected that Bank debtors who are affected by the COVID-19 pandemic can be helped, and the quality of the Bank's portfolio can be maintained properly. In connection with the ongoing condition of the COVID-19 Pandemic, the Bank is intensifying the implementation of its credit monitoring framework that the Bank has in place and has been running effectively in monitoring the performance of debtors, both individually as well as on portfolio basis. The more intensive monitoring is carried out in order to provide early warning signals and ensure the designed risk mitigation will be effective in maintaining credit quality during the pandemic period. The credit monitoring mechanism is carried out through a watchlist or health check analysis of all debtors, especially debtor entities that are affected or are in the business sector affected by COVID-19 with reference to POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2020 which was updated by POJK No. 48/POJK.03/2020 as well as the Bank's internal regulations. Debtors that have the potential to experience a decline in performance must be monitored with an action plan whose implementation is monitored on an ongoing basis.

a. Credit risk

The loans are distributed by the Bank prudently in accordance with Bank Indonesia 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.

40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan) / *40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)*

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan) / *a. Credit risk (continued)*

(i) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut: / *(i) The maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account collateral held as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are presented below:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi			***Fair value through profit or loss***
Tagihan derivatif	4.047	7.957	*Derivative receivables*
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo			***Held-to-maturity***
Efek-efek	-	989	*Securities*
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain			***Fair value through other comprehensive income***
Efek-efek - neto	1.174.537	-	*Marketable securities - net*
Tersedia untuk dijual			***Available-for-sale***
Efek-efek	-	1.698.923	*Marketable securities*
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi			***Measured at amortized cost***
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	807.668	-	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain - neto	256.454	-	*Current accounts with other banks - net*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	1.954.570	-	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net*
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	4.900.299	-	*Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale*
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	14.555.802	-	*Loans - net*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	47.528	-	*Interest receivables*
Aset lain-lain	10.003	-	*Other assets*
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang			***Loans and receivables***
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	-	1.107.861	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	-	257.001	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	-	318.825	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Tagihan akseptasi	-	31.464	*Acceptance receivables*
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	-	99.657	*Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale*
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	-	13.718.923	*Loans - net*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	-	40.469	*Interest receivables*
Aset lain-lain	-	6.602	*Other assets*
Jumlah	**23.710.908**	**17.288.671**	***Total***

40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

a. Risiko kredit

(i) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a. Credit risk

(i) The maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account collateral held as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are presented below: (continued)

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Rekening administratif			***Administrative accounts***
Fasilitas kredit yang belum digunakan	2.658.508	3.455.751	*Unused loan facilities*
Garansi yang diterbitkan	1.118.403	1.482.822	*Guarantees issued*
Irrevocable letters of credit	6.315	2.000	*Irrevocable letters of credit*
Jumlah	**3.783.226**	**4.940.573**	***Total***

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

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

Untuk *secured loans,* Bank menetapkan jenis dan nilai agunan yang dijaminkan sesuai skema kredit. Jenis dari agunan terdiri dari:

For secured loans, the Bank determines the type and value of collateral according to the loan scheme. Types of collateral are as follows:

a. Agunan fisik antara lain tanah, bangunan, dan BPKB kendaraan bermotor.

a. Physical collateral, such as land, buildings and proof of vehicle ownership.

b. *Financial collateral* antara lain simpanan dari nasabah (tabungan, giro, dan deposito berjangka), surat berharga, dan emas.

b. Financial collateral, such as deposits from customers (time deposit, savings, current accounts), securities, and gold.

c. Lainnya antara lain garansi, jaminan pemerintah, dan lembaga penjamin.

c. Others, such as guarantees, government guarantees and guarantee institution.

Apabila terjadi default (gagal bayar), Bank akan menggunakan agunan tersebut sebagai pilihan terakhir untuk pemenuhan kewajiban *counterparty.*

In times of default, Bank will use the collateral as the last resort in recovering the counterparty's obligation.

40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

(i) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

Unsecured loans terdiri dari *fully unsecured loans* dan *partially secured loans* seperti kredit untuk karyawan golongan berpenghasilan tetap dan kredit konsumer 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.

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 Bank Indonesia sebagaimana diatur dalam peraturan Bank Indonesia yang berlaku.

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, 2020 and 2019 are presented below: (continued)

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.

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 Bank Indonesia's credit rating as stipulated in the prevailing Bank Indonesia regulation.

40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

(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 2020 dan 2019:

40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(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, 2020 and 2019:

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2020						
	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	4.047	-	-	-	-	4.047	*Derivative receivables*
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain							***Fair value through other comprehensive income***
Efek-efek - neto	1.174.537	-	-	-	-	1.174.537	*Marketable securities - net*
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi							***Measured at amortized cost***
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	807.668	-	-	-	-	807.668	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain - neto	256.454	-	-	-	-	256.454	*Current accounts with other banks - net*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	1.954.570	-	-	-	-	1.954.570	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net*
Tagihan atas efek-efek dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	4.900.299	-	-	-	-	4.900.299	*Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale*
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	6.713.875	5.183.429	1.580.594	209.795	868.109	14.555.802	*Loans - net*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	30.372	11.980	3.752	426	998	47.528	*Interest receivables*
Aset lain-lain	10.003	-	-	-	-	10.003	*Other assets*
Jumlah	**15.851.825**	**5.195.409**	**1.584.346**	**210.221**	**869.107**	**23.710.908**	***Total***

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 kredit Bank (tanpa memperhitungkan agunan atau pendukung kredit lainnya), yang dikategorikan berdasarkan area geografis pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019: (lanjutan)

40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure as categorised by: (continued)

a. Geographical region (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 geographical region as of December 31, 2020 and 2019: (continued)

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2019						
	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	7.957	-	-	-	-	7.957	*Derivative receivables*
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo							***Held-to-maturity***
Efek-efek	989	-	-	-	-	989	*Marketable securities*
Tersedia untuk dijual							***Available-for-sale***
Efek-efek	1.698.923	-	-	-	-	1.698.923	*Marketable securities*
Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang							***Loans and receivables***
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	1.107.861	-	-	-	-	1.107.861	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	257.001	-	-	-	-	257.001	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	318.825	-	-	-	-	318.825	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Tagihan akseptasi	31.464	-	-	-	-	31.464	*Acceptance receivables*
Tagihan atas efek-efek dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	99.657	-	-	-	-	99.657	*Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale*
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	6.616.153	4.601.882	1.406.037	239.680	855.171	13.718.923	*Loans - net*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	19.543	11.460	5.404	715	3.347	40.469	*Interest receivables*
Aset lain-lain	6.602	-	-	-	-	6.602	*Other assets*
Jumlah	**10.164.975**	**4.613.342**	**1.411.441**	**240.395**	**858.518**	**17.288.671**	***Total***

40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan) / 40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan) / *Credit risk (continued)*

(ii) Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit berdasarkan: (lanjutan) / *Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure as categorised by: (continued)*

a. Sektor geografis (lanjutan) / *Geographical region (continued)*

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,* 2020						
	Kantor pusat/ *Head office*	**Jawa**	**Sumatera**	**Kalimantan**	**Lain-lain/ *Others***	***Total***	
Fasilitas kredit yang belum digunakan	1.254.451	860.255	154.484	45.678	343.640	2.658.508	*Unused loans facilities*
Garansi yang diterbitkan	1.075.260	2.730	8.133	-	32.280	1.118.403	*Guarantees issued*
Irrevocable letters of credit	3.185	3.130	-	-	-	6.315	*Irrevocable letters of credit*
Jumlah	**2.332.896**	**866.115**	**162.617**	**45.678**	**375.920**	**3.783.226**	***Total***

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2019						
	Kantor pusat/ *Head office*	**Jawa**	**Sumatera**	**Kalimantan**	**Lain-lain/ *Others***	***Total***	
Fasilitas kredit yang belum digunakan	1.933.495	957.268	177.971	24.903	362.114	3.455.751	*Unused loans facilities*
Garansi yang diterbitkan	1.409.501	27.489	17.242	-	28.590	1.482.822	*Guarantees issued*
Irrevocable letters of credit	2.000	-	-	-	-	2.000	*Irrevocable letters of credit*
Jumlah	**3.344.996**	**984.757**	**195.213**	**24.903**	**390.704**	**4.940.573**	***Total***

b. Jenis *counterparty* / *Counterparty type*

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 2020 dan 2019: / *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, 2020 and 2019:*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2020						
	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							***Fair value through profit or loss***
Tagihan derivatif	-	4.047	-	-	-	4.047	*Derivative receivables*
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain							***Fair value through other comprehensive income***
Efek-efek - neto	1.140.770	33.767	-	-	-	1.174.537	*Marketable securities - neto*

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 2020 dan 2019:

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, 2020 and 2019:

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2020						
	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***	
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi							***Measured at amortized cost***
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	807.668	-	-	-	-	807.668	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain - neto	-	256.454	-	-	-	256.454	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	1.954.570	-	-	-	-	1.954.570	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	4.900.299	-	-	-	-	4.900.299	*Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale*
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	846	-	424.085	12.748.252	1.382.619	14.555.802	*Loans - net*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih harus diterima	14.180	-	640	28.379	4.329	47.528	*Interest receivables*
Aset lain-lain	10.003	-	-	-	-	10.003	*Other assets*
Jumlah	**7.687.566**	**256.454**	**424.725**	**12.776.631**	**13.386.948**	**23.710.908**	***Total***

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2019						
	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							***Fair value through profit or loss***
Tagihan derivatif	-	7.957	-	-	-	7.957	*Derivative receivables*
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo							***Held-to-maturity***
Efek-efek	-	989	-	-	-	989	*Marketable securities*
Tersedia untuk dijual							***Available-for-sale***
Efek-efek	1.665.087	33.836	-	-	-	1.698.923	*Marketable securities*

40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

(ii) Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit berdasarkan: (lanjutan)

b. Jenis *counterparty* (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)

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2019						
	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***	
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang							***Loans and receivables***
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	1.107.861	-	-	-	-	1.107.861	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	-	257.001	-	-	-	257.001	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	318.825	-	-	-	-	318.825	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Tagihan akseptasi	-	-	-	31.464	-	31.464	*Acceptance receivables*
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	99.657	-	-	-	-	99.657	*Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale*
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	846	-	589.047	11.803.060	1.325.970	13.718.923	*Loans - net*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih harus diterima	2	-	881	35.385	4.201	40.469	*Interest receivables*
Aset lain-lain	6.602	-	-	-	-	6.602	*Other assets*
Jumlah	**3.198.880**	**299.783**	**589.928**	**11.870.109**	**1.330.171**	**17.288.671**	***Total***

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan eksposur maksimum risiko kredit bank untuk komitmen dan kontinjensi tanpa meperhitungkan 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,* 2020						
	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	-	-	53.537	2.596.809	8.162	2.658.508	*Unused loans facilities*
Garansi yang diterbitkan	-	-	-	1.118.403	-	1.118.403	*Guarantees issued*
Irrevocable letters of credit	-	-	-	6.315	-	6.315	*Irrevocable letters of credit*
Jumlah	**-**	**-**	**53.537**	**3.721.527**	**8.162**	**3.783.226**	***Total***

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 meperhitungkan agunan atau pendukung kredit lainnya: (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 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: (continued)

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2019						
	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	-	-	90.998	3.354.641	10.112	3.455.751	*Unused loans facilities*
Garansi yang diterbitkan	-	-	-	1.482.822	-	1.482.822	*Guarantees issued*
Irrevocable letters of credit	-	-	-	2.000	-	2.000	*Irrevocable letters of credit*
Jumlah	**-**	-	**90.998**	**4.839.463**	**10.151**	**4.940.573**	***Total***

(iii) Evaluasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, 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 tidak memiliki bukti objektif atas penurunan nilai secara individual dan kolektif.

(iii) Assessment of allowance for impairment losses

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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 have no objective evidence of impairment individually as well as collectively.

40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan) / *40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)*

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan) / *Credit risk (continued)*

(iii) Evaluasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai (lanjutan) / *Assessment of allowance for impairment losses (continued)*

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, penurunan nilai secara individu dan kolektif terhadap kredit yang diberikan sebagai berikut: (lanjutan) / *As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, loans individually and collectively impaired are as follows: (continued)*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2020			
	Individual/ *Individual*	**Kolektif/ *Collective***	***Total***	
Modal kerja	232.782	6.568.601	6.801.383	*Working capital*
Investasi	51.254	6.492.989	6.544.243	*Investment*
Konsumen	31.460	1.344.171	1.375.631	*Consumer*
Karyawan	-	7.824	7.824	*Employees*
Jumlah	**315.496**	**14.413.585**	**14.729.081**	***Total***
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(120.740)	(52.539)	(173.279)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**194.756**	**14.361.046**	**14.555.802**	***Net***

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2019			
	Individual/ *Individual*	**Kolektif/ *Collective***	***Total***	
Modal kerja	237.759	7.282.425	7.520.184	*Working capital*
Investasi	107.469	4.955.375	5.062.844	*Investment*
Konsumen	26.559	1.238.993	1.265.552	*Consumer*
Karyawan	-	9.832	9.832	*Employees*
Jumlah	**371.787**	**13.486.625**	**13.858.412**	***Total***
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(108.217)	(31.272)	(139.489)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**263.570**	**13.455.353**	**13.718.923**	***Net***

40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan) / 40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan) / *Credit risk (continued)*

(iv) Tabel di bawah menunjukkan kualitas kredit per jenis aset keuangan (diluar cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai): / *The tables below show credit quality per class of financial assets (gross of allowance for impairment losses):*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2020					
	Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/*Neither past due nor impaired*		Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Past-due but not impaired*	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired*	*Total*	
	Tingkat tinggi/ *High grade*	Tingkat standar/ *Standard grade*				
Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi						***Fair value through profit or loss***
Tagihan derivatif	4.047	-	-	-	4.047	*Derivative receivables*
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain						***Fair value through other comprehensive income***
Efek-efek	1.174.537	-	-	-	1.174.537	*Marketable securities*
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi						***Measured at amortized cost***
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	807.668	-	-	-	807.668	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain - neto	256.454	-	-	-	256.454	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	1.954.570	-	-	-	1.954.570	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	4.900.299	-	-	-	4.900.299	*Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale*
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	14.149.817	21.494	101.170	283.321	14.555.802	*Loans - gross*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	30.475	16.176	877	-	47.528	*Interest receivables*
Aset lain-lain	10.003	-	-	-	10.003	*Other assets*
Total	**23.287.870**	**37.670**	**102.047**	**283.321**	**23.710.908**	***Total***

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2019					
	Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/*Neither past due nor impaired*		Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Past-due but not impaired*	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired*	*Total*	
	Tingkat tinggi/ *High grade*	Tingkat standar/ *Standard grade*				
Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi						***Fair value through profit or loss***
Tagihan derivatif	7.957	-	-	-	7.957	*Derivative receivables*
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo						***Held-to-maturity***
Efek-efek	989	-	-	-	989	*Marketable securities*
Tersedia untuk dijual						***Available-for-sale***
Efek-efek	1.698.923	-	-	-	1.698.923	*Marketable securities*
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang						***Loans and receivables***
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	1.107.861	-	-	-	1.107.861	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	257.001	-	-	-	257.001	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	318.825	-	-	-	318.825	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*

40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan) / 40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan) / *Credit risk (continued)*

(iv) Tabel di bawah menunjukkan kualitas kredit per jenis aset keuangan (diluar cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai): (lanjutan) / *The tables below show credit quality per class of financial assets (gross of allowance for impairment losses): (continued)*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2019					
	Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/*Neither past due nor impaired*		Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Past-due but not impaired*	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired*	*Total*	
	Tingkat tinggi/ *High grade*	Tingkat standar/ *Standard grade*				
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang						***Loans and receivables***
Tagihan akseptasi	31.464	-	-	-	31.464	*Acceptance receivables*
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	99.657	-	-	-	99.657	*Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale*
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	13.266.530	8.109	220.792	362.981	13.858.412	*Loans - gross*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	36.598	2.368	1.503	-	40.469	*Interest receivables*
Aset lain-lain	6.602	-	-	-	6.602	*Other assets*
Jumlah	**16.832.407**	**10.477**	**222.295**	**362.981**	**17.428.160**	***Total***

Kualitas kredit didefinisikan sebagai berikut:

Tingkat tinggi

Ini berkaitan dengan rekening debitur pada segmen korporasi dan komersial 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.

The credit quality are defined as follows:

High grade

This pertains to those accounts in corporate and commercial segment 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.

(v) Analisis umur pinjaman yang jatuh tempo tetapi tidak mengalami penurunan nilai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, sebagai berikut: / *The aging analysis of past due but not impaired loans as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2020				
	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	46.221	28.092	5.696	80.009	*Working capital*
Investasi	10.183	5.945	53	16.181	*Investment*
Konsumen	9.568	-	8.866	18.434	*Consumer*
Jumlah	65.972	34.037	14.615	114.624	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(9.904)	(1.307)	(2.243)	(13.454)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**56.068**	**32.730**	**12.372**	**101.170**	***Net***

40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

(v) Analisis umur pinjaman yang jatuh tempo tetapi tidak mengalami penurunan nilai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(v) The aging analysis of past due but not impaired loans as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows: (continued)

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2019				
	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	96.253	11.512	32.265	140.030	*Working capital*
Investasi	52.500	5.249	2.514	60.263	*Investment*
Konsumen	13.145	1.185	6.169	20.499	*Consumer*
Jumlah	161.898	17.946	40.948	220.792	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(10.051)	(649)	(1.338)	(12.038)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**151.847**	**17.297**	**39.610**	**208.754**	***Net***

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.

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.

40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan) / *40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)*

b. Manajemen risiko pasar (lanjutan) / *Market risk management (continued)*

i. Risiko tingkat suku bunga / *Interest rate risk*

Tabel di bawah ini mengikhtisarkan eksposur Bank terhadap risiko tingkat suku bunga atas instrumen keuangan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019:

The tables below summarise the Bank exposure to interest rate risk on financial instrument as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2020					
	Suku bunga mengambang/ *Variable interest rate*					
	Tidak lebih dari 3 bulan/ *Up to 3 months*	Lebih dari 3 bulan/ *More than 3 months*	Tidak Suku bunga tetap/ *Fixed interest rate*	dikenakan bunga/ *Non-interest bearing*	*Total*	
Aset keuangan						*Financial assets*
Kas	-	-	-	188.958	188.958	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	807.668	-	-	-	807.668	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain - neto	256.454	-	-	-	256.454	*Current accounts with other banks - net*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank lain - neto	-	-	1.954.570	-	1.954.570	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Tagihan derivatif	4.047	-	-	-	4.047	*Derivative receivables*
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	-	4.900.299	-	-	4.900.299	*Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale*
Efek-efek - neto	-	1.174.537	-	-	1.174.537	*Marketable securities*
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	2.312.980	10.922.610	1.320.212	-	14.555.802	*Loans - net*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	17.645	25.813	4.070	-	47.528	*Interest receivables*
Aset lain-lain	10.003	-	-	-	10.003	*Other assets*
Jumlah aset keuangan	3.408.797	17.023.259	3.278.852	188.958	23.899.866	*Total financial assets*
Liabilitas keuangan	-	-	-	-	-	*Financial liabilities*
Liabilitas segera	-	-	-	21.590	21.590	*Obligation due immediately*
Simpanan dari nasabah						*Deposits from customers*
Giro	4.374.014	-	-	-	4.374.014	*Current accounts*
Tabungan	950.032	-	-	-	950.032	*Saving accounts*
Deposito berjangka	-	-	13.128.357	-	13.128.357	*Time deposits*
Simpanan dari bank lain	40.012	-	-	-	40.012	*Deposits from other banks*
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	29.904	-	-	-	29.904	*Interest payables*
Surat berharga subordinasi	-	421.500	-	-	421.500	*Subordinated securities*
Liabilitas lain-lain	16.734	-	-	-	16.734	*Other liabilities*
Jumlah liabilitas keuangan	5.410.696	421.500	13.128.357	21.590	18.982.143	*Total financial liabilities*
***Gap repricing* suku bunga-kotor**	**(2.001.899)**	**16.601.759**	**(9.849.505)**	**167.368**	**4.917.723**	***Gross interest repricing gap***

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 2020 dan 2019: (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, 2020 and 2019: (continued)

31 Desember/*December 31,* 2019

	Suku bunga mengambang/ *Variable interest rate*					
	Tidak lebih dari 3 bulan/ *Up to 3 months*	**Lebih dari 3 bulan/ *More than 3 months***	**Suku bunga tetap/ *Fixed interest rate***	**Tidak dikenakan bunga/ *Non-interest bearing***	***Total***	
Aset keuangan						*Financial assets*
Kas	-	-	-	250.963	250.963	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	1.107.861	-	-	-	1.107.861	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	257.001	-	-	-	257.001	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank lain	-	-	318.825	-	318.825	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Tagihan derivatif	-	-	-	7.957	7.957	*Derivative receivables*
Tagihan akseptasi	-	-	-	31.464	31.464	*Acceptance receivables*
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	-	99.657	-	-	99.657	*Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale*
Efek-efek	-	-	1.699.912	-	1.699.912	*Marketable securities*
Kredit yang diberikan- kotor	2.592.803	10.058.153	1.207.456	-	13.858.412	*Loans - gross*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	-	-	-	40.469	40.469	*Interest receivables*
Aset lain-lain	-	-	-	6.602	6.602	*Other assets*
Jumlah aset keuangan	3.957.665	10.157.810	3.226.193	337.455	17.679.123	*Total financial assets*
Liabilitas keuangan						*Financial liabilities*
Liabilitas segera	-	-	-	9.479	9.479	*Obligation due immediately*
Liabilitas derivatif	-	-		258	258	*Derivative payables*
Kewajiban akseptasi	-	-	-	31.464	31.464	*Acceptance payables*
Simpanan dari nasabah						*Deposits from customers*
Giro	2.134.021	-	-	-	2.134.021	*Current accounts*
Tabungan	1.047.931	-	-	-	1.047.931	*Saving accounts*
Deposito berjangka	-	-	9.679.826	-	9.679.826	*Time deposits*
Simpanan dari bank lain	1.593.888	-	-	-	1.593.888	*Deposits from other banks*
Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	938.425	-	-	-	938.425	*Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements*
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar		-	-	39.947	39.947	*Interest payables*
Surat berharga subordinasi	-	416.475	-	-	416.475	*Subordinated securities*
Liabilitas lain-lain	-	-	-	28.585	28.585	*Other liabilities*
Jumlah liabilitas keuangan	5.714.265	416.475	9.679.826	109.733	15.920.299	*Total financial liabilities*
***Gap repricing* suku bunga-kotor**	**(1.756.600)**	**9.741.335**	**(6.453.633)**	**227.722**	**1.758.824**	***Gross interest repricing gap***

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.

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.

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 2020 dan 2019:

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, 2020 and 2019:

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2020		
	Perubahan basis poin/ *Change in basis point*	**Dampak ke laporan laba rugi/ *Impact to the statement of profit or loss***	
Rupiah	+100	20.253	*Rupiah*
	-100	(20.253)	
Mata uang asing	+100	19.899	*Foreign currencies*
	-100	(19.899)	

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2019		
	Perubahan basis poin/ *Change in basis point*	**Dampak ke laporan laba rugi/ *Impact to the statement of profit or loss***	
Rupiah	+100	19.276	*Rupiah*
	-100	(19.276)	
Mata uang asing	+100	9.060	*Foreign currencies*
	-100	(9.060)	

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).

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,* 2020		
	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%	549	*Foreign currencies*
	-10%	(549)	

40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan) / *40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)*

b. Manajemen risiko pasar (lanjutan) / *b. Market risk management (continued)*

ii. Risiko mata uang (lanjutan) / *ii. Foreign currency risk (continued)*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2019		
	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%	1.494	*Foreign currencies*
	-10%	(1.494)	

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.

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. Risiko likuiditas / *c. Liquidity risk*

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.

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.

Tabel jatuh tempo berikut menyajikan informasi mengenai perkiraan sisa jatuh tempo dari aset dan liabilitas keuangan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019:

The following maturity tables provide information about the expected maturities of financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2020							
	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***	
Aset								***Assets***
Kas	188.958	-	-	-	-	-	188.958	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	807.668	-	-	-	-	-	807.668	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	256.464	-	-	-	-	-	256.464	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	1.954.575	-	-	-	-	-	1.954.575	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Tagihan derivatif	4.047	-	-	-	-	-	4.047	*Derivative receivables*
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	-	4.900.299	-	-	-	-	4.900.299	*Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale*
Efek-efek	937.619	13.367	10.248	213.304			1.174.538	*Marketable securities*
Kredit yang diberikan	773.646	1.281.059	1.472.965	1.988.241	2.121.930	7.091.240	14.729.081	*Loans*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	15.248	1.437	2.135	3.059	3.011	22.638	47.528	*Interest receivables*
Aset lain-lain	10.003	-	-	-	-	-	10.003	*Other assets*
Jumlah	**4.948.228**	**6.196.162**	**1.485.348**	**2.204.604**	**2.124.941**	**7.113.878**	**24.073.161**	***Total***

40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan) / *40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)*

c. Risiko likuiditas (lanjutan) / *c. Liquidity risk (continued)*

31 Desember/*December 31,* 2020

	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*	
Liabilitas								***Liabilities***
Liabilitas segera	21.590	-	-	-	-	-	21.590	*Obligation due immediately*
Simpanan dari nasabah	5.329.056	11.696.167	1.027.241	399.939	-	-	18.452.403	*Deposits from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	28.825	10.237	950	-	-	-	40.012	*Deposits from other banks*
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	1.571	15.176	10.925	2.232	-	-	29.904	*Interest payables*
Utang pajak								*Taxes payable*
Surat berharga subordinasi	-	-	-	-	421.500	-	421.500	*Subordinated securities*
Liabilitas imbalan kerja	-	-	-	-	-	122.980	122.980	*Employment benefits obligation*
Liabilitas lain-lain	16.734	-	-	-	-	-	16.734	*Other liabilities*
Jumlah	**5.397.776**	**11.721.580**	**1.039.116**	**402.171**	**421.500**	**122.980**	**19.105.123**	***Total***
Aset/(liabilitas) - neto	**(449.548)**	**(5.525.418)**	**446.232**	**1.802.433**	**1.703.441**	**6.990.898**	**4.968.038**	***Assets/(liabilities) - net***

31 Desember/*December 31,* 2019

	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*	
Aset								***Assets***
Kas	250.963	-	-	-	-	-	250.963	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	1.107.861	-	-	-	-	-	1.107.861	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	257.001	-	-	-	-	-	257.001	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	318.825	-	-	-	-	-	318.825	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Tagihan derivatif	7.957	-	-	-	-	-	7.957	*Derivative receivables*
Tagihan akseptasi	31.464	-	-	-	-	-	31.464	*Acceptance receivables*
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	-	99.657	-	-	-	-	99.657	*Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale*
Efek-efek	573.436	788.543	203.209	100.888	33.836	-	1.699.912	*Marketable securities*
Kredit yang diberikan	1.235.564	614.822	1.431.854	2.348.175	4.152.907	4.075.090	13.858.412	*Loans*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	1.579	1.252	2.688	4.197	16.779	13.974	40.469	*Interest receivables*
Aset lain-lain	6.602	-	-	-	-	-	6.602	*Other assets*
Jumlah	**3.791.252**	**1.504.274**	**1.637.751**	**2.453.260**	**4.203.522**	**4.089.064**	**17.679.123**	***Total***
Liabilitas								***Liabilities***
Liabilitas segera	9.479	-	-	-	-	-	9.479	*Obligation due immediately*
Liabilitas derivatif	258	-	-	-	-	-	258	*Derivative payables*
Liabilitas akseptasi	31.464	-	-	-	-	-	31.464	*Acceptance payables*
Simpanan dari nasabah	3.193.680	6.015.916	2.299.801	1.140.041	212.340	-	12.861.778	*Deposits from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	1.589.014	3.374	-	1.500	-	-	1.593.888	*Deposits from other banks*
Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	938.425	-	-	-	-	-	938.425	*Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements*
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	3.945	21.541	8.235	5.466	760	-	39.947	*Interest payables*
Utang pajak	26.944	-	-	-	-	-	26.944	*Taxes payable*
Surat berharga subordinasi	-	-	-	-	416.475	-	416.475	*Subordinated securities*
Liabilitas imbalan kerja	-	-	-	-	-	111.753	111.753	*Employment benefits obligation*
Liabilitas lain-lain	28.585	-	-	-	-	-	28.585	*Other liabilities*
Jumlah	**5.821.794**	**6.040.831**	**2.308.036**	**1.147.007**	**629.575**	**111.753**	**16.058.996**	***Total***
Aset/(liabilitas) - neto	**(2.030.542)**	**(4.536.557)**	**(670.285)**	**1.306.253**	**3.573.947**	**3.977.311**	**1.620.127**	***Assets/(liabilities) - net***

40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan) / 40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Risiko likuiditas (lanjutan) / *c. Liquidity risk (continued)*

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan sisa jatuh tempo kontraktual dari liabilitas keuangan berdasarkan pada *undiscounted cash flows* pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019:

The table below shows the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities based on undiscounted cash flows as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2020						
	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							*Financial liabilites*
Liabilitas segera	21.590	-	-	-	-	21.590	*Obligation due immediately*
Simpanan dari nasabah	5.329.056	11.696.167	1.027.241	399.939	-	18.452.403	*Deposits from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	28.825	10.237	950	-	-	40.012	*Deposits from other banks*
Surat berharga subordinasi	2.487	4.974	7.461	14.921	540.869	570.712	*Subordinated securities*
Liabilitas lain-lain	16.734	-	-	-	-	16.734	*Other liabilities*
Jumlah	**5.398.692**	**11.711.378**	**1.035.652**	**414.860**	**540.869**	**19.101.451**	**Total**

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2019						
	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							*Financial liabilites*
Liabilitas segera	9.479	-	-	-	-	9.479	*Obligation due immediately*
Liabilitas derivatif	258	-	-	-	-	258	*Derivative payables*
Liabilitas akseptasi	31.464	-	-	-	-	31.464	*Acceptance payables*
Simpanan dari nasabah	10.054.433	2.279.937	449.733	122.743	-	12.906.846	*Deposits from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	1.444.259	150.900	-	1.547	-	1.596.706	*Deposits from other banks*
Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	938.425	-	-	-	-	938.425	*Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements*
Surat berharga subordinasi	2.767	2.372	6.365	9.646	468.384	489.534	*Subordinated securities*
Liabilitas lain-lain	14.501	-	-	-	-	14.501	*Other liabilities*
Jumlah	**12.495.586**	**2.433.209**	**456.098**	**133.936**	**468.384**	**15.987.213**	***Total***

d. Risiko operasional / *d. Operational risk*

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. Secara *top-down.*

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.

40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

d. Risiko operasional (lanjutan)

Bank secara berkala melakukan meeting *Three Lines of Defense*, melakukan pemantauan dan tindak lanjut oleh Direksi secara komprehensif, dan pelaksanaan forum Komite Pemantau Resiko minimal 4 kali dalam setahun yang membahas mengenai isu strategis terkait dengan pengelolaan risiko Bank.

e. 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.

f. 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.

40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

d. Operational risk (continued)

From top-down perspective, the Bank regularly conducted Three Lines of Defense meetings, 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.

e. 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.

f. 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.

40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

g. 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 data pengaduan terkait nilai 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

h. 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, treasuri 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.

40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

g. 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.

h. 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 unrealised 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.

40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

h. Risiko strategik (lanjutan)

Penilaian risiko Bank yang disampaikan kepada Bank Indonesia dilakukan 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 Bank Indonesia 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 Bank Indonesia pada periode Desember 2019 menunjukkan bahwa peringkat risiko secara keseluruhan bisnis Bank dinilai "*Low to Moderate*" dengan kecenderungan tren stabil.

i. 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.

Bank telah mematuhi semua persyaratan modal yang ditetapkan sepanjang tahun pelaporan.

40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

h. Strategic risk (continued)

The Bank risks assessment which is submitted to Bank Indonesia 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 Bank Indonesia 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 Bank Indonesia in December 2019 indicated that the aggregate risk of the Bank's business is "Low to Moderate" with tendency of a stable trend.

i. 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.

The Bank has complied with all applicable external capital requirements throughout the reporting year.

40. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

i. Manajemen permodalan (lanjutan)

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 dan No. 34/POJK.03/2016 yang berlaku adalah sebagai berikut:

40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

i. Capital management (continued)

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 and No. 34/POJK.03/2016 is as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2020	**2019**	
Modal inti (*Tier* 1)	5.566.805	2.373.525	*Core capital (Tier 1)*
Modal pelengkap (*Tier* 2)	406.797	481.449	*Supplementary capital (Tier 2)*
Jumlah modal	**5.973.602**	**2.854.974**	***Total capital***
Aset tertimbang menurut risiko			***Risk weighted assets***
Risiko kredit	15.477.319	15.281.030	*Credit risk*
Risiko pasar	222.078	72.325	*Market risk*
Risiko operasional	1.230.280	1.059.022	*Operational risk*
Jumlah aset tertimbang menurut risiko	16.929.677	16.412.377	*Total risk weighted assets*
Rasio KPMM			***Capital adequacy ratio***
Rasio *Common Equity Tier* 1	32,88%	14.46%	*Common Equity Tier 1 ratio*
Rasio *Tier* 1	32,88%	14.46%	*Tier 1 ratio*
Rasio *Tier* 2	2,40%	2,93%	*Tier 2 ratio*
Rasio total	**35,28%**	**17,40%**	***Total ratio***
Rasio KPMM yang diwajibkan menurut profil risiko	9.00% - < 10,00%	9,00% - < 10,00%	*Required CAR based on risk profile*

41. PERNYATAAN STANDAR AKUNTANSI KEUANGAN (PSAK) YANG TELAH DISAHKAN NAMUN BELUM BERLAKU EFEKTIF

Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (PSAK), Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (ISAK) dan amandemen PSAK yang telah disahkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan - IAI (DSAK), tetapi belum berlaku efektif untuk laporan keuangan tahun berjalan diungkapkan di bawah ini.

Mulai efektif pada atau setelah 1 Januari 2021

- Amandemen PSAK No. 22: Definisi Bisnis, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2021.

  Amandemen ini dikeluarkan untuk membantu entitas menentukan apakah serangkaian kegiatan dan aset yang diperol eh adalah bisnis atau tidak. Mereka mengklarifikasi persayaratan minimum untuk bisnis, menghapus penilaian apakah pelaku pasar mampu mengganti elemen yang hilang, menambah panduan untuk membantu entitas menilai apakah proses yang diperoleh adalah substantif, mempersempit definisi bisnis dan output, dan memperkenalkan uji konsentrasi nilai wajar opsional. Contoh ilustratif baru diberikan bersama dengan amandemen.

Efektif berlaku pada atau setelah tanggal 1 Januari 2022

- Amandemen PSAK No. 57, “Provisi, Liabilitas Kontinjensi dan Aset Kontinjensi tentang Kontrak memberatkan - Biaya Memenuhi Kontrak”. Amandemen ini mengklarifikasi biaya untuk memenuhi suatu kontrak dalam kaitannya dalam menentukan apakah suatu kontrak merupakan kontrak memberatkan.

- Penyesuaian Tahunan 2020 - PSAK No. 71, “Instrumen Keuangan - Imbalan terkait Penghentian Pengakuan Liabilitas Keuangan”. Amandemen tersebut mengklarifikasi biaya yang termasuk dalam entitas ketika menilai apakah persyaraan liabilitas keuangan baru atau yang dimodifikasi secara substansial berbeda dari persyaratan liabilitas keuangan asli.

41. STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Statements of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS), Interpretations of Financial Accounting Standards (ISFAS) and amendments of PSAK that are issued by the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards Board - IAI (DSAK), but not yet effective for current year financial statements are disclosed below.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2021

- *Amendments to SFAS No. 22: Definition of Business, effective from January 1, 2021.*

  These amendments were issued to help entities determine whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a business or not. They clarify the minimum requirements for a business, remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing elements, add guidance to help entities assess whether an acquired process is substantive, narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs, and introduce an optional fair value concentration test. New illustrative examples were provided along with the amendments.

Effective on or after 1 January 2022

- *Amendment to SFAS No. 57, “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Asset regarding Onerous Contract - Cost of Fulfilling the Contracts” . This amendment clarifies cost of fulfilling the contracts in relation to determine whether any contract is onerous contract.*

- *Annual Adjustment 2020 - SFAS No. 71, “Financial Instrument - Fee related to Financial Liabilities Derecognition”. This amendment clarifies cost when entity asses whether the new or modified financial liabilities was substantially different from the original financial liabilities requirement.*

41. STANDAR AKUNTANSI YANG TELAH DISAHKAN NAMUN BELUM BERLAKU EFEKTIF (lanjutan)

Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (PSAK), Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (ISAK) dan amandemen PSAK yang telah disahkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan - IAI (DSAK), tetapi belum berlaku efektif untuk laporan keuangan tahun berjalan diungkapkan di bawah ini. (lanjutan)

Efektif berlaku pada atau setelah tanggal 1 Januari 2023

- Amandemen PSAK No. 1, "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan tentang Klasifikasi Liabilitas sebagai Jangka Pendek atau Jangka Panjang".

  Amandemen menentukan persyaratan untuk mengklasifikasikan kewajiban sebagai lancar atau tidak lancar.

Pada saat penerbitan laporan keuangan, Bank sedang dalam proses finalisasi perhitungan dampak dari penerapan PSAK, ISAK, amandemen PSAK dan penyesuaian tahunan tersebut terhadap laporan keuangan Bank.

41. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (continued)

Statements of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS), Interpretations of Financial Accounting Standards (ISFAS) and amendments of PSAK that are issued by the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards Board - IAI (DSAK), but not yet effective for current year financial statements are disclosed below. (continued)

Effective on or after 1 January 2023

- *Amendment to SFAS No. 1, "Financial Statement Disclosure regarding Classification of Liabilities as Short Term or Long Term".*

  This amendment determines requirement to classify liabilities as current or non current.

As at the authorisation date of this financial statements, the Bank is in the process of finalizing the impacts quantification of these SFAS, ISFAS, amandments of PSAK and annual adjustment to the Bank's financial statements.

42. KLASIFIKASI ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN PADA TANGGAL IMPLEMENTASI AWAL PSAK NO. 71 DAN PSAK NO. 73

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan klasifikasi aset dan liabilitas keuangan menurut PSAK No. 55 dan PSAK No. 71 dalam transisi penerapan PSAK No. 71 pada 1 Januari 2020:

42. Classification Of Financial Assets And Liabilities In The First Implementation Of SFAS No. 71 And SFAS No. 73

The table below shows the classification of financial assets and liabilities according to SFAS No. 55 and SFAS No. 71 in the transition to the adoption of SFAS No. 71 on January 1, 2020:

	Klasifikasi berdasarkan PSAK No. 55/ *Classification under SFAS No. 55*	Klasifikasi berdasarkan PSAK No. 71/ *Classification under SFAS No. 71*	Nilai tercatat berdasarkan PSAK No. 55/ *Carrying amount under SFAS No. 55*	Dampak Penerapan PSAK No. 71 / *Impact on the Implementation of SFAS No. 71*	Nilai tercatat berdasarkan PSAK No. 71/ *Carrying amount under SFAS No. 71*
	31 Desember 2019/ *31 December 2019*	1 Januari 2020/ *January 1, 2020*	31 Desember 2019/ *31 December 2019*		1 Januari 2020/ *January 1, 2020*
Aset Keuangan / *Financial Assets*					
Kas / *Cash*	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang / *Loans and receivables*	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi / *Amortised cost*	250.963	-	250.963
Giro pada Bank Indonesia / *Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang / *Loans and receivables*	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi / *Amortised cost*	1.107.861	-	1.107.861
Giro pada bank lain / *Current accounts with other banks*	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang / *Loans and receivables*	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi / *Amortised cost*	257.001	-	257.001
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain / *Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang / *Loans and receivables*	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi / *Amortised cost*	318.825	-	318.825

42. KLASIFIKASI ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN PADA TANGGAL IMPLEMENTASI AWAL PSAK NO. 71 DAN PSAK NO. 73 (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan klasifikasi aset dan liabilitas keuangan menurut PSAK No. 55 dan PSAK No. 71 dalam transisi penerapan PSAK No. 71 pada 1 Januari 2020: (lanjutan)

42. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN THE FIRST IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS NO. 71 AND SFAS NO. 73 (continued)

The table below shows the classification of financial assets and liabilities according to SFAS No. 55 and SFAS No. 71 in the transition to the adoption of SFAS No. 71 on January 1, 2020: (continued)

	Klasifikasi berdasarkan PSAK No. 55/ *Classification under SFAS No. 55* 31 Desember 2019/ *31 December 2019*	Klasifikasi berdasarkan PSAK No. 71/ *Classification under SFAS No. 71* 1 Januari 2020/ *January 1, 2020*	Nilai tercatat berdasarkan PSAK No. 55/ *Carrying amount under SFAS No. 55* 31 Desember 2019/ *31 December 2019*	Dampak Penerapan PSAK No. 71 / *Impact on the Implementation of SFAS No. 71*	Nilai tercatat berdasarkan PSAK No. 71/ *Carrying amount under SFAS No. 71* 1 Januari 2020/ *January 1, 2020*
Aset Keuangan (lanjutan) / ***Financial Assets*** *(continued)*					
Tagihan derivatif / *Derivative receivables*	Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi / *Fair value through profit or loss*	Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi / *Fair value through profit or loss*	7.957	-	7.957
Efek-efek / *Marketable securities*	Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo / *Held-to-maturity*	Diukur pada biaya perolehan / *Measured at amortized cost*	989	-	989
	Tersedia untuk dijual / *Available-for-sale*	Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan comprehensive / *Fair value through other comprehensive income*	1.698.923	-	1.698.923
Tagihan akseptasi / *Acceptance receivables*	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang / *Loans and receivables*	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ *Amortised cost*	31.464	-	31.464
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali / *Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell*	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang / *Loans and receivables*	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ *Amortised cost*	99.657	-	99.657
Kredit yang diberikan – neto / *Loans - net*	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang / *Loans and receivables*	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ *Amortised cost*	13.718.923	-	13.718.923
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima / Interest receivables	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang / *Loans and receivables*	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ *Amortised cost*	40.469	-	40.469
Aset lain-lain / Other assets	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang / *Loans and receivables*	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ *Amortised cost*	6.602	-	6.602
Total Aset Keuangan / *Total Financial Assets*			**17.539.634**	**-**	**17.539.634**

42. KLASIFIKASI ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN PADA TANGGAL IMPLEMENTASI AWAL PSAK NO. 71 DAN PSAK NO. 73 (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan klasifikasi aset dan liabilitas keuangan menurut PSAK No. 55 dan PSAK No. 71 dalam transisi penerapan PSAK No. 71 pada 1 Januari 2020: (lanjutan)

42. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN THE FIRST IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS NO. 71 AND SFAS NO. 73 (continued)

The table below shows the classification of financial assets and liabilities according to SFAS No. 55 and SFAS No. 71 in the transition to the adoption of SFAS No. 71 on January 1, 2020: (continued)

	Klasifikasi berdasarkan PSAK 55/ *Classification under SFAS 55*	**Klasifikasi berdasarkan PSAK 71/ *Classification Under SFAS 71***	**Nilai tercatat berdasarkan PSAK 55/ *Carrying amount under SFAS 55***	**Dampak Penerapan PSAK 71 / *Impact on the Implementation of SFAS 71***	**Nilai tercatat berdasarkan PSAK 71/ *Carrying amount under SFAS 71***
	31 Desember 2019/ *31 December 2019*	**1 Januari 2020/ *January 1, 2020***	**31 Desember 2019/ *31 December 2019***		**1 Januari 2020/ *January 1, 2020***
Liabilitas Keuangan / *Financial Liabilities*					
Liabilitas segera / *Obligation due immediately*	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ *Amortised cost*	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ *Amortised cost*	9.479	-	9.479
Liabilitas derivatif / *Derivative payables*	Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi / *Fair value through profit or loss*	Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi / *Fair value through profit or loss*	258	-	258
Liabilitas akseptasi / *Acceptance payables*	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ *Amortised cost*	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ *Amortised cost*	31.464	-	31.464
Simpanan dari nasabah/ *Deposits from customers*	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ *Amortised cost*	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ *Amortised cost*	12.861.778	-	12.861.778
Simpanan dari bank lain / *Deposits from other banks*	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ *Amortised cost*	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ *Amortised cost*	1.593.888	-	1.593.888
Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali / *Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements*	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ *Amortised cost*	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ *Amortised cost*	938.425	-	938.425
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar / *Interest payables*	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ *Amortised cost*	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ *Amortised cost*	39.947	-	39.947
Surat berharga subordinasi / *Subordinated securities*	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ *Amortised cost*	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ *Amortised cost*	416.475	-	416.475
Liabilitas lain-lain / *Other liabilities*	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ *Amortised cost*	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ *Amortised cost*	28.585	-	28.585
Total Liabilitas Keuangan / *Total Financial Liabilities*			**15.917.587**	**-**	**15.917.587**

42. KLASIFIKASI ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN PADA TANGGAL IMPLEMENTASI AWAL PSAK NO. 71 DAN PSAK NO. 73 (lanjutan)

Tabel berikut menyajikan analisis dampak penerapan PSAK No. 71 pada saat transisi tanggal 1 Januari 2020 pada komponen ekuitas berikut:

42. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN THE FIRST IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS NO. 71 AND SFAS NO. 73 (continued)

The following table analyze the impact of the adoption of SFAS No. 71 on the transition on January 1, 2020 in the following equity components:

	Dampak penerapan PSAK No. 71 pada 1 Januari 2020/ *Impact of adopting SFAS No. 71 at January 1, 2020*
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN/*STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION*	
Pajak tangguhan aset (liabilitas)/*Deferred tax asset (liabilities)*	
Saldo pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 berdasarkan PSAK No. 55/*Balance under SFAS No. 55 at 31 December 2019*	(241)
Pengakuan Pajak Tangguhan atas penerapan PSAK no. 71/*Recognition of deferred tax regarding to implementation of SFAS No. 71*	7.180
Saldo pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020 berdasarkan PSAK No. 71/*Balance under SFAS No. 71 at January 1, 2020*	**6.939**
Penghasilan komprehensif lain	
Saldo pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 berdasarkan PSAK No. 55/*Balance under SFAS No. 55 at 31 December 2019*	252.758
Reklasifikasi/*Reclassification*	-
Saldo pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020 berdasarkan PSAK No. 71/*Balance under SFAS No. 71 at January 1, 2020*	**252.758**
Laba ditahan / *Retained earnings*	
Saldo pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 berdasarkan PSAK No. 55/*Balance under SFAS No. 55 at 31 December 2019*	640.606
Reklasifikasi berdasarkan PSAK No. 71/*Reclassification under SFAS No. 71*	-
Pengakuan kerugian kredit ekspektasian berdasarkan PSAK No. 71/*Recognition of expected credit losses under SFAS No. 71*	(28.720)
Pengakuan Pajak Tangguhan atas penerapan PSAK no. 71/*Recognition of deferred tax regarding to implementation of SFAS No. 71*	7.180
Saldo pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020 berdasarkan PSAK No. 71/*Balance under SFAS No. 71 at January 1, 2020*	**619.066**

42. KLASIFIKASI ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN PADA TANGGAL IMPLEMENTASI AWAL PSAK NO. 71 DAN PSAK NO. 73 (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan rekonsiliasi nilai cadangan kerugian aset keuangan menurut PSAK No. 55 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan nilai cadangan kerugian aset keuangan menurut PSAK No. 71 pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020:

42. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN THE FIRST IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS NO. 71 AND SFAS NO. 73 (continued)

The table below shows the reconciliation of reserve for losses of financial assets according to SFAS No. 55 as of December 31, 2019 and the value of reserves for losses of financial assets according to SFAS No. 71 on January 1, 2020:

	Nilai tercatat berdasarkan PSAK No. 55 / ***Carrying amount under SFAS No. 55*** **31 Desember 2019/** ***31 December 2019***	**Reklasifikasi/** ***Reclassification***	**Pengukuran Kembali/** ***Remeasurement***	**Nilai tercatat berdasarkan PSAK No. 71/** ***Carrying amount under SFAS No. 71*** **1 Januari 2020/** ***January 1, 2020***
Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan/ *Financial assets measured at amortised cost*	139.489	-	28.000	167.489
Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain/ *Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income*	-	-	14	14
Komitmen pinjaman dan kontra jaminan keuangan/ *Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts issued*	-	-	706	706
Total	**139.489**	**-**	**28.720**	**168.209**

Tabel berikut menyajikan analisis dampak atas perubahan dari "incurred loss approach" menjadi "kerugian kredit ekspektasian" untuk instrumen keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi:

The following table analyzes the impact of the transition from "incurred loss approach" to "expected credit loss" for financial instrument at amortized cost:

	1 Januari/*January 1*, 2020								
	Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai menurut PSAK No. 55/*Allowance for Impairment losses based on SFAS No. 55*			**Kerugian kredit ekspektasian menurut PSAK No. 71/** ***Expected credit losess based on SFAS No. 71***					
	Kolektif/ ***Collective***	**Individual**	**Total**	**Kerugian kredit ekspektasian 12 bulan/*12-months ECL (Stage 1)***	**Kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya - kredit tidak memburuk/** ***lifetime ECL not credit-impaired (Stage 2)***	**Kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya - kredit memburuk/** ***Lifetime ECL credit-impaired (Stage 3)***	**Total**	**Kenaikan/ (penurunan)/** ***Increase/ (decrease)***	
Giro pada bank lain	-	-	-	118	-	-	118	118	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	-	-	-	144	-	-	144	144	*Placement with Bank Indonesia other banks*
Efek-efek	-		-	14	-	-	14	14	*Marketable securities*
Kredit yang diberikan	31.272	108.217	139.489	4.505	2.767	159.950	167.222	27.733	*Loans*
Tagihan akseptasi	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	5	*Acceptances receivable*
Komitmen dan kontinjensi	-	-	-	706	-	-	706	706	*Commitments and contingencies*
Total	**31.272**	**108.217**	**139.489**	**5.492**	**2.767**	**159.950**	**168.209**	**28.720**	***Total***

42. KLASIFIKASI ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN PADA TANGGAL IMPLEMENTASI AWAL PSAK NO. 71 DAN PSAK NO. 73 (lanjutan)

42. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN THE FIRST IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS NO. 71 AND SFAS NO. 73 (continued)

PSAK No. 73

Tabel berikut menyajikan dampak atas penerapan PSAK No. 73 pada saat tanggal 1 Januari 2020:

SFAS No. 73

The following table summarises effect of implementation SFAS No. 73 on January 1, 2020:

	***1 Januari/January 1,* 2020**			
	Sebelum penyesuaian/ *Before adjustment*	**Penyesuaian PSAK No. 73/ *Adjustment of SFAS No. 73***	**Setelah penyesuaian/ *After adjustment***	
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN				***STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION***
ASET				***ASSETS***
Beban dibayar di muka	42.340	(29.550)	12.790	*Prepaid expenses*
Aset hak guna	-	36.931	36.931	*Right-of-use assets*
LIABILITAS	-	7.381	7.381	***LIABILITY***
Liabilitas lain-lain				*Other liabilities*

43. PENYELESAIAN LAPORAN KEUANGAN

Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas penyajian laporan keuangan yang telah diselesaikan dan diotorisasi untuk diterbitkan oleh Direksi Bank pada tanggal 24 Maret 2021.

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 March 24, 2021.

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