

2022

Annual Report



Batik
Traditional Indonesian
Culture Heritage

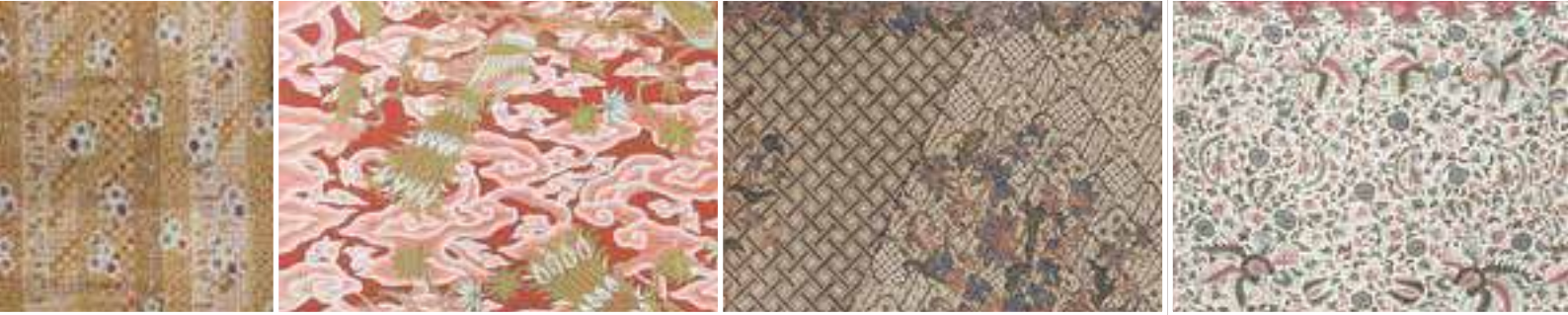
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Motif Pagi Sore Encim

The Pagi Sore Encim motif is so named because it divides the batik cloth diagonally in two places in the centre. These motifs come in a variety of forms, one of which is the Pekalongan batik in the Encim batik style. The practise of women of Chinese heritage in coastal communities like Pekalongan, where many spouses wore long cloth/batik sarong with traditional Chinese themes, gave rise to the word "Encim" batik.



Opening



Opening



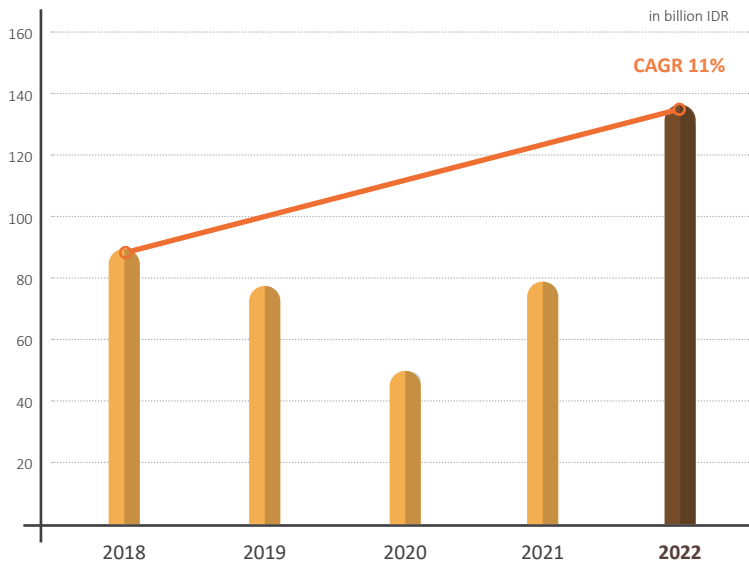
Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

Key Performance 2022

With the support of stakeholders, during the challenging COVID-19 pandemic in 2022, CCB Indonesia continues to show good profitability performance, and continues to provide higher quality banking services through electronic banking and 80 offices spread across Indonesia



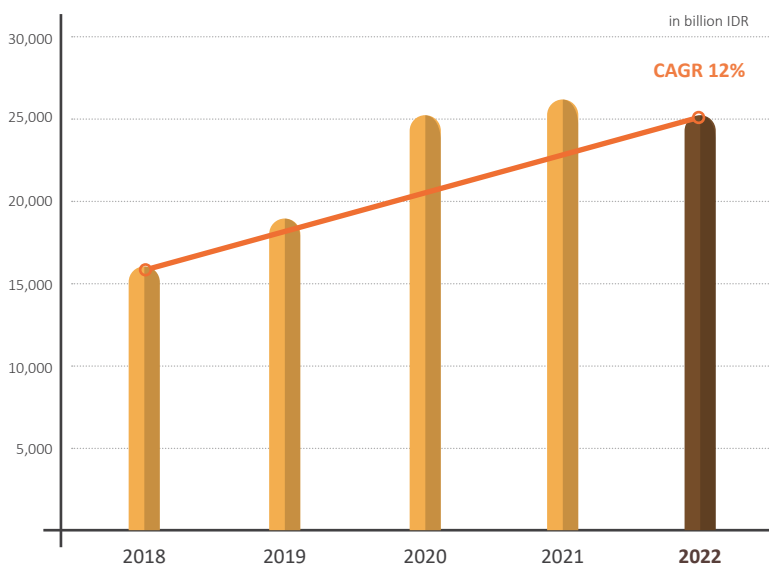
Profit After Tax



Growth 2022



Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) 2018-2022



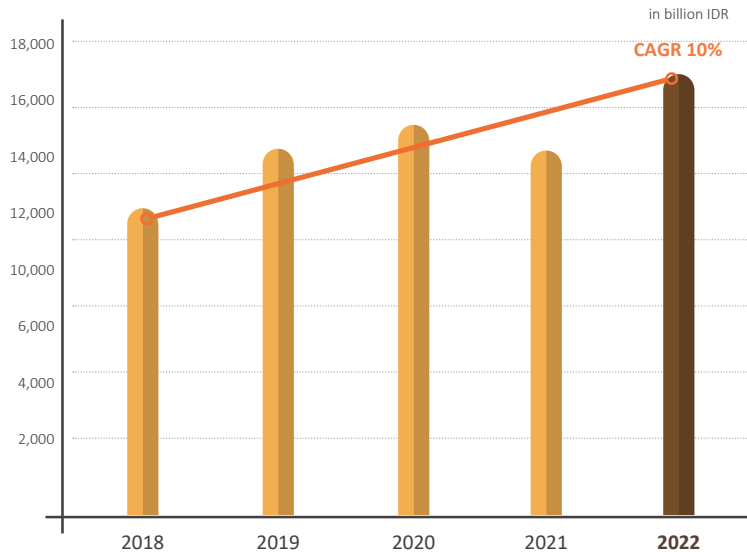
Total Assets



Growth 2022



Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) 2018-2022



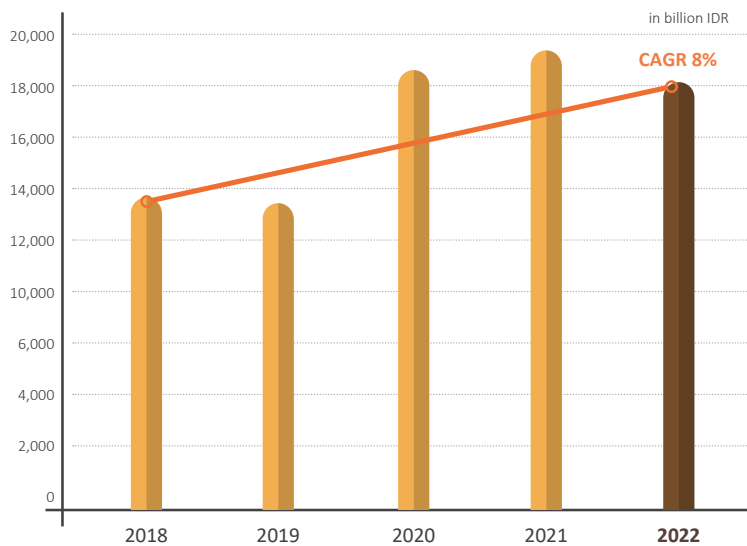
Loan



Growth 2022



Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) 2018-2022



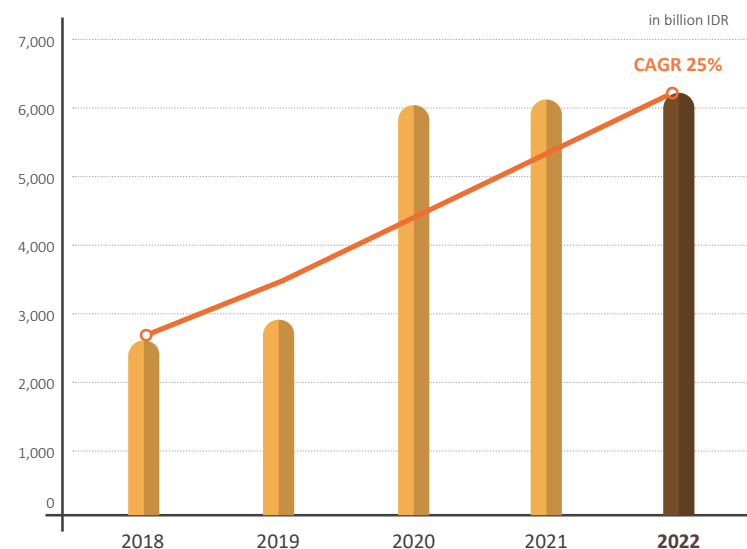
Third Party Fund



Growth 2022



Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) 2018-2022



Equity



Growth 2022



Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) 2018-2022



Opening



Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

Vision

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

Mission

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

Core Values

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

Core Beliefs



1. Strong financial base

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

2. Ability to provide complex service and with speed

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

3. Strong partnered relationship

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

4. Sustainable improvement

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

5. Human capital

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

6. Commitment

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



Opening



Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

Overview of CCB Indonesia



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 80 offices spread out in cities across Indonesia such as Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, Denpasar Bali, Mataram Lombok, Palembang, Bandar Lampung, Batam, Pekanbaru, Pontianak, Makassar and Pangkal Pinang.

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 30 November 2016, as well as the Admission of Merger Notification of Minister of Law and Human Rights No. AHU-AH.01.10-0003777 dated 30 November 2016.

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.Tahun 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 the 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 28 November 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 (three) social foundations as its founder, Dharma Putra Kostrad Foundation, Trikora Orphans Fellowship Foundation and Djakarta Foundation. In 1978, ownership was transferred to the Salim family (Salim Group).

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

On 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 in accordance with the provisions stipulated by the competent authority.
- Transferring money both for own interests and for the interests of customers;
- Placing funds in, borrowing funds from, or lending funds to other banks, either by using letters, telecommunications facilities or by sight draft, checks or other means;
- Receiving payments from bills on securities and doing calculations with or between third parties;
- Placing funds from customers to other customers in the form of securities listed on the stock exchange;
- Conducting activities in foreign currencies by meeting applicable regulations;
- Providing financing and or conducting other activities in accordance with the provisions stipulated by the competent authority.

Supporting Business Activities

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



- institutions as well as deposit and settlement institutions, by fulfilling the provisions stipulated by the competent authority;
- Conducting temporary venture capital activities to overcome non-performing loan, on condition that the investment must be withdrawn accordance with the provisions stipulated by the competent authority;

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

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, Lantai 15 th 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	<p>Merger between PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk with PT Bank Antardaerah which was approved by Financial Services Authority ("OJK") No. S-400 / PB.12 / 2016 dated 30 November 2016, as well as the Admission of Merger Notification No. AHU-AH.01.10-0003777 dated 30 November 2016.</p> <p>Surviving Bank was renamed into "PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk" abbreviated "CCB Indonesia" which was registered by the Decision of Minister of Law and Human Rights 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".</p>
Bank Status	Public listed Company and Foreign Exchange Bank
Stock listing	Indonesia Stock Exchange
Stock Code	MCOR



Opening



Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

Supporting Institutions and/or Professionals

Trading and Stock Listing Information

PT Bursa Efek Indonesia

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 2022
Fee : IDR 275,000,000

Public Accounting Firm

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

(Yovita 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 2021.
Assignment Period : January - December 2022
Fee : IDR 1,914,750,000

Securities Administration Bureau

PT Sinartama Gunita

Gedung Menara Tekno Lt.7
Jl. H. Fachrudin No.19, Kebon Sirih, Tanahabang
Jakarta Pusat 10250, Indonesia
Tel : (62-21) 3923003
Fax : (62-21) 3923003
Website : www.sinartama.co.id
Email : helpdesk1@sinartama.co.id

Services provided : Stock Administration Services
Assignment Period : July 2022 – June 2023
Fee : IDR 20,181,818

Custodian

PT Indonesian Central Securities Depository

Indonesia Stock Exchange Building, Tower 1, 5th Floor
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53
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 2022
Fee : IDR 11,000,000

Public Notary

Notaris Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H.

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

Services provided : Preparing the Annual GMS Resolution for
the 2021 fiscal year
Assignment Period : January - December 2022
Fee : IDR 19,425,000

Membership of the Association

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

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





Opening

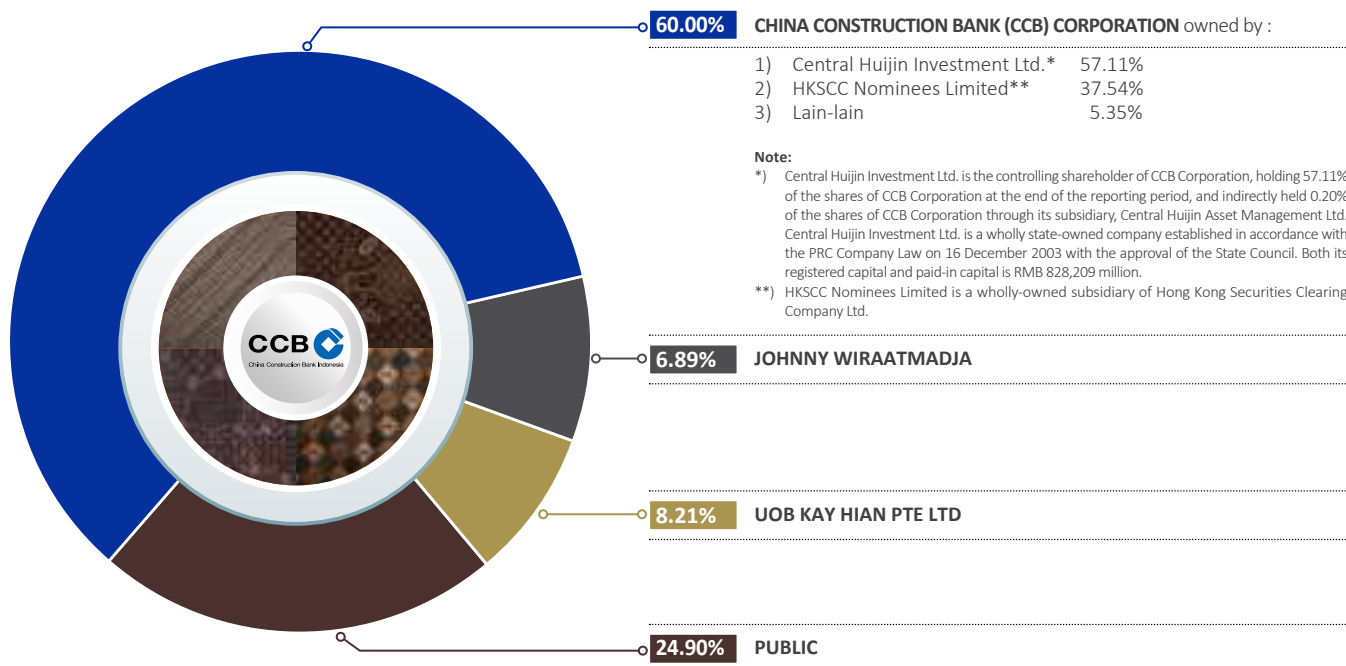


Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

Shareholders Information



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 16 December 2003 with the approval of the State Council. Both its registered capital and paid-in capital is RMB 828,209 million.

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

Brief Description of Shareholders

China Construction Bank Corporation

China Construction Bank (CCB) Corporation, headquartered in Beijing, is a leading large-scale commercial bank in China. Its predecessor, People’s Construction Bank of China, was established in October 1954. It was listed on Hong Kong Stock Exchange in October 2005 (stock code: 939) and the Shanghai Stock Exchange in September 2007 (stock code: 601939). At the end of 2022, CCB Corporation’s market capitalisation approximated US\$158,541 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, including corporate finance business, personal finance business and treasury and asset management business. With 14,356 banking outlets and 352,588 staff members, CCB Corporation serves 739 million personal and 9.35 million corporate customers. CCB Corporation has subsidiaries in various sectors, including fund management, financial leasing, trust, insurance, futures, pension and investment banking, with 24,094 staff members, and has nearly 200 overseas entities covering 31 countries and regions.

The Group implements the new development concept fully, accurately and comprehensively and supports the fostering of a new development pattern to promote high-quality development. It consciously practices finance activities in a politically oriented and people-centred manner, focuses on the “Three Major Tasks”, continuously enhances the “Three Capabilities”, and further advanced New Finance initiatives with the “Three Major Strategies” of housing rental, inclusive finance and FinTech. It deeply cultivates key areas of national economy and people’s livelihood, such as smart government affairs, rural revitalisation, green development, elderly care and healthcare, consumer finance, mega wealth management, FinTech, and county-level business expansion, so as to maximise values to stakeholders, including customers, shareholders, employees and society, and create more magnificent chapters for New Finance through the Chinese path to modernisation.

Johnny Wiraatmadja

Mr. Johnny Wiraatmadja, Indonesian citizen, 69 years old, a businessman and experienced in banking since 1979, currently domiciled in Jakarta. 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.

Share Ownership of the Company (Direct and Indirect)

Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

No.	Name	Position	Number of Shares 1 Jan 2022	Number of Shares 31 Dec 2022
Board of Commissioners				
1.	Sun Jianzheng	President Commissioner	-	-
2.	Qi Jiangong	Commissioner	-	-
3.	Mohamad Hasan	Commissioner (independent)	-	-
4.	Yudo Sutanto	Commissioner (independent)	-	-
Board of Directors				
1.	You Wennan	President Director	256,891 (<1%)	600,302 (<1%)
2.	Zhu Yong	Director	30,609 (<1%)	254,698 (<1%)
3.	Setiawati Samahita	Director	739,586 (<1%)	1,375,095 (<1%)
4.	Junianto	Director	344,083 (<1%)	639,708 (<1%)
5.	Chandra Nangkok Tua Siagian	Director	333,606 (<1%)	582,310 (<1%)
6.	Agresius Robajanto Kadiaman	Compliance Director	511,925 (<1%)	764,687 (<1%)

Note:

All members of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors have no indirect ownership of CCB Indonesia shares during the 2022 period.

Number of Shareholders and Percentage Based on Classification as of December 31, 2022

Shareholder Category	Number of Shareholders	Number of Shares	Percentage
Domestic Investor			
1. Broker	15	16,233,572	0.04%
2. Government of Indonesia	1	107,029,300	0.28%
3. Individual - Domestic	11,706	6,189,911,868	16.32%
4. Individual Foreign KITAS - NPWP	7	2,079,900	0.01%
5. Insurance NPWP	3	1,723,775,428	4.55%
6. Mutual Fund	2	27,300,000	0.07%
7. Pension Fund	2	14,700,000	0.04%
8. Limited company NPWP	32	2,217,388,730	5.85%
9. Foundation NPWP	2	323,100	0.00%
Sub Total	11,770	10,301,133,598	27.16%
Foreign Investor			
10. Individual - Foreign	22	9,641,469	0.03%
11. Institution - Foreign	31	27,611,347,147	72.82%
Sub Total	53	27,620,988,616	72.84%
Total	11,823	37,919,730,514	100.00%



Opening



Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

Shareholders < 5% Based on Classification

Shareholder Category	Per 1 Jan 2022			Per 31 Dec 2022		
	Number of Shareholders	Number of Shares	Percentage	Number of Shareholders	Number of Shares	Percentage
Domestic Investor						
1. Broker	17	21,428,572	0.06%	15	16,233,572	0.04%
2. Government of Indonesia	0	0	0.00%	1	107,029,300	0.28%
3. Individual - Domestic	13,580	3,420,108,687	9.02%	11,705	3,576,298,163	9.43%
4. Individual Foreign KITAS - NPWP	8	2,979,400	0.01%	7	2,079,900	0.01%
5. Insurance NPWP	4	1,825,275,428	4.81%	3	1,723,775,428	4.55%
6. Koperasi	1	200,000	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
7. Mutual Fund	4	225,465,300	0.59%	2	27,300,000	0.07%
8. Pension Fund	4	16,201,000	0.04%	2	14,700,000	0.04%
9. Limited company NPWP	31	2,177,538,406	5.74%	32	2,217,388,730	5.85%
10. Foundation NPWP	2	323,100	0.00%	2	323,100	0.00%
Sub Total	13,651	7,689,519,893	20.27%	11,769	7,685,128,193	20.27%
Foreign Investor						
11. Individual - Foreign	24	13,266,569	0.03%	22	9,641,469	0.03%
12. Institution - Foreign	28	1,740,883,984	4.60%	29	1,746,900,784	4.61%
Sub Total	52	1,754,150,553	4.63%	51	1,756,542,253	4.63%
Total	13,703	9,443,670,446	24.90%	11,820	9,441,670,446	24.90%



Company Group Structure, Subsidiaries and Associated Entities

Company Group Structure

Subsidiaries and/or Associated Entities

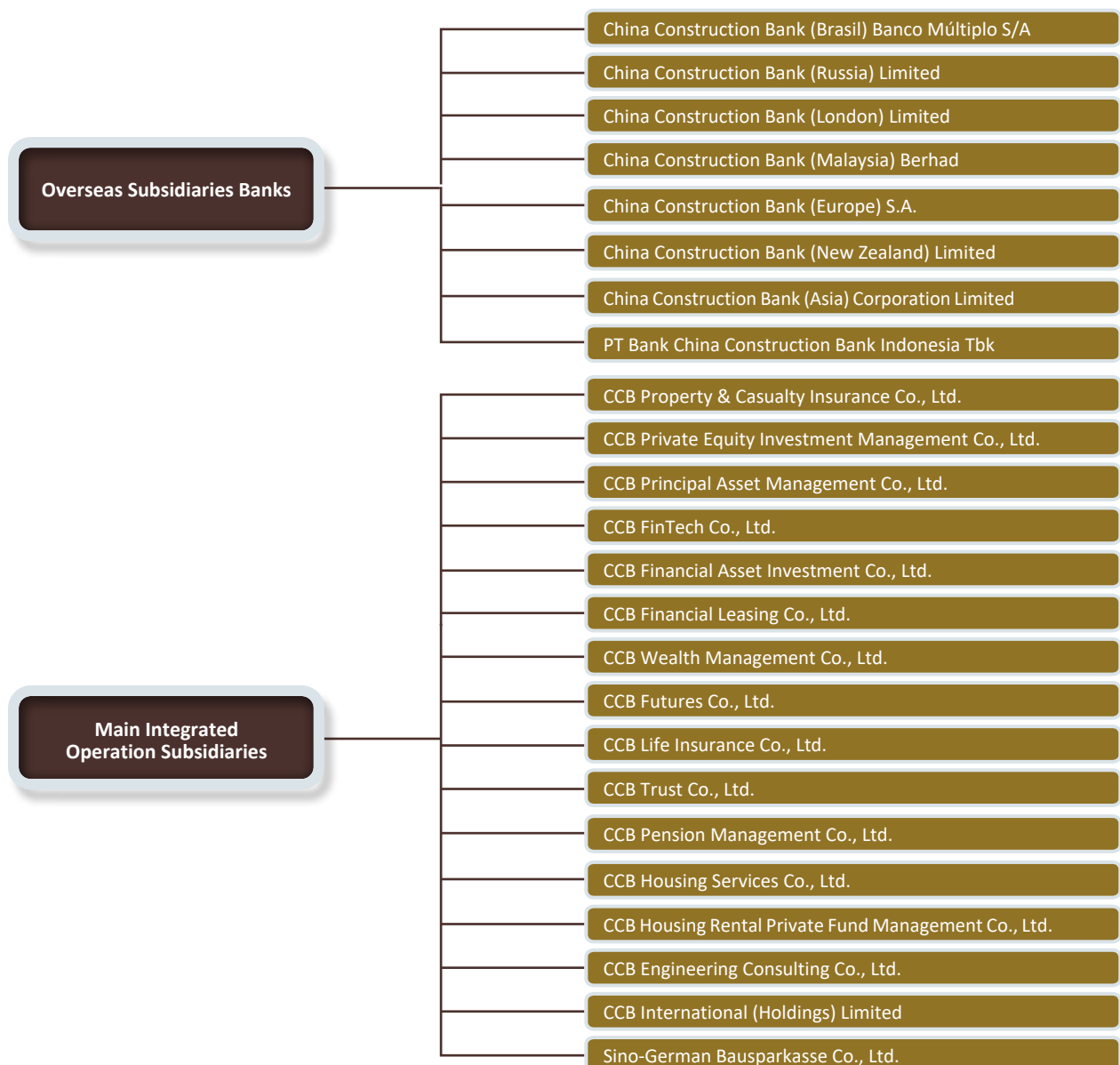
As of December 31, 2022, PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk has no subsidiaries or associated entities.

Other Information

As of December 31, 2022, there has been no transactions between bank and related parties in business groups in the financial sector; there has been no transactions with related parties conducted by every entity in the business group in the financial sector; there

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

Structure of Subsidiaries of CCB Corporation





Opening



Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

Capital and Risk Management - Parent Entity

Capital Management

The Group adhered to a robust and prudent capital management strategy, continued to strengthen capital constraints and incentives and further promoted intensive and refined capital management, to continuously improve the efficiency of capital use. The Group relied both on internal capital accumulation and external capital replenishment, and maintained a capital adequacy level that is constantly above the regulatory requirements and among the highest in the industry.

Capital Adequacy Ratio

In accordance with the regulatory requirements, the scope for calculating capital adequacy ratios of the Group includes both CCB Corporation's domestic and overseas branches and sub-branches, and financial subsidiaries (insurance companies excluded). At the end of 2022, 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 18.42%, 14.40% and 13.69% respectively, meeting regulatory requirements. The Group's total capital ratio, Tier 1 ratio and Common Equity Tier 1 ratio increased by 0.57, 0.26 and 0.10 percentage points respectively over 2021.

In 2022, CCB Corporation further improved its capital adequacy, providing strong support for business development across the bank. By maintaining stable profitability and issuing an appropriate amount of capital instruments, CCB Corporation achieved a sound growth in total capital after regulatory adjustments with a relatively stable capital structure, a steady growth in risk-weighted assets, and a rapid growth in core assets such as credit supply and bond investments. The efficiency of capital use was further improved as CCB Corporation continuously pressed ahead with intensive and refined management and explored the potential of capital saving.

Risk Management

The Group adhered to its comprehensive risk management concept of "comprehensive, whole-process, all-staff, overall, global and groupwide", implemented management requirements of "clear responsibility and knowledge of situation, foresights, quick responses, resourcefulness, and strict assessment", and continued to improve comprehensive risk management system and mechanism. It upgraded long-term mechanisms such as culture, accountability, science and technology, inspection, assessment and team, strengthened cross-cycle management and control of asset quality, improved risk mitigation capabilities, realised value creation through risk control, and ensured that various risks were under overall control.

The Group constantly improved its comprehensive, proactive, intelligent, modern risk management system. It strengthened "comprehensive risk management", continuously optimised risk governance system from the Group perspective, accelerated construction of comprehensive risk management infrastructure, refined and clarified responsibilities of three lines of defence for coordinated risk control, and ensured no supervisory vacuum. It strengthened "proactive risk management", adhered to the bottom line of risk compliance, actively strengthened the prevention and control of major financial risks, and strengthened the management of major risk incidents and emergencies, so as to ensure there are no major or serious criminal cases, large NPLs, large claims and disputes, large fines, major risk events or major negative publicity. It strengthened "intelligent risk management", continued to promote the upgrade and expansion of the intelligent risk control system, optimised construction of key intelligent risk control projects such as the enterprise-level risk management platform, "3R" and "Blue Chip", and continued to empower grassroots organisations to lessen workloads.

Credit Risk Management

In 2022, the Group continued to enhance risk analysis, prospectively and proactively responded to risk challenges, adjusted and optimised credit structure, reinforced management of credit fundamentals, strengthened the prevention and control of risks, and properly pressed ahead with risk mitigation and disposal, thus keeping stable asset quality.

The Group continued to maintain sound credit risk management. It continuously optimised its credit structure, pressed ahead with its strategic businesses, supported high-quality development of manufacturing industry, consolidated development advantages in the infrastructure sector, continuously optimised its sci-tech innovation evaluation system featuring "technology flow", and increased its credit supply in areas such as rural revitalization and livelihood. It promoted green transformation, formulated its strategic plan for green finance development, and integrated environmental and climate risk into the overall credit process management. It enhanced risk management and control of credit process, accelerated the building of digital capabilities, and promoted automation and intelligence in areas such as eligibility review for granting loans, collateral and collection. It strengthened risk monitoring in key areas, enhanced credit risk monitoring of the Group, and promoted coordinated risk management and control between the parent and subsidiaries, thus steadily and orderly mitigating risks.

The Group strengthened its credit approval risk management and control. It strictly implemented its credit approval policies, strengthened risk control in key areas, and further optimized credit structure. It studied credit approval strategies in key areas such as infrastructure, real estate, manufacturing, and agriculture-

related businesses, improved “green channels” for credit approval, and addressed financing needs of high-quality customers engaging in COVID-19 response and other key areas, in the listed major projects of the 14th Five-Year Plan and of each province, and in the sufficient supply of coal and electricity. It optimised the Group’s credit approval management model, adjusted the evaluation process of projects in key areas, and improved the quality and efficiency of credit approval. It adhered to the dynamic authorisation and adjustment mechanism for credit approval, ensured that the authorisation threshold of each institution was commensurate with its credit management level, and facilitated the whole-process refined management of the credit approval business.

Liquidity Risk Management

The Board assumes the ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management and reviews and approves liquidity risk strategy and risk appetite. The senior management carries out liquidity risk strategy set by the Board and organises the implementation of liquidity risk management activities. The board of supervisors supervises and evaluates the performance of the Board and senior management in liquidity risk management. The Asset & Liability Management Department leads CCB Corporation’s daily liquidity risk management and forms an implementation system together with business management departments and branches to perform specific duties in liquidity risk management. Each subsidiary assumes the primary responsibility for its own liquidity risk management.

The Group adheres to a liquidity risk management strategy featuring prudence, decentralisation, coordination and diversification. The objective for liquidity risk management is to establish and improve a liquidity management system that can fully identify, accurately measure, continuously monitor, and effectively control liquidity risk, effectively balance the return on and security of funds, and safeguard the steady operation across the bank. In light of regulatory requirements, external macro environment, and CCB Corporation’s business development, the Head Office formulates approaches for liquidity risk identification, measurement and monitoring, sets out risk limit management criteria, carries out daily liquidity management, periodically conducts stress testing at the group level, and reviews and assesses contingency plans.

In 2022, the Group adhered to the principle of robustness and prudence, proactively responded to changes in monetary policies and dynamics in internal and external capital markets, carefully arranged the total amount and structure of capital sources and utilisation, and optimised the allocation of assets and liabilities. It took multiple measures to improve refined liquidity management, including optimizing the assessment mechanism, improving the autonomy, intelligence and timeliness of IT systems, and increasing

FinTech support for liquidity management. It gave full play to the coordination mechanism of the liquidity management department, strengthened the overall planning of the Group’s liquidity management, and ensured the stability and controllability of liquidity risks and the security of payment and settlement. It proactively fulfilled the obligations of a leading state-owned bank, and gave play to market’s role as a stabilizer and a policy transmitter.

Market Risk Management

In 2022, the Group continuously improved the market risk management system. It optimised risk management of RMB portfolios and underwriting businesses and realised automatic monitoring of offshore bonds issued by Chinese institutions. It improved the digital monitoring mechanism for financial market trading business, and strengthened transaction risk screening and alerts, so as to prevent and resolve potential risks. It strengthened risk management and control of financial institution customers, optimised the risk management mechanism of asset management business, and consolidated management of existing asset management businesses and undertaken bonds. It actively advanced the implementation of the “Blue Chip” risk control platform for investment and trading business, and the implementation of the new standardised approach for market risk, adhered to the comprehensively independent and controllable implementation of Basel III requirements, and won the first prize of the PBC’s 2022 FinTech Development Awards.

Operational Risk Management

In 2022, the Group actively met the implementation requirements of Basel III, deepened operational risk management, improved the business continuity management system, strengthened employee behaviour management, and ensured sustained and stable business operation.

The Group strengthened regulatory compliance, optimized loss data management of operational risk, optimised the operational risk management system, and steadily implemented the standardised approach for operational risk under Basel III. It optimised the top-level design of business continuity management and improved related management systems. It carried out a new round of business impact analysis, established and optimised analysis standards, and clarified the recovery strategy for CCB Corporation’s key businesses objectively and prudently.

The Group refined the employee behaviour management system, improved the code of conduct, promoted the effective performance of responsibilities at all levels, and enriched employee behaviour models. By exploring and using intelligent technologies, it improved the ability to detect noncompliance and actively investigated and handled any issues noted. In 2022, CCB Corporation organised



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and conducted audits on operational risk management and employee behaviour management, focusing on the operational risk management system and its operation, and the effectiveness of employee behaviour management.

Reputational Risk Management

In 2022, the Group adhered to the forward-looking, comprehensive, proactive and effective management principle for reputational risk, strictly implemented regulatory requirements and strengthened refined management of reputational risks. It attached great importance to the identification and early alert of potential reputational risk factors, strengthened professional training and exchanges, raised the awareness of reputational risk prevention and control of all employees. It improved the emergency reporting and handling process of branches, used information technology to strengthen daily public opinion monitoring, constantly optimised its internal products, policies and processes in light of public opinion supervision and strengthened financial services capabilities. 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 incorporated country risk management into the comprehensive risk management system. The Board assumes the ultimate responsibility for the effectiveness of country risk management. Senior management carries out country risk management policies approved by the Board. The Group manages country risk by fully applying tools including evaluation and rating, risk limit, exposure analysis, provisioning, stress testing, monitoring and early alert, and emergency responses.

The Group strictly adhered to regulatory requirements, and continued to optimise its country risk management system in line with the needs of business development to address challenges from global economy. It proactively carried out country risk assessment with related management tools, promptly reexamined country risk ratings and limits, closely monitored country risk exposures, and enhanced country risk mitigation capabilities. It performed stress testing on country risks, strengthened risk alert and emergency response mechanism, and optimised the country risk management system. The Group's country risk exposure was mainly concentrated in countries or regions with "low" or "relatively low" country risk, and the overall country risk was maintained at a reasonable level

IT Risk Management

The Group improved IT risk management and organisation system and continued to perform enterprise-level IT risk identification, assessment, monitoring, reporting, control and mitigation. It strengthened external IT audit, engaged professional accounting firms to conduct audit and assurance on IT controls over personal data protection provided by the head office to overseas institutions, and issued the ISAE 3402 assurance report on the head office's IT service capability. In accordance with the national standard of Cybersecurity Classified Protection 2.0 for the financial industry, the Group conducted protection capability evaluation for the filing systems at or above Grade III, and the evaluation results were excellent.

Strategic Risk Management

Strategic risk refers to the risk caused by a commercial bank's inappropriate business strategy or changes in external business environment. The Group strictly complied with regulatory requirements related to strategic risk management, established a strategic risk management system matching its business scale and product complexity, and effectively identified, evaluated, monitored, controlled and reported strategic risks under the leadership of the Board and senior management.

In the face of complex and challenging international and domestic situations in 2022, the Group continued to improve the construction of strategic risk management system, optimised working mechanisms and improved strategic risk management. It timely assessed the rationality, compatibility and consistency of its strategic objectives against changes in external environment, and timely evaluated potential strategic risks potentially posed by changes in external environment. The Group's strategic risk remains controllable during the reporting period.

Emerging Risk Management

In recent years, emerging risks such as model risk, data risk, money laundering risk, fraud risk, and new product risk have continuously extended the scope of risks faced by financial institutions. The Group conformed to the trend of digital transformation, proactively addressed emerging risks, and created a new "moat" for risk management.

Consolidated Management of CCB Corporation Group

In 2022, CCB Corporation improved the Group's consolidated management system, prevented cross-border and cross-industry operation risks for the Group and strengthened its consolidated management.

CCB Corporation strengthened consolidated management overall planning and consolidated element management, continued to streamline the Group's equity hierarchy, optimised shareholding structure, and improved the Group's penetrated management ability of subsidiaries at all levels. It improved the construction of the parent-subsidiary collaborative system and enhanced the comprehensive financial services of the Group. CCB Corporation

improved the strategic management of subsidiaries by implementing "One Policy for One Subsidiary" and promoted high-quality development of subsidiaries. It strengthened shareholder governance and authorisation management, continued to standardise the performance of the subsidiary's board of directors, and improved the effectiveness of the subsidiary's corporate governance. It deepened risk appetite coordination at the group level, strengthened joint risk prevention and control between parent and subsidiaries, and advanced the construction of a comprehensive risk management system. It also strictly enforced the Group's limit management and continuously implemented unified credit management. Meanwhile, CCB Corporation iteratively optimised IT systems for consolidated management, promoted intelligent management of subsidiary information and improved the automation of consolidated management.



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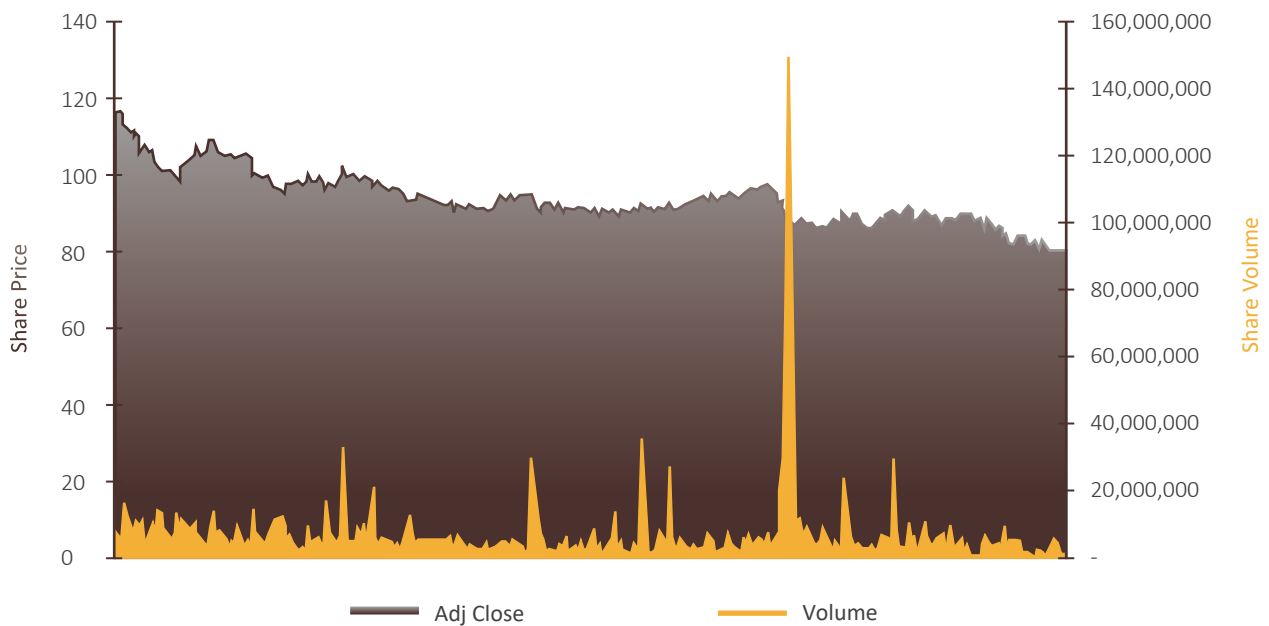


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Shares Highlights



Graph of Shares Price and Volume of CCB Indonesia (MCOR) throughout 2022



Shares Price Throughout 2022

Period	Highest Price (in IDR)	Lowest Price (in IDR)	Closing Price (in IDR)	Total Transaction Volume
January	118	97	103	9,435,252
February	113	99	100	7,066,072
March	105	94	102	8,450,127
April	102	92	95	6,604,868
May	96	89	93	3,984,147
June	98	90	91	5,097,619
July	95	88	91	5,347,033
August	96	90	95	4,960,109
September	98	84	86	17,947,791
October	94	85	90	6,165,171
November	92	86	86	4,786,936
December	89	79	80	3,091,482

Shares Price (in IDR)	2022				2021			
	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing Price	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing Price
First Quarter	116	118	94	102	139	228	110	143
Second Quarter	102	102	89	91	143	160	125	126
Third Quarter	91	98	84	86	125	158	125	128
Fourth Quarter	86	94	79	80	125	136	115	116

Shares Volume	2022		2021	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
First Quarter	32,400,100	2,045,600	3,136,839,500	21,491,400
Second Quarter	29,292,900	1,435,300	176,387,400	10,339,900
Third Quarter	149,589,400	737,800	717,334,500	6,159,000
Fourth Quarter	29,073,300	403,800	42,395,000	3,167,500

Shares Performance (in IDR)	2022	2021
Highest Price	118	228
Lowest Price	79	110
Price at the end of the year	80	116
Earnings Per Share	3.59	2.09

Market Capitalization (in IDR)	2022	2021
First Quarter	3,829,134,387,318	5,368,296,248,887
Second Quarter	3,416,188,522,019	4,730,107,184,334
Third Quarter	3,228,485,855,974	4,805,188,250,752
Fourth Quarter	3,003,242,656,720	4,354,701,852,244

Shares Ownership as of December 2022	Number of Shareholders	Number of shares	Ownership Portion
Local	11,770	10,298,741,898	27.16%
Local Individual	11,713	6,191,991,768	16.33%
Local Institution	57	4,106,750,130	10.83%
Foreign	53	27,620,988,616	72.84%
Foreign Individual	22	9,641,469	0.03%
Foreign Institution	31	27,611,347,147	72.82%
Total	11,823	37,919,730,514	100.00%



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Capital Structure

Description	Nominal value of IDR 100 per share	
	Number of shares	Nominal Amount (IDR)
Authorized capital	60,000,000,000	6,000,000,000,000
Total Issued and Paid-Up Capital	37,919,730,514	3,791,973,051,400
Number of Shares in Portepel	22,080,269,486	2,208,026,948,600

Chronology of Shares Listing

Recording Date	Description/Corporate Actions	Additional New Shares	Paid-Up Shares Capital	Shares Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange	Nominal Value (IDR)
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 IDR 200 per share.	1,014,630,713	3,756,875,883	3,719,307,123	100
July 2012	Limited Public Offering II to the Company's Shareholders on the issuance of Pre-emptive Rights (HMETD) to the Shareholders with offering price amounting to IDR 200 per share along with the issuance of Series I Warrant	525,962,624	4,282,838,507	4,240,010,121	100
July – November 2013	Conversion of 5,283 Series I Warrant into Shares	5,283	4,282,843,790	4,240,015,404	100
December 2013	Limited Public Offering III to the Company's Shareholders on the issuance of Pre-emptive Rights (HMETD) to the Shareholders with offering price amounting to IDR 125 per share along with the issuance of Series II Warrant	1,627,480,640	5,910,324,430	5,851,221,186	100
May – December 2014	Conversion of 570,000 Series I Warrant into Shares	570,000	5,910,894,430	5,851,791,186	100
January – December 2015	Conversion of 587,404,171 Series I Warrant and 37,987,934 Series II Warrant into Shares	625,392,105	6,536,286,535	6,460,737,221	100
January – July 2016	Conversion of 11,453,773 Series II Warrant into Shares	11,453,773	6,547,740,308	6,482,262,901	100
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 IDR 100 per share	10,083,519,837	16,631,260,145	16,456,934,930	100
September – December 2016	Conversion of 200,606 Series II Warrant into Shares	200,606	16,631,460,751	16,366,239,742	100
2020	Limited Public Offering V to the Company's Shareholders on the issuance of Pre-emptive Rights (HMETD) to the Shareholders with offering price amounting to IDR 150 per share	21,288,269,763	37,919,730,514	37,540,533,209	100
2022	During 2022 there was no addition of new shares	-	37,919,730,514	37,540,533,209	100

Financial Highlights

(in million IDR)

BALANCE SHEET	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total Assets	25,022,953	26,194,548	25,235,573	18,893,684	15,992,475
Loans	16,687,285	13,772,663	14,729,081	13,858,412	11,550,654
Securities	893,950	1,108,110	1,174,538	1,699,912	1,444,197
Placement with Other Banks	279,436	659,148	256,464		
Customer Funds	17,946,578	19,274,009	18,452,403	12,861,778	13,073,223
Deposits from Other Banks	68,011	74,122	40,012	1,593,888	94,993
Equity	6,199,237	6,081,204	6,016,716	2,794,858	2,516,158
Liabilities	18,823,716	20,113,344	19,218,857	16,098,826	13,476,317

(in million IDR)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Interest Income	1,322,606	1,248,020	1,282,612	1,298,866	1,240,762
Net Interest Income	803,954	720,832	562,357	559,891	587,366
Other Operating Income	68,965	64,092	64,328	70,192	77,481
Other Operating Expenses	529,401	500,920	514,337	493,623	470,404
Operating Income	170,654	108,928	57,056	114,488	128,567
Non-Operating Income (Expenses)	5,088	(4,914)	6,647	(2,152)	7,051
Income Before Tax	175,742	104,014	63,703	112,336	135,618
Net Income (Loss)	135,959	79,392	49,979	78,967	89,860
Income Attributable to Owners of the Company	135,959	79,392	49,979	78,967	89,860
Income Attributable to Non-Controlling Interests	-	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	118,032	64,487	85,541	278,700	72,363
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Owners of the Company	118,032	64,487	85,541	278,700	72,363
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Non-Controlling Interests	-	-	-	-	-
Earnings per Share (in full Rupiah)	3.59	2.09	1.91	4.75	5.40

(in million IDR)

ASSETS QUALITY	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Earning Assets	23,905,067	24,813,815	23,823,521	16,257,504	13,431,364
Non-Earning Assets	233,616	232,837	247,766	245,592	182,378
Total Earning and Non-Earning Assets	24,138,683	25,046,652	24,071,287	16,503,096	13,613,742



FINANCIAL RATIO	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Capital					
CAR Credit Risk	35.57%	41.56%	38.60%	18.68%	14.79%
CAR Credit and Market Risks	35.24%	41.20%	38.05%	18.60%	16.76%
CAR Credit Market and Operational Risks	32.73%	37.96%	35.28%	17.40%	15.69%
Fixed Assets to Capital Ratio	14.75%	15.75%	23.67%	35.71%	27.18%
Assets Quality					
Non-Performing Earning and Non-Earning Assets to Total Earning and Non-Earning Assets	2.70%	3.33%	2.35%	2.61%	2.49%
Non-Performing Earning Assets to Total Earning Assets	2.37%	2.44%	1.82%	2.09%	2.18%
Allowance for Impairment Losses of Financial Assets to Earning Assets*	1.90%	1.19%	0.73%	0.80%	0.99%
NPL Gross	3.40%	4.39%	2.94%	2.52%	2.54%
NPL Net	0.93%	2.45%	1.92%	1.64%	1.62%
Profitability					
ROA	0.69%	0.41%	0.29%	0.71%	0.86%
ROE	2.40%	1.43%	1.27%	4.15%	4.31%
NIM	3.54%	3.12%	2.82%	3.83%	4.26%
BOPO	87.76%	92.75%	97.70%	91.49%	90.60%
Profit/Loss To Income Ratio	9.63%	5.92%	3.64%	-	-
Cost to Income Ratio	61.59%	66.87%	89.93%	-	-
Liquidity					
LDR	92.98%	71.46%	79.82%	107.75%	88.35%
Compliance					
Violation of Legal Lending Limit					
a. Related Party	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
b. Unrelated	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Statutory Reserves Requirement in Rupiah	9.62%	5.61%	3.94%	0.00%	7.19%
Statutory Reserves Requirement in Foreign Currency	4.58%	6.24%	5.91%	8.17%	9.35%
Net Open Position	0.40%	0.11%	0.17%	0.64%	1.40%
Others					
Liability to Equity Ratio	303.65%	330.75%	319.42%	576.02%	535.59%
Liability to Assets Ratio	75.23%	76.78%	76.16%	85.21%	84.27%

Significant Events



1. New Year's Thanksgiving Event

CCB Indonesia held a New Year's Thanksgiving Event which was attended by the Directors and executive officers at the head office on January 3, 2022.

2. Social Assistance to Orphanage of Bhakti Luhur

CCB Indonesia carried out social activity on 4 March 2022 by providing logistical needs for Bhakti Luhur Orphanage which takes care of 48 children with disabilities and special needs.

3. Education Assistance to Kasih Bunda Sejati Special School

CCB Indonesia provided education assistance to Kasih Bunda Sejati Special School, Tambora, West Jakarta, this school specifically to provide training and education for deaf and mentally retarded children. This school takes care of 90 children with disabilities on 26 April 2022.

4. Top 50 Scores of Medium (MidCap) Market Capitalization Issuers

CCB Indonesia received "Top 50 Scores of Medium (MidCap) Market Capitalization Issuers / Public-listed Companies - the 13th IICD CG Award" by IICD (Indonesian Institute for Corporate Directorship), Berita Satu Media Holdings and Association of Indonesian Issuers at Financial Club, Jakarta on 27 May 2022.

5. Sustainable Greening program

CCB Indonesia continued the Sustainable Greening Program by planting 600 seeds of petai plants around Sumberharjo and Sindukerto Villages, Wonogiri, Central Java. CCB Indonesia also supported watering plants during the dry season in 2022. This assistance program for planting seeds and watering has been implemented continuously since 2014.

6. School Assistance to Tangan Kasih Orphanage

CCB Indonesia provided school assistance to Tangan Kasih Orphanage Social Foundation for orphaned children's school fees on 29 June 2022 in Tangerang, which takes care of 22 children.

7. Electronic Annual GMS

CCB Indonesia held an Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) electronically by using the eASY.KSEI application for e-Proxy, e-Voting and GMS zoom viewing on 22 July 2022 at the head office, followed by holding an electronic Public Expose.





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8. Participation in the “Mortgage Party” event

CCB Indonesia participated in the “Mortgage Party” event facilitated by Summarecon Serpong on 22 – 31 July 2022.

9. Donation for Orphanage of Mekar Lestari

CCB Indonesia carried out a social activity by providing logistical and medical needs for the Mekar Lestari Orphanage which cares for 45 children on August 11, 2022.

10. Indonesia Best Bank Awards 2022 - Digital Utilization in Post Pandemic

CCB Indonesia has received “Indonesia Best Bank Awards 2022 - Digital Utilization in Post Pandemic” from Warta Ekonomi magazine on 25 August 2022.

11. Social Assistance for Jamrud Biru Foundation

CCB Indonesia provided social assistance for logistical needs at the Jamrud Biru Foundation which takes care of 114 people with mental disabilities in Bekasi on September 7, 2022.

12. 3rd Indonesia Top Bank Award 2022 in KBMI 1 Category

CCB Indonesia has received “3rd Indonesia Top Bank Award 2022 in KBMI 1 Category” from The Economics media on 9 September 2022.

13. Signing Ceremony with Citra Garden Serpong

CCB Indonesia signed a cooperation agreement with Citra Garden Serpong which is a new project from Ciputra Group located in the Serpong area, Tangerang on October 10, 2022.

14. Customer Gathering Events

CCB Indonesia held a series of Customer Gathering events by inviting businessmen from China in Semarang on 16 November 2022, Malang on 10 December 2022 and Surabaya on 17 December 2022.

15. Best Bank in SCV Reporting (Single Customer View) KBMI I Category

CCB Indonesia has received “Best Bank in SCV Reporting (Single Customer View) KBMI I Category” from Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS) on 29 November 2022.





16. Social assistance for the earthquake disaster refugees in Cianjur, West Java

CCB Indonesia provided social assistance, especially basic needs, for earthquake disaster refugees in Cianjur, West Java, at evacuation posts on December 1, 2022.

This disaster caused severe damage to houses, schools, roads, and public facilities around the site.

17. Inscription of Appreciation for the Sustainable Greening Program

CCB Indonesia received an Inscription of Appreciation for the Sustainable Greening Program in Sumberharjo Village, Wonogiri, Central Java from the local regional government on December 20, 2022 for social greening activities which have been carried out continuously since 2014.

18. Social Visit to the Brayat Pinuji Orphanage

CCB Indonesia conducted a social visit by providing logistical assistance and children's needs to the Brayat Pinuji Orphanage in Boro, Central Java, which took care of 62 children aged toddlers to teenagers on December 21, 2022.

19. Social Assistance to the Santa Maria Orphanage

CCB Indonesia conducted a social visit by providing logistical assistance and operational funds to the Santa Maria Orphanage in Ganjuran, Bantul, Central Java, which took care of 56 children aged toddlers to teenagers on December 21, 2022.

20. Signing Ceremony with PT Prospek Duta Sukses

CCB Indonesia signed a cooperation agreement with PT Prospek Duta Sukses in the marketing of apartment ownership loans for the Antasari Place project in South Jakarta on December 29, 2022.





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Strategic Policy



The direction of the Bank's policy is to accelerate the corporate banking business, especially infrastructure financing and support the expansion of the SME sector, which is in line with government program, as well as the development of consumer banking

CCB Indonesia in the 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. The direction of the Bank's policy is to focus on developing the corporate banking business, especially infrastructure financing and supporting the development of the SME sector, which is in line with the current government program, as well as the development of consumer banking.

The forward-looking strategic direction is aimed at :

- Develop business prudently and conservatively in the corporate banking segment, along with Small and Medium Enterprises/ SME (include commercial) and consumer banking segments.
- Ensure sufficient CAR for business development in 2023 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.



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Report of the Board of Commissioners

Board of Commissioners deemed that the Directors and the management had taken steps in accordance with their roles, responsibilities, and authorities properly during 2022



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 2022.

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.

Board of Commissioners evaluated that the achievement of performance in 2022 is generally good in accordance with the Bank's Business Plan, especially profitability, loan quality, and maintaining liquidity position. Management has implemented the principle of prudence in running the business during a prolonged pandemic during 2022.

The results of the Risk Based Bank Rating in December 2022 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 the 2022 period there was no change to the membership and composition of Board of Commissioners. In accordance with the provisions, 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. Members of Board of Commissioners consist of Independent Commissioners and Non-Independent Commissioners, with a composition of 50% of the members of Board of Commissioners are Independent Commissioners.

There was no change in the membership of the Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee and Remuneration and Nomination Committee during 2022.

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

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 continuously monitors the factors that affect the Bank's soundness, namely aspects of the risk profile, implementation of good corporate governance, profitability, and capital, and continues to encourage management to be consistent from strategy formulation to implementation of the established strategy, including the targets set in the Plan. Bank business can be realized. Periodically, the Board of Commissioners holds a meeting of Board of Commissioners, as well as a meeting of Board of Commissioners with Board of Directors in the context of implementing the supervisory function of the Bank's business activities in accordance with the determined strategic plan. Every semester, Board of Commissioners submits a Business Plan Supervision Report to the Financial Services Authority in accordance with the provisions. In general, the Bank has been able to comply with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority 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 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 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, namely internal meetings of Board of Commissioners which in 2022 have been held 6 (six) times, 4 (four) of which were attended by all members of Board of Commissioners, and were held virtually via teleconference.
2. Board of Commissioners invite Board of Directors meetings, namely the online meeting of Board of Commissioners with Board of Directors which in 2022 has been held 4 (four) times.
3. Committee meetings under the supervision of Board of Commissioners, consisting of Audit Committee Meetings, Risk Monitoring Committee Meetings, and Remuneration and Nomination Committee Meetings which the Committee Meetings may also invite Directors or members of the Board of Directors if necessary.

The Bank has held an Annual General Meeting of Shareholders electronically which can run smoothly at the CCB Indonesia head office on July 22, 2022, and keep implementing health protocols.

The following is a review of the financial performance in 2022:

The Bank's profit after tax in 2022 was IDR 135.96 billion, a significant increase of 71.25% compared to 2021 of IDR 79.39 billion, with achieving 116.27% of the business plan target.

Loan disbursement increased by 21.16% year on year from IDR 13.8 trillion as of 31 December 2021 to IDR 16.7 trillion as of 31 December 2022, with 98.06% achievement of the business plan. Meanwhile, Third Party Funds year on year decreased by 6.89% from IDR 19.3 trillion to IDR 17.9 trillion as of 31 December 2022, or 93.47% of the business plan target. The Bank manages to improve the effectiveness of the intermediary function by optimizing the Loan to Deposits Ratio (LDR). As Third Party Funds decreased, Total Assets as of 31 December 2022 also fell 4.47% year on year from IDR 26.2 trillion to IDR 25.0 trillion, or 95.57% of the business plan target.

Achievement of profitability ratios namely Return On Assets (ROA) and Return On Equity (ROE) as of 31 December 2022 were 0.69% and 2.40% respectively, better than the business plan targets of

0.53% and 1.90% respectively. Net Interest Margin (NIM) of 3.54% also exceeded the business target of 3.22%. As of December 31, 2022, the loan quality of gross NPL was 3.40% and net NPL was 0.93%, which was better than the target of 3.85% and 1.36% respectively. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) as of 31 December 2022 reached 32.73% higher than the projected business plan of 31.99%.

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

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

According to Bank Indonesia, economic growth in 2023 is projected to be in the midpoint of the range of 4.5 – 5.3% yoy, while according to a number of World Institutions such as the World Bank, IMF, OECD and ADB it is in the range of 4.7 – 5.1% yoy. The management strategy in 2022 is directed at prudent and conservative business development 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.

In accordance with the Bank's Business Plan, in 2023 Loan growth is projected to increase by 14.59%, Third Party Funds are expected to grow 13.78% with an LDR position of 93.65%, Total Assets are projected to increase 10.25% compared to the end of year position 2022. Projected financial ratios for 2023 include: gross NPL ratio of 3.95%, net NPL of 1.29%; CAR of 29.87%; LDR of 93.65%; NIM of 3.56%; ROA of 0.75% and ROE of 2.49%.

Board of Commissioners assesses that the Bank's prospects are good 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, including business implementation plan based on the principle of prudence, adequate internal control system, implementing Good Corporate Governance and risk management thoroughly.

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, banking and capital market authorities, as well as other stakeholders for their trust and great support for CCB Indonesia. May God Almighty always guide and protect all of us; thus, we can welcome the future optimistically.

Board of Commissioners,



Sun Jianzheng
President Commissioner



Qi Jiangong
Commissioners



Mohamad Hasan
Independent Commissioner



Yudo Sutanto
Independent Commissioner



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Business and Functional Review



Financial Review



1. President Commissioner : Sun Jianzheng
2. Commissioner : Qi Jianguo
3. Independent Commissioner : Mohammad Hasan
4. Independent Commissioner : Yudo Sutanto





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Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

Report of Board of Directors

The Bank's financial performance in 2022 showed a strong financial result. Net profit showed a significant increase of 71.25% y-o-y which was supported by an increase in lending of 21.16% y-o-y and also strengthening of various financial ratio indicators, especially profitability, efficiency and asset quality while still adhering to the principle of prudence with a strong liquidity and capital position



The global and domestic economies have continued to recover from the impact of the protracted COVID-19 pandemic, with financial system stability also maintained. Recovery efforts are inextricably linked to the various challenges and uncertain conditions.

Global economic headwinds stem from political fragmentation, underdeveloped economies and aggressive monetary policy tightening in advanced economies. Projections for economic growth have experienced significant corrections, accompanied by increasing risk of potential recessions in the United States (US) and Europe. Nevertheless, the scrapping of 'Zero Covid Policy' in China is expected to help abate the global economic slowdown. There are early indications of milder global inflationary pressures in response to global economic moderation, with high inflation nonetheless persisting on the back of soaring energy and food prices, ongoing supply chain disruptions and a tight labour market, particularly in the US and Europe. As inflationary pressures fade, monetary policy tightening in advanced economies is approaching its peak, with interest rates predicted to remain high throughout 2023. Global financial market uncertainty has also begun to ease, thus increasing global capital flows to developing economies. In addition, currency pressures in developing economies are also subsiding.

In the context of Indonesia, 2022 is the year of Indonesia's G20 Presidency and the theme of "Recover Together, Recover Stronger" clearly portrays the spirit of Indonesia and other G20 countries to recover together and rise to confront the future challenges.

The national economic growth continues to improve on solid domestic demand. A Balance of Payments (BOP) surplus is projected, thus supporting external resilience. Rupiah appreciation supports economic stability. Inflation is falling faster than expected. Liquidity in the banking industry and economy remain ample to increase lending and sustain the economic recovery. The bank interest rates have increased, which nevertheless remain conducive to economic recovery. The bank intermediation function continued to improve in 2022, with the trend expected to persist in 2023. Financial system resilience remains solid, particularly the banking industry, in terms of capital and liquidity. Bank Indonesia continues to maintain stability and increase efficiency by strengthening payment system policy and accelerating digitalisation to sustain economic recovery momentum.

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, the economic growth in 2022 was 5.3% higher than 2021 at 3.7%, driven by strong export performance along with improving household consumption and non-building investment.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation at the end of 2022 stood at 5.51% (yoy), significantly below the Consensus Forecast projection of 6.5% (yoy) after subsidised fuel prices were adjusted in September 2022.

Growth of loans disbursed by the banking industry in December 2022 stood at 11.35% (yoy), up significantly from 5.24% (yoy) in the previous year. Broad-based credit growth was reported across all economic sectors and loan types, particularly investment loans and working capital loans.

 Source: Bank Indonesia

The Government of Indonesia continues to take further policy steps needed to support the National Economic Recovery program by observing the dynamics of the global economy and financial markets and its impact on Indonesia's economic prospects from time to time in order to maintain macroeconomic and financial system stability, as well as accelerate national economic recovery.

During 2022 the financial performance of CCB Indonesia showed a number of positive financial ratio indicators, especially the Bank's profitability performance during this pandemic. The profit after tax in 2022 was IDR 135.96 billion, a significant increase of 71.25% compared to 2021 of IDR 79.39 billion, with achieving 116.27% of the business plan target. Likewise, other indicators such as credit quality and efficiency showed better performance than the previous year.

Loan disbursement increased by 21.16% year on year from IDR 13.8 trillion as of 31 December 2021 to IDR 16.7 trillion as of 31 December 2022, with 98.06% achievement of the business plan. Meanwhile, Third Party Funds year on year decreased by 6.89% from IDR 19.3 trillion to IDR 17.9 trillion as of 31 December 2022, or 93.47% of the business plan target. The Bank manages to improve the effectiveness of the intermediary function by optimizing the Loan to Deposits Ratio (LDR). As Third Party Funds decreased, Total Assets as of 31 December 2022 also fell 4.47% year on year from IDR 26.2 trillion to IDR 25.0 trillion, or 95.57% of the business plan target.

Achievement of profitability ratios namely Return On Assets (ROA) and Return On Equity (ROE) as of 31 December 2022 were 0.69% and 2.40% respectively, better than the business plan targets of 0.53% and 1.90% respectively. Net Interest Margin (NIM) of 3.54% also exceeded the business target of 3.22%. As of December 31, 2022, the loan quality of gross NPL was 3.40% and net NPL was 0.93%, which was better than the target of 3.85% and 1.36% respectively. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) as of 31 December 2022 reached 32.73% higher than the projected business plan of 31.99%.



The challenges faced by CCB Indonesia during 2022 are mainly the COVID-19 pandemic which has an impact on a number of business sectors, including CCB Indonesia's 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 spreads. The Bank always sets interest rates at a competitive and reasonable level.

At the end of 2022 CCB Indonesia has a network of 80 offices, consisting of 1 Head Office, 21 Branch Offices and 58 Sub-Branch Offices, spread across cities in Indonesia such as Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang, Solo, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, Denpasar Bali, Mataram Lombok, Palembang, Bandar Lampung, Batam, Pekanbaru, Pontianak, Makassar and Pangkal Pinang. During 2022, 3 offices were closed for business and efficiency consideration, namely KCP Cempaka Mas, KCP Mataram Cakranegara and KK Taman Palem.

Board of Directors has a Code of Conduct for 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 2022, there is no change in the composition of Board of Directors of CCB Indonesia. Board of Directors has the Guidelines for Conducting the Meeting of the Board of 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. In 2022 Board of Directors has held 131 (one hundred thirty-one) Board of Directors meetings, which are generally carried out virtually, and has held 3 (three) Board of Directors invite Board of Commissioners meetings, so that it has complied with the applicable provisions.

The results of the Risk Based Bank Rating in Semester II 2022 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. CCB Indonesia has received the **AAA** rating (highest rating) for 3 (three) consecutive years from the rating agency PT Pefindo, the latest period September 9, 2022 to September 1, 2023, on the basis of capital strength, liquidity and support from the shareholders of CCB Indonesia.

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

CCB Indonesia is committed to preserving the environment in the company's daily operational activities by integrating environmental, social and governance aspects (environmental social governance / ESG) in a sustainable financial framework, including by maintaining clean environment around the office, providing loans for environmentally friendly business activities, namely to parties who have social and environmental concerns ('green companies'), implement a sustainable greening program, as well as financial literacy and inclusion programs. The occurrence of climate change or extreme weather, which recently hit the earth globally and caused various disasters, such as long droughts, landslides. CCB Indonesia has participated in sustainable greening program on barren land that has been implemented for the past 8 (eight) years continuously through corporate social responsibility which aims to prevent erosion and avoid landslides. CCB Indonesia encourages loan providers to give priority to environmentally sound business with concern for social and environmental aspects ('green financing'), for example the business sector of processing waste into energy sources.

CCB Indonesia held an Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) electronically using the eASY.KSEI application which took place at CCB Indonesia's head office, Sahid Sudirman Center 15th floor, Jakarta on 22 July 2022, with reference to the health protocol during the COVID-19 pandemic.

During 2022 CCB Indonesia mitigated the COVID-19 pandemic by continuing to implement a flexible working arrangement policy for employees in accordance with government regulations regarding the Implementation of Restrictions on Community Activities, where there are employees who can alternately work from home (WFH). Gradually, employees are directed back to work in offices, while maintaining the implementation of health protocols. CCB Indonesia has also formed a COVID-19 Handling Task Force and conducts continuous socialization for employees to comply with health protocols while in the office and outside the office, and emphasizes the importance of adopting a clean and healthy lifestyle. CCB Indonesia also encourages customers to carry out financial transactions through electronic banking, which can be done without having to leave the house, especially during this pandemic.

In 2023, the domestic economy is forecast to continue expanding, despite moderating slightly towards the midpoint of the 4.5-5.3% range in line with the weaker world economic outlook. Banking intermediation will continue to increase in 2022 and is predicted to continue in 2023. Household consumption is expected to accelerate given greater public mobility after the Government ended community activity restrictions (PPKM). Investment is also predicted to improve in response to the promising business outlook, an influx of foreign direct investment (FDI) and the ongoing completion of national strategic projects (PSN). Aggregate loan growth in 2023 is predicted in the range of 10 - 12% (yoy).

For the year 2023, CCB Indonesia is planning to grow its Loan by 14.59%, Third Party Funds are expected to grow 13.78% by optimizing the Bank's liquidity position in an LDR position of 93.65%, while Total Assets are projected to increase 10.25% compared to the position at the end of 2022.

Projected financial ratios for 2023 include: gross NPL ratio of 3.95%, net NPL of 1.29%; CAR of 29.87%; LDR of 93.65%; NIM of 3.56%; ROA of 0.75% and ROE of 2.49%. In expanding business volume, the Bank always adheres to the prudential principle.

Strategies and strategic policies are directed at prudent and conservative business development in the corporate banking segment, along with the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) segment including commercial and consumer banking; maintain CAR position and adequate liquidity for business development in the years to come; implementation of good corporate governance; development of information technology systems; promote process effectiveness and cost efficiency, as well as improve professionalism and competence of human capital.

The formulation of these strategies and policies are discussed intensively by Board of Directors through Board of Directors meetings, as well as meetings of Board of Directors with Board of Commissioners. Periodically the Board of Directors conducts monitoring accompanied by discussions at the Board of Directors

meeting to ensure the implementation of strategies and policies can proceed properly.

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

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


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

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, the 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 entrusted us with managing 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 NT Siagian
Director



Agresius R. Kadiaman
Director of Compliance



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Business and Functional Review



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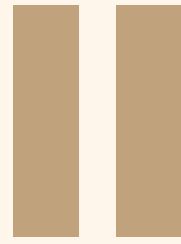
1. President Director : You Wennan
2. Director : Zhu Yong
3. Director : Setiwati Samahita
4. Director : Junianto
5. Director : Chandra NT Siagian
6. Director of Compliance : Agresius R. Kadiaman





Motif Dlorong - Pekalongan

Dlorong motifs are patterns that take the shape of longitudinal or oblique (diagonal) fields and are sometimes decorated with floral, animal, or other patterns. In Solo and Yogyakarta, this motif is known as the slope motif, whereas lerek is the term used in Lasem.



Business and Functional Review





Accelerating business development in the corporate banking segment, along with the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and consumer banking segments, with full support from China Construction Bank Corporation as a controller that has expertise and experience, especially in infrastructure financing, which is in line with government programs and supports the Indonesian economy in general

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 Corporation, 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.

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.

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; Loan to Deposits Ratio (LDR) position of 92.98% as of 31 December 2022. In 2022 lending increased significantly by 21% y-o-y from IDR 13.7 trillion as of December 2021 to IDR 16.7 trillion as of December 2022, or 98% of the target. During the 2022 pandemic, loan quality can be maintained well, with gross NPL ratio of 3.40% from the initial target of 3.85%.

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.

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 Enterprise Loan

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, 2022 was IDR 2,175 billion with the ratio of MSMEs to total loans of 13.04%. 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	0.30%
Small Business Loans	Wholesale & Retail	4.86%
Medium Business Loans	Wholesale & Retail	94.84%

Viewed from the type of use, the following loan classifications per position 31 December 2022 compared to the position 31 December 2021:

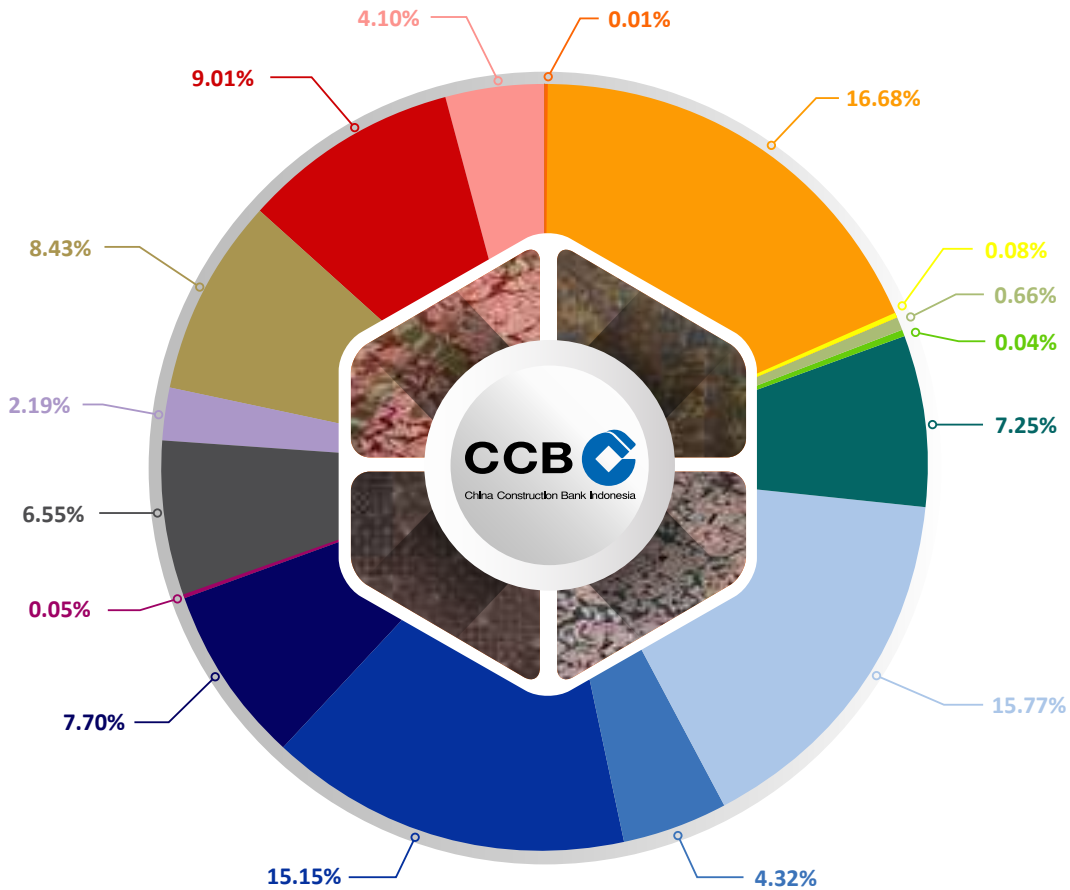
Type of Loan	31 Dec 2022 In Million IDR	%	31 Dec 2021 In Million IDR	%
Working capital	8,188,467	49.07%	6,779,845	49.23%
Investment	6,994,754	41.92%	5,579,072	40.51%
Consumer	1,499,234	8.98%	1,407,775	10.22%
Employee	4,830	0.03%	5,971	0.04%
Total	16,687,285	100%	13,772,663	100%

In 2022, the concentration of Bank CCB Indonesia's credit in the Manufacturing Industry sector (18.68%), Electricity, Gas and Water (15.77%) and Wholesale and Retail trade (7.70%), others were spread across various industrial sectors. Bank 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 by collectability

Description	in million IDR	
	2022	2021
Current	15,991,256	12,917,535
Special Mention	128,820	250,400
Sub Standard	4,356	7,069
Doubtful	233,779	249,473
Loss	329,074	348,186
Total	16,687,285	13,772,663

Loan Data by Economic Sector in 2022



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



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Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

Treasury, FI, Trade Finance and International Banking



CCB Indonesia is one of the Indonesian Appointed Cross Currency Dealer (ACCD) Banks in the Implementation of Bilateral Transactions with Local Currency Settlement between Indonesia and China

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

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

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

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

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

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

CCB Indonesia is one of the Indonesian Appointed Cross Currency Dealer (ACCD) Banks in the Implementation of Bilateral Transactions with Local Currency Settlement (LCS) between Indonesia and China. Bank Indonesia (BI) and the People's Bank of China (PBC) on September 6, 2021 officially started the implementation of cooperation in the settlement of bilateral transactions with local currencies between Indonesia and China. The framework for this cooperation includes, among others, the use of direct quotations and relaxation of certain regulations in foreign exchange transactions between Rupiah and Yuan.

The implementation of this cooperation is part of Bank Indonesia's ongoing efforts to encourage wider use of local currencies in the settlement of trade transactions and direct investment with various partner countries. The expansion of the use of LCS is expected to support the stability of the Rupiah through its impact on reducing dependence on certain currencies in the domestic foreign exchange market. The use of LCS provides many direct benefits to business actors, including: (i) more efficient conversion costs of transactions in foreign currencies, (ii) availability of alternative trade financing and direct investment in local currency, (iii) availability of alternative hedging instruments in local currency,

and (iv) diversification of currency exposure used in the settlement of foreign transactions.

Financial Institution/ FI (Financial Institution)

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 comprehensive Trade Finance products and services to assist customers in 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)/Demand Guarantee, conducting Document Negotiation/Discounting under LC/SKBDN and Documentary Collection, as well as obtaining financing in the form of Trust Receipt Financing, Invoice Financing, Pre-shipment Financing, Post-shipment Financing and Supply Chain Financing.

In carrying out international transactions, CCB Indonesia collaborates with CCB networks in other countries, as well as with correspondent banks both domestically and internationally 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.



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 2022, the management of human resources at the Bank is focused on empowering the workforce in New Normal conditions after one year through the pandemic. Employee working time arrangements and the use of technology are still being carried out in order to reduce the risk of the spread of the pandemic while maintaining employee performance. In line with Government policy, the Bank improved the employee's work rhythm by gradually returning to work in the office. Filling vacant positions is prioritized through internal promotions to strengthen risk mitigation management and increase operational support for business development. Improving the quality of the workforce is carried out through training, especially online methods. The Bank also strengthens employee resilience in dealing with the pandemic by organizing booster vaccinations for employees, providing personal protective equipment and vitamins for employees and promoting the implementation of health protocols.

During 2022 CCB Indonesia mitigated the COVID-19 pandemic by continuing to implement a flexible working arrangement policy for employees in accordance with government regulations regarding the Implementation of Restrictions on Community

Activities, where there are employees who can alternately work from home (WFH). Gradually, employees are directed back to work in offices, while maintaining the implementation of health protocols. CCB Indonesia has also formed a COVID-19 Handling Task Force and conducts continuous socialization for employees to comply with health protocols while in the office and outside the office, and emphasizes the importance of adopting a clean and healthy lifestyle.

Human resource development is emphasized on training related to competency development related to Bank activities such as preparation for risk management competency certification, Payment System and Rupiah Currency Management (SPPUR) competency-based training, Treasury competency training, as well as other training. In addition, training is also provided to improve employee capabilities in terms of credit management, introduction to Bank products and Sustainable Finance. Human resource development is carried out through systematic and continuous education and training programs, where training materials are adapted to the needs of the Bank in line with developments in national and global economic conditions.

In supporting the improvement of human capital quality, development in 2022 was directed at:

- Implementation of online training, gradually returning to face-to-face training while still paying attention to health protocols
- Education to increase risk and compliance 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 labor

Education, Training, and Development for Human Capital

Employee training and development programs are of particular concern in 2022, and will continue to be improved according to the needs to support the Bank's business development. During 2022 in the midst of a pandemic, the Bank has held 179 training programs with a total of 6,602 participants. Compared to 2021, 56 training programs were carried out with a total of 2,870 participants. Most of the training programs in 2022 are carried out online in accordance with health protocols during the pandemic, however there have also been several trainings held face-to-face. Online training can involve more employees from various locations, but face-to-face training can increase the interaction between trainers and trainees. During 2022, 149 training programs were held with 6,434 participants by virtual.

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 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Types of Education and Training	Total Participants	
	2022	2021
• Internal Education	6,248	2,059
• External Education	354	811
Total	6,602	2,870

Education and training programs held throughout 2022 with materials covering technical skills and soft skills including: Risk Management Certification, Payment Systems and Rupiah Money Management, credit analysis, Bank Operations / Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), Customer Service Complaints, AML CFT Training, Sustainable Finance, Compliance field, Induction Program, Training related to system development, Product Knowledge, Training related to Cyber Crime, Digital Banking, IT hardware, work safety, as well as various other seminars and workshops.

The number of Bank employees as of December 2022 (excluding outsourcing employees) was 1,203 people. The Bank outsources some of the work of non-staff, such as couriers, drivers, security and cleaning to outsourcing service providers. As of December 31, 2022, the number of outsourced employees was 321, bringing the total number of employees (including outsourced employees) to 1,524 people.

Total Employees by Employees' Status

Employees' Status	31-Dec-22		31-Dec-21	
	Total	%	Total	%
Permanent Employees	1,154	96%	1,179	97%
Probation Employees	41	3%	34	3%
Contract Employees	8	1%	8	1%
Number of employees	1,203	100%	1,221	100%
Outsourcing Employees	321		317	
Number of employees (including outsourcing)	1,524		1,538	





Employees' Composition by Education Level

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Education Level	31-Dec-22		31-Dec-21	
	Total	%	Total	%
≤ Senior High School	279	23%	312	26%
Academy	141	12%	156	13%
Bachelor	742	62%	714	58%
Postgraduate	41	3%	39	3%
Total	1,203	100%	1,221	100%

Employees' Composition by Years of Service

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Years of Service	31-Dec-22		31-Dec-21	
	Total	%	Total	%
0-3 years	314	26%	307	25%
3-5 years	155	13%	232	19%
5-10 years	362	30%	346	28%
10-20 years	232	19%	188	15%
> 20 years	140	12%	148	12%
Total	1,203	100%	1,221	100%

Employees' Composition by Age

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Age	31-Dec-22		31-Dec-21	
	Total	%	Total	%
< 25 years old	49	4%	55	5%
25-34 years old	474	39%	482	39%
35-44 years old	365	30%	358	29%
> 45 years old	315	26%	326	27%
Total	1,203	100%	1,221	100%

Employees' Composition by Position

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Position	31-Dec-22		31-Dec-21	
	Total	%	Total	%
Directors	6	0%	6	0%
Division Head /Regional Head	38	3%	38	3%
Branch Manager	70	6%	78	6%
Department Head	155	13%	142	12%
Officer	71	6%	73	6%
Staf	758	63%	770	63%
Non-Staf	105	9%	114	9%
Total	1,203	100%	1,221	100%

Employees' Composition by Gender

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Gender	31-Dec-22		31-Dec-21	
	Total	%	Total	%
Male	594	49%	609	50%
Female	609	51%	612	50%
Total	1,203	100%	1,221	100%

Employee Turnover

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Employee Turnover	31-Dec-22	31-Dec-21
New Employees Recruitment	162	92
Resigned employees	180	142
Total year-end employees	1,203	1,221



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, with the implementation of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) in a number of areas, electronic banking became a very useful tool for customers to still be able to make 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. This is reflected in the successful implementation of BI-FAST in 2022 in order to provide better services to customers.

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 an image transformation into a modern bank, by providing convenience to customers in banking transactions, using the technology and sophistication of the internet by applying and improving the service of electronic delivery channels.

To develop forward-looking information technology in order to support processes and services 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.



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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. CCB Indonesia always implements effective and comprehensive risk management in accordance with the level of risk faced

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

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

The implementation of risk management includes identification, measurement, monitoring and control of various types of risk in each line of business and its supporting functions. Therefore, in applying risk management, the Bank is very concerned about the efforts to raise risk awareness and risk culture well and thoroughly in 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 Board of Directors,
- b. Adequacy of policies, procedures and limit setting
- c. Risk management process and risk management system.
- d. Risk management internal control system.

Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors hold a key role in ensuring the success of risk management through their active supervision. Board of Commissioners may delegate the risk monitoring function to the Risk Monitoring Committee. However, 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 in carrying out their functions and responsibilities.



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Risk Management Policy

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

Risk Management Strategy

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

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



Key Metrics Report

Period: December 31, 2022

No.	Description	Dec 2022	Dec 2021
	Available Capital (value)		
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	5,729,759	5,599,895
2	Capital Tier 1	5,729,759	5,599,895
3	Total Capital	5,992,483	5,915,204
	Risk Weighted Asset (Value)		
4	Total Risk Weighted Asset (RWA)	18,310,609	15,582,937
	Risk Based Capital Ratio in the form of percentage of RWA		
5	CET1 Ratio (%)	31.29	35.94
6	Tier 1 Ratio (%)	31.29	35.94
7	Total Capital Ratio (%)	32.73	37.96
	Additional CET1 that functions as a buffer in the form of percentage of RWA		
8	Capital conservation buffer (2.5% of RWA) (%)	2.50	2.50
9	Countercyclical Buffer (0 - 2.5% of RWA) (%)		
10	Capital Surcharge for Systemic Bank(1% - 2.5%) (%)		
11	Total CET1 as buffer (Line 8 + Line 9 + Line 10)	2.50	2.50
12	CET 1 Component for buffer		
	Leverage ratio in accordance with Basel III		
13	Total Exposure	30,784,124	36,346,261
14	Total Exposure Leverage Ratio Value, including the impact of the adjustment towards temporary exemptions on current account placements in Bank Indonesia in order to meet Statutory Reserve provisions (if any)		
a.	Leverage ratio values in accordance with Basel III with the Expected Credit Loss Model in accordance with PSAK 71 in full. (%) (line 2a / line13)	N/A	N/A
b.	Leverage Ratio Value, excluding the impact of the adjustment towards temporary exemptions on current account placements in Bank Indonesia in order to meet Statutory Reserve provisions (if any)		
c.	Leverage Ratio Value, including impact from the adjustment towards temporary exemptions on current account placements in Bank Indonesia in order to meet Statutory Reserve provisions (if any), which has inputted the average value of the listed value of the Securities Financing Transaction (SFT) assets on a gross basis	18.71	15.47
d.	Leverage Ratio Value, excluding the impact of the adjustment towards temporary exemptions in current account placements in Bank Indonesia in order to meet Statutory Reserve provisions (if any), which has inputted the average value of the listed value of the Securities Financing Transaction (SFT) assets on a gross basis	15.67	13.44
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)		
15	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	7,550,961	10,307,245
16	Total Net Cash Outflow	2,901,323	2,989,160
17	LCR (%)	260.26	344.82
	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)		
18	Total Available Stable Funding (ASF)	18,494,381	19,076,418
19	Total Required Stable Funding (RSF)	13,944,676	11,835,335
20	NSFR (%)	132.63	161.18

Qualitative Analysis



LI1: Differences between Consolidation and Mapping Coverage on Financial Statements according to Financial Accounting Standards with Risk Categories according to the Risk Category Financial Services Authority Provisions.

(in million IDR)

Period 31 December 2022	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					Does not refer to capital requirements or based on capital reduction
			According to the credit risk framework	According to the counterparty credit risk framework	According to the securitization framework	According to market risk framework		
Indonesia								
Assets								
Cash and Placements with Bank Indonesia	2,322,916	2,322,916	-	-	-	-	-	
Placement with other Banks	279,435	279,435	55,887	-	-	-	-	
Portfolio of traded assets			-	-	-	-	-	
Securities owned	893,950	893,950	-	-	-	-	-	
Derivative Instruments	12,738	12,738	-	-	-	-	-	
Loans to Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Loans to customers	16,687,285	16,687,285	11,607,801					
Reverse repurchase and related secured lending	3,926,033	3,926,033	-	-	-	-	-	
Allowance for impairment losses	(459,619)	(459,619)	-	-	-	-	-	
Fixed assets and inventory	914,133	914,133	730,695	-	-	-	-	
Other assets	446,082	446,082	960,867	-	-	-	-	
Total assets	25,022,953	25,022,953	13,355,249					
Liabilities								
Loans received from the Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Obligations of other Banks	68,011	68,011	-	-	-	-	-	
Customer Account	17,946,579	17,946,579	-	-	-	-	-	
Sub-debt								
Guarantee Deposit	4,226	4,226	-	-	-	-	-	
Other liabilities	804,900	804,900	-	-	-	-	-	
Total liabilities	18,823,716	18,823,716						
Qualitative Analysis								

L12: The main source of difference between prudential exposure and carrying values under financial accounting standards according to FSA Provisions

(in million IDR)

Period 31 December 2022	a	b	c	d	e
	Total	Items			
		Credit risk framework	Framework securitization	Counterparty credit risk framework	Market risk framework
The carrying amount of the asset in accordance with the consolidation scope of prudential provisions (as reported in template L11)	25,022,953	13,355,250	-	-	-
The carrying amount of the liability in accordance with the scope of the consolidated prudential provisions (as reported on template L11)	18,823,716	-	-	-	-
The total net value in accordance with the consolidated scope of prudential provisions	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative account value	-	-	-	-	-
Valuation difference	-	-	-	-	-
Difference between netting rules, besides of included on line 2	-	-	-	-	-
Provision difference	-	-	-	-	-
Difference of prudential filters	-	-	-	-	-
....	-	-	-	-	-
Considered exposure value, in accordance with the consolidation scope of prudential provisions	-	-	-	-	-
Qualitative Analysis					

L1A: Explanation Regarding the Difference between Exposure Values in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards and OJK Regulations

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

Capital Disclosure

a) Capital Structure

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

The Bank has complied with the capital requirements set forth throughout the reporting period with an emphasis on core capital to support its business and activities. CCB Indonesia's core capital as of December 31, 2022 is IDR 5.7 trillion. In managing capital, the Bank refers to the applicable regulatory provisions in calculating capital adequacy to cover risks.

b) Capital adequacy

The Bank's Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) taking into account credit, market and operational risks in 2022 is 32.73%, decreasing by 5.23% as credit increases, compared to CAR in 2021 which was 37.96%



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Quantitative Disclosure of Bank Capital Structure

CC1: Capital Composition

Period : 31 December 2022

No.	Component	Amount (in million IDR)	Ref. No. that derive from Consolidated Balance Sheet
CET 1: Instrument and Additional Paid-In Capita			
1	Common share (related stock surplus)	5,059,351	1
2	Retained earnings	879,896	2
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	255,488	3
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1	N/A	N/A
5	Non-controlling interest that can be taken into account	-	4
6	CET 1 before regulatory adjustments		
CET 1: Regulatory Adjustment			
7	Differences in the fair value financial instruments adjustments in the trading book		
8	Goodwill	190,075	5
9	Other intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	27,732	6
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability	N/A	N/A
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve	N/A	N/A
12	Shortfall on provisions to expected losses	N/A	N/A
13	Securitisation gain on sale	N/A	N/A
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	N/A	N/A
15	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	N/A	N/A
16	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-in capital on reported balance sheet)	N/A	N/A
17	Cross-holdings in CET 1 instruments in other entities	N/A	N/A
18	Investments in the capital of Banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the Bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	N/A	N/A
19	Significant investments in the common stock of Banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)	N/A	N/A
20	Mortgage servicing rights	N/A	N/A
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	N/A	N/A
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold:	N/A	N/A
23	Significant investments in the common stock of financials	N/A	N/A
24	Mortgage Servicing Rights	N/A	N/A
25	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	N/A	N/A
26	National specific regulatory adjustments		
	a. Difference between PPKA and CKPN	-	N/A
	b. PPKA non productive	177,822	N/A
	c. Deferred tax assets	73,849	7
	d. Investments	-	
	e. Shortfall in capital of affiliates engaged in insurance	N/A	N/A
	f. Securitization exposure	N/A	N/A
	g. Others	N/A	N/A

Quantitative Disclosure of Bank Capital Structure

CC1: Capital Composition

Period : 31 December 2022

No.	Component	Amount (in million IDR)	Ref. No. that derive from Consolidated Balance Sheet
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to CET 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	N/A	N/A
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1		
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)		
Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments			
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus	N/A	N/A
31	Of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	N/A	N/A
32	Of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	N/A	N/A
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1	N/A	N/A
34	AT 1 instruments issued by a subsidiaries are recognized in the KPMM calculation on a consolidated basis	N/A	N/A
35	Instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	N/A	N/A
36	Total AT 1 before regulatory adjustment		
Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments			
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	N/A	N/A
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	N/A	N/A
39	Investments in the capital of Banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the Bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	N/A	N/A
40	Significant investments in the capital of Banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	N/A	N/A
41	National specific regulatory adjustments	N/A	N/A
	a. Placement of funds on AT1 instruments at other banks	N/A	N/A
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	N/A	N/A
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital		
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1) after regulatory adjustment		
45	Tier 1 capital (T1=CET1+AT1)		
Supplementary Capital (Tier 2): Instruments and reserves			
46	Tier 2 instruments issued by the Bank (including stock surplus) / Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	108,972	8
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	N/A	N/A
48	Tier 2 instruments issued by subsidiaries and inclusive in the calculation of CAR on consolidated basis	N/A	N/A
49	Instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	N/A	N/A
50	General PPA reserves for earning assets that must be calculated up to 1.25% of RWA for Credit Risk	153,752	N/A
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments		
Supplementary Capital (Tier 2): Deduction Factor (Regulatory Adjustment)			
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	N/A	N/A
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments and other TLAC liabilities	N/A	N/A



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Quantitative Disclosure of Bank Capital Structure CC1: Capital Composition

Period : 31 December 2022

No.	Component	Amount (in million IDR)	Ref. No. that derive from Consolidated Balance Sheet
54	Investments in other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial, and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation and, for which the Bank does not own more than 10% of the issued entity's ordinary shares: amounts previously designated to the 5% limit but which are no longer eligible (only for G-SIBs). Investments in the other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation and where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity: amount previously designated for the 5% threshold but that no longer meets the conditions (for G-SIBs only)	N/A	N/A
55	Significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	N/A	N/A
56	National specific regulatory adjustments	N/A	N/A
	a. Sinking fund	N/A	N/A
	b. Placement of funds in Tier 2 instruments in other banks	N/A	N/A
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	N/A	N/A
58	Total Tier 2 capital (T2) after regulatory adjustment	N/A	N/A
59	Total capital	5,992,483	
60	Total risk weighted assets	18,310,609	
Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and Additional Capital (Capital Buffer)			
61	Main Core Capital Ratio CET 1 (percentage of RWA)	31.29	
62	Tier 1 Core Capital Ratio (percentage of RWA)	31.29	
63	Total Capital Ratio (percentage of RWA)	32.73	
64	Buffer (percentage of RWA)		
65	Capital Conservation Buffer	-	
66	Countercyclical Buffer		
67	Higher Loss Absorbency Requirement		
68	For conventional commercial banks: CET 1 available to meet Buffer (percentage of RWA) For branch offices of Banks domiciled abroad: The share of Business Funds placed in CEMA (expressed as a percentage of RWA) available to meet Buffers.	23.73	
National minima (if different from Basel 3)			
69	National CET 1 lowest ratio (if different from Basel 3)	N/A	N/A
70	National Tier 1 lowest ratio (if different from Basel 3)	N/A	N/A
71	The lowest ratio of total national capital (if different from Basel 3)	N/A	N/A
Amount under deduction limit (before risk weighting)			
72	Non-significant investments in TLAC's capital or other obligations in other financial entities	N/A	N/A
73	Significant investment in ordinary shares of financial entities	N/A	N/A
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of tax liabilities)	N/A	N/A
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of tax liabilities)	N/A	N/A

Quantitative Disclosure of Bank Capital Structure

CC1: Capital Composition

Period : 31 December 2022

No.	Component	Amount (in million IDR)	Ref. No. that derive from Consolidated Balance Sheet
Stamp imposed for provision at Tier 2			
76	Provisions that can be recognized as Tier 2 in accordance with exposure based on the standard approach (before being stamped)	N/A	N/A
77	Stamp of provisions recognized as Tier 2 under a standardized approach	N/A	N/A
78	Provisions that can be recognized as Tier 2 according to exposure based on the IRB approach (before being stamped)	N/A	N/A
79	Stamp of provision recognized as Tier 2 under IRB approach	N/A	N/A
Capital Instruments that include phase out (only valid between 1 Jan 2018 to 1 Jan 2022)			
80	Cap on CET 1 which includes phase out	N/A	N/A
81	Amount excluded from CET 1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N/A	N/A
82	Cap on AT 1 which includes phase out	N/A	N/A
83	Amount excluded from AT 1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N/A	N/A
84	Cap on Tier 2 which includes phase out	N/A	N/A
85	Amount excluded from Tier 2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N/A	N/A

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CC2: Capital Reconciliation

Period : 31 December 2022

Description	Publication Balance (in million)	Published Balance Sheet with prudential coverage (in million)	Reference
ASSETS			
1. Cash	217,290	217,290	
2. Placement at Bank Indonesia	2,105,626	2,105,626	
3. Placements at other banks	279,435	279,435	
4. Spot bills and derivative/forward	12,738	12,738	
5. owned Securities	893,950	893,950	
6. Securities that are sold with a promise to be bought back (repo)	-	-	
7. Claims for securities purchased with promises to be resold (reverse repo)	3,926,033	3,926,033	
8. Bill of acceptance	-	-	
9. Credit given	16,687,285	16,687,285	
10. Syariah financing *)	-	-	
11. Capital investment	-	-	
12. Other financial assets	78,443	78,443	
13. Reserves loss decrease value offinancial assets -/-	(455,027)	(455,027)	
a. owned Securities	-	-	
b. Loans provided and sharia financing *)	(454,746)	(454,746)	
c. Other	(281)	(281)	
14. Intangible assets	252,956	252,956	
Good Will		190,075	5
Other intangible assets		62,881	6
Accumulation of amortization of intangible assets -/-	(35,148)	(35,148)	6
15. Fixed assets and inventory	1,104,474	1,104,474	
Accumulation depreciation fixed assets and inventory -/-	(373,779)	(373,779)	
16. Non-productive assets	233,616	233,616	
a. Abandoned property	94,310	94,310	
b. The collateral which is taken over	139,306	139,306	
c. account pending	-	-	
d. Interoffice assets **)	-	-	
17. Deferred Tax Assets	-	73,849	7
18. Other Assets	95,061	21,212	
TOTAL ASSETS	25,022,953	25,022,953	
LIABILITY AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
1. Current Accounts	2,990,153	2,990,153	
2. Savings	1,057,863	1,057,863	
3. Deposits	13,898,563	13,898,563	
4. Electronic Money	-	-	
5. Liabilities to Bank Indonesia	-	-	
6. Liabilities to other banks	68,011	68,011	
7. Spot liabilities and derivative/forward	1,764	1,764	

CC2: Capital Reconciliation

Period : 31 December 2022

Description	Publication Balance (in million)	Published Balance Sheet with prudential coverage (in million)	Reference
8. Liability for any securities that are sold with a promise to buy back (repo)	-	-	
9. Acceptance liabilities	-	-	
10. Securities which is issued	467,025	467,025	8
11. Loans / financing received	-	-	
12. Collateral deposit	3,726	3,726	
13. Inter-office Liability (**)	-	-	
14. Other liabilities	336,613	336,613	
15. Minority interests	-	-	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	18.823.718	18.823.718	
EQUITY			
16. Paid up capital	3,791,973	3,791,973	1
a. Authorized capital	6,000,000	6,000,000	
b. Capital which has not yet been paid up -/-	(2,208,027)	(2,208,027)	
c. The stocks that were bought back (treasury stock) -/-	-	-	
17. Additional paid-in capital	1,267,378	1,267,378	
a. Agio	1,267,378	1,267,378	1
b. Disagio -/-	-	-	
c. Capital deposit funds	-	-	1
d. Other	-	-	
18. Other comprehensive income	255,488	255,488	
a. Other Comprehensive Income Gains	-	-	3
b. Loss of Other Comprehensive Income	-	(4,280)	
c. Profit and Loss Employee Benefits	-	6,649	3
d. Fixed Asset Revaluation Difference	-	253,119	3
19. Backup	4,500	4,500	
a. general reserve	4,500	4,500	
b. Reserves destination	-	-	
20. Profit/loss	879,896	879,896	
a. Past years	743,937	743,937	2
b. Current year (***)	135,959	135,959	2
c. Dividends paid -/-	-	-	
TOTAL EQUITY WHICH CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO OWNERS	6,199,235	6,199,235	
21. Non-Controlling Interests	-	-	4
TOTAL EQUITY	6,199,235	6,199,235	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	25,022,953	25,022,953	

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

Period : 31 December 2022

No.	Description	Quantitative/Qualitative Information
1	Issuer	PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia, Tbk
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	N/A
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Indonesian law
	a. Means by which enforceability requirement of Section 13 of the TLAC Term Sheet is achieved (for other TLAC-eligible instruments governed by foreign law)	N/A
	Perlakuan Instrumen berdasarkan ketentuan KPMM	
4	Transitional Basel III rules	N/A
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Tier 2
6	Eligible at solo/group/group and solo	Group, Solo
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Subordinated Securities
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	108.972
9	Par value of instrument	467.025
10	Accounting classification	Liabilities - Amortised Cost
11	Original date of issuance	26 - 02 - 2019
12	Perpetual or dated	With Maturity
13	Original maturity date	26 - 02 - 2024
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	N/A
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N/A
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
	Coupons / dividends	
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Floating
18	Coupon rate and any related index	3 Months Libor + 1.5%
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	Yes
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Mandatory
21	Existence of step-up or other incentive to redeem	No
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non Convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
30	Writedown feature	Yes
31	If writedown, writedown trigger(s)	Follow OJK Regulations
32	If writedown, full or partial	Follow OJK Regulations
33	If writedown, permanent or temporary	Follow OJK Regulations
34	If temporary write-own, description of writeup mechanism	Follow OJK Regulations
	a. Type of subordination	
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument in the insolvency creditor hierarchy of the legal entity concerned).	Junior Bond
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A

Qualitative Analysis

Qualitative Disclosures regarding Capital Structure and Capital Adequacy Ratio

Capital Adequacy Ratio

Period 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021

(in million IDR)

Capital Components	Dec 2022		Dec 2021	
	Individual	Consolidated	Individual	Consolidated
Core Capital (Tier 1)	5,729,759	-	5,599,895	-
1 Main Core Capital/Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1)	5,729,759	-	5,599,895	-
1.1 Paid-in Capital (after deducting Treasury Stock)	3,791,973	-	3,791,973	-
1.2 Supplementary Additional Capital *)	2,229,442	-	2,070,588	-
1.2.1 Additional Factor	2,774,057	-	2,642,160	-
1.2.1.1 Other comprehensive income	615,632	-	612,526	-
1.2.1.1.1 Differences from the explanation of financial statements	-	-	-	-
1.2.1.1.2 Potential gains from an increase in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	362,513	-	359,407	-
1.2.1.1.3 Fixed asset revaluation surplus balance	253,119	-	253,119	-
1.2.1.2 Other additional capital reserves (other disclosed reserves)	2,158,425	-	2,029,634	-
1.2.1.2.1 Agio	1,267,378	-	1,267,378	-
1.2.1.2.2 General reserves	4,500	-	4,000	-
1.2.1.2.3 Profit from previous years	743,939	-	665,045	-
1.2.1.2.4 Current year profit	135,959	-	79,392	-
1.2.1.2.5 Capital deposit funds	-	-	-	-
1.2.1.2.6 Others	6,649	-	13,819	-
1.2.2 Deduction Factor	544,615	-	571,572	-
1.2.2.1 Other Comprehensive Income	366,793	-	352,928	-
1.2.2.1.1 Differences from the explanation of financial statements	-	-	-	-
1.2.2.1.2 Potential loss from a decrease in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	366,793	-	352,928	-
1.2.2.2 Other additional capital reserves (other disclosed reserves)	177,822	-	218,644	-
1.2.2.2.1 Disagio	-	-	-	-
1.2.2.2.2 Loss from previous years	-	-	-	-
1.2.2.2.3 Current year loss	-	-	-	-
1.2.2.2.4 The difference between the Allowance for Asset Quality Assessment (PPKA) and Allowance for Loss and Impairment (CKPN) on productive assets	-	-	70,928	-
1.2.2.2.5 The difference in the amount of the fair value adjustment of the financial instrument in the Trading Book	-	-	-	-
1.2.2.2.6 Impairment for Quantitative Valuation of Non-productive Assets	177,822	-	147,716	-
1.2.2.2.7 Others	-	-	-	-
1.3 Calculating Non-Controlling Interests	-	-	-	-
1.4 Reduction Factor of Main Core Capital *)	291,657	-	262,666	-
1.4.1 Deferred tax	73,849	-	42,072	-
1.4.2 Goodwill	190,075	-	190,075	-



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(in million IDR)

Capital Components	Dec 2022		Dec 2021	
	Individual	Consolidated	Individual	Consolidated
1.4.3 Intangibel Asset	27,732	-	30,519	-
1.4.4 Participation calculated as a deduction factor	-	-	-	-
1.4.5 Lack of capital in insurance subsidiary companies	-	-	-	-
1.4.6 Securitization exposure	-	-	-	-
1.4.7 Other major core capital deduction factors	-	-	-	-
1.4.7.1 Placement of funds in AT 1 and/or Tier 2 instruments in other banks	-	-	-	-
1.4.7.2 Cross-ownership in another entity acquired by virtue of a transfer by law, grant, or testamentary grant	-	-	-	-
1.4.7.3 Exposure that creates Credit Risk due to settlement failure (settlement risk) - Non Delivery Versus Payment	-	-	-	-
1.4.7.4 Exposure in Subsidiaries conducting business activities based on sharia principles (if any)	-	-	-	-
2. Additional Tier 1 (AT 1) *)	-	-	-	-
2.1 Instruments that meet the requirements of AT 1	-	-	-	-
2.2 Agio/Disagio	-	-	-	-
2.3 Reduction Factors of Additional Core Capital *)	-	-	-	-
2.3.1 Placement of funds in AT 1 and/or Tier 2 instruments in other banks	-	-	-	-
2.3.2 Cross-ownership in another entity acquired by virtue of a transfer by law, grant, or testamentary grant	-	-	-	-
II Supplementary Capital (Tier 2)	262,725	-	315,309	-
1 Capital instruments in the form of shares or other that meet the requirements of Tier 2	108,973	-	185,282	-
2 Agio/Disagio	-	-	-	-
3 General reserves of PPKA on productive assets that must be calculated (maximum 1.25% RWA Credit Risk)	153,752	-	130,027	-
4 Subtracting Factors of Supplementary Capital *)	-	-	-	-
4.1 Sinking Fund	-	-	-	-
4.2 Placement of funds in a Tier 2 instrument with another bank	-	-	-	-
4.3 Cross-ownership in another entity acquired by virtue of a transfer by law, grant, or testamentary grant	-	-	-	-
III. Capital Reducing Factors in the Form of Exposures That Create Credit Risk Due to Settlement Risk - Non Delivery Versus Payment	-	-	-	-
IV. Capital Reducing Factors in the Form of Exposure in Subsidiary Companies Conducting Business Activities Based on Sharia Principles (If Any)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL CAPITAL	5,992,483	-	5,915,204	-
RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS				
RWA CREDIT RISK	16,844,943	-	14,234,289	-
RWA MARKET RISK	161,667	-	122,411	-
RWA OPERATIONAL RISK	1,303,999	-	1,226,237	-
TOTAL RWA	18,310,609	-	15,582,937	-

Capital Components	Dec 2022		Dec 2021	
	Individual	Consolidated	Individual	Consolidated
CAR RATIO				
Rasio CET 1 (%)	31.29	-	35.94	-
Rasio Tier 1 (%)	31.29	-	35.94	-
Rasio Tier 2 (%)	1.43	-	2.02	-
Capital Adequacy Requirement Ratio (%)	32.73	-	37.96	-
CAPITAL ADEQUACY REQUIREMENT RATIO ACCORDING TO RISK PROFILE (%)	9.00	-	9.00	-
ALLOCATION OF FULFILLMENT CAPITAL ADEQUACY REQUIREMENT ACCORDING TO THE RISK PROFILE				
From CET 1 (%)	7.57	-	6.98	-
From AT 1 (%)	-	-	-	-
From Tier 2 (%)	1.43	-	2.02	-
CET 1 FOR BUFFER (%)	23.73	-	28.96	-
PERCENTAGE OF BUFFER REQUIRED BY THE BANK (%)	-	-	-	-
Countercyclical Buffer (%)	-	-	-	-
Capital Surcharge untuk Bank Sistemik (%)	-	-	-	-
Capital Conservation Buffer (%)	2.50	-	2.50	-





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Leverage Ratio Fulfilment Obligation Report and Leverage Ratio Calculation Report

Form B1 : REPORT OF TOTAL EXPOSURE IN LEVEL RATIO

No	Bar Code	Description	Total
1	0101000000	Total assets in the statement of financial position in published financial statements. (gross value before deducting CKPN).	26,300,696
2	0102000000	Adjustments for the value of investments in banks, financial institutions, insurance companies and/or other entities based on financial accounting standards must be consolidated but outside the scope of consolidation based on the provisions of the Financial Services Authority.	-
3	0103000000	Adjustment for the value of the underlying set of financial assets that have been transferred in asset securitization that meets the sale and end requirements as stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation concerning the precautionary principle in asset securitization activities for commercial banks. In the event that the underlying financial assets referred to have been deducted from the total assets in the statement of financial position, the number in this line is 0 (zero).	-
4	0104000000	Adjustments to temporary exemptions for placement of current accounts with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the statutory reserve requirements (if any).	-
5	0105000000	Adjustments for fiduciary assets that are recognized as a component of the statement of financial position based on financial accounting standards but are excluded from the calculation of total exposure in the Leverage Ratio.	-
6	0106000000	Adjustments to the value of regular purchases or sales of financial assets using the trade date method of accounting.	-
7	0107000000	Adjustment for the value of cash pooling transactions that meet the requirements as stipulated in this Financial Services Authority Regulation.	-
8	0108000000	Adjustments for derivative transaction exposure values.	1,673,817
9	0109000000	Adjustments for SFT exposure values for example reverse repo transactions.	-
10	0110000000	Adjustment for TRA exposure value that has been multiplied by FKK.	4,077,749
11	0111000000	Prudential assessment adjustments in the form of capital reduction factors and CKPN.	(1,268,138)
12	0112000000	Other adjustments.	-
13	0199000000	Total Exposure in the Leverage Ratio calculation.	30,784,124
Qualitative Analysis			Analysis (Optional)

Form B3 : LEVERAGE RATIO CALCULATION REPORT

No	Bar Code	Description	Period	
			2022	2021
0201000000 Asset Exposure in the Statement of Financial Position				
1	0201010000	"Asset exposure in the statement of financial position includes collateral assets, but excludes exposure to derivative transactions and SFT exposure(Gross value before deducting CKPN)"	22,361,924	20,443,424
2	0201020000	Added value back for derivative collateral handed over to counterparties resulting in a decrease in total asset exposure in the statement of financial position due to the application of financial accounting standards	-	-
3	0201030000	(Deduction on receivables related to CVM given in derivative transactions)	-	-
4	0201040000	(Adjustment to the carrying value of securities received in SFT exposure recognized as an asset)	-	-
5	0201050000	(CKPN on these assets according to financial accounting standards)	(459,901)	(414,233)
6	0201060000	(Assets that have been calculated as a deduction factor for Core Capital as referred to in the Financial Services Authority Regulation regarding the minimum capital adequacy requirement for commercial banks)	(808,237)	(800,059)
7	0201990000	Total Asset exposure in the statement of financial position	21.093.786	19.229.132
0202000000 Derivative Transaction Exposure				
8	0202010000	The RC value for all derivative transactions, whether there is a variation margin that meets the requirements or there is an offsetting agreement that meets certain requirements	-	-
9	0202020000	Added value which is the PFE for all derivative transactions	1,686,556	1,295,986
10	0202030000	(Exception of exposure to derivative transactions settled through a central counterparty (CCP))	-	-
11	0202040000	Adjustment for the effective notional value of credit derivatives	-	-

Form B3 : LEVERAGE RATIO CALCULATION REPORT

No	Bar Code	Description	Period	
			2022	2021
12	0202050000	(Adjustments to the effective notional amount are made for offsetting and reducing add-ons for credit derivative sales transactions)	-	-
13	0202990000	Total Derivative Transaction Exposure	1,686,556	1,295,986
	0203000000	Securities Financing Transaction (SFT) Exposure		
14	0203010000	The carrying amount of SFT's assets on a gross basis	3,926,033	5,072,663
15	0203020000	(Net value between cash liabilities and cash receivables)	-	-
16	0203030000	Credit Risk due to counterparty failure related to SFT assets which refers to the current exposure calculation as stipulated in the Appendix to this Financial Services Authority Regulation	-	-
17	0203040000	Exposure as an SFT agent	-	-
18	0203990000	SFT Total Exposure	3,926,033	5,072,663
	0204000000	Administrative Account Transaction (TRA) Exposure		
19	0204010000	The value of all committed or contingent liabilities. Gross value before deducting CKPN.	7,079,489	6,797,094
20	0204020000	(Adjustments to the multiplication result between the value of commitments or contingent liabilities and FKK are then reduced by CKPN)	(3,001,740)	(3,059,779)
21	0204030000	(CKPN on TRA according to financial accounting standards)	-	-
22	0204990000	TRA Total Exposure	4,077,749	3,737,315
	0205000000	Capital and Total Exposure		
23	0205010000	Core Capital	5,759,008	5,724,241
24	0205990000	Total Exposure	29,097,568	29,335,096
	0206000000	Leverage Ratio		
25	0206010000	Leverage Ratio value, including the impact of adjustments to temporary exemptions for placement of current accounts with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the minimum statutory reserves (if any) (%)	18.71%	19.51%
25a	0206020000	Leverage Ratio value, excluding the impact of adjustments to temporary exemptions for placement of current accounts with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the minimum statutory reserves (if any) (%)	18.71%	19.51%
26	0206030000	Leverage Ratio Minimum Value (%)	3	3
27	0206040000	Bearing to Leverage Ratio value (%)	-	-
	0207000000	Average Score Disclosure		
28	0207010000	End of reporting quarter value of carrying amount of SFT's assets on a gross basis, after adjustment for sales accounting transactions netted with cash liabilities in SFT and cash receivables in SFT	5,973,890	6,593,460
29	0207020000	End of reporting quarter value of carrying amount of SFT's assets on a gross basis, after adjustment for sales accounting transactions netted with cash liabilities in SFT and cash receivables in SFT	-	-
30	0207030000	Total Exposure, including the impact of adjustments to temporary exemptions for placement of current accounts with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the minimum reserve requirements (if any), which has included the average value of the gross carrying value of SFT assets as referred to in line 28	30,784,124	29,335,096
30a	0207040000	Total Exposure, excluding the impact of adjustments to temporary exemptions for placement of current accounts with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the minimum reserve requirements (if any), which has included the average value of the gross carrying value of SFT assets as referred to in line 28	36,758,014	35,928,556
31	0207050000	The value of the Leverage Ratio, including the impact of adjustments to temporary exemptions for placement of current accounts with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the minimum reserve requirements (if any), which has included the average value of the gross carrying value of SFT assets as referred to in line 28 (%)	18.71%	19.51%
31a	0207060000	The Leverage Ratio value, excluding the impact of adjustments to temporary exemptions for placement of current accounts with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the minimum reserve requirements (if any), has included the average value of the gross carrying value of SFT assets as referred to in line 28 (%)	15.67%	0
		Qualitative Analysis	Analysis	



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Financial Review

Credit Risk Management

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

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

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

- a. The readiness of human, operational and IT resources capable of supporting credit risk management in accordance with the bank's business plan in the development of lending that has the potential to cause credit risk exposure. Increasing the number of adequate human resources through the recruitment process and improving the quality of human resources through the training process.
- b. Identification of credit risk to the source and potential for credit risk that is adjusted to the characteristics of the product and the type of activity.
- c. The measurement of inherent risk includes, among others, the composition of the asset portfolio and the level of concentration, the quality of the provision of funds and the adequacy of the reserves. In addition, banks perform credit risk stress testing to measure the impact of changes in internal and external conditions on the bank's credit portfolio.
- d. In carrying out the credit Risk Management function, the credit approval process has been regulated in bank policies, guidelines, and SOPs, which include, among other things, setting limits on the authority of regional credit makers and credit committees at the head office so that the risk management of credit disbursement can run optimally.
- e. Credit analysis is carried out by implementing the 5C principles, namely Character, Capital, Collateral, Capacity and Condition of the Economy. In addition, credit analysis will also be carried out by considering the impact of lending on risk exposures other than credit risk, such as market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, legal risk, compliance risk, reputation risk and strategic risk.
- f. The Bank always refers to the practice of prudential principles in assessing credit quality, providing credit decisions with adequate analysis of the 3 PILLAR assessment factors, namely business prospects, debtor performance, and ability to pay. After disbursement of credit is carried out strictly by requiring a business visit from the debtor and submitting a call report to the loan monitoring department.
- g. The implementation of the covenant monitoring system as one of the tools in monitoring debtors to minimize the occurrence of default, or in other words can help reduce or control the risk of transactions by specifying certain things that debtors should and should not do.
- h. The process of unifying an integrated credit risk management information system so as to facilitate management in monitoring credit performance. Plans for implementing a new data warehouse to support an integrated credit risk management information system.
- i. The Bank has conducted regular evaluations of the availability of the Bank's Credit Policy, including through the provision of Risk Opinions and Compliance Opinions on policy reviews, guidelines and SOPs related to credit.
- j. To manage portfolio composition, CCB Indonesia has set sectoral limits for each industrial business sector, unused facility limits, determination of sectoral Risk Appetite and Risk Acceptance Criteria in Commercial & Retail Banking which are reviewed and monitored regularly by the Risk Management Division.
- k. To cover potential credit risk in the future, banks establish an Expected Credit Loss (ECL) reserve by including the Macro Economic Variables (MEV) factor in the ECL model. In addition, the bank maintains the NPL coverage ratio in accordance with the bank's target set in the Bank's Business Plan (RBB).

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

Especially during the Covid-19 pandemic, the Bank paid attention to POJK No. 17/POJK.03/2020 concerning National Economic Stimulus as a Countercyclical Policy for the Impact of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Spread.

Credit Collection and Recovery

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

Credit Concentration Risk Management Policy

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

- Determination of limits based on the Industrial sector.
- Credit concentration risk analysis is carried out in accordance with the portfolio profile managed by the Bank by considering various impacts of changes in various economic indicators that can affect lending in certain economic sectors.

- Analysis of Non-Performing Loans (NPL) movements in each industry sector.
- Monitor credit concentration risk on a regular basis.
- Calculating the capital allocation for credit concentration risk, which is conveyed through the Capital Calculation Report Based on Risk Profile or ICAAP.

Credit Risk Exposure

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

Disclosure of Net Receivables by Region - Bank Individually

(in million IDR)

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2022					31 December 2021					
		Net Claims by Region					Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Wilayah					
		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	3,029,012	-	-	-	3,029,012	4,005,031	-	-	-	-	4,005,031
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	1,757,048	325,473	-	-	2,082,522	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	279,435	-	-	-	279,435	659,148	-	-	-	-	659,148
5.	Home-Backed Loan	552,287	42,990	7,023	5,172	607,472	615,873	48,662	4,685	6,079	675,299	
6.	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	33,508	-	-	-	33,508	35,472	-	-	-	-	35,472
7.	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	393,573	98,688	22,043	32,679	546,985	379,492	95,780	28,351	37,398	541,021	
9.	Receivables to Corporations	11,374,868	474,212	126,336	913,325	12,888,743	9,830,570	1,122,165	155,210	832,707	11,940,652	
10.	Past Due Receivables	140,081	5,632	2,001	7,288	155,002	318,324	11,041	1,214	6,460	337,039	
11.	Other Assets	1,108,504	-	-	-	1,108,504	1,411,556	-	-	-	-	1,411,556
	TOTAL	18,668,316	946,995	157,403	958,464	20,731,183	17,255,466	1,277,648	189,460	882,644	19,605,218	

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.



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

(in million IDR)

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2022						31 December 2022							
		Net Receivable based on Contract Term						Net Receivable based on Contract Term							
		< 1 year	> 1 year to 3 years	> 3 years to 5 years	> 5 years	Non Contractual	Total	< 1 year	> 1 year to 3 years	> 3 years to 5 years	> 5 years	Non Contractual	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
1.	Receivables to Government	3,029,012	-	-	-	-	-	3,029,012	4,005,031	-	-	-	-	-	4,005,031
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	943,476	166,246	550,920	421,880	-	2,082,522	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	279,435	-	-	-	-	279,435	659,148	-	-	-	-	-	-	659,148
5.	Home-Backed Loan	220	10,175	49,223	547,854	-	607,472	888	18,861	104,740	550,810	-	-	675,299	
6.	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	28,868	4,640	-	-	-	33,508	30,809	4,626	-	37	-	-	35,472	
7.	Employee/ Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	114,143	46,058	65,948	320,836	-	546,985	149,223	45,146	137,156	209,480	16	16	541,021	
9.	Receivables to Corporations	3,396,577	1,166,039	3,433,823	4,890,205	2,100	12,888,743	4,797,344	1,095,217	105,299	5,940,752	2,040	2,040	11,940,652	
10.	Past Due Receivables	12,909	4,077	70,349	33,107	34,559	155,002	91,049	36,951	2,266	73,314	133,459	133,459	337,039	
11.	Other Assets	1,108,504	-	-	-	-	1,108,504	1,411,556	-	-	-	-	-	1,411,556	
	TOTAL	8,913,144	1,397,236	4,170,264	6,213,881	36,659	20,731,183	11,145,048	1,200,801	349,461	6,774,393	135,515	135,515	19,605,218	

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

Disclosure of Net Receivables by Economic Sector - Bank Individually

(in million IDR)

No.	Economic Sector	Receivables to Government	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	Receivables to Bank	Home-Backed Loans	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	Employee/Retiree Loans	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	Receivables to Corporations	Past Due Receivables	Others Assets
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
31 December 2022												
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishery	-	325,474	-	-	-	-	-	5,695	38,527	9,161	-
2.	Mining and excavation	-	387,974	-	-	-	-	-	-	705,771	-	-
3.	Processing Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,811	2,780,285	69,841	-
4.	Procurement of Electricity, Gas, Steam/Hot Water and Cold Air	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	798	2,630,294	-	-
5.	Water Management, Wastewater Management, Waste Management and Recycling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Construction	-	647,327	-	-	-	4,640	-	16,645	475,281	15,768	-
7.	Wholesale and retail trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,431	1,136,140	31,773	-
8.	Transportation and Warehousing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,411	667,643	6,201	-
9.	Procurement of Accommodation and Procurement of Food and Drink	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,555	716,702	269	-
10.	Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Financial and Insurance Activities	-	721,748	-	-	-	-	-	318	1,852,287	-	-
12.	Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-	28,868	-	420,554	1,318,626	4,518	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	848	-	-	-
16.	Education Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	889	2,637	2,469	-
17.	Human Health Activities and Social Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110,084	-	-
18.	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Other Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Household Activities as Employer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	International Agencies and Other Extra-National Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Not a Business Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Others	3,029,012	-	-	279,435	607,472	-	-	2,031	454,467	15,003	1,108,504
	TOTAL	3,029,012	2,082,522	-	279,435	607,472	33,508	-	546,985	12,888,743	155,002	1,108,504



Disclosure of Net Receivables by Economic Sector - Bank Individually

(in million IDR)

No.	Economic Sector	Receivables to Government	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	Receivables to Bank	Home-Backed Loans	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	Employee/Retiree Loans	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	Receivables to Corporations	Past Due Receivables	Others Assets
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
31 December 2021												
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	395	398,617	10,021	-
2.	Mining and excavation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	369,673	-	-
3.	Processing Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,958	3,007,114	52,319	-
4.	Procurement of Electricity, Gas, Steam/Hot Water and Cold Air	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	669	2,061,766	-	-
5.	Water Management, Wastewater Management, Waste Management and Recycling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Construction	-	-	-	-	-	4,626	-	18,874	1,113,088	94,761	-
7.	Wholesale and retail trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,556	-	122,326	-
8.	Transportation and Warehousing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,902	802,601	12,051	-
9.	Procurement of Accommodation and Procurement of Food and Drink	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,342	940,525	-	-
10.	Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Financial and Insurance Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	836	830,313	-	-
12.	Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Leasing and Leasing Activities Without Option Rights, Employment, Travel Agencies, and Other Business Support	-	-	-	-	-	30,846	-	9,663	845,000	14,172	-
15.	Mandatory Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	849	1,118,741	-	-
16.	Education Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	874	3,120	2,469	-
17.	Human Health Activities and Social Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,822	-	-
19.	Other Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Household Activities as Employer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	International Agencies and Other Extra-National Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Not a Business Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Others	4,005,031	-	-	659,148	675,299	-	-	385,103	369,272	28,920	1,411,556
	TOTAL	4,005,031	-	-	659,148	675,299	35,472	-	541,021	11,940,652	337,039	1,411,556

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

Disclosure of Receivables and Allowances by Region - Bank Individually

(in million IDR)

No.	Description	31 December 2022					31 December 2021				
		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	18,668,316	946,997	157,406	958,464	20,731,183	17,255,466	1,277,648	189,460	882,644	19,605,218
2.	Receivables that have increased and worsened credit risk (Stage 2 and Stage 3)										
a.	Not Yet Due	14,187,874	941,952	156,353	952,240	16,238,419	11,169,628	1,266,970	189,459	877,245	13,503,302
b.	Overdue	436,544	5,045	1,053	6,224	448,866	253,284	10,679	-	5,398	269,361
3.	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 1	30,310	2,699	356	4,092	37,456	17,165	841	125	669	18,800
4.	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 2	9,930	13	15		9,957	297	189	4	-	490
5.	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 3	407,263	1,692	501	2,749	412,206	266,155	3,204	765	2,547	272,671
6.	Deleted book claims	11,023	-	-	-	11,023	36,958	2,379	4,455	-	43,792



Disclosure of Receivables and Allowances Based on Economic Sector - Bank Individually

(in million IDR)

No.	Economic Sector	Receivables	Impaired Receivables		Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 1	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 2	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 3	Deleted book claims
			Not Yet Mature	Past Due				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
31 December 2022								
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishery	373,554	364,393	9,161	547	-	4,087	-
2	Mining and excavation	1,093,745	1,093,745	-	1,583	-	-	-
3	Processing Industry	3,117,938	2,824,262	293,676	9,522	2,512	262,313	-
4	Procurement of Electricity, Gas, Steam/Hot Water and Cold Air	2,631,092	2,631,092	-	5,234	-	-	-
5	Water Management, Wastewater Management, Waste Management and Recycling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Construction	1,210,305	1,152,670	57,635	2,906	1,702	56,589	-
7	Wholesale and retail trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance	1,284,343	1,226,537	57,806	1,967	3,290	49,225	-
8	Transportation and Warehousing	684,254	678,054	6,201	1,239	-	2,648	-
9	Procurement of Accommodation and Procurement of Food and Drink	721,527	721,527	-	6,053	-	52	-
10	Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Financial and Insurance Activities	2,528,658	2,528,658	-	3,880	-	-	-
12	Real Estate	1,407,248	1,384,951	22,298	2,196	32	29,264	-
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	848	848	-	1	1,083	-	-
16	Education Services	5,995	5,995	-	7	-	532	-
17	Human Health Activities and Social Services	110,084	110,084	-	222	-	-	-
18	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Other Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Household Activities as Employer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	International Agencies and Other Extra-National Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Not a Business Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Others	5,561,592	5,559,501	2,090	2,099	1,338	7,497	11,023
	Total	20,731,183	20,282,317	448,866	37,457	9,957	412,206	11,023
31 December 2021								
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishery	409,033	399,012	10,021	313	-	4,087	-
2	Mining and excavation	369,673	369,673	-	203	-	-	-
3	Processing Industry	3,348,080	3,291,080	57,000	12,398	-	164,064	-
4	Procurement of Electricity, Gas, Steam/Hot Water and Cold Air	2,062,435	2,062,435	-	-	-	-	-
5	Water Management, Wastewater Management, Waste Management and Recycling	-	-	-	1,581	-	-	-
6	Construction	1,231,350	1,146,463	84,887	1,310	152	32,712	-
7	Wholesale and retail trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance	1,332,622	1,237,718	94,905	1,001	10	45,972	-
8	Transportation and Warehousing	822,554	810,619	11,935	701	-	4,137	-
9	Procurement of Accommodation and Procurement of Food and Drink	943,867	943,867	-	774	-	344	-
10	Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Disclosure of Receivables and Allowances Based on Economic Sector - Bank Individually

(in million IDR)

No.	Economic Sector	Receivables	Impaired Receivables		Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 1	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 2	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 3	Deleted book claims
			Not Yet Mature	Past Due				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
11	Financial and Insurance Activities	831,150	831,150	-	617	-	-	-
12	Real Estate	899,644	891,834	7,810	777	-	8,992	-
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	849	849	-	1	-	-	-
16	Education Services	6,463	6,463	-	5	-	530	-
17	Human Health Activities and Social Services	80,822	80,822	-	88	-	-	-
18	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	20,375	19,575	800	14	1	308	-
19	Other Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Household Activities as Employer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	International Agencies and Other Extra-National Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Not a Business Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Others	7,246,301	7,244,296	2,004	1,108	327	9,434	43,792
Total		19,605,218	19,335,856	269,362	20,891	490	270,580	43,792

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

Disclosure Details of Movement of Reserve for Impairment Losses - Bank Individually

(in million IDR)

No.	Description	Report date position			Previous Year's Report Date Position		
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)	(9)
1	Allowance for Impairment Losses (AIL) Opening Balance	18,798	492	272,671	11,032	2,610	159,638
2	Establishment (Recovery) of AIL in the Current Period (Net)						
a.	Establishment of AIL in the current period	17,464	-	132,597	2,685	-	111,568
b.	Recovery of AIL in the current period	17,597	-	-	4,429	-	-
3	Impairment used to write off bills for the current period	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Other Establishment (Recovery) in the current period	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIL Closing Balance		53,859	492	405,268	18,146	2,610	271,206



Disclosure of Net Receivables Based on Portfolio Categories and Rating Scale - Bank Individually

No.	Portfolio Category	Rating Agencies	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 idA-	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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-

No.	Portfolio Category	Rating Agencies	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 idA-	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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

(in million IDR)

31 December 2022**Net Receivables**

Net Receivables		Short Term Rating					Without Rating	Total
B+ s.d B-	Lower than B-	A-1	A-2	A-3	Lower than A-3			
B+ s.d B-	Lower than B-	F1+ s.d F1	F2	F3	Lower than F3	Without Rating	Total	
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)	Without Rating	Total	
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)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,082,522	2,082,522
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,888,743	12,888,743
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,716,020	1,716,020
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,687,285

31 December 2021**Net Receivables**

Net Receivables		Short Term Rating					Without Rating	Total
B+ s.d B-	Lower than B-	A-1	A-2	A-3	Lower than A-3			
B+ s.d B-	Lower than B-	A-1	A-2	A-3	Lower than F3	Without Rating	Total	
B1 s.d B3	Lower than B3	F1+ s.d F1	F2	F3	Lower than P-3			
B+(idn) s.d B-(idn)	Lower than B-(idn)	P-1	P-2	P-3	Lower than F3(idn)	Without Rating	Total	
id B+ s.d id B-	Lower than idB-	F1+(idn) s.d F1(idn)	F2(idn)	F3(idn)	Lower than idA4			
(9)	(10)	idA1	idA2	idA3 s.d id A4	(14)	(15)	(16)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	659,148	659,148
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,940,652	11,940,652
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,172,863	1,172,863
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,772,663



Disclosure of Net Receivables Based on Risk Weight after Taking into account the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation - Bank Individually

(in million IDR)

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2022										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	3,029,012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,029,012	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,082,522	-	-	-	-	2,082,522	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	-	279,435	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	279,435	-
5.	Residential-Backed Loan	-	8,535	598,937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	607,472	-
6.	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,508	-	-	-	33,508	-
7.	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	546,985	-	-	-	546,985	-
9.	Receivables to Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,888,743	-	-	-	12,888,743	-
10.	Past Due Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,297	146,705	-	-	155,002	-
11.	Other Assets	1,108,504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,108,504	-
	Total Exposures of Balance Sheet	4,137,516	287,970	598,937	-	-	-	2,082,522	546,985	12,930,548	146,705	-	20,731,183	-
B. Exposure of Committed/Contingent Liability on Administrative Account Transactions														
1.	Receivables to Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	13	-	-	-	-	302,628	-	-	-	-	302,641	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Residential-Backed Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-
7.	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	-	13,143	-	-	-	-	282	-	5,615	-	-	19,040	-
9.	Receivables to Corporations	-	252,937	-	-	-	-	1,310,219	-	340,164	-	-	1,903,320	-
10.	Past Due Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Exposures of Administrative Account Transactions	-	266,273	-	-	-	-	1,613,129	-	345,779	-	-	2,225,181	-
C. Credit Risk Exposure due to Counterparty Credit Risk														
1.	Receivables to Government	3,926,033	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,926,033	-
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 Exposures of Counterparty Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Disclosure of Net Receivables Based on Risk Weight after Taking into account the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation - Bank Individually

(in million IDR)

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2021											Risk-Weighted Assets	Capital Expenses
		Net Receivables after Calculating Risk Mitigation Impact												
		0%	20%	35%	40%	45%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
A. Balance Sheet Exposures														
1.	Receivables to Government	4,005,031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,005,031	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	659,148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	659,148	-
5.	Residential-Backed Loan	-	675,299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	675,299	-
6.	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	-	-	-	-	-	35,472	-	-	-	-	-	35,472	-
7.	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	10,192	-	-	-	-	530,829	-	-	-	-	-	541,021	-
9.	Receivables to Corporations	660,464	-	-	-	-	1,802,905	-	9,477,283	-	-	-	11,940,652	-
10.	Past Due Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	9,679	-	327,360	-	-	-	337,039	-
11.	Other Assets	1,411,556	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,411,556	-
	Total Exposures of Balance Sheet	6,746,391	675,299	-	-	-	2,378,885	-	9,804,643	-	-	-	19,605,218	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	-	-	-	-	-	1,443	-	-	-	-	-	1,443	-
7.	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	44,239	-	-	-	-	-	44,239	-
9.	Receivables to Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	1,475,114	-	124,182	-	-	-	1,599,296	-
10.	Past Due Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	1,112	-	-	-	-	-	1,112	-
	Total Exposures of Administrative Account Transactions	-	-	-	-	-	1,521,908	-	124,183	-	-	-	1,646,090	-
C. Credit Risk Exposure due to Counterparty Credit Risk														
1.	Receivables to Government	6,371,773	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,371,773	-
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 Exposures of Counterparty Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Bank does not have a subsidiary; thus, the 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.



Disclosure of Net Receivables and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques - Bank Individually

(in million IDR)

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2022						31 December 2021					
		Net Receivables	Guaranteed Parts With				Parts that are Not Guaranteed	Net Receivables	Guaranteed Parts 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	3,029,012	3,029,012	-	-	-	-	4,005,031	-	-	-	-	4,005,031
2	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	2,082,522	634,118	-	-	-	1,448,404	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Receivables to Bank	279,435	-	-	-	-	279,435	659,148	659,148	-	-	-	-
5	Residential-Backed Loan	607,472	-	-	-	-	607,472	675,299	675,299	-	-	-	-
6	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	33,508	-	-	-	-	33,508	35,472	35,472	-	-	-	-
7	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	546,985	12,234	-	-	-	534,751	541,021	541,021	-	-	-	-
9	Receivables to Corporations	12,888,743	2,206,030	-	-	-	10,682,713	11,940,652	11,940,652	-	-	-	-
10	Past Due Receivables	155,002	-	-	-	-	155,002	337,039	337,039	-	-	-	-
11	Other Assets	1,108,504	-	-	-	-	1,108,504	1,411,556	-	-	-	-	1,411,556
	Total Exposures of Balance Sheet	20,731,183	5,881,394	-	-	-	14,849,789	19,605,218	14,188,631	-	-	-	5,416,587
B Administrative Account Transaction Exposures													
1	Receivables to Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	302,641	-	-	-	-	302,641	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Receivables to Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Residential-Backed Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	180	-	-	-	-	180	1,443	1,443	-	-	-	-
7	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	19,040	157	-	-	-	18,883	44,239	44,239	-	-	-	-
9	Receivables to Corporations	1,903,320	3,335	-	-	-	1,899,985	1,599,297	-	-	-	-	1,599,297
10	Past Due Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,112	1,112	-	-	-	-
	Total Exposures of Administrative Account Transaction	2,225,180	3,492	-	-	-	2,221,688	1,646,090	46,794	-	-	-	1,599,297
C Credit Risk Exposure due to Counterparty Credit Risk													
1	Receivables to Government	3,926,033	-	-	-	-	3,926,033	6,371,773	-	-	-	-	6,371,773
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	3,926,033	-	-	-	-	3,926,033	6,371,773	-	-	-	-	6,371,773
	TOTAL (A+B+C)	26,882,396	5,884,886	-	-	-	20,997,510	27,623,081	14,235,425	-	-	-	13,387,657

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

Disclosure of Credit Risk RWA Calculation Using Standard Approach

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

(in million IDR)

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2022			31 December 2021		
		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	3,029,012	-	-	4,005,031	-	-
	a. Receivables to the Government of Indonesia	3,029,012	-	-	4,005,031	-	-
	b. Receivables to Government of Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	2,082,522	1,041,261	724,202	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	279,435	55,887	55,887	659,148	131,830	-
	a. Short Term Receivables	279,435	55,887	55,887	659,148	131,830	-
	b. Long Term Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Home-Backed Loans	607,472	211,416	211,416	675,299	220,595	135,060
6.	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	33,508	33,508	33,508	35,472	35,472	17,736
7.	Employee or Retired Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Receivables to Micro, Small Business, and Retail Portfolio	546,985	410,239	401,063	541,021	405,766	265,414
9.	Receivables to Corporations	12,888,743	12,888,743	11,607,801	11,940,652	11,940,652	10,378,736
10.	Past Due Receivables	155,002	228,355	228,355	337,039	500,718	332,199
	a. Residential-Backed Loans	8,297	8,297	8,297	9,679	9,679	4,840
	b. Except Residential-Backed Loans	146,705	220,058	220,058	327,359	491,039	327,359
11.	Other Assets	1,108,504	-	960,867	1,411,556	-	1,227,665
	a. Cash, gold and commemorative coin	217,290	-	-	254,610	-	-
	b. Investments (other than those that are a factor in reducing capital)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1) Temporary equity participation for credit restructuring	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2) Investments in financial companies not listed on the stock exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3) Investments in financial companies listed on the stock exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-
	c. Fixed assets and net inventory	730,695	-	730,695	797,053	-	797,053
	d. Foreclosed Collateral (AYDA)	139,306	-	208,959	141,436	-	212,154
	e. Net interoffice	-	-	-	-	-	-
	f. Others	21,213	-	21,213	218,458	-	218,458
TOTAL		20,731,183	14,869,408	14,223,098	19,605,218	13,235,033	12,356,810



2. Disclosure of Commitment/Contingent Liability Exposure in Administration Account Transaction Except Securitization Exposure

(in million IDR)

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2022			31 December 2021		
		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 the Government of Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Receivables to Government of Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	302,641	151,321	151,321	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a. Short Term Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Long Term Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Home-Backed Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	180	180	180	1,443	1,443	722
7.	Employee or Retired Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Receivables to Micro, Small Business, and Retail Portfolio	19,040	14,280	14,162	44,239	33,179	22,119
9.	Receivables to Corporations	1,903,320	1,903,320	1,899,985	1,599,297	1,599,297	1,599,297
10.	Past Due Receivables	-	-	-	1,112	1,667	556
	a. Residential-Backed Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Except Residential-Backed Loans	-	-	-	1,112	1,667	556
TOTAL		2,225,180	2,069,100	2,065,647	1,646,090	1,635,586	1,622,693

3. Disclosure of Exposure Causing Credit Risk due to Counterparty Credit Risk

(in million IDR)

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2022			31 December 2021		
		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	3,926,033	-	-	6,371,773	-	-
	a. Receivables to the Government of Indonesia	3,926,033	-	-	6,371,773	-	-
	b. Receivables to Government of Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a. Short Term Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Long Term Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Receivables to Micro, Small Business, and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Receivables to Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		3,926,033	-	-	6,371,773	-	-

4. Disclosure of Exposure Causing Credit Risk due to Settlement Risk

(in million IDR)

No.	Portfolio Category	31-Dec-22			31-Dec-21		
		Exposure Value	Capital Deduction Factor	RWA	Exposure Value	Capital Deduction Factor	RWA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
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% (lebih dari 45 days)	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Non-delivery versus payment	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	-	-	-	-	-

5. Disclosure of Securitization Exposure

(in million IDR)

No	Transaction Type	31-Dec-22		31-Dec-21	
		Capital Deduction Factor	RWA	Capital Deduction Factor	RWA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	RWA for Securitization Exposure calculated using the External Rating Base Approach (ERBA) Method.	-	-	-	-
	a. First Loss Facility	-	-	-	-
	b. Second Loss Facility	-	-	-	-
2.	RWA for Securitization Exposure calculated using the Standardized Approach (SA) Method.	-	-	-	-
	a. The Bank is the Original Creditor	-	-	-	-
	b. The Bank is not an Origin Creditor	-	-	-	-
3.	Securitization Exposure which is a Deduction Factor of the Main Core Capital	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	-	-	-





6. Derivative Exposure Disclosures

(in million IDR)

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2022			31 December 2021		
		Net Claims	RWA Before CRM	RWA After CRM	Net Claims	RWA Before CRM	RWA After CRM
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Receivables to Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a. Receivables to the Government of Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Receivables to Government of Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a. Short Term Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Long Term Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Receivables to Micro, Small Business, and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Receivables to Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Weighted exposure form Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA risk weighted assets)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	-	-	-	-	-

7. Pengungkapan Total Pengukuran Risiko Kredit (1+2+3+4+5+6)

(in million IDR)

Description		31-Dec-22	31-Dec-21
TOTAL CREDIT RISK RWA	(A)	16,844,943	14,489,077
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)	556,198	254,787
TOTAL CREDIT RISK RWA (A) - (B)	(C)	16,288,745	14,234,290
TOTAL CAPITAL DEDUCTION FACTOR	(D)	-	-

CCRA: Disclosure of Qualitative Counterparty Credit Risk

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

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

No.	Description	a	b	c	d	e	f
		Replacement cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha is used for the calculation of regulatory EAD	Net Bill	RWA
1.	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	-	1,686,556	-	1.4	2,361,178	556,198
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)

No.	Description	a	b
		Net Receivables	RWA
	Total portfolios based on Advanced CVA capital charge	N/A	N/A
1.	(i) VaR component (including 3× multiplier)	-	N/A
2.	(ii) Stressed VaR component (including 3× multiplier)	-	N/A
3.	All Portfolios according to Standardized CVA Capital Charges	-	-
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%	Others	Total Net Receivables
Indonesia									
Receivables to Government and Central Bank	3,029,012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,029,012
Receivables to Public Sector Entities	634,118	-	-	-	-	1,448,404	-	-	2,082,522
Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables to Other Banks	-	-	-	-	-	279,435	-	-	279,435
Receivables to Securities Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables to Corporations	355,855	-	-	1,850,175	-	10,682,713	-	-	12,888,743
Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	12,234	-	-	-	-	534,751	-	-	546,985
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,904,486	-	-	1,904,486
Total	4,031,219	-	-	1,850,175	-	14,849,789	-	-	20,731,183

Qualitative Analysis

CCR6 : Credit Derivative Net Receivables

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

Qualitative Analysis



SECA: Qualitative Disclosures on Securitization Exposure

Nothing regarding securitization exposure

SEC1: Securitization Exposure in Banking Book

No.	Description	a	b	c	e	f	g	i	j	k
		Bank as originator			Bank as sponsor			Bank as investor		
		Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total
1.	Retail (total) – among others									
2.	Housing loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Credit Card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Other retail exposure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Non-retail (total) – among others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Corporate credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Commercial credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Rent and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Other non-retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qualitative Analysis										

SEC2: Securitization Exposure in Trading Book

No.	Description	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) – among others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Housing loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Credit Card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Other retail exposure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Non-retail (total) – among others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Corporate credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Commercial credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Rent and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Other non-retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qualitative Analysis										

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

No.	Description	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
		Exposure value (based on Risk Weight)					Exposure value (based on regulatory approach)				RWA (based on regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap			
		≤20% Risk Weight	>20% to 50% Risk Weight	>50% to 100% Risk Weight	>100% to <1250% Risk Weight	1250% Risk Weight	IRB RBA (include IAA)	IRB SFA	SA/ SSFA	1250%	IRB RBA (include IAA)	IRB SFA	SA/ SSFA	1250%	IRB RBA (include IAA)	IRB SFA	SA/ SSFA	1250%
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

No.	Description	≤20% Risk Weight	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	
			Exposure value (based on Risk Weight)					Exposure Values				RWA				Capital charge after cap			
			>20% to 50% Risk Weight	>50% to 100% Risk Weight	>100% to <1250% Risk Weight	1250% Risk Weight	IRB RBA	IRB SFA	SA/ SSFA	1250%	IRB RBA	IRB SFA	SA/ SSFA	1250%	IRB RBA	IRB SFA	SA/ SSFA	1250%	
1.	Total exposure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.	Traditional 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



Opening



Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

Market Risk Management

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

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

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

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

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

Market - Trading Book

Trading book market risk is the potential loss caused by changes in interest rates and exchange rates on the trading portfolio. During 2022, 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 repricing risk (mismatch between asset and liability components), basis risk (use of different reference rates), option risk (repayment of loan or withdrawal of deposits before maturity).

Pricing Management

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

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

Market Risk Disclosure Using Standard Method

(in million IDR)

No.	Risk Type	31 December 2022				31 December 2021				
		Individual		Consolidation		Individual		Consolidation		
		Capital Expense	RWA	Beban Modal	RWA	Capital Expense	RWA	Beban Modal	RWA	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1.	Interest Rate Risk									
	a. Specific Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. General Risk	11,020	137,745	-	-	9,262	115,775	-	-	-
2.	Exchange Rate Risk	1,914	23,922	-	-	531	6,638	-	-	-
3.	Equity Risk *)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Commodity Risk *)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Option Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	12,933	161,667	-	-	9,793	122,413	-	-	-

*) Untuk bank yang memiliki perusahaan anak yang memiliki eksposur risiko dimaksud

Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book - Laporan Penerapan Manajemen Risiko untuk IRRBB

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

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

The risk management strategy for IRRBB is implemented by minimizing the repricing maturities gap for each bucket between interest rate sensitive assets, interest rate sensitive liabilities, and the Bank's interest rate sensitive contingency commitments. The interest rate shock scenario and stress test scenario used by the Bank in calculating IRRBB using the EVE and NII approaches,

namely 400 basis point interest rate change with 6 types of interest rate shock scenarios used, namely:

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

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

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

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



Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book - IRRBB Calculation Report

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

(in million IDR)

Period	Δ EVE		Δ NII	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Parallel up	(12,228)	92,236	357,824	326,723
Parallel down	(467,523)	(346,561)	(357,824)	(326,723)
Steeper	(53,029)	(56,362)	-	-
Flattener	85,906	84,431	-	-
Short rate up	210,045	193,384	-	-
Short rate down	(312,736)	(215,412)	-	-
Negative Maximum Value (absolute)	467,523	346,561	357,824	326,723
Tier 1 Capital (for ΔEVE) or Projected Income (for ΔNII)	5,759,008	5,724,241	833,368	862,694
Maximum Value divided by Tier 1 Capital (for ΔEVE) or Projected Income (for ΔNII)	8.12%	6.05%	42.94%	37.87%

Liquidity Risk (LIQA)

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

Risiko likuiditas dapat dikategorikan sebagai:

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

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

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

- a. The readiness of human, operational and IT resources capable of supporting liquidity risk management in accordance with the bank's business plan in developing products that have the potential to cause liquidity risk exposure. Increasing the number of adequate human resources through the recruitment process and improving the quality of human resources through the training process.

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

Bank Risk Management Approach (OVA)

Item	Banks must describe the objectives and policies of risk management, as follows:	General Disclosure
a.	How the business model is determined and interacts with the overall risk profile (ie 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CCB Indonesia (the Bank) views that the implementation of risk management is part of the implementation of compliance with laws and regulations and part of the precautionary principle in carrying out business activity strategies in an effort to respond to rapidly growing external and internal banking dynamics, maintain the soundness of the bank and ensure that the business activities carried out by the Bank do not cause losses that exceed the Bank's ability or that may disrupt the continuity of the Bank's business. - The implementation of risk management carried out by the Bank includes planning, strategy, organization, policies and procedures, as well as risk management methodology. The purpose of implementing risk management is to ensure that all risks faced by the Bank can be identified, measured, monitored, controlled and communicated appropriately. - The Risk Management Implementation Policy refers to the provisions and regulations of the Financial Services Authority, including Number: 18/POJK.03/2016 dated March 16, 2016 concerning the Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks and Financial Services Authority Circular Letter Number: 34/SEOJK.03/2016 dated 01 September 2016 concerning Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks (along with attachments), Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 55/POJK.03/2016 dated 07 December 2016 concerning Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks, Financial Services Authority Circular Letter Number 13/SEOJK.03 /2017 dated 17 March 2017 concerning Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks and 13/POJK.03/2021 concerning Implementation of Commercial Bank Products. The Bank has an internal policy in the form of General Policy and General Guidelines (KPU) for Risk Management which aims to ensure that the risks faced by the Bank can be identified, measured, controlled and reported properly. This KPU is reviewed periodically and adjusted to POJK/ SEOJK and other provisions. - The implementation of risk management at CCB Indonesia always complies with the regulations set by the Regulator and refers to banking industry best practices. All reports related to Bank products and/or activities have been submitted to Regulators properly and on time. - The implementation of the Bank's Risk Management in principle refers to the pillars and provisions contained in regulatory authorities as well as improving the quality of risk management implementation in line with developments in the implementation of the Basel framework which is adjusted to the goals, policies, size and business complexity, as well as adjusting the Bank's capabilities and best practices. The implementation of risk management is carried out on an ongoing basis to achieve healthy and sustainable business growth and operational activities as well as to ensure that it generates optimal returns in accordance with the determined risk appetite and risk tolerance. - In carrying out its business, the Bank is faced with inherent risks in all business activities and banking operations. Bank risk management is carried out on 8 (eight) types of risk, namely Credit Risk, Market Risk, Liquidity Risk, Operational Risk, Compliance Risk, Legal Risk, Reputation Risk, & Strategic Risk. The management of these risks is carried out by taking into account the principle of prudence in accordance with Regulatory provisions. The Bank also implements the principle of transparency in risk management through published reports submitted to Regulators and the public through information on website and mass media. - The determination of risk appetite and risk tolerance is the basis for establishing indicators for assessing the Bank's inherent risk profile rating, which consists of "low, low to moderate, moderate, moderate to high, and high" ratings.



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Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

Item	Banks must describe the objectives and policies of risk management, as follows:	General Disclosure
	<p>b. Risk governance structure: Bank responsibilities (supervision and delegation of authority, breakdown of responsibilities by type of risk, business unit, etc.); relationships between organizational structures involved in risk management (i.e. Board of Directors, executive officers, separate risk committee, risk management committee, compliance function, and internal audit function)</p>	<p>CCB Indonesia has an organizational structure to support the implementation of risk management, three lines of defense, risk owner, risk control, risk assurance, with the organ structure as described below.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Active Supervision of the Board of Commissioners The Board of Commissioners understands the risks faced by the Bank and provides clear directions in the implementation of risk management, as well as in conducting supervision. The Board of Commissioners carries out the risk oversight function through the Risk Monitoring Committee. 2. Active Supervision of the Board of Directors (BOD) The Board of Directors of CCB Indonesia provides direction in implementing risk management, conducting active monitoring and mitigation. The Board of Directors carries out the function of risk policy (risk policy) through the Board of Directors committees such as the Risk Management Committee (KMR), Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO), Credit Policy Committee (KKP). 3. Risk Monitoring Committee The Risk Monitoring Committee is a risk management oversight function at the Commissioners level 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 Code of Conduct for the Risk Management Committee with document number 240/PEDO-CCBI/KOMR/IX/2013. 5. Asset and Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) ALCO is the function of implementing risk management in managing market risk and managing Bank liquidity. The implementation of ALCO refers to the ALCO Committee's Code of Conduct with document number 242/PEDO-CCBI/ALCO/IX/2013. 6. Credit Policy Committee (KKP) The Credit Policy Committee is the implementation of risk management in its role of assisting the Board of Directors in formulating credit policies that are regulated, based on the Guidelines for the Work Rules of the Credit Policy Committee with document number 251/PEDO-CCBI/KOKP/XI/2013. 7. Risk Taking Unit The business unit is a risk taking unit that is responsible for each risk in business activities. 8. CCB Indonesia Risk Management Division The Risk Management Division is a function of managing the implementation of risk management at CCB Indonesia which is independent of the Bank's operational activities. The Risk Management Division is currently under the Compliance & 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.
	<p>c. media to communicate, reject, and encourage risk management culture within the Bank (ie code of conduct; guidelines related to operational limits or procedures to prevent violations or exceeding the Bank's risk limits; procedures to increase and share risk issues between business lines and management functions risk).</p>	<p>The Bank implements a Risk Awareness Culture in a sustainable and consistent manner by conducting socialization, training, and certification to build the sensitivity of all Bank employees to the risk culture.</p> <p>The Implementation of Risk Management Culture is carried out continuously at all levels of the organization, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Bank includes employees in the Risk Management Certification Program as well as the refreshment program in accordance with the minimum required certification. With the Certification Program, all employees are expected to have a better understanding and awareness of risks. b) Socialization of the provisions of both internal and regulatory provisions through email media. 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.

Item	Banks must describe the objectives and policies of risk management, as follows:	General Disclosure
d.	The scope and main features of the risk measurement system.	<p>Risk appetite is defined as the level and type of risk that is willing to be taken by the Bank in order to achieve the Bank's business objectives. The risk appetite set by the Bank is reflected in the Bank's business strategy and objectives.</p> <p>Risk tolerance is the acceptable level of variation relative to the achievement of certain goals. In setting risk tolerance, management considers the importance of each interrelated objective and aligns it with risk appetite.</p> <p>Review of risk appetite and risk tolerance can be carried out at least 1 time in 1 year following changes to the bank's strategic business plan (RBB).</p>
e.	Description of the risk information reporting process provided to the board of commissioners and directors, particularly in relation to the scope and content of the risk exposure report.	<p>Risk information reporting provided to the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors includes a risk-based bank soundness report which contains a description of the Bank's Risk Profile, Governance, Profitability, and Capital. In addition, it is also reported specifically, namely the Bank's risk profile report which contains details of measuring 8 types of risk, which before being reported every 3 months, it is submitted in the Risk Management Committee meeting.</p> <p>The report on the implementation of risk management is also submitted to the Board of Commissioners every 3 months which contains an exposure report of 8 types of risk and qualitative risk management implementation.</p>
f.	qualitative information related to stress tests (ie portfolio of stress tests, scenarios and methodologies used, as well as the use of stress tests in risk management.	<p>In order to implement risk management, the Risk Management Division conducts stress testing which aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Stress testing conducted by the Bank consists of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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), carried out monthly, with various scenarios of lowering loan interest rates, increasing fund interest rates, increasing volatility of the rupiah exchange rate against foreign currencies, and others 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. <p>Based on the results of stress testing, the Bank can measure that the Bank's Capital appears to be strong enough to deal with risks that could potentially occur. In addition to capital, an impact analysis on the Risk Based Bank Rating (RBBR) has also been carried out.</p>
g.	Strategies and processes to regulate, hedge and mitigate risks arising from the bank's business model and processes to monitor the effectiveness of hedging and risk mitigation.	<p>In order to mitigate the risks that arise from the Bank's business model, a risk assessment has been carried out on each new product and activity that will be developed before the Bank realizes the new business that has been listed and the bank's business plan (RBB). In addition, each product owner conducts a business impact analysis (BIA) on each product to be developed.</p> <p>Regarding hedging, banks carry out Net Open Position (NOP) monitoring, and Mark to Market (MtM).</p> <p>Determination of classification of Held to Maturity (HTM), Available for Sale (AFS), securities and determination of securities that can be owned by banks to mitigate risk in value.</p> <p>In general, the Bank can implement Risk Acceptance, Risk Avoidance, Risk Transference, and Risk Mitigation strategy.</p>



Liquidity Risk - Liquidity Adequacy Ratio (LCR) Calculation Report

QUARTERLY CALCULATION REPORT LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (LCR) QUARTERLY

Name of Bank : PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia TBK

Period of Report : Q4 of 2022

(in million IDR)

No.	Component	Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate	Outstanding or Market Value	Value after Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate
A. HQLA				
1. HQLA Level 1				
1.1	Cash and cash equivalents	0%	194,675	194,675
1.2	Total placements with Bank Indonesia, namely:		-	-
	Part of placements with Bank Indonesia that can be withdrawn during stressful conditions	0%	1,687,145	1,687,145
1.3	Securities that meet the criteria of Article 10 paragraph (1) letter c		-	-
	Issued or guaranteed by governments of other countries	0%	-	-
	Issued or guaranteed by the central bank of another country	0%	-	-
	Issued or guaranteed by public sector entities	0%	-	-
	Issued or secured by a multilateral development bank	0%	-	-
	Published or guaranteed by international agencies (a.I BIS, IMF, ECB and European Community)	0%	-	-
1.4	Securities issued by the Central Government and Bank Indonesia in rupiah and foreign currency	0%	5,669,140	5,669,140
1.5	Securities issued by the government and central banks of other countries in foreign currency with a risk weight of more than 0% that meet the criteria of Article 10 paragraph (1) letter e	0%	-	-
Total HQLA Level 1			-	7,550,961
2. HQLA Level 2A				
2.1	Securities that meet the criteria of Article 11 paragraph (1) letter a:		-	-
	Issued or guaranteed by the governments of other countries	15%	-	-
	Issued or guaranteed by the central bank of another country	15%	-	-
	Issued or guaranteed by public sector entities	15%	-	-
	Issued or secured by a multilateral development bank	15%	-	-
2.2	Securities in the form of debt securities issued by non-financial corporations that meet the criteria of Article 11 paragraph (1) letter b	15%	-	-
2.3	Securities in the form of covered bonds not issued by the reporting Bank or parties affiliated with the Reporting Bank meeting the criteria of Article 11 paragraph (1) letter b	15%	-	-
Total HQLA Level 2A			-	-

(in million IDR)

No.	Component	Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate	Outstanding or Market Value	Value after Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate
3. HQLA Level 2B				
3.1	Asset-backed securities in the form of houses that meet the criteria of Article 12 paragraph (1) letter a	25%	-	-
3.2	Securities in the form of debt securities issued by corporations that meet the criteria of Article 12 paragraph (1) letter b	50%	-	-
3.3	Common shares owned by non-Bank subsidiaries that meet the criteria of Article 12 paragraph (1) letter c	50%	-	-
3.4	Government securities or central banks of other countries with the highest rank BBB + and the lowest BBB-	50%	-	-
Total HQLA Level 2B			-	-
Total HQLA before adjustment			-	7,550,961
Adjustment for Maximum Limit of HQLA Level 2B			-	-
Adjustment for Maximum Limit of HQLA Level 2			-	-
Total HQLA			-	7,550,961

B. Net Cash Outflow (Arus Kas Keluar Bersih)

1. Cash Outflow

1.1	Withdrawal of Individual Customer's Deposit		-	-
	Total Deposits from individual customers:		-	-
	Stable deposit	5%	2,182,948	109,147
	Stable deposits that meet the criteria of Article 50 paragraph (2)		-	-
	Total Stable deposits of individual customers		-	109,147
	Deposits are less stable	10%	3,560,044	356,004
	Less stable savings that meet the criteria of Article 50 paragraph (2)		-	-
	Additional categories of Deposits with higher withdrawal rates set by supervisors		-	-
	Category 1		-	-
	Category 2		-	-
	Category 3		-	-
	Total Savings are less stable for individual customers		-	356,004
	Total Withdrawal of Individual Customer's Deposit		-	465,152
1.2	Withdrawal of Funding from Micro and Small Business Clients			
	Number of Micro and Small Business Customer Financing:			
	Stable funding from customers who meet the criteria of Article 15 paragraph (1)	5%	-	-
	Stable funding from customers who meet the criteria of Article 15 paragraph (2)	5%	678,012	33,901
	Stable funding from customers who meet the criteria of Article 50 paragraph (2)		-	-
	Total Stable Funding for customers of Micro and Small Business Enterprises		-	33,901
	Funding that less stable than customers who meet the criteria of Article 21 paragraph (1)	10%	234,161	23,416



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Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

(in million IDR)

No.	Component	Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate	Outstanding or Market Value	Value after Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate
	Less stable funding that meets the criteria of Article 50 paragraph (2)			
	Additional categories of Deposits with higher withdrawal rates set by supervisors			
	Category 1			
	Category 2			
	Category 3			
	The less stable funding amount from Micro and Small Business Enterprises		-	23,416
	Number of Withdrawal of Funding for Micro and Small Business		-	57,317
	1.3 Withdrawal of Funding from Corporate Clients			
	Funding amount from corporate customers:			
	Operational savings:			
	Guaranteed by the Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS)	5%	156,479	7,824
	Not guaranteed by the Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS)	25%	2,207,682	551,920
	Operational savings that meet the criteria of Article 50 paragraph (1):			
	Guaranteed by the guarantee institution			
	Not guaranteed by the guarantee institution			
	Total Deposits of corporate customers		-	559,744
	Deposits non-operating and / or non-operating liabilities			
	Guaranteed by the Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS)	20%	214,286	42,857
	Not guaranteed by the Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS)	40%	4,235,467	1,694,187
	Deposits non-operational and / or non-operating liabilities that meet the criteria of Article 50 paragraph (1):			
	Guaranteed by the guarantee institution			
	Not guaranteed by the guarantee institution			
	Securities in the form of debt securities issued by the Bank	100%	-	-
	Total non-operating deposits and / or non-operating liabilities		-	1,737,044
	Total of Withdrawals Funding Derived from Corporate Customers		-	2,296,788
	1.4 Withdrawal of Funds by Collateral (Secured Funding)			
	The transaction is conducted with Bank Indonesia	0%	-	-
	The transaction with HQLA Level 1 collateral	0%	-	-
	The transaction by collateral HQLA Level 2A	15%	-	-
	Transactions are made with the Central Government or public sector entities that have the highest risk weight of 20% or multilateral development banks, with collateral other than HQLA Level 1 or HQLA Level 2A	25%	-	-
	Transactions with HQLA collateral Level 2B are EBA	25%	-	-
	Transactions with collateral HQLA Level 2B in addition to EBA	50%	-	-
	Transactions are made with collateral other than HQLA	100%	-	-
	Total Withdrawal of Funds by Collateral (Secured Funding)		-	-

(in million IDR)

No.	Component	Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate	Outstanding or Market Value	Value after Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate
1.5	Other Cash Outflow (Additional Requirement)			
	Other cash outflows related to derivative transactions	100%	-	-
	Other cash outflows related to the increase in liquidity requirements			
	Related to the downgrade (rating) of the Bank in Funding transactions, derivatives, and other agreements	100%	-	-
	Related to mark-to-market changes of derivative transactions or other transactions	The largest absolute net collateral flow for 30 days that is realized in 24 months	-	-
	Related to the potential for changes in the value of collateral for derivatives and other transactions	20%	-	-
	Related to the excess of non-segregated collateral which is controlled by the Bank which can be contractually taken at any time by the counterparty	100%	-	-
	Related to the obligation of providing collateral to the counterparty of a particular transaction but the counterparty has not requested such collateral	100%	-	-
	Related to the potential for collateral exchange in the form of HQLA to be not HQLA	100%	-	-
	Other cash outflows related to Funding losses			
	Derived from asset-backed securities, covered bonds, and other structured financing instruments issued by the Bank	100%	-	-
	Derived from asset-backed commercial papers, conduits, securities investment vehicles	100% of funding due within 30 days and potential assets to be repaid within 30 days ahead	-	-
	Other cash outflows relate to commitment obligations in the form of credit facilities			
	Facilities are provided to individuals or Micro and Small Business Enterprises	5%	479,064	23,953
	Facilities are granted to non-financial corporations, the Central Government, Bank Indonesia, other state governments, central banks of other countries, public sector entities, and / or multilateral development banks	10%	1,437,703	143,770
	Facilities are granted to the Bank and / or financial services institutions	40%	-	-
	Facilities are granted to other entities	100%	268,706	268,706
	Other cash outflows are related to the commitment obligations in the form of liquidity facilities			
	Facilities are provided to individuals or Micro and Small Business Enterprises	5%	-	-
	Facilities are granted to non-financial corporations, the Central Government, Bank Indonesia, other state governments, central banks of other countries, public sector entities, and / or multilateral development banks	30%	-	-
	Facilities are provided to the Bank	40%	-	-
	Facilities are provided to financial institutions and / or other entities	100%	-	-



(in million IDR)

No.	Component	Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate	Outstanding or Market Value	Value after Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate
	Other contractual obligations to provide funds to:			
	Financial services institutions	100%	-	-
	Individual customers	100% of the value of the excess difference between the contractual obligation to disburse funds with 50% of the total cash inflows	-	-
	Non-financial corporation	100% of the value of the excess difference between the contractual obligations to disburse funds with 50% of the total cash inflows	-	-
	Other contingent financing obligations			
	Comes from trade finance instruments	3%	-	-
	Derived from credit facilities and liquidity facilities of a nature Unconditionally revocable uncommitted	0%	-	-
	Derived from letter of credit (L / C) and warranty not related to trade finance obligations	5%	923	46
	Derived from the potential demand for repurchase of bank debt or associated with securities investment vehicles and other financing facilities	5%	-	-
	Derived from structured products that are anticipated by customers through ready marketability	5%	-	-
	Comes from managed funds sold for the purpose of maintaining stability	5%	-	-
	The obligation to cover potential buyback of securities, with or without collateral, which has a period of more than 30 (thirty) days for issuers having affiliation with the dealer or market maker	5%	-	-
	Non-contractual liabilities of short position of customers covered by other customers' collateral	50%	-	-
	Other contractual cash outflows	100%	-	-
	Total of Withdrawals related to Other Cash Out (Additional Requirement)		-	436,475
	Total of Cash Outflows		-	3,255,732
	2. Cash Inflows			
	2.1 Loan with Collateral (Secured Lending)			
	Collateral is not reused to cover short positions Customer			
	Collateral is HQLA Level 1	0%	-	-
	Collateral is HQLA Level 2A	15%	-	-
	Collateral in the form of Asset Backed Securities that meet the requirements of HQLA Level 2B	25%	-	-
	Collateral in the form of HQLA Level 2B other than Asset Backed Securities	50%	-	-
	The transaction in the form of margin lending but the collateral in addition to HQLA	50%	-	-
	Collateral does not meet the requirements as mentioned above	100%	-	-
	Collateral is reused to cover short positions of customers	0%	-	-
	Total of Cash Flows Originated from Loans with Collateral (Secured Lending)		-	-

(in million IDR)

No.	Component	Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate	Outstanding or Market Value	Value after Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate
2.2 Claims by Counterparty				
	Individual customers	50%	83,308	41,654
	Customers of Micro and Small Business Enterprises	50%	3,221	1,611
	Financial services institutions	100%	91,615	91,615
	Bank Indonesia	100%	-	-
	Other (non-financial corporate customers, Central Government, other state governments, public sector entities and multilateral development banks)	50% of the contractual value and/or 100% of the contractual value in the event that the rate of receipt comes from non-HQLA securities with remaining period of less than 30 days.	439,059	219,530
The total of cash inflows by the counterparty			-	354,409
2.3 Other Cash Inflows				
	Derived from derivative transactions	100%	-	-
	Comes from other contractual bills	50%	-	-
Total of Cash Inflow Other				-
Total of Cash Inflow				354,409
Total of Cash Inflows which can be calculated in LCR Calculation (maximum 75% of Total Outflow Cash)				354,409
Total Net Cash Out Flow				2,901,323
C. LCR				
Total HQLA				7,550,961
Total Net Cash Out Flow				2,901,323
Result of LCR				260.26%

The implementation of liquidity risk management has been running well. The active role of Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and ALCO Committee constantly monitors liquidity conditions on a regular basis.



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Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

Liquidity Risk - NSFR Report

OBLIGATION OF NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO

Bank Name : PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk

Report Month : December 2022

A. NSFR Calculation

in Million IDR

ASF components	Report Date Position (September 2022)					Report Date Position (December 2022)				Total Weighted Value	Ref.No. from the NSFR Working Paper
	Carrying Value Based on Remaining Term				Total Nilai Tertimbang	Carrying Value Based on Remaining Term					
	No Term	≤ 6 months	> 6 months - 1 year	> 1 year		No Term	≤ 6 months	> 6 months - 1 year	> 1 year		
1. Capital :	6,252,881	-	-	-	6,252,881	6,281,546	-	-	-	6,281,546	
2. Capital according to POJK KPMM	6,252,881	-	-	-	6,252,881	6,281,546	-	-	-	6,281,546	1.1.1 1.1.2 1.1
3. Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2
4. Deposits originating from individual customers and funding originating from micro and small business customers:	1,635,673	6,043,728	275,399	-	7,326,120	1,615,064	6,371,367	116,679	-	7,459,496	2 3
5. Stable savings and funding	1,195,873	2,097,520	42,592	-	3,169,186	1,254,078	2,032,039	47,817	-	3,167,237	2.1 3.1
6. Deposits and funding are less stable	439,800	3,946,208	232,807	-	4,156,934	360,986	4,339,328	68,862	-	4,292,258	2.2 3.2
7. Funding originating from corporate customers:	2,653,569	6,587,847	35,244	-	4,374,532	2,426,206	7,363,649	46,868	-	4,753,340	4
8. Operational savings	2,552,050	-	-	-	1,276,025	2,343,198	-	-	-	1,171,599	4.1
9. Other funding comes from corporate customers	101,519	6,587,847	35,244	-	3,098,508	83,008	7,363,649	46,868	-	3,581,741	4.2
10. Liabilities that have pairs of interdependent assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
11. Other liabilities and equity :	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
12. NSFR derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.1
13. Equity and other liabilities that are not included in the above categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2 s.d. 6.5
14. Total ASF					17,953,533					18,494,381	

in Million IDR

RSF components	Report Date Position (September 2022)					Report Date Position (December 2022)				Total Weighted Value	Ref.No. from the NSFR Working Paper
	Carrying Value Based on Remaining Term				Total Nilai Tertimbang	Carrying Value Based on Remaining Term					
	No Term	≤ 6 months	> 6 months - 1 year	> 1 year		No Term	≤ 6 months	> 6 months - 1 year	> 1 year		
15 Total HQLA in order to calculate NSFR	1,901,563	286,128	40,054	632,248	47,922	2,322,916	86,770	95,540	711,640	44,698	1
16 Deposits at other financial institutions for operational purposes	215,709	90,000	-	-	152,855	272,676	-	-	-	136,338	2
17 Loans in Current and Under Special Mention (performing) categories	-	2,300,714	2,025,513	10,167,751	10,513,355	-	2,166,719	2,539,064	11,439,214	11,779,355	3
18 to financial institutions guaranteed by HQLA Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1.1
19 to non-guaranteed financial institutions with HQLA Level 1 and loans to unsecured financial institutions	-	3,253	-	-	488	-	-	2,998	2,103	3,602	3.1.2 3.1.3
20 to non-financial corporations, retail customers and micro and small business customers, central government, governments of other countries, Bank Indonesia, central banks of other countries and public sector entities, which include:	-	1,822,031	1,509,069	8,711,714	9,070,507	-	1,652,692	2,018,079	9,951,190	10,293,897	3.1.4.2 3.1.5 3.1.6
21 meets the qualifications to get a risk weight of 35% or less, according to SE OJK RWA for Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1.4.1
22 Loans secured by residential houses that are not being guaranteed, which include:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1.7.2
23 meets the qualifications to get a risk weight of 35% or less, according to SE OJK RWA for Credit Risk	-	475,430	516,444	1,456,037	1,442,361	-	514,027	517,987	1,485,922	1,481,857	3.1.7.1
24 Securities in the Current and Substandard (performing) categories that are not being pledged as collateral, are not in default, and are not listed as HQLA, including shares traded on the stock exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2
25 Assets that have pairs of interdependent liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
26 other assets :	5,236,279	739,913	15,745	861,354	1,811,027	4,092,548	717,488	2,073	838,877	1,731,540	5
27 Physical commodities traded, including gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1
28 Cash, marketable securities and other assets recorded as initial margin for derivative contracts and cash or other assets submitted as default funds to the central counterparty (CCP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2
29 NSFR derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.3
30 NSFR of derivative liabilities before deducting the variation margin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4
31 All other assets that are not included in the above categories	5,236,279	739,913	15,745	861,354	1,811,027	4,092,548	717,488	2,073	838,877	1,731,540	5.5.d.5.12
32 Administrative Account	-	-	-	-	249,238	-	-	-	-	252,745	6
33 Total RSF	-	-	-	-	12,774,397	-	-	-	-	13,944,676	
34 Net Stable Funding Ratio (Net Stable Funding Ratio (%))	-	-	-	-	140.54%	-	-	-	-	132.63%	

**Bound Assets (Encumbrance - ENC)**

Position December 2022

in million IDR

	a	b	c	d
	Bound Assets (Encumbrance)	assets that are held or pledged with the central bank but have not been used to generate liquidity	Unencumbered assets	Total

Assets in the statement of financial position can be presented in detail as needed	0	2,622,394	6,226,714	8,849,107
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Analisis Kualitatif

- Encumbered assets are the Bank's assets that are limited for liquidity needs, legally and contractually by the Bank. Encumbered assets that do not include assets that are held or pledged 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.
- Currently, the Bank has assets held or pledged with Bank Indonesia of IDR 2.88 trillion, including in the form of Statutory Reserves of IDR 702 billion. The assets placed in Bank Indonesia consist of placements in Rupiah of IDR 1.15 trillion and placements in foreign currency of IDR 1.73 trillion. The assets held in Bank Indonesia have not been used to generate liquidity but are still calculated as HQLA as stipulated in the POJK Liquidity Coverage Ratio for Commercial Banks.
- 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 IDR 4.90 trillion, in the form of Cash of IDR 217.29 billion, Government Securities of IDR 757.22 billion, and a Reverse Repo of IDR 3.93 trillion.



Operational Risk

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

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

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

- a. The readiness of human, operational and IT resources capable of supporting operational risk management in accordance with the Bank's business plan in product development that has the potential to cause operational risk exposure. Increasing the number of adequate human resources through the recruitment process and improving the quality of human resources through the training process.
- b. Ensure the availability of Business Continuity Plan (BCP) and Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) to mitigate operational risk from external disruptions of the Bank and conducting periodic testing.
- c. Conduct a review on each issuance of new products and/or activities and their development in accordance with applicable regulations.
- d. Increase employee productivity through training and development, both internally and externally.
- e. Ensure that the Operational Management framework that is developed can properly mitigate potential operational risks.
- f. Identify and measure operational risks inherent in all activities, and assess the quality of control in each line of business using the Operational Risk Self Assessment (ORSA) method.
- g. Ensure the adequacy, policies, guidelines and Standard Operations and Procedures of each work unit.
- h. Physical security of operational implementation by restricting access as a restricted area.
- i. Maintain and develop the security of information technology processes in electronic data processing, such as the existence of emergency plan backup procedures that are tested periodically.
- j. Follow up on the results of internal audits, external audits, anti-fraud, Financial Services Authority inspections and other authorities inspections.
- k. Create a risk awareness culture through IT/cyber risks sharing with all work units, either directly or indirectly or through risk management coordinators in each work unit.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the Bank implemented BCM and an Anti Covid-19 team was formed under the coordination of the Human Capital Division. The Bank ensures the smooth functioning of its business and operations, ensures the proper functioning of all the Bank's internal processes, ensures employee health, system and infrastructure readiness, and mitigates external events that affect the Bank's operations.

Operational Risk Disclosure - Bank Individually

in million IDR

No.	Approach Used	31 December 2022			31 December 2021		
		Gross Income (Average of the last 3 years)	Capital Expense	RWA	Gross Income (Average of the last 3 years)	Capital Expense	RWA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Basic Indicator Approach	695,466	104,320	1,303,999	653,993	98,099	1,226,237
Total							



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Legal Risk

Legal risk is the risk due to lawsuits and/or weaknesses in the legal aspects. Legal risks arise, among others, due to the absence of supporting laws and regulations or weaknesses in legal agreement such as conditions for contract validity not being fulfilled or incomplete 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 processes and evaluation processes 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 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 the Bank 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 processes on legal agreements and contracts between the Bank and other parties. The Bank also appoints competent legal advisors in the case of facing legal issues 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 regularly submitted to regulators through legal risk management profile reports, in annual reports, as well as through the Bank's Good Corporate Governance (GCG) reports.

Reputation Risk

Reputation risk arises as a result of negative publicity regarding the Bank's operations or negative perceptions about the Bank which impact on the continuity of the Bank's business. The Bank defines reputation risk as the risk that 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 is related to compliance with regulations, proper customer complaints handling, 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 the 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 the implementation of 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 as well as competent employees, who are responsible for managing the Bank's compliance risk.
4. The Bank also has Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing (AML CFT) Work Unit. 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 implementation 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 Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks. Based on the bank-wide risk profile self-assessment for the position of December 2022, the result of the Bank's risk profile rating is "Low to Moderate", with the following details:

Measurement of the Bank's Risk Profile as of 31 December 2022 (as per the Bank's Risk Profile Report)

RISKS TYPE	INHERENT RISK RATING	QUALITY RATING IN THE APPLICATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT	RANK LEVELS OF RISK
Loan Risk	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate
Market Risk	Low	Satisfactory	Low
Liquidity Risk	Low	Satisfactory	Low
Operational Risk	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate
Legal Risk	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate
Strategic Risk	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate
Compliance Risk	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate
Reputation Risk	Low	Satisfactory	Low
Composite Rating	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate

In accordance with the monitoring results of each main risk group faced by CCB Indonesia in 2022, the composite rating for the overall Bank's risk profile as of 31 December 2022 is at level 2 ("Low to Moderate"). Therefore, the implementation of the Bank's risk

management in a bank-wide manner has been carried out properly and reflects the Bank's sound condition and to be able to face significant negative effects from changes in business conditions and other external factors.



Motif Mega - Mendung

The advent of the Chinese in the Cirebon region is linked to the origins of the Megamendung theme. Taoists see the cloud as a representation of the heavens because of its distinctive form. The cloud's form represents the openness of the world and its transcendent significance (God).



Financial Review





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Management Discussion and Analysis



As the COVID-19 pandemic continues in 2022, the Bank managed to deliver a solid financial performance reflected in the significant increase in Net Profit, 71.25% (yoy), supported by a 21.16% (yoy) increase in lending, and the strengthening of various financial indicators, particularly profitability, efficiency and asset quality. The Bank also remained prudent by maintaining a strong liquidity and capital position

Unlike what was previously forecast, the global economy is reported to be sluggish. Global inflationary pressures are indicated to be easing in line with slowing global economic growth, although they remain at elevated levels. In line with easing inflationary pressures, monetary policy tightening in developed economies is nearing its peak with interest rates expected to remain high throughout 2023. Global financial market uncertainty has also begun to ease, resulting in increased global capital flows to emerging markets. The pressure to weaken developing countries' exchange rates has also eased.

The continued improvement in Indonesia's economic growth is driven by increasingly strong domestic demand. Meanwhile, Indonesia's Balance of Payments (BOP) is predicted to record a surplus so as to support the external resilience of the Indonesian economy. The strengthening of the Rupiah exchange rate also supports economic stability, especially as inflation is declining faster than expected.

Banking and economic liquidity in 2022 is considered to be adequate to support an increase in credit/financing and further

economic recovery. The interest rates of banks have increased, but are still conducive to supporting economic recovery.

Banking intermediation in 2022 continued to increase and is predicted to continue in 2023. The resilience of the financial system, especially banks, is maintained both in terms of capital and liquidity. Bank Indonesia continues to maintain stability and improve the efficiency of the payment system through strengthening policies and accelerating the digitization of the payment system to maintain the momentum of economic recovery.

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, the economic growth in 2022 was 5.3% higher than 2021 at 3.7%, driven by strong export performance and improving household consumption and non-building investment.

In the context of Indonesia, 2022 is the year of Indonesia's Presidency of the G20, with the theme "Recover Together, Recover Stronger" that strongly illustrates the spirit of Indonesia and the G20 countries to recover together and rise more strongly to meet the challenges ahead.

Bank credit growth in December 2022 grew 11.35% (yoy), higher than the previous year's growth of 5.24% (yoy). The increase in credit growth occurred evenly across all economic sectors and all types of credit, especially Investment Loans and Working Capital Loans.

For 2023, economic growth is predicted to continue, albeit slightly slowing down to the midpoint of the 4.5-5.3% range, in line with the declining global economic growth prospects.

Source: Bank Indonesia

Financial Performance in 2022 and Realization compared to the Bank's Business Plan

Amidst the pandemic during 2022, CCB Indonesia delivered a number of positive financial ratio indicators, particularly those related to profitability performance, recording a substantial 71.25% increase in profit over the previous year. Similarly, other indicators, such as credit quality and efficiency, performed better than the previous year. CCB Indonesia continues to drive the bank's intermediary function by paying close attention to its liquidity position.

With a focus on Corporate Banking business, CCB Indonesia continues to develop small and medium enterprises and Consumer Banking in Indonesia. The Bank's policy direction has been in line with government programs to finance infrastructure and support the development of the SME sector. The Bank has consistently practiced prudent and selective lending in anticipation of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Compared to the position at the end of 2021, there was an increase in the Bank's credit of IDR 2.9 trillion or 21% (yoy), to IDR 16.7 trillion at the end of 2022, mainly from the Corporate, Commercial, Consumer and SME segments. Credit growth in the Consumer segment also experienced a slight increase.

The Bank's Third Party Funds (DPK) decreased by IDR 1.3 trillion, or 7% (yoy), to IDR 17.9 trillion at the end of 2022. This decline mainly due to a decrease in time deposits by IDR 846 billion, or 6% (yoy) to IDR 13.9 trillion. Meanwhile, current accounts decreased by IDR 487 billion, or 14% (yoy) to IDR 3 trillion. The Bank seeks to improve the effectiveness of its intermediary function by optimizing the Loan to Deposits Ratio (LDR).

The Bank's Total Assets reached IDR 25 trillion at the end of 2022, a decrease of IDR 1.2 trillion or 5% (yoy), reflected by a decrease in securities, placement with BI and other banks, amounting to IDR 3.8 trillion. On the other hand, total loans increased by IDR 2.9 trillion.

The Bank's liquidity ratio (LDR) increased from 71.46% at the end of 2021 to 92.98% at the end of 2022, in line with the Bank's policy to boost its intermediation function. The strong liquidity position is reflected in the LCR (Liquidity Coverage Ratio) of 260.26%, and NSFR (Net Stable Funding Ratio) stood at 132.63% at the end of 2022. This figure is above the minimum level set by the regulator, which is 100%.

The Bank recorded a Profits Before Tax Expenses of IDR 176 billion, a significant increase from last year of IDR 72 billion, or 68.96% (yoy), mainly due to a decrease in Interest expenses from third parties of IDR 9.3 billion, in line with the decline in the BI rate by 50 bps in 2022. Meanwhile, the Loan Interest Incomes increased by IDR 72 billion. On the other hand, the provision for Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN) stood at IDR 186 billion, and credit quality improved with the gross NPL ratio falling from 4.39% at the end of 2021 to 3.40% at the end of 2022.

The Bank's profit after tax for the year 2022 was recorded at IDR 136 billion, adding to the Bank's capital organically and in anticipation of asset growth. The Bank recorded a CAR ratio of 32.73% at the end of 2022, a decrease compared to the previous year of 37.96%, in line with the increase in credit in 2022. The Bank's Tier 1 Capital at the end of 2022 amounted to IDR 5.73 trillion, an increase of IDR 130 billion compared to the end of 2021 which was recorded at IDR 5.59 trillion.

During 2022, the Bank remains focused on implementing its short and medium term plans, namely conducting prudent business development in the corporate banking segment, along with the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) segment including commercial, and consumer banking, implementing good corporate governance (GCG) and improving risk management systems, optimizing existing offices, developing IT system infrastructure, and improving the quality of human resources (human capital).

Income Statement

Net Interest Income

Interest income increased by IDR 75 billion or 5.98% to IDR 1,323 billion in 2022, from IDR 1,248 billion in the previous year. This was mainly due to an increase in loans.

Meanwhile, interest expense in 2022 decreased by IDR 9 billion, or 1.62%, compared to the previous year, to IDR 519 billion. The decrease in interest expense was due to the decrease in third party fund collection in 2022.

Thus, Net Interest Income in 2022 amounted to IDR 804 billion, or higher than the previous year of IDR 720 billion. The realization of Net Interest Income was above the Bank's Business Plan (RBB) of IDR 780 billion due to an increase in Lending Rates and a decrease in Interest Expenses, resulting in a realized NIM of 3.54%, higher than the plan of 3.22% NIM.



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Description of Interest Income

(in million IDR)

Description	2022	2021
Loans	1,024,885	985,882
Marketable Securities	271,938	247,493
Placement in Other Banks	3,467	2,821
Current Account Services	22,316	11,824
Total	1,322,606	1,248,020

Other Operating Income

Other Operating Income in 2022 amounted to IDR 69 billion, higher than that in 2021 of IDR 64 billion.

Other Operating Expense

Other Operating Expenses in 2022 amounted to IDR 702 billion, an increase of 3.89% or IDR 26 billion compared to the previous year. When compared to the Bank's business plan, the realization of Other Operating Expenses is still below the Bank's business plan by 2.53% or IDR 18 billion. Labor Expenses were below the business plan by 2% or IDR 4 billion and General and Administrative Expenses were above the business plan by 12% or IDR 49 billion.

Allowance for impairment losses (CKPN) / Impairment

The provision for impairment losses in 2022 amounted to IDR 171 billion, a decrease of 2.16% or IDR 3.7 billion, compared to the previous year, in line with the improvement in credit quality, with the gross NPL ratio decreasing from 4.39% at the end of 2021 to 3.40% at the end of 2022. Compared to the Bank's business plan, the realization of provision for impairment losses was above the bank's business plan by 31% or IDR 40 billion.

Profit Before Tax

Profit Before Tax Expenses in 2022 amounted to IDR 176 billion, up from 68.95% or IDR 72 billion last year. As explained earlier, the increase was mainly due to lower interest cost on deposits, and due to lower labor cost offset by higher CKPN cost. Compared to the bank's business plan (RBB), the achievement of Profit Before Tax was above target by 13.99% or IDR 19 billion in 2022.

Net Profit

Net Profit in 2022 was recorded at Rp 135.9 billion, a significant increase of 71.25% or IDR 56.5 billion compared to the previous year, and above the bank's business plan target by 16.2% or IDR 18.9 billion.

Description of Interest Expense

(in million IDR)

Description	2022	2021
Current Accounts	40,805	38,956
Time Deposits	401,874	423,518
Saving Accounts	15,924	15,494
Interbank	3,825	1,985
Others	56,224	47,235
Total	518,652	527,188

Balance Sheet

Total Assets

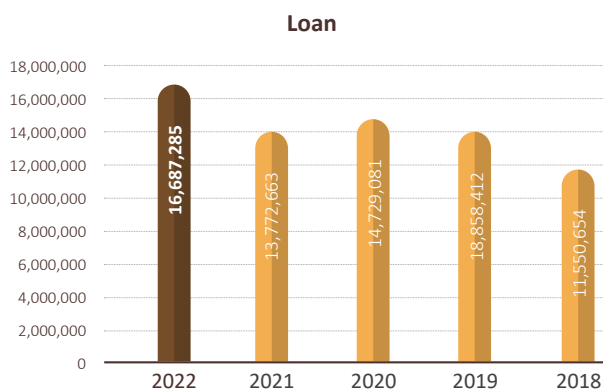
The Bank's total assets as of December 2022 amounted to IDR 25.0 trillion, a decrease of 4.47% (yoy) or IDR 1.1 trillion. The decrease in total assets was mainly due to a decrease in placements in marketable securities of IDR 2.7 trillion, as well as a decrease in deposits of IDR 1.3 trillion. Compared to the business plan, the realization of the Bank's total assets was below the target by 4%.

Equity

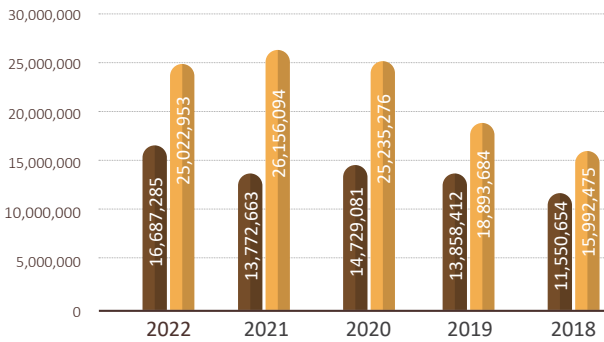
Total Equity reached IDR 6.1 trillion at the end of 2022, a slight decrease compared to the position at the end of 2021.

Loans Disbursed

Loans amounted to IDR 16.7 trillion at the end of 2022, an increase of 21% or IDR 2.9 trillion compared to the end of 2021, below the Bank's business plan target of IDR 17.0 trillion which was partly due to the delay in a number of project financing disbursements. Credit quality improved with gross NPL ratio declining to 3.40% from 4.39% previously. While on a net basis, the NPL ratio fell to 0.93% compared to the end of the previous year of 2.45%.



Loan/Assets



Third Party Fund

Third Party Funds at the end of 2022 reached IDR 17.9 trillion, a decrease of 6.9% or IDR 1.3 trillion compared to the end of 2021, and below the bank's business plan of 6.5%. The Bank seeks to improve the effectiveness of its intermediary function by optimizing LDR.

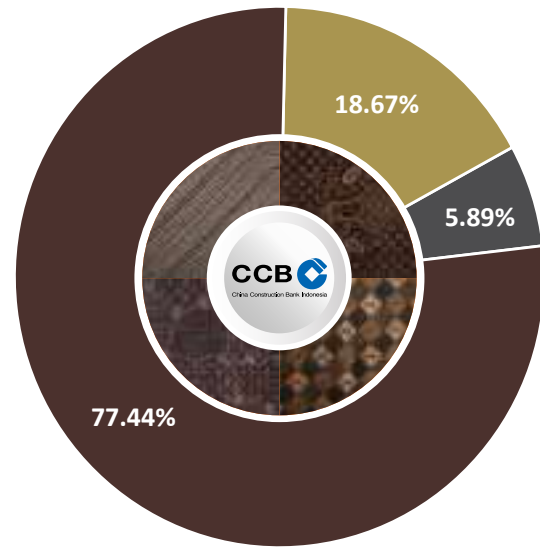
At the end of 2022, the Bank recorded total Current Accounts reaching IDR 2.9 trillion, a decrease of 14.01% or IDR 487 billion, from the end of 2021 position, and below the Bank's business plan by 21.63%. While the amount of Savings at the end of 2022 reached IDR 1.0 trillion, an increase of 0.50% or IDR 5 billion from the position in 2021 and above the Bank's business plan by 1.68%. Deposits at the end of 2022 reached IDR 13.9 trillion, down 5.74% or IDR 846 billion from the end of 2021 and below the bank's business plan of 3.17%. CASA ratio was 22.52% at the end of December 2022, down from 23.50% at the end of 2021 and below the bank's business plan of 25.25%.

Savings continue to be developed by the Bank to meet the transaction needs of individual, SME and corporate customers in order to compete more competitively.

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

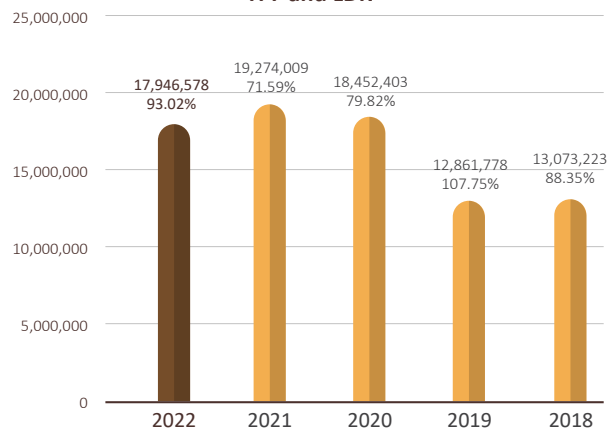
Description	2022	2021
Current Account	2,990,153	3,477,282
Savings Account	1,057,862	1,052,571
Time Deposit	13,898,563	14,744,156
Total	17,946,578	19,274,009

TPF



■ Current Account ■ Saving Account ■ Time Deposit

TPF and LDR



Financial Ratios

Capital Adequacy Ratio

Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) at the end of 2022 amounted to 32.73% or decreased compared to the position at the end of 2021 of 37.96% due to an increase in credit risk-weighted assets. The CAR position is higher than the Bank's Business Plan target of 31.99%.



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Financial Review

Non-Performing Loan Ratio

Gross NPL ratio decreased to 3.40% at the end of 2022 compared to the end of 2021 position of 4.39% and below the bank's business plan of 3.85%. Meanwhile, the net NPL ratio also decreased to 0.93% compared to the position at the end of last year of 2.45%.

Return on Assets

Return on Assets (ROA) as of the end of December 2022 was 0.69%, an increase compared to the position at the end of 2021 of 0.41%, although lower than the Bank's business plan of 0.53%.

Return on Equity

Return on Equity (ROE) in 2022 amounted to 2.40%, an increase compared to the previous year of 1.43% and higher than the target of 1.90%. This is due to profit after tax which is greater than the bank's business plan.

Net Interest Margin

NIM ratio in 2022 was 3.54%, an increase compared to the previous year of 3.12% and higher than the Bank's business plan target of 3.22%, due to a decrease in interest on deposits.

Expense to Income Ratio

BOPO ratio in 2022 was 87.76%, lower than that of the previous year of 92.75%. Compared to the ratio targeted in the Bank's business plan of 91.42%, the realization of BOPO in 2022 was lower due to a decrease in third party interest expense and labor and other operating expenses.

Loan to Deposit Ratio

Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) position at the end of December 2022 was 92.98%, higher than the position at the end of 2021 of 71.46% and also higher than the Bank's business plan target of 88.63%. The Bank strives to improve the effectiveness of its intermediary function by optimizing LDR, while maintaining liquidity at a safe level, with an LCR (Liquidity Coverage Ratio) of 260.26% and NSFR (Net Stable Funding Ratio) of 132.63% at the end of 2022, above the minimum level set by the regulator of 100%.

Cash Flow Development

Description	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
Operating Cash before Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities	363,039	338,316
Net Cash from (Used for) Operating Activities	(1,423,770)	559,743
Net Cash from (Used for) Investing Activities	171,319	17,941
Net Cash from Financing Activities	(12,924)	(12,209)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(1,265,375)	565,475
Cash and Early Year Cash Equivalents	3,799,349	3,207,665
Effect of Changes in Foreign Currency	68,378	26,209
Cash and End of Year Cash Equivalents	2,602,352	3,799,349

Cash Flow from Operating Activities

Net cash flows from operating activities amounted to a deficit of IDR 1,423,770 billion with the largest gain coming from a decrease in interest income, fees and commissions, other operating income, increase in receivables from securities purchased under resale agreements, decrease in derivative liabilities, increase in acceptance liabilities, increase in other liabilities, increase in third party deposits. While its use in terms of operating activities for payment of interest and other financial expenses, payment of general and administrative expenses, labor costs, payment of income taxes, purchase of securities for sale, increase in acceptance receivables, payment of other expenses and payment of accounts payable.

Cash Flow from Investing Activities

In 2022, cash outflows from investing activities for the acquisition of fixed assets amounted to IDR 27 billion, while cash inflows mostly came from the receipt of maturing securities of IDR 194 billion, and proceeds from the sale of repossessed collateral of IDR 2 billion. This resulted in a net cash flow from investing activities surplus of IDR 171 billion.

Material Commitments for Investment in Capital Goods

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

Description	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Land	-	-
Building	302	-
Asset Repairment	900	49,528
Office Inventories	6,828	103,106
Car	31	-
Assets under Construction	2,697	11,631
Total	10,758	164,265

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

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

Operational Review Per Business Segment

Funding

To improve its performance in achieving third party funds throughout 2022, the Bank implemented a number of initiatives including:

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

(in million IDR)

Product	December 2022	December 2021	Growth	Percentage
Current Account	2,990,153	3,477,282	(487,129)	(14.01%)
Saving Account	1,057,862	1,052,571	5,291	0.50%
Time Deposit	13,898,563	14,744,156	(845,593)	(5.74%)
Total	17,946,578	19,274,009	(1,327,431)	(6.89%)

Corporate Banking

(in million IDR)

Corporate	December 2022	December 2021	Growth	%
Total Corporate Loan	7,451,584	5,553,815	1,897,769	34.17%

With the COVID-19 pandemic subsiding, notably in the second semester of 2022, and the easing of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) while maintaining health protocols, Corporate Banking lending in 2022 saw some growth due to an increase in

utilization of working capital facilities and project financing. By prioritizing prudence and thorough analysis, the quality of credit assets can still be maintained well.

The realization of lending from the Corporate Banking segment until the end of 2022 reached IDR 7.4 trillion or an increase of IDR 1.9 trillion from the position at the end of 2021.

The highest Corporate Banking loan disbursement is in the infrastructure sector (power plant, water treatment and infrastructure and telecommunications) at 13.12% of the current Corporate Banking asset portfolio, followed by the manufacturing industry at 65.73%, construction at 7.25%, transportation, warehousing and communication at 4.10%, and others 9.80%. In addition to growth in loan assets, there was also growth in fee-based income.

Commercial Loans

In 2022, the loan portfolio of the commercial loan segment also showed an increase in line with the recovery of post-pandemic economic conditions, while still adhering to prudent and conservative principles.

(in million IDR)

Financing Type	Desember 2022	Desember 2021	Growth	%
Working Capital	3,810,509	3,202,502	608,007	18.98%
Investment	2,989,145	2,582,622	406,523	15.74%
Total Commercial Loan	6,799,654	5,785,124	1,014,530	17.54%

Small Business Segment (SME)

In 2022, lending to the small business segment was consolidated, and decreased compared to the previous year, while still maintain credit quality.

(in million IDR)

SME	December 2022	December 2021	Growth	%
Total SME Loan	931,983	1,019,977	(87,994)	(8.63%)

Consumer Loans

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



Opening



Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

in million IDR

Product	December 2022	December 2021	Growth	%
Primary Mortgage	1,053,223	922,756	130,467	14.14%
Secondary Mortgage	315,711	324,694	(8,983)	(2.77%)
Other Mortgage	116,006	131,690	(15,684)	(11.90%)
Other Product	19,124	34,606	(15,482)	(44.74%)
Total Consumer Loan	1,504,064	1,413,746	90,318	6.39%

Public Offering

During the fiscal year 2022, the Company did not hold any Public Offering, hence no information needs to be disclosed.

Material Transaction

During the 2022 financial year there were no Material Transactions in accordance with applicable regulations, hence there is no information that needs to be disclosed.

Business Outlook

Economic growth is forecast to continue in 2023, albeit slowing slightly to the midpoint of the 4.5-5.3% range along with declining global economic growth prospects. Household consumption is predicted to grow higher in line with the increase in community mobility following the lifting of the Public Policy Restriction (PPKM). Investment is also predicted to increase driven by the improving business outlook, the increase in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows, and the continued completion of the National Strategic Program (PSN).

Exports are predicted to grow lower following the slowdown in global economic growth, despite being moderated by the rising demand from China. By Business Field, the Manufacturing Industry, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Information and Communication, and Construction sectors are predicted to be quite prospective and will grow quite strongly driven by the increase in domestic demand. While spatially, strong economic growth is predicted to occur in all regions in line with improving domestic demand.

In line with easing inflationary pressures, monetary policy tightening in advanced economies is nearing its peak with interest rates expected to remain high throughout 2023. In addition, global financial market uncertainty has also begun to ease, resulting in an increase in global capital flows to emerging markets. Depreciation pressures on emerging market exchange rates have also eased.

Banking intermediation in 2022 continued to increase and is predicted to continue in 2023. The resilience of the financial system, especially banks, is maintained both in terms of capital and liquidity. Aggregate credit growth in 2023 is forecast to be in the range of 10 - 12% (yoy).

The challenges faced by CCB Indonesia are mainly due to the increasingly intense level of competition in the banking industry, both in terms of assets and liabilities, including margin spreads. The Bank continues to prudently set interest rates at competitive and reasonable levels. Global economic uncertainty caused by rising inflation and interest rates has the potential to slow economic growth and reduce asset quality as it relates to the ability of customers to fulfill their obligations.

Owing to CCB Corporation's specialization in infrastructure, CCB Indonesia is optimistic that it can grow strongly and contribute significantly to Indonesia's development, especially in the infrastructure sector. CCB Corporation as the majority shareholder is committed to the development of CCB Indonesia, both through strong capital support, as well as the transfer of business knowledge, improved compliance and risk management and information technology and operational support.

Marketing Strategy

With the COVID-19 pandemic subsiding, especially in the second semester of 2022, and Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) starting to be lifted while maintaining health protocols, the Bank has developed a realistic business strategy by taking into account various factors.

In general, almost all business sectors have been directly or indirectly hit by the COVID-19 pandemic for about 3 years now. As directed by the Financial Services Authority, CCB Indonesia implemented policies that support economic growth stimulus for customers affected by the spread of COVID-19, implemented in a highly selective manner while maintaining prudential principles.

CCB Indonesia sharpened its fund disbursement strategy while still adhering to the prudential and conservative principles, especially in terms of lending to the corporate banking segment, the small and medium scale business (SME) sector including commercial banking, and consumer banking.

In addition to the strategy for lending, the Bank also manages secondary reserves in securities and interbank placements. In developing bank activities, as an alternative investment instrument and other sources of income for the Bank, such as placement in securities such as Bank Indonesia Certificates, Government Securities, Retail Sukuk, corporate bonds, taking into account the yield obtained, tenor and security, and maximizing the return on bank investment in securities.

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

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

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

The disbursement of new quality loans is intended to achieve the loan growth target in 2023 and improve the Bank's profitability.

Meanwhile, the growth of third party funds (DPK) will be carried out in line with the growth of lending, by maintaining the Loan to Deposits Ratio position in accordance with management policy. The target of fund raising is to gradually increase the portion of the portfolio of more efficient sources of funds, namely Savings and Current Accounts, with wider customer diversification and not relying on a certain group of customers. This increase in CASA is to minimize costs, but keep the funding position under control, so that the liquidity position is maintained and the acquisition of better spread margins. The fierce competition in the banking sector for deposits does not solely depend on the number of office networks, but also on the reliability of technology such as internet and mobile banking. CCB Indonesia has consistently developed information system technology; internet banking has been gradually implemented in previous years and has been able to serve corporate and individual customers. During the COVID-19 pandemic, internet and mobile banking became a very useful tool for customers to continue to transact financial transactions from home.

In 2023, the Bank will continue to develop technology geared towards digital banking. This move is for the convenience and comfort of customers, especially current and savings customers. Development of innovative products to encourage the collection of funds to increase CASA through attractive promo programs.

Meanwhile, deposit products as the foundation of bank funds are maintained proportionally by setting competitive interest rate policies within reasonable limits.

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

Target / Projection for the coming year

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

1. Prudent and conservative business development in the corporate banking segment, along with the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) segment including commercial, and consumer banking.
 - a. SME segment will be maintained by improving process speed and quality (risk control).
 - b. SME and corporate segments are also directed to increase low cost funding in line with loan growth.
 - c. Business development by taking into account the harmony of economic, social and environmental interests.
2. Ensure adequate CAR for business development in 2023 and beyond.
3. Consistently improving the implementation of good corporate governance (GCG) and enhancing the risk management system to a more advanced level.
4. Optimization of existing offices, towards the development of digital banking.
5. Improving the quality of human capital by increasing the scale of training programs and more diverse development opportunities.
6. Strengthening IT system infrastructure to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and capability of the bank's business. Development and utilization of technology to manage risk, facilitate control, AML and anti-fraud functions as well as product and service development.

For financial projections in 2023, Loans are targeted to increase by 14.59% compared to the end of 2022, Third Party Funds are projected with the same growth of 13.78%, while Total Assets are projected to increase by 10.29%, when compared to the end of 2022. Profit after tax is targeted at IDR 143.78 billion, an increase of 5.75% compared to the end of 2022.

Projected financial ratios for 2023 include: gross NPL ratio of 3.95%, net NPL ratio of 1.29%; CAR of 29.87%; LDR of 93.65%; NIM of 3.56%; ROA of 0.75% and ROE of 2.49%. In developing business volume, the Bank always adheres to the principle of prudence.

Capital Plan

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

Conservatively, the Bank maintains capital ratios in accordance with applicable regulations. CAR is maintained at a safe level, taking into account capital add on based on risk profile assessment, as well as capital buffer in accordance with Basel III implementation. CAR is projected to be 29.87% by the end of 2023 and total core capital is projected to be IDR 5.89 trillion by the end of 2023.



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Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

Organic capital addition will also occur through CCB Indonesia's earnings in the coming years. The Bank also seeks to drive revenue growth through fee-based income, in addition to interest income.

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

Dividend Policy

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

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

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

distribution of dividends. For the time being, the Bank has not paid dividends, as profit generation is still prioritized to strengthen the capital structure.

Additional Information

There is no material information, regarding investment, expansion, divestment, business merger/consolidation, acquisition, debt/capital restructuring, and transactions containing conflict of interest, which occurred in the financial year 2022.

Transactions with Related Parties

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

The following is the table of Provision of Funds to Related Parties at the end of 2022.

Description	Balance as of December 31, 2022 (in million IDR)	Condition and Treatment of the transaction
Board of Commissioners, Directors, Executive Officers and Key Employees	7,676	In accordance with applicable procedures. There is no preferential treatment.
Accrued interest income	18	In accordance with applicable procedures. There is no preferential treatment.
Total	7,694	

Performance Review Per Business Segment from Revenue and Profitability

31 Desember/December 31, 2022

	Kredit <i>Loans</i>	Treasuri <i>Treasury</i>	Ekspor-impor <i>Trade finance</i>	Pendapatan dan beban yang tidak dapat dialokasi <i>Unallocated income and expenses</i>	Total	
Pendapatan						Income
Pendapatan bunga	1.024.885	297.721	-	-	1.322.606	<i>Interest income</i>
Pendapatan lainnya	-	-	2.529	76.482	79.011	<i>Other income</i>
Jumlah pendapatan	1.024.885	297.721	2.529	76.482	1.401.617	<i>Total income</i>
Beban						Expenses
Beban bunga	-	(16.111)	-	(502.541)	(518.652)	<i>Interest expense</i>
Beban lainnya	-	(2.419)	-	(704.804)	(707.223)	<i>Other expenses</i>
Jumlah beban	-	(18.530)	-	(1.207.345)	(1.225.875)	<i>Total expenses</i>
Segmen - neto	1.024.885	279.191	2.529	(1.130.863)		<i>Segment - net</i>
Laba sebelum beban pajak					175.742	<i>Income before tax expense</i>
Beban pajak					(39.783)	<i>Tax expense</i>
Laba tahun berjalan					135.959	<i>Income for the year</i>
Aset segmen	16.232.539	7.225.898	-	1.564.516	25.022.953	<i>Segment assets</i>
Liabilitas segmen	(467.025)	(68.011)	(4.226)	(18.284.454)	(18.823.716)	<i>Segment liabilities</i>
Segmen - neto	15.765.514	7.157.887	(4.226)	(16.719.938)	6.199.237	<i>Segment - net</i>

Prime Lending Rate

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

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

The Bank uses the Prime Lending Rate as an indicator of the amount of credit interest rates that will be charged to customers so that CCB Indonesia constantly updates the Prime Lending Rate in accordance with the movement of the BI 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate set by Bank Indonesia. The Prime Lending Rate calculation considers 3 (three) components, namely the Cost of Funds for Credit (HPDK) arising from customer fund raising activities, operational expenses incurred for fund raising and lending activities and the profit margin component set by the Bank in lending activities. For the record, the calculation of SBDK does not take into account the risk premium component of the debtor, the amount of which depends on the assessment of the risk of each debtor. Therefore, the amount of credit interest rate charged to debtors is not necessarily the same as the Prime Lending Rate.

CCB Indonesia has an obligation to report the calculation of the Prime Lending Rate to OJK on a monthly and periodic basis and



to publish it in the wider media. Prime Lending Rate calculation applies to corporate loans, retail loans and consumer loans (mortgage and non-mortgage). The classification of corporate loans, retail loans and consumer loans (mortgages and non-mortgages) is based on internal criteria used by the Bank.

In determining the Prime Lending Rate, CCB Indonesia considers the compatibility of the Prime Lending Rate movement with regulatory policies, trends in the movement of the BI 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate and average market interest rates. In addition, operational costs and cost of funds at the Bank are also important factors for CCB Indonesia in determining the Prime Lending Rate to remain competitive in the market. The Prime Lending Rate for 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

CCB Indonesia categorizes loans for the calculation of SBDK based on business segments as follows:

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

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

Period	Prime Lending Rate by Loan Segmentation				BI 7DRR
	Loans		Consumer Loans		
	Corporate	Retail	Mortgage	Non-Mortgage	
2022					
March	7.26%	7.26%	7.26%	7.26%	3.50%
June	7.19%	7.19%	7.19%	7.19%	3.50%
September	6.86%	7.42%	7.06%	7.16%	4.25%
December	6.75%	7.54%	6.96%	6.95%	5.50%
2021					
March	7.48%	7.48%	7.48%	7.48%	3.50%
June	6.92%	6.92%	6.92%	6.92%	3.50%
September	6.77%	6.77%	6.77%	6.77%	3.50%
December	7.31%	7.31%	7.31%	7.31%	3.50%



Changes in Laws and Regulations and Accounting Policies

The business activities carried out by the Bank are regulated by a series of policies set by the Financial Services Authority, Bank Indonesia and other Indonesian laws and regulations. In addition, the Bank's business activities and business

development are also affected by a series of policies, the results of operational conditions and financial conditions. Some of the changes in laws and regulations that occurred throughout 2022 that had a significant impact on CCB Indonesia are as follows:

Table of Changes in Law & Legislation:

No.	Regulation	Rules Resume	Background of the Regulation	Impact on CCB Indonesia
1.	SEOJK.03/2021 regarding Banking Accounting Handbook for Conventional Commercial Banks	The Financial Accounting Handbook, hereinafter abbreviated as BPAK, contains further elaboration of SAKs that are relevant to the conventional banking industry, including PSAK 16 on Fixed Assets, PSAK 19 on Intangible Assets, PSAK 50 on Financial Instruments - Presentation, PSAK 58 on Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, PSAK 60 on Financial Instruments - Disclosures, PSAK 68 on Fair Value Measurement, PSAK 71 on Financial Instruments, PSAK 72 on Revenue from Contracts with customers, and PSAK 73 on Leases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Indonesian Banking Accounting Manual (PAPI) has been revoked through POJK No.37/POJK.03/2019 on Transparency and Publication of Bank Reports since January 1, 2020. b. The need for understanding the application of standardized Financial Accounting Standards (SAK) for human resources in the conventional banking industry, bank supervisors at OJK, investors, academics, and the public. c. The need for more technical guidance from SAK that assists conventional banking executives in recording financial transactions so as to encourage the pillars of quality information disclosure. 	The Financial Accounting Handbook is a reference or guideline in the preparation of general financial statements applied by banks.
2.	PBI No. 24/3/PBI/2022 regarding Amendments to Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 23/13/PBI/2021 regarding Macroprudential Inclusive Financing Ratio for Conventional Commercial Banks, Islamic Commercial Banks, and Islamic Business Units The obligation to fulfill RPIM is carried out for the position at the end of each December and for the first time for the position of December 2022.	<p>Conventional Commercial Banks, Islamic Commercial Banks, and Islamic Business Units (Banks) set RPIM targets in the Bank Business Plan (RBB) based on the results of the Bank's self-assessment in accordance with expertise and business model.</p> <p>The RPIM target set must increase compared to the Bank's RPIM at the end of December of the previous year.</p>	<p>As an effort of Bank Indonesia to play a role in maintaining financial system stability through macroprudential policies by encouraging a balanced and quality intermediary function.</p> <p>To encourage a balanced and quality intermediation function, it is necessary to increase access to inclusive financing and development for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Low-Income Individuals (LMIs), through the regulation of the macroprudential inclusive financing ratio.</p> <p>The regulation of the macroprudential inclusive financing ratio needs to expand the scope of MSME credit or financing by taking into account the expertise and business model of banks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The obligation to fulfill RPIM is carried out for the position at the end of each December and for the first time for the position of December 2022. b. The RPIM target set must increase compared to the Bank's RPIM at the end of December of the previous year.



No.	Regulation	Rules Resume	Background of the Regulation	Impact on CCB Indonesia
3.	PADG No. 24/3/PADG/2022 regarding the Eighth Amendment to the Regulation of the Members of the Board of Governors No. 20/10/PADG/2018 regarding Minimum Statutory Reserves in Rupiah and Foreign Currency for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units	<p>The gradual adjustment of Rupiah GWM for BUK which is currently at 3.0% with fulfillment on average basis and 0.5% on daily basis will be as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Effective from March 1, 2022, the reserve requirement is increased by 1.5%, so that it becomes 5.0% with full fulfillment on average. Banks that fulfill the GWM obligation will receive remuneration of 1.5% against the fulfillment of GWM, with the portion calculated to obtain remuneration of 4.0% of third party funds; Effective from June 1, 2022, the minimum reserve requirement is increased by 1% to 6.0% with full fulfillment on average. Banks that fulfill the GWM obligation will receive remuneration of 1.5% towards the fulfillment of GWM, with the portion calculated for remuneration amounting to 5.0% of third party funds; Effective from September 1, 2022, the minimum reserve requirement is increased by 0.5%, bringing it to 6.5% with full fulfillment on average. Banks that fulfill the GWM obligation will receive remuneration of 1.5% towards the fulfillment of GWM, with the portion calculated for remuneration amounting to 5.5% of third party funds. 	<p>Bank Indonesia has issued the fourth amendment to PBI No. 20/3/PBI/2018 on reserve requirements in rupiah and forex for conventional commercial banks. Bank Indonesia has also decided to normalize liquidity policy in order to maintain stability as well as to mitigate the impact of the global series of policy normalization in developed countries. The normalization of liquidity is carried out, among others, by gradually adjusting the reserve requirement in rupiah for conventional commercial banks. Therefore, it is necessary to adjust the implementing regulations governing the implementation mechanism and technical matters related to GWM in rupiah and forex for conventional commercial banks.</p>	<p>The gradual adjustment of Rupiah GWM for BUK which is currently at 3.0% with fulfillment on average basis and 0.5% on daily basis will be as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Effective from March 1, 2022, the reserve requirement is increased by 1.5%, so that it becomes 5.0% with full fulfillment on average. Banks that fulfill the GWM obligation will receive remuneration of 1.5% against the fulfillment of GWM, with the portion calculated to obtain remuneration of 4.0% of third party funds; Effective from June 1, 2022, the minimum reserve requirement is increased by 1% to 6.0% with full fulfillment on average. Banks that fulfill the GWM obligation will receive remuneration of 1.5% towards the fulfillment of GWM, with the portion calculated for remuneration amounting to 5.0% of third party funds; Effective from September 1, 2022, the minimum reserve requirement is increased by 0.5%, bringing it to 6.5% with full fulfillment on average. Banks that fulfill the GWM obligation will receive a remuneration of 1.5% towards the fulfillment of GWM, with the calculated portion being

No.	Regulation	Rules Resume	Background of the Regulation	Impact on CCB Indonesia
4.	PBI No. 24/5/PBI/2022 regarding Incentives for Banks Providing Funds for Specific and Inclusive Economic Activities	<p>Bank Indonesia provides incentives for Banks that provide funds for certain and inclusive economic activities.</p> <p>Provision of funds by the Bank for certain and inclusive economic activities as referred to in number 1 includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> providing credit or financing to priority sectors; achievement of the Macroprudential Inclusive Financing Ratio (RPIM); and/or other financing determined by Bank Indonesia. <p>Incentives for Banks in the form of easing the obligation to fulfill the Statutory Reserves (GWM) in rupiah which must be fulfilled on average.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> As an effort by Bank Indonesia to support national economic recovery through strengthening policies aimed at promoting economic growth; Indonesia's financial cycle is still in the recovery phase towards the expansionary phase, so that it is necessary to increase the provision of funds to certain and inclusive economic activities in order to contribute more to economic recovery and encourage the financial cycle to reach its optimal point; and To encourage the provision of funds to certain and inclusive economic activities, accommodative macroprudential policies are needed through providing incentives for banks that provide funds for certain and inclusive economic activities while maintaining financial system stability. 	Bank Indonesia provides incentives for banks that provide funds for specific and inclusive economic activities.
5.	PBI No. 24/6/PBI/2022 regarding Policy on the Use of Rupiah in International Activities	<p>Bank Indonesia establishes a policy on the use of Rupiah in international activities aimed at:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> achieve and maintain the stability of Rupiah value and financial system stability; and prevent and reduce risks in the monetary sector. <p>The policy on the use of Rupiah in international activities is prepared based on the following main principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the use of Rupiah can only be done within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia; the use of Rupiah can only be done within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia; in the event that the Rupiah is used outside the Territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, its use may be limited to the extent that it provides positive impacts and benefits to the Indonesian economy by taking into account: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the condition, size, and level of openness of the national economy, the condition, openness, and depth of the financial market, and institutional and infrastructure readiness. <p>The scope of the use of Rupiah in international activities includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the use of Rupiah outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; and use of Rupiah by non-residents within the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. 	The issuance of this PADG is carried out as an implementing regulation of Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 23/13/PBI/2021 concerning Macroprudential Inclusive Financing Ratio for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units as amended by Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 24/3/PBI/2022 concerning Amendments to Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 23/13/PBI/2021 concerning Macroprudential Inclusive Financing Ratio for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units.	<p>The use of Rupiah outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is prohibited for Residents and Non-Residents.</p> <p>Bank Indonesia may regulate exceptions to the prohibition on the use of Rupiah outside the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia. Unitary Territory of the Republic of Indonesia</p> <p>Exceptions to the prohibition of the use of Rupiah outside the The exception to the prohibition of the use of Rupiah outside the Territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is given with consideration:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> achievement of the policy objectives of using Rupiah in international activities; benefits for the national economy and financial system stability; and other considerations <p>The use of Rupiah by non-residents in the Territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia must supported by underlying economic activities</p>



Opening



Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

No.	Regulation	Rules Resume	Background of the Regulation	Impact on CCB Indonesia
6.	POJK No. 6/POJK.07/2022 regarding Consumer and Community Protection in the Financial Services Sector	<p>PUJK is prohibited from providing discriminatory treatment to Consumers</p> <p>PUJK shall ensure the good faith of prospective Consumers and/or Consumers.</p> <p>PUJK shall have and implement written consumer protection policies and procedures, containing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. equality of access to every Consumer; b. special services related to consumers with disabilities and the elderly; c. protection of Consumer assets; d. protection of consumer data and/or information e. information on the handling and settlement of complaints submitted by Consumers; and f. mechanism for the use of Consumers' personal data and/or information 	<p>Provisions regarding Consumer Protection in the Financial Services Sector have previously been regulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 1/POJK.07/2013 concerning Consumer Protection in the Financial Services Sector. In its development, the regulation needs to be improved to strengthen aspects of consumer protection in the financial services sector. The rapid and dynamic development of innovation and technology in the financial services sector characterized by the emergence of new business actors, marketing and utilization of products and services online, electronic agreements, and the issuance of new regulations and policies in the financial services sector need to be supported by strengthening consumer protection.</p> <p>In addition, to realize consumer and community protection in the financial services sector, it is necessary to improve the implementation of consumer protection by PUJK and strengthen the implementation of the mandate of Article 28, Article 29, and Article 30 of the OJK Law, namely taking action to prevent losses, serving consumer complaints, and conducting legal defense.</p> <p>In order to realize effective consumer and community protection, maintain consumer confidence, and ensure compliance with statutory provisions, Financial Services Business Actors (PUJK) must fulfill the principles of consumer and community protection, namely adequate education, openness and transparency of information, fair treatment and responsible business behavior, protection of assets, privacy, and consumer data, as well as effective and efficient handling of complaints and dispute resolution.</p>	<p>Financial Services Business Actors (PUJK) are required to have and implement written consumer protection policies and procedures.</p> <p>PUJK shall have a function or unit for the implementation of the provisions of Consumer and Community Protection</p>

No.	Regulation	Rules Resume	Background of the Regulation	Impact on CCB Indonesia
7.	PADG No. 24/6/ PADG/2022 regarding Implementation Regulation of Macroprudential Inclusive Financing Ratio for Conventional Commercial Banks, Islamic Commercial Banks, and Islamic Business Units (PADG RPIM)	<p>The Bank is required to fulfill RPIM for the position at the end of each December, the first time for the position of December 2022.</p> <p>In setting the RPIM target in the RBB, the Bank must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> pay attention to the provisions in determining the RPIM target; and submit the RPIM target stated in the RBB and/or changes to the RBB to Bank Indonesia Financial System Surveillance Department 	<p>The issuance of this PADG is carried out as an implementing regulation of Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 23/13/PBI/2021 concerning Macroprudential Inclusive Financing Ratio for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units as amended by Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 24/3/PBI/2022 concerning Amendments to Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 23/13/PBI/2021 concerning Macroprudential Inclusive Financing Ratio for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units.</p>	<p>The Bank is required to fulfill RPIM for the position at the end of each December, the first time for the position of December 2022.</p>
8.	PADG No. 24/7/ PADG/2022 regarding the Implementation of Payment Systems by Payment Service Providers and Payment System Infrastructure Operators	<p>Arrangements for institutional aspects in the form of ownership and control for Non-Bank Institutions (LSB) are carried out in accordance with the provisions of Bank Indonesia Regulations regarding the payment system.</p> <p>The calculation of ownership in the form of share ownership composition is carried out with the following provisions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the portion of foreign share ownership is calculated in accordance with direct and indirect ownership; direct ownership is calculated based on 1 (one) level of share ownership above the LSB submitting the application; and indirect ownership is calculated up to the ultimate shareholder. <p>Calculation of control in the form of composition of shares with voting rights is carried out collectively at each level of ownership until the ultimate shareholder with the largest voting rights is individually owned by a domestic party.</p> <p>Arrangements for institutional aspects in the form of ownership and control are still fulfilled by LSBs that have obtained licenses as PJP or are determined to be PIPs.</p>	<p>Bank Indonesia (BI) through the Indonesian Payment System Blueprint (BSPI) 2025 has responded to changes in the Payment System (SP) industry in the digital era, among others through SP regulatory reform.</p> <p>The restructuring of the regulatory framework in the SP sector, among others, is carried out by sorting out principal and strategic regulations to be placed in the parent regulation and further regulating operational aspects in the implementing regulations.</p> <p>Considering the above, it is necessary to prepare and publish PADG PJP and PIP which are expected to provide comprehensive implementation guidelines for the industry and all related parties in the implementation of SP regulatory reform.</p>	<p>In the event that the Bank will develop Activities, Product Development and/or Cooperation, the Bank is obliged to conduct trials on Service Users and limited area coverage with a certain period of time based on Bank Indonesia approval and submit a report to Bank Indonesia regarding the implementation plan and termination of the trial.</p>



No.	Regulation	Rules Resume	Background of the Regulation	Impact on CCB Indonesia
9.	PADG No. 24/8/PADG/2022 regarding Implementation Regulations for Fulfillment of Statutory Reserves in Rupiah and Foreign Currency for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units	<p>Minimum Rupiah GWM obligation for Conventional Commercial Banks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> on a daily basis at 0% (zero percent) on an average basis, which is currently 6.0%, increases to 7.5% starting July 1, 2022 until August 31, 2022 and 9.0% starting September 1, 2022; <p>Providing remuneration of 1.5% towards the fulfillment of GWM obligations after taking into account incentives for banks in lending/financing to priority sectors and MSMEs and/or meeting the Macroprudential Inclusive Financing Ratio (RPIM) target.</p> <p>Minimum Foreign Currency GWM obligation for Conventional Commercial Banks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> on a daily basis of 2% (two percent); and on an average basis of 2% (two percent). 	Bank Indonesia's policy mix is directed at controlling inflation, tuka value stability, and continuing to encourage economic growth, amidst high external pressures. For this reason, Bank Indonesia has taken a policy to accelerate the normalization of liquidity policy through gradual adjustment of the policy on the fulfillment of Statutory Reserves (GWM) in rupiah for Conventional Commercial Banks (BUK), Sharia Commercial Banks (BUS) and Sharia Business Units (UUS). In connection with the above, it is necessary to stipulate the Regulation of the Members of the Board of Governors on the Implementation of Minimum Reserve Requirements in Rupiah and Foreign Currency for Conventional Commercial Banks, Islamic Commercial Banks and Sharia Business Units (GWM PADG).	<p>Minimum Rupiah GWM obligation for Conventional Commercial Banks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> on a daily basis at 0% (zero percent) on an average basis which is currently at 6.0%, increasing to 7.5% starting July 1, 2022 until August 31, 2022 and 9.0% starting September 1, 2022. <p>Minimum foreign currency reserve requirement for Conventional Commercial Banks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> on a daily basis of 2% (two percent); and on an average basis of 2% (two percent).
10.	PADG No. 24/9/PADG/2022 regarding Implementation of Market Code of Conduct and Treasury Certification Implementation	<p>Regulations regarding the understanding and application of the Market Code of Ethics include, among others:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Obligation to have internal procedures and submit them to Bank Indonesia. Submission of Statement of Commitment to the Market Code of Ethics (statement of commitment). Requirement for Directors and Employees of transactions in the Money Market to become members of the Treasury Professional Association. <p>Regulations regarding the implementation of Treasury Certification include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of Treasury Certification by a Professional Certification Agency recognized by Bank Indonesia (LSP). Registration and deletion of LSP. Professional Certification Scheme. <p>Arrangements regarding Treasury Certificates, among others, include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Validity period and renewal requirements of Treasury Certificate. Level of Treasury Certificate. Obligation to have Treasury Certificate in accordance with the level based on the form of transactions in the Money Market and the level of position. Grace period for ownership of Treasury Certificate. postponement of issuance, refusal of extension, freezing; or revocation of Treasury Certificate. <p>Submission of reports by Money Market transaction players to Bank Indonesia consisting of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> report on the list of Directors and Employees and ownership of Treasury Certificates submitted for the year-end position no later than January 31 of the following year; and/or report on the list of Directors and/or Employees who are dismissed for violating the Market Code of Ethics shall be submitted no later than 30 (thirty) calendar days since the Directors and/or Employees concerned are dismissed. 	In connection with the issuance of Bank Indonesia Regulation (PBI) Number 23/10/PBI/2021 concerning the Money Market, one of the substances of which regulates the implementation of the market code of ethics and treasury certification, which also revokes PBI Number 19/5/PBI/2017 concerning Treasury Certification and Implementation of Market Code of Ethics and in the context of strengthening market integrity and credibility and implementing prudential principles, it is necessary to adjust the implementation guidelines in the form of a Member of the Board of Governors Regulation (PADG) for the implementation of the Market Code of Ethics and the implementation of Treasury Certification.	<p>Banks are required to submit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> report on the list of Directors and Employees and ownership of Treasury Certificates submitted for the year-end position no later than January 31 of the following year; and/or report on the list of Directors and/or Employees who are dismissed for violating the Market Code of Ethics shall be submitted no later than 30 (thirty) calendar days since the Directors and/or Employees concerned are dismissed.

No.	Regulation	Rules Resume	Background of the Regulation	Impact on CCB Indonesia
11.	PBI No. 24/7/PBI/2022 regarding Transactions in the Foreign Exchange Market	<p>Bank Indonesia shall develop the Foreign Exchange Market through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> regulation; and supervision and imposition of sanctions, on transactions in the Foreign Exchange Market organized between market participants. <p>The scope of Foreign Exchange Market development includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> products; market participants pricing; and Financial Market Infrastructure <p>Transactions in the Foreign Exchange Market include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> foreign exchange transactions against rupiah; and foreign exchange transactions against foreign exchange. <p>Types of transactions in the Foreign Exchange Market consist of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> cash transactions; exchange rate derivative transactions or hedging transactions based on Sharia Principles; and other foreign exchange transactions stipulated by Bank Indonesia <p>Exchange rate derivative transactions in the Foreign Exchange Market are conducted on the basis of a contract.</p>	<p>The issuance of PBI No. 24/7/PBI/2022 on Transactions in the Foreign Exchange Market is a response to global economic developments, especially the development of the digital economy and cross-border transactions, efforts to increase derivative transactions, and the need to restructure provisions in the foreign exchange market that are partial into integrated and principal-based provisions.</p> <p>PBI on Transactions in the Foreign Exchange Market integrates 3 provisions in the foreign exchange market, namely PBI on Foreign Exchange Transactions against Rupiah between Banks and Domestic Parties, PBI on Foreign Exchange Transactions against Rupiah between Banks and Foreign Parties, and PBI on Domestic Non-Deliverable Forward Transactions.</p>	<p>Banks that conduct foreign exchange transactions against rupiah must ensure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> foreign exchange transactions against rupiah in the form of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> cash purchase transactions with nominal value above a certain amount (threshold); exchange rate derivative transactions with nominal value above a certain amount (threshold); and hedging transactions based on Sharia Principles, has an underlying transaction; transaction actors in the Foreign Exchange Market shall submit Underlying Transaction documents for each foreign exchange transaction against rupiah; transaction actors in the Foreign Exchange Market submit transaction supporting documents; the nominal value of foreign exchange transactions against the rupiah is at most equal to the nominal value of the Underlying Transaction; and/or the maximum period of foreign exchange transactions against the rupiah is the same as the period of the Underlying Transaction.
12.	PADG No. 24/10/PADG/2022 regarding Regulations on the Implementation of Transactions in the Foreign Exchange Market	<p>Types of transactions in the Foreign Exchange Market consist of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> cash transactions; exchange rate derivative transactions; and other foreign exchange transactions stipulated by Bank Indonesia. <p>Contracts used in exchange rate derivative transactions in the Foreign Exchange Market can be in the form of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesian Derivatives Master Agreement; standard contracts issued by related associations; or other contracts. <p>Banks conducting foreign exchange transactions against rupiah shall ensure foreign exchange transactions against rupiah in the form of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> cash purchase transactions; and exchange rate derivative transactions, with nominal value above a certain amount (threshold), have underlying transactions. <p>Foreign exchange transactions against rupiah conducted between Banks are exempted from the obligation to have Underlying Transactions.</p>	<p>The issuance of PADG No. 24/10/PADG/2022 on Rules for the Implementation of Transactions in the Foreign Exchange Market is a technical guide related to the rules stipulated in PBI No. 24/7/PBI/2022 on Transactions in the Forex Market.</p> <p>This PADG regulates the execution and implementation of transactions in the Foreign Exchange Market, among others, related to contracts, transaction time, certain nominal (threshold) transactions that must have Underlying Transactions, restrictions, rupiah transfers to Non-Residents, Underlying Transaction documents, reporting, and sanctions.</p>	



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No.	Regulation	Rules Resume	Background of the Regulation	Impact on CCB Indonesia
		<p>Banks conducting foreign exchange transactions against rupiah must ensure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the nominal value of foreign exchange transactions against rupiah is at most equal to the nominal value of the Underlying Transaction; and b. the term of foreign exchange transactions against rupiah is at most equal to the term of the Underlying Transaction. 		
13.	POJK No. 11 / POJK.03/2022 regarding the Implementation of Information Technology by Commercial Banks	<p>The definitions used in this POJK are the definition of commercial bank (Bank), IT, electronic system, data center, disaster recovery center, disaster recovery plan, board of directors, and board of commissioners.</p> <p>The Bank's obligation to implement IT governance by considering certain factors. In addition, it also explains the authority and responsibility of the board of directors, board of commissioners, IT steering committee, and Bank officials related to the implementation of IT governance.</p> <p>The Bank's obligation to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1). have an IT architecture including factors that need to be considered in its preparation; and 2). have a long-term IT strategic plan that supports the Bank's corporate plan. The IT strategic plan shall be submitted to OJK no later than the end of November of the year before the initial period of the IT strategic plan begins. <p>The Bank's obligations are related to the implementation of risk management and information security in IT implementation. In addition, the Bank is also required to have a disaster recovery plan and conduct a test and review of the disaster recovery plan at least 1 (one) time in 1 (one) year.</p> <p>The Bank's obligation to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1). maintain cyber resilience by conducting the process of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. identification of assets, threats, and vulnerabilities; b. asset protection c. cyber incident detection; and d. cyber incident recovery countermeasures, supported by an adequate cyber resilience information system. e. adequate cyber resilience information system; 2). conduct a self-assessment of the cybersecurity maturity level on an annual basis for the position at the end of December; 3). conducting cybersecurity testing; and 4). establishing a unit or function in charge of handling the Bank's cyber resilience and security. 	<p>The development of Information Technology (IT) provides new challenges for the banking industry in Indonesia, especially with the emergence of the financial services industry that prioritizes the provision of easy financial services by utilizing IT, such as fintech. This requires banks to improve services to the community through digital transformation. Digital transformation cannot be separated from IT implementation, while IT implementation has the potential to increase banks' risk exposure, including risks related to cybersecurity. For this reason, banks need to increase maturity in IT implementation through the implementation of good IT governance, so that IT implementation is able to provide added value in supporting the bank's business objectives optimally. OJK provides support to banks through the issuance of this POJK which provides guidelines and arrangements related to IT aspects that need to be fulfilled by banks.</p>	<p>Banks are required to establish a unit or function in charge of handling the Bank's cyber resilience and security.</p> <p>Banks must fulfill all obligations stipulated in the POJK.</p>

No.	Regulation	Rules Resume	Background of the Regulation	Impact on CCB Indonesia
14.	POJK No. 14 / POJK.04/2022 regarding Submission of Periodic Financial Statements of Issuers or Public Companies.	<p>Periodic Financial Statements are financial statements submitted by the Issuer or Public Company periodically to the Financial Services Authority.</p> <p>Issuers, or Public Companies, whose registration statement has become effective, are required to submit Periodic Financial Statements to the Financial Services Authority and announce Periodic Financial Statements to the public.</p> <p>Issuers, or Public Companies, whose registration statement has become effective, are required to submit Periodic Financial Statements to the Financial Services Authority and announce Periodic Financial Statements to the public.</p> <p>Submission of Periodic Financial Statements must be done through the electronic reporting system of the Financial Services Authority.</p> <p>Periodic Financial Statements include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> annual financial statements; and semi-annual financial statements. <p>Periodic Financial Statements must consist of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> statement of financial position; statement of incomes and other comprehensive incomes; statement of changes in equity cash flow statement; and notes to the financial statements 	<p>Regulations regarding the submission of periodic financial statements of Issuers, or Public Companies, currently in force, need to be adjusted to the needs, market developments, and international best practices, as well as adjusted to related regulations, and improve the efficiency of the delivery of information presented in the financial statements to the public, so it is necessary to make improvements to the regulations regarding the submission of periodic financial statements of Issuers or Public Companies.</p>	<p>Submission of Periodic Financial Statements shall be made through the electronic reporting system of the Financial Services Authority.</p> <p>Periodic Financial Statements include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> annual financial statements; and semi-annual financial statements.
15.	POJK No. 18 of 2022 regarding Written Orders	<p>A Written Order is a written instruction from the OJK to Financial Services Institutions (FSIs) and/or Certain Parties to carry out or not carry out certain activities, in order to fulfill the provisions of laws and regulations in the financial services sector and/or prevent and reduce losses to consumers, the public, and the financial services sector.</p> <p>This POJK Written Order consists of 3 (three) Chapters, with the substance of the regulation as follows:</p> <p>Chapter I - General Provisions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> OJK's authority to give Written Orders to Financial Services Institutions and/or Certain Parties. Obligations of FSIs and/or Specified Parties to comply with Written Orders given by OJK. Specified Parties include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the main party; parties that have a relationship with the FSI; and issuers or public companies. <p>Chapter II - Procedure for Granting Written Orders</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The granting of a Written Order by OJK may be preceded by written instructions or without preceding written instructions with certain considerations. Mechanism for the fulfillment of Written Orders by FSIs and/or Specified Parties (among others related to the period of implementation of Written Orders, action plans, reporting). 	<p>One of the authorities possessed by the Financial Services Authority (OJK) in carrying out its regulatory and supervisory duties is to establish regulations regarding the procedures for determining Written Orders against Financial Services Institutions (FSIs) and Certain Parties and to provide Written Orders to FSIs and/or Certain Parties as referred to in Article 8 letter f and Article 9 letter d of Law Number 21 of 2011 on the Financial Services Authority (OJK Law).</p> <p>To enhance the regulatory and supervisory duties of the entire financial services sector including market conduct supervision and to exercise the authority of the OJK in a more transparent and accountable manner, a Financial Services Authority Regulation (OJK Regulation) is required regarding the procedures for determining Written Orders against Financial Services Institutions and/or Specified Parties including the mechanism for granting OJK Written Orders and the follow-up that needs to be carried out by Financial Services Institutions and/or Specified Parties that receive Written Orders.</p>	<p>The Bank shall comply with the Written Order given by OJK.</p>



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		<p>3. OJK supervision in the fulfillment of Written Orders by FSIs and/or Specified Parties including evaluation, and/or other supervisory actions.</p> <p>Chapter III - Closing Provisions</p> <p>1. The material provisions of other POJK (existing) which are equated with Written Orders and written instructions, remain in force (no changes are made).</p> <p>2. POJK Written Orders revokes POJK Number 35/POJK.05/2016 concerning Procedures for Determining Written Orders in the Insurance Sector.</p> <p>3. POJK Written Order shall come into force on the date of enactment.</p>	<p>This POJK on Written Orders (POJK on Written Orders) which applies to the entire financial services sector (FSS) is also necessary in order to harmonize the arrangements related to Written Orders in all FSS, so that all activities in the FSS can be carried out in a more orderly, fair, transparent and accountable manner, in realizing a financial system that grows in a sustainable and stable manner, as well as protecting the interests of consumers and the public.</p>	
16.	<p>POJK No. 19 of 2022 regarding Special Treatment for Financial Services Institutions in Certain Regions and Sectors in Indonesia Affected by Disasters</p>	<p>Some forms of special treatment in the Disaster POJK include:</p> <p>1. Banks may apply special treatment for debtors in certain areas and/or sectors in Indonesia affected by Disasters including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. asset quality determination policy; and b. credit or financing restructuring policies. <p>2. Banks in applying special treatment for debtors in certain areas and/or sectors in Indonesia affected by the Disaster shall continue to pay attention to the prudential principles and the implementation of risk management in accordance with the Regulation of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) on the Determination of Asset Quality.</p> <p>Determination of Asset Quality</p> <p>1. Determination of asset quality in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. credit to Conventional Commercial Banks (BUK); b. financing at Sharia Commercial Banks (BUS) or Sharia Business Units (UUS); and/or c. provision of other funds at BUK, BUS, or UUS, <p>for debtors in certain regions and/or sectors in Indonesia affected by the Disaster with a ceiling of at most Rp10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiah) can be based on the accuracy of principal and/or interest payments or margin/profit sharing/ujrah.</p> <p>2. Determination of asset quality is carried out in accordance with the Financial Services Authority Regulation regarding asset quality assessment.</p> <p>3. Ceiling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. credit to BUK; b. financing at BUS or UUS; and/or c. provision of other funds at BUK, BUS, or UUS, applies to either 1 (one) debtor or 1 (one) project. 	<p>The issuance of this POJK is prompted by the recent conditions whereby Indonesia was hit by disasters caused by natural and non-natural, which resulted in, among others, disruption of the performance of industry players in the financial services sector and/or affected the economic conditions of the community. Some disasters caused by natural conditions occur considering that some areas in Indonesia are in areas prone to potential disasters. Furthermore, in its development, some disasters can occur due to non-natural conditions such as several viruses that can attack humans or animals whose spread is very massive or for other reasons.</p>	<p>1. Banks may apply special treatment for debtors in certain areas and/or sectors in Indonesia affected by Disasters including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. asset quality determination policy; and b. credit or financing restructuring policy. <p>2. Banks in applying special treatment for debtors in certain areas and/or sectors in Indonesia affected by the Disaster still pay attention to the prudential principles and the application of risk management in accordance with the Financial Services Authority Regulation regarding the implementation of bank risk management.</p>

No.	Regulation	Rules Resume	Background of the Regulation	Impact on CCB Indonesia
17.	PADG No. 24/16/PADG/2022 regarding the Fourth Amendment to Board of Governors Regulation No. 21/25/PADG/2019 on Loan to Value Ratio for Property Loans, Financing to Value Ratio for Property Financing, and Down Payment for Motor Vehicle Loans or Financing (PADG Fourth Amendment LTV/FTV and Down Payment).	<p>Continuing the easing of the provisions of the LTV Ratio for KP, FTV Ratio for PP, and Down Payment for KKB or PKB, with the limits of the LTV Ratio for KP, FTV Ratio for PP, and Down Payment for KKB or PKB as last stipulated in the Regulation of Members of the Board of Governors Number 23/6/PADG/2021 concerning the Second Amendment to the Regulation of Members of the Board of Governors Number 21/25/PADG/2019 concerning Loan to Value Ratio for Property Credit, Financing to Value Ratio for Property Financing, and Down Payment for Credit or Motor Vehicle Financing.</p> <p>The easing of the provisions of the LTV Ratio for KP, FTV Ratio for PP, and Down Payment for KKB or PKB, with the limits of the LTV Ratio for KP, FTV Ratio for PP, and Down Payment for KKB or PKB as last stipulated in the Member Regulation of the Board of Governors Number 23/6/PADG/2021 concerning the Second Amendment to the Member Regulation of the Board of Governors Number 21/25/PADG/2019 concerning Loan to Value Ratio for Property Credit, Financing to Value Ratio for Property Financing, and Down Payment for Credit or Motor Vehicle Financing, is extended to be effective until December 31, 2023.</p>	The Member Regulation of the Board of Governors on the Fourth Amendment to Member Regulation of the Board of Governors Number 21/25/PADG/2019 on Loan to Value Ratio for Property Loans, Financing to Value Ratio for Property Financing, and Down Payment for Motor Vehicle Loans or Financing (PADG Fourth Amendment LTV/FTV and Down Payment) is issued to support national economic recovery efforts by continuing accommodative macroprudential policies in order to encourage the distribution of bank credit or financing to the business world. In line with the accommodative macroprudential policy, Bank Indonesia continues to relax the Loan to Value (LTV) Ratio for Property Loans (KP), Financing to Value (FTV) Ratio for Property Financing (PP), and Down Payment for Motor Vehicle Loans or Financing (KKB or PKB) to encourage credit growth in the property sector and automotive sector.	Bank Indonesia extended the easing of the LTV Ratio for KP, FTV Ratio for PP, and Down Payment for KKB or PKB, with limits on the LTV Ratio for KP, FTV Ratio for PP, and Down Payment for KKB or PKB until December 31, 2023.
18.	POJK No. 22 of 2022 on Equity Participation Activities by Commercial Banks.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Definitions used in this POJK, namely the definition of commercial bank (Bank), Capital Participation, Temporary Capital Participation, investee, Subsidiary Company, and Divestment. Obligation of the Bank to implement effective risk management in its Equity Participation and Temporary Equity Participation activities. Prohibition for Banks conducting conventional business activities to conduct Capital Participation other than to companies engaged in the financial sector. Prohibition for Banks conducting business activities based on sharia principles to conduct Capital Participation other than to companies engaged in finance based on sharia principles. Prohibition for sharia business units and branch offices of banks domiciled overseas to conduct Capital Participation activities. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Scope of companies engaged in finance, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> companies in the form of financial services institutions companies in the form of financial services institutions; companies that utilize the use of information technology to produce financial products as the main business; and/or redit information management institutions. 	<p>The rapid development of information technology is changing the business processes of the financial services industry, including banking. Therefore, collaboration between banks and financial companies in a digital ecosystem is needed. The collaboration, among others, is carried out through equity participation activities.</p> <p>Furthermore, to increase competitiveness, the banking industry needs to invest in financial companies based on information technology. To support this, OJK issued regulations related to equity participation that are more principle-based. The regulation will support banks' business strategies and harmonize with current regulations. This is in line with OJK's policy direction regarding the acceleration of digital transformation as stated in the Indonesian Financial Services Sector Master Plan 2021-2025, which is to develop regulations that support the digital financial sector ecosystem.</p> <p>The refinement of provisions related to equity participation is expected to increase the competitiveness and efficiency of the banking sector, support the collaboration of the banking industry in the digital ecosystem in the financial sector, and provide ample opportunities for the creation of banking industry collaboration with non-banking industries.</p>	<p>The mechanism for applying for a Capital Participation activity license is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of the Capital Participation plan in the Bank's business plan. Obligation to obtain OJK's license in conducting Capital Participation, with several requirements including meeting the minimum capital adequacy ratio according to the risk profile and having a health level with a composite rating of 1 (one) or 2 (two) based on the assessment of the Bank's health level for the last 2 (two) consecutive periods. Application for license to OJK is done online by utilizing OJK's electronic system. OJK processes the Bank's license application no later than 14 (fourteen) working days after all requirements are met and the Bank submits complete license application documents. The Bank must realize the Capital Participation plan no later than 6 (six) months after obtaining permission from OJK.



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Limitation on the total portfolio of Equity Investments by the Bank, i.e. a maximum of 35% (thirty-five percent) of the Bank's capital (total portfolio of Equity Investments, i.e. Equity Investments in all Investees, including increase in Equity Investments and stock dividends). 3) The Bank shall monitor the total portfolio of Equity Investments. 4) The Bank's obligation to submit an action plan for exceeding the Capital Participation limit to OJK if for 3 (three) consecutive months the total Capital Participation portfolio exceeds the 35% (thirty-five percent) limit, which is caused by an increase in Capital Participation in Investees and/or a decrease in the Bank's capital. 5) The Bank's obligation to have written policies and procedures to manage risks related to Equity Participation and to have an effective internal control system for Equity Participation activities. 6) Prohibition for the Bank to receive equity participation from the Investee or to invest in the company of the Bank's shareholder, either directly or indirectly, and to invest in a company that results in the Bank having unlimited liability to the Investee. 		
19.	POJK No. 24 of 2022 regarding the Development of the Quality of Human Resources of Commercial Banks.	<p>POJK No. 24 of 2022 regarding the Development of the Quality of Human Resources of Commercial Banks.</p> <p>The Bank's obligation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) conduct HR management and develop the quality of its human resources on an ongoing basis. b) provide and realize funds for HR quality development for each fiscal year of at least 3.5% (three point five percent) of the total gross salary expense realization for the previous year. c) include human resources for quality development by including human resources in competency development in the technical field, in the non-technical field, and in the field of leadership through Certification of Work Competence in the banking sector (SKK), competency certification other than SKK, and other competency improvements. d) identifying and determining critical functions and critical positions. e) develop plans and submit the realization of HR quality development plans in the bank's business plan. 	The issuance of the Financial Services Authority Regulation on the Development of the Quality of Commercial Bank Human Resources (POJK SDM Commercial Bank) is based on the spirit and purpose that the human resources (HR) owned by Commercial Banks (which carry out business activities conventionally or carry out business activities based on sharia principles) have high competitiveness, integrity, competence, professionalism, so as to support the banking industry to be more contributive, have good resilience or resilience, high competitiveness, and be able to anticipate trends in business development and information technology innovation in the digital era.	

No.	Regulation	Rules Resume	Background of the Regulation	Impact on CCB Indonesia
		<p>The Bank must have a Director in charge of the HR function which is adjusted to the scale and complexity of the Bank. The HR function is carried out by the HR work unit.</p> <p>Banks can develop the quality of outsourced human resources tailored to the needs of the Bank.</p>		
20.	Decree of the Board of Commissioners of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) No. 34/KDK.03/2022 on the Determination of the Accommodation and Drinking Food Provision Sector, Textile and Textile Products and Footwear Sector, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Segment, and Bali Province as Sectors and Regions Requiring Special Treatment of Bank Credit or Financing	<p>Determine:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. accommodation and food and beverage supply sector; 2. textile and textile products and footwear sectors; 3. micro, small, and medium enterprises segment; and/or 4. Bali Province, as sectors and regions that require special treatment for bank credit or financing. <p>Determining special treatment for Bali Province only applies to credit, financing, and/or provision of other funds channeled to debtors with project locations or business locations in Bali Province.</p> <p>Special treatment of bank loans or financing as referred to in the FIRST dictum refers to the Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 19 of 2022 concerning Special Treatment for Financial Services Institutions in Certain Regions and Sectors in Indonesia Affected by Disasters (hereinafter referred to as POJK Bencana).</p> <p>Stipulating that restructuring with quality determination as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (1) of POJK Bencana can only be carried out for loans or financing which before this Decision of the Board of Commissioners (KDK) takes effect, have been given restructuring as stipulated in Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 11/POJK.03/2020 concerning National Economic Stimulus as Countercyclical Policy Impact of the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019, as last amended by Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 17/POJK.03/2021 concerning Second Amendment to Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 11/POJK.03/2020 concerning National Economic Stimulus as Countercyclical Policy Impact of the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019.</p> <p>Stipulating the implementation of risk management as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (4) POJK Disaster</p> <p>Stipulating that restructured loans or financing as referred to in this KDK can be excluded from the calculation of low quality assets in the assessment of the bank's health level.</p>	<p>That COVID-19 is a disaster that has disrupted the performance of banks and the Indonesian economy. Although in general the Indonesian economy has shown improvement from the impact of the COVID-19 disaster, there are regions and sectors that require longer time to recover after the end of the national economic stimulus as a countercyclical policy to the impact of the spread of COVID-19. Although in general the Indonesian economy has shown improvement from the impact of the COVID-19 disaster, there are regions and sectors that need longer time to recover after the end of the national economic stimulus as a countercyclical policy of the spread of COVID-19;</p>	<p>Stipulate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. accommodation and food and beverage provision sector; 2. textile and textile products and footwear sectors; 3. micro, small, and medium enterprises segment; and/or 4. Bali Province, as sectors and regions that require special treatment for bank credit or financing. <p>Establishing special treatment for Bali Province only applies to credit, financing, and/or provision of other funds channeled to debtors with project locations or business locations in Bali Province.</p> <p>The procedure for special treatment of bank credit or financing as referred to in the FIRST dictum refers to the Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 19 of 2022 concerning Special Treatment for Financial Services Institutions in Certain Regions and Sectors in Indonesia Affected by Disasters (hereinafter referred to as POJK Bencana).</p> <p>Establishing the implementation of risk management as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (4) POJK Disaster</p> <p>Stipulating that restructured loans or financing as referred to in this KDK may be excluded from the calculation of low quality assets in the assessment of the bank's soundness level.</p>



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No.	Regulation	Rules Resume	Background of the Regulation	Impact on CCB Indonesia
				<p>Determining restructuring with quality determination as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (1) of the POJK Disaster can only be carried out on loans or financing which before this Decision of the Board of Commissioners (KDK) comes into effect have been given restructuring as stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 11/POJK.03 /2020 concerning National Economic Stimulus as Countercyclical Policy Impact of the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 as last amended by Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 17/POJK.03/2021 concerning Second Amendment to Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 11/POJK.03/2020 concerning National Economic Stimulus as Countercyclical Policy Impact of the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019.</p> <p>Establishing the implementation of risk management as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (4) POJK Disaster</p> <p>Stipulating that restructured loans or financing as referred to in this KDK may be excluded from the calculation of low quality assets in the assessment of the bank's soundness level.</p>



Changes in Accounting Policies

The following are the accounting standards and interpretations that have been endorsed by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (DSAK), but are not yet effective for the current year's financial statements.

Effective as of January 1, 2023, are as follows:

- Amendment to PSAK 1: "Presentation of Financial Statements" regarding the classification of liabilities.
- Amendment to PSAK 16: "Fixed Assets" regarding proceeds before intended use.
- Amendment to PSAK 25: "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Errors" on the definition of "accounting estimate" and its explanation.
- Amendment to PSAK 46: "Income Taxes" on Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction adopted from the Amendment to IAS 12 Income Taxes on Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction.

The above accounting standards are effective since January 1, 2023 however early adoption is permitted.

Effective on or after January 1, 2024

- Amendment to PSAK 1: "Presentation of Financial Statements" related to long-term liabilities with covenants.
- Amendment to PSAK 73: "Leases" related to lease liabilities in sale and leaseback transactions.

The standards will be effective on January 1, 2024 and early adoption is permitted.

At the time of issuance of the financial statements, the Bank is still studying the impact that may arise from the adoption of these new and revised accounting standards and their effect on the Bank's financial statements.





Motif Dayak - Kalimantan

The themes used in Kalimantan Batik range from magnificent to exquisite. tends to be robust, powerful, and noticeable, which increases its visual appeal. One of the distinguishing features of traditional Kalimantan batik is the use of complementary colours

The background features a complex, colorful floral pattern in shades of blue, yellow, and red on a brownish-gold base. A large, white, stylized cutout shape, resembling a leaf or a petal, is positioned in the upper left quadrant, partially overlapping the patterned area.

IV

Good Corporate Governance



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Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

Sustainability Report



Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility

CCB Indonesia Sustainability Report was prepared based on the Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) No. 51/POJK.03/2017 concerning the Implementation of Sustainable Finance for Financial Service Institutions, Issuers, and Public Companies; and Financial Services Authority Circular No. 16/SEOJK.04/2021 concerning the Form and Content of the Annual Report of Issuers or Public Companies. In carrying out CCB Indonesia's business activities, it is carried out responsibly, by integrating environmental, social, and environmental aspects of governance (ESG) in a sustainable financial framework, so that business growth is also expected to have a good impact on planetary preservation and public welfare. The distribution of financing is carried out by giving more priority to business people who carry out their business with concern for social and environmental aspects. CCB Indonesia also plays a role in contributing to the sustainable greening program in barren areas that has been implemented for the past 8 (eight) years through corporate social responsibility.

The Scope of this Report covers the period from January 1 to December 31, 2022 with the scope of information and data originating from CCB Indonesia. Information on financial statements that have been audited by the Public Accounting Firm of Purwanto, Sungkoro and Surja (a member of Ernst and Young).

The Sustainability Report includes:

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

1. Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability Strategy Explanation

CCB Indonesia has a commitment to preserving the environment in the company's daily operational activities/activities, including by maintaining the cleanliness of the environment around the office, granting credit to Environmentally Friendly Business Activities (KUBL) and parties who care about social and environmental aspects (green company), and has implemented a sustainable greening program which 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 droughts, landslides. CCB Indonesia

has participated in assistance through a greening program, especially in the Wonogiri area, Central Java to prevent erosion for arid areas to avoid landslide hazards.

Definition of Sustainable Finance

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

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

- 1) Environmentally sound business financing
In this case, it is carried out by providing loans for environmentally friendly business activities, namely to parties who have a concern for the environment (green companies). CCB Indonesia encourages loan providers to give more priority to business players who are environmentally sound and carry out their business by paying attention to social and environmental aspects.
- 2) Sustainable Greening Program
In line with the implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for a sustainable greening program in the Wonogiri area, Central Java which has been started since 2014 until now, and will be continued in the coming years, to prevent erosion for barren areas to avoid landslide hazard. The implementation of this program is currently running in two villages, namely in Sumberharjo Village and Sindukerto Village, Eromoko District, Wonogiri Regency. This reforestation program consists of (i) planting superior seeds of sapodilla fruit, longan, petai and jackfruit on village roads, fields and people's houses, as well as hillsides/mountains, and the fruit yields can be used by the local community; (ii) provide assistance programs for watering the donated plants. The implementation of this program has been implemented since 2014 for a period of 10 (ten) years until 2024, and this program will be continued to other villages that are still barren in the Wonogiri district.
- 3) Bank activities with concern for Social and Environmental Aspects
Efforts to encourage the implementation of activities at CCB Indonesia that pay attention to social and environmental aspects, with the aim of saving the use of increasingly limited natural resources, for example the development of environmentally friendly products (digital banking), saving resource use, implementing educational programs through e-learning, meetings with participants

who have remote location with teleconference meeting and so on.

2. Performance Overview of the Sustainability Aspects

a. Economic Aspect

During 2022 the financial performance showed a number of positive financial ratio indicators, especially the Bank's profitability performance during this pandemic, by recording a substantial increase in profit of 71.25% compared to the previous year. Likewise, other indicators such as credit quality and efficiency showed better performance than the previous year.

Loan disbursement increased by 21.16% year on year from IDR 13.8 trillion as of 31 December 2021 to IDR 16.7 trillion as of 31 December 2022, with 98.06% achievement of the business plan. Meanwhile, Third Party Funds year on year decreased by 6.89% from IDR 19.3 trillion to IDR 17.9 trillion as of 31 December 2022, or 93.47% of the business plan target. The Bank manages to improve the effectiveness of the intermediary function by optimizing the Loan to Deposits Ratio (LDR). As Third Party Funds decreased, Total Assets as of 31 December 2022 also fell 4.47% year on year from IDR 26.2 trillion to IDR 25.0 trillion, or 95.57% of the business plan target.

The Bank's profit after tax in 2022 was IDR 135.96 billion, a significant increase of 71.25% compared to 2021 of IDR 79.39 billion, with achieving 116.27% of the business plan target.

Achievement of profitability ratios namely Return On Assets (ROA) and Return On Equity (ROE) as of 31 December 2022 were 0.69% and 2.40% respectively, better than the business plan targets of 0.53% and 1.90% respectively. Net Interest Margin (NIM) of 3.54% also exceeded the business target of 3.22%. As of December 31, 2022, the loan quality of gross NPL was 3.40% and net NPL was 0.93%, which was better than the target of 3.85% and 1.36% respectively. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) as of 31 December 2022 reached 32.73% higher than the projected business plan of 31.99%.

The complete economic aspects can be seen in the Financial Overview Chapter (on page 27), the Directors' Report Chapter (on page 40) and the Financial Review Chapter: Management's Analysis and Discussion (on page 116)

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



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developing technology-based products and services, initially developing internet banking for corporations, continuing for individuals, and mobile banking, as well as continuing development of digital banking, such as QR payment, iDebit.

b. Environmental Aspect

The use of energy resources at CCB Indonesia continues to be reduced from year to year, reflected in the costs incurred by the Bank in the last 4 (four) years which have shown a downward trend, although some are seen to increase in 2022, including: Fuel costs have decreased from IDR 3.43 billion (in 2019), to IDR 2.21 billion (2020), decreasing again to IDR 2.16 billion (2021) and IDR 2.92 billion in 2022.

Likewise, printing costs decreased from IDR 1.73 billion (2019) to IDR 876 million (2020) to IDR 543 million (2021) and IDR 579 million (2022).

Transportation costs have shown a consistent decline in the last 4 (four) years, namely IDR 341 million (2019), IDR 149 million (2020), IDR 144 million (2021) and IDR 129 million (2022).

c. Social Aspect

The occurrence of climate change or extreme weather, such as long droughts, droughts, landslides. CCB Indonesia continuously participates in the planting of sapodilla, longan, petai and jackfruit seedlings, as well as support for watering plants in a reforestation program in the Wonogiri area, Central Java to prevent erosion in barren areas to avoid landslide hazards. The fruits from the planting of the reforestation program can be shared free of charge for the community around the location. In addition, in the context of corporate social responsibility (CSR), CCB Indonesia also holds a number of social activities that provide support for underprivileged communities and need assistance, such as social visits to orphanages, school assistance, especially for children with disabilities and natural disaster assistance.

3. Profile of CCB Indonesia

a. Vision, Mission, Core Beliefs and Core Values

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

Vision

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

Mission

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

Core Values

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

Core Beliefs

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

b. Company's Address

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

Detailed information about the CCB Indonesia's office network which consists of 80 offices can be found in the Office Network Chapter (page 268)

c. Scale of business

in million IDR

Financial Figures	Dec 22	Dec 21	Dec 20
Total Assets	25,023	26,195	25,234
Loans	16,687	13,773	14,729
Third Fund Party	17,947	19,274	18,452
Equity	6,199	6,081	6,017
Profit After Tax	135.96	79.39	49.98

The number of Bank employees as of December 2022 (excluding outsourcing employees) was 1,203 people. The Bank outsources some of the work of non-staff, such as couriers, drivers, security and cleaning to outsourcing service providers. As of December 31, 2022, the number of outsourced employees was 321, bringing the total number of employees (including outsourced employees) to 1,524 people.

Total Employees by Employees' Status

Employees' Status	31-Dec-22		31-Dec-21	
	Total	%	Total	%
Permanent Employees	1,154	96%	1,179	97%
Probation Employees	41	3%	34	3%
Contract Employees	8	1%	8	1%
Number of employees	1,203	100%	1,221	100%
Outsourcing Employees	321		317	
Number of employees (including outsourcing)	1,524		1,538	

Employees' Composition by Education Level

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Education Level	31-Dec-22		31-Dec-21	
	Total	%	Total	%
≤ Senior High School	279	23%	312	26%
Academy	141	12%	156	13%
Bachelor	742	62%	714	58%
Postgraduate	41	3%	39	3%
Total	1,203	100%	1,221	100%

Employees' Composition by Years of Service

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Years of Service	31-Dec-22		31-Dec-21	
	Total	%	Total	%
0-3 years	314	26%	307	25%
3-5 years	155	13%	232	19%
5-10 years	362	30%	346	28%
10-20 years	232	19%	188	15%
> 20 years	140	12%	148	12%
Total	1,203	100%	1,221	100%

Employees' Composition by Age

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Age	31-Dec-22		31-Dec-21	
	Total	%	Total	%
< 25 years old	49	4%	55	5%
25-34 years old	474	39%	482	39%
35-44 years old	365	30%	358	29%
> 45 years old	315	26%	326	27%
Total	1,203	100%	1,221	100%

Employees' Composition by Position

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Position	31-Dec-22		31-Dec-21	
	Total	%	Total	%
Directors	6	0%	6	0%
Division Head / Regional Head	38	3%	38	3%
Branch Manager	70	6%	78	6%
Department Head	155	13%	142	12%
Officer	71	6%	73	6%
Staff	758	63%	770	63%
Non Staff	105	9%	114	9%
Total	1,203	100%	1,221	100%



Employees' Composition by Gender

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Gender	31-Dec-22		31-Dec-21	
	Total	%	Total	%
Laki-Laki	594	49%	609	50%
Perempuan	609	51%	612	50%
Jumlah	1.203	100%	1.221	100%

Ownership structure per December 31, 2022

No.	Shareholders' Name	1 Jan 2022		31 Dec 2022	
		Number of Shares	Percentage	Number of Shares	Percentage
1.	China Construction Bank Corporation	22,751,563,707	60.00%	22,751,563,707	60.00%
2.	Johnny Wiraatmadja	2,611,613,705	6.89%	2,613,613,705	6.89%
3.	UOB Kay Hian Pte. Ltd.	3,112,882,656	8.21%	3,112,882,656	8.21%
4.	Public	9,443,670,446	24.90%	9,441,670,446	24.90%
	Total Saham	37,919,730,514	100.00%	37,919,730,514	100.00%

At the end of 2022 CCB Indonesia has a network of 80 offices, consisting of 1 Head Office, 21 Branch Offices and 58 Sub-Branch Offices, spread across cities in Indonesia such as Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang, Solo, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, Denpasar Bali, Mataram Lombok, Palembang, Bandar Lampung, Batam, Pekanbaru, Pontianak, Makassar and Pangkal Pinang. During 2022, 3 offices were closed for business and efficiency consideration.

Detailed information related to this is found in the Financial Overview Chapter (page 27), the Human Capital Chapter (page 54), the Shareholder Information Chapter (page 16) and the Office Network Chapter (page 268)

d. Products, Services, and Business Activities carried out

Business Activities According to Articles of Association Main Business Activities

- Raising funds from the community in the form of current account, time deposits, certificates of deposit, savings and/or other equivalent forms;
- Granting medium, long or short term-loans and other types that are prevalent in the banking world;
- Promissory note issuance;
- Purchasing, selling, or guaranteeing at own risk or for the benefit and at the behest of the customer:
 - Bills including bills received by banks whose validity period is no longer than the usual practice in trading these letters;

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

Supporting Business Activities

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

Detailed information related to this can be found in the Products and Services Chapter (page 264)

e. Membership in the Association

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

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

f. Significant Changes in CCB Indonesia

During 2022, CCB Indonesia has consolidated with the closing of 3 (three) offices with consideration of business effectiveness, namely KCP Cempaka Mas, KCP Mataram Cakranegara and KK Taman Palem. Until the end of 2022 CCB Indonesia had a network of 80 offices, including the Head Office.

In 2022 there was no change in the majority shareholder and no significant change in the other shareholders.

No.	Shareholders' Name	1 Jan 2022		31 Dec 2022	
		Number of Shares	Percentage	Number of Shares	Percentage
1.	China Construction Bank Corporation	22,751,563,707	60.00%	22,751,563,707	60.00%
2.	Johnny Wiraatmadja	2,611,613,705	6.89%	2,613,613,705	6.89%
3.	UOB Kay Hian Pte. Ltd.	3,112,882,656	8.21%	3,112,882,656	8.21%
4.	Public	9,443,670,446	24.90%	9,441,670,446	24.90%
Total Saham		37,919,730,514	100.00%	37,919,730,514	100.00%

4. Explanation of Board of Directors

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

growth by aligning economic, social and environmental interests.

CCB Indonesia is committed to preserving the environment in the company's daily operational activities by integrating environmental, social and governance aspects (environmental social governance / ESG) in a sustainable financial framework, including by maintaining clean environment around the office, providing loans for environmentally friendly business activities, namely to parties who have social and environmental concerns (green companies), implement sustainable greening program, as well as financial literacy and inclusion programs. The occurrence of climate change or extreme weather, which recently hit the earth globally and caused various disasters, such as long droughts, landslides. CCB Indonesia has participated in sustainable greening program on barren land that has been implemented for the past 8 (eight) years continuously through corporate social responsibility which aims to prevent erosion and avoid landslides. CCB Indonesia encourages loan providers to give priority to environmentally sound business with concern for social and environmental aspects (green financing).

Achieving the performance of Sustainable Financial Action during 2022, CCB Indonesia has implemented a number of initiative steps to encourage the implementation of Sustainable Financial Action, with the following description:

- (1) Realisation of credit extension for environmentally sound business activities
Credit disbursement for Environmentally Friendly Business Activities (KUBL), namely to a number of companies with environmental insight and concern for social and environmental aspects, as well as supporting environmentally friendly programs (green companies) during 2022.

Environmentally sound business activities category (exclude MSMEs)	Realization as of Dec 2022 (in million IDR)
Renewable energy	266,553
Pollution Prevention and Control	360,210
Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management	55,948
Other Environmentally Friendly Business Activities	441,243

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

- PT Bali CMP, engaged in business: processing waste into Refused Derived Fuel (RDF) which can be used as an energy source to replace coal with a total financing of IDR 71 billion;
- PT PP Semarang Demak (Persero), 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;
- PT Manha Daya Mandiri, engaged in mini hydro power generation (renewable energy) with a total financing of 30 billion;
- PT Culletprima Setia, engaged in the manufacture of household appliances (plates, glasses, etc.) using recycled glass/glass raw materials (pollution prevention and control) with a total financing of IDR 75 billion;
- PT Indoglas Jaya, engaged in the manufacturing business of recycling products using cullet flint as raw materials into glass bottles in the Cileungsi area, West Java, with a total financing of IDR 238 billion;
- PT Aetra Air Jakarta, engaged in providing clean water business by processing raw water from reservoirs into clean water, with a total financing of IDR 237 billion;
- PT Aetra Air Tangerang, engaged in the clean water supply business by processing raw water from reservoirs into clean water, with a total financing of IDR 88 billion;
- PT Solo Citra Metro Plasma Power, operates in the following business sectors: waste processing into electrical energy (power plant), with a total financing of IDR 235 billion;
- PT Jaya Toll Road (JTR) Jaya Pratama, engaged in the toll road construction business, in this case financing for environmentally friendly transportation business activities with a total financing of IDR 395 billion;
- PT Hutama Karya (HK), 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.

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

The number of loans to the MSME sector as on December 31, 2022 was IDR 2,175 billion with the ratio of MSMEs to total loans of 13.04%. 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	0.30%
Small Business Loans	Wholesale & Retail	4.86%
Medium Business Loans	Wholesale & Retail	94.84%

(3) Realisation of the greening program in Wonogiri

The sustainable greening program that has been implemented by CCB Indonesia since 2014 in a barren and arid area in Wonogiri, Central Java, has been continued where previously

CCB Indonesia has planted seeds of sapodilla, longan, petai and jackfruit trees on farms belonging to farming communities, and slopes. - Hill slopes are prone to landslides in 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.

CCB Indonesia continues the Sustainable Reforestation Program, in 2022 it entered Phase VI of Tree Planting by coordinating the planting of 600 high-yielding petai seedlings on farms owned by farming communities, hamlet roads and hillsides prone to landslides in Sumberwatu, Sumberharjo Village and Sindukarto Village, Wonogiri, Central Java, as part of a social humanitarian activity (Corporate Social Responsibility). The implementation of a sustainable reforestation program that previously carried out planting of longan, sapodilla, jackfruit and petai tree seedlings in Phases I – V during 2014 - 2021. The fruits from this planting can be utilized by the local community, which is expected to improve the economy of the surrounding community, while protecting the environment.

During April – September 2022 CCB Indonesia helped watering trees during the dry season around Sindukerto Village, Eromoko District, Wonogiri Regency, Central Java. In the dry season in the Wonogiri area it is very dry and the air temperature can reach up to 40 degrees Celsius during the day, so the plants can wither if not assisted by intensive watering.

In November 2022, CCB Indonesia continue this Sustainable Greening Program which is entering Phase VI of Tree Planting by coordinating the planting of 600 high-yielding petai seedlings on farms owned by farming communities, hamlet roads and hillsides prone to landslides in Sumberwatu Hamlet, Sumberharjo Village and Desa Sindukarto, Wonogiri, Central Java.

(4) Socialisation and Briefing of Sustainable Finance

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

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



training for small entrepreneurs has been held 1 (one) time in November 2022 located at the SME Tower, coordinated with Smesco and the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs (“UKM Center”).

- (5) Development of digital banking service products
 CCB Indonesia consistently develops technology-based products and services through electronic channel-based applications, namely the development of internet banking and mobile banking, and continues development that leads to further digital banking. As is well known, in the context of Sustainable Finance, the use of technology-based products will save the resources used, such as paper (paperless), fuel (because there is no need for transportation). During the pandemic, internet and mobile banking have become very useful tools for customers to be able to carry out financial transactions from home.
- (6) Implementation of e-learning
 During 2022 in the midst of a pandemic, the Bank has held 179 training programs with a total of 6,602 participants. Compared to 2021, 56 training programs were carried out with a total of 2,870 participants. Most of the training programs in 2022 are carried out online in accordance with health protocols during the pandemic, however there have also been several trainings held face-to-face. Online training can involve more employees

from various locations, but face-to-face training can increase the interaction between trainers and trainees. During 2022, 149 training programs were held virtually with 6,434 participants.

Education and training programs held throughout 2022 with materials covering technical skills and soft skills including: Risk Management Certification, Payment Systems and Rupiah Money Management, credit analysis, Bank Operations / Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), Customer Service Complaints , AML CFT Training, Sustainable Finance, Compliance field, Induction Program, Training related to system development, Product Knowledge, Training related to Cyber Crime, Digital Banking, IT hardware, work safety, as well as various other seminars and workshops.

- (7) Training/workshops related to understanding Sustainable Finance
 A number of officers and Directors participated in a number of trainings/workshops related to the understanding of Sustainable Finance, including Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) during 2022 as follows:
- Webinar "The Impact of ESG on the Performance of the Financial Services Industry" by the Financial Services Authority Institute (OJK Institute) on January 27, 2022 in Jakarta



Opening



Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

- Webinar "The Impact of Climate Change on Financing Aspects and Insurance Premiums Based on Green Economy" by OJK Institute on 24 February 2022 in Jakarta
- Webinar "Masterclass Environmental Reporting" by PT Bursa Efek Indonesia ("BEI") with Global Reporting Initiative ("GRI") and Carbon Disclosure Project ("CDP") on March 30, 2022 in Jakarta
- Webinar "Srikandi for Indonesia's Sustainable Economy" by BCA Cash Management - ESG Webinar on 22 April 2022 in Jakarta
- Webinar "Reporting Gender Equality and Employment Practices for Sustainability and Annual Report" by PT Bursa Efek Indonesia ("BEI"), Global Reporting Initiative ("GRI") and Indonesia Business Coalition for Women Empowerment ("IBCWE") on 31 May 2022 in Jakarta
- Webinar "Public Consultation on the Draft of Sustainable Investment Guidelines for the Ministry of Investment - BKPM towards Recover Together Recover Stronger - Ensuring Sustainable and Inclusive Growth" by the Ministry of Investment - BKPM, Indonesian Issuer Association (AEI) and Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) on 3 June 2022 in Jakarta
- Webinar "Implementation of ESG in the Indonesian Capital Market" by PT Bursa Efek Indonesia ("IDX") and Indonesia Infrastructure Finance (IIF) on June 8, 2022 in Jakarta
- Internal Training via Webinar "Socialization of Sustainability Finance" by CCB Indonesia on 5-7 December 2022 (6 batches) in Jakarta with 166 participants consisting of Branch Managers, Relationship Managers and other employees related to credit.

The performance of sustainable finance actions during 2022 in general has been in accordance with the plan, although CCB Indonesia has not set specific targets for achievement. The challenges faced include the need to continuously improve knowledge and competence for human capital according to their respective functions at CCB Indonesia regarding the implementation of sustainable financial governance, and knowledge regarding the provision of banking products and services that are environmentally friendly and in accordance with the principles of sustainable finance. In addition, efforts are needed to integrate the implementation of sustainable governance with existing functions within the organizational structure.

In carrying out its activities, CCB Indonesia always prioritizes compliance with applicable regulations and also pays attention to risk management from every step of the initiative to encourage the implementation of the Sustainable Finance Actions described above.

With a loan growth target of 22.56% in 2022, there are still great opportunities and potentials to increase lending to parties or business actors who are environmentally sound (green companies). CCB Indonesia will continue to encourage credit providers to give more priority to business players who carry out their business with concern for social and environmental aspects.

5. Sustainability Governance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Board of Directors is an organ that has a representative and managerial mandate. The Board of Directors plays a

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

a. Person in Charge of Sustainable Finance Implementation

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

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

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

b. Competency Development Related to Sustainable Finance

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



During 2022 CCB Indonesia held training based on electronic use (e-learning) / webinars, as well as offline, both internally and externally with a total of 179 training programs with a total of 6,602 participants. Compared to 2021, 56 training programs were carried out with a total of 2,870 participants. Most of the training programs in 2022 are carried out online according to health protocols during the pandemic, and it turns out that this online training model can actually involve more employees. During 2022, 149 training programs were held virtually with 6,434 participants.

In the context of developing competencies related to sustainable finance, as explained in the previous section, a number of officers and Directors participated in a number of trainings/workshops related to the understanding of Sustainable Finance, including Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) during 2022 as follows:

- Webinar "The Impact of ESG on the Performance of the Financial Services Industry" by the Financial Services Authority Institute (OJK Institute) on January 27, 2022 in Jakarta
- Webinar "The Impact of Climate Change on Financing Aspects and Insurance Premiums Based on Green Economy" by OJK Institute on 24 February 2022 in Jakarta
- Webinar "Masterclass Environmental Reporting" by PT Bursa Efek Indonesia ("BEI") with Global Reporting Initiative ("GRI") and Carbon Disclosure Project ("CDP") on March 30, 2022 in Jakarta
- Webinar "Srikandi for Indonesia's Sustainable Economy" by BCA Cash Management - ESG Webinar on 22 April 2022 in Jakarta
- Webinar "Reporting Gender Equality and Employment Practices for Sustainability and Annual Report" by PT Bursa Efek Indonesia ("BEI"), Global Reporting Initiative ("GRI") and Indonesia Business Coalition for Women Empowerment ("IBCWE") on 31 May 2022 in Jakarta
- Webinar "Public Consultation on the Draft of Sustainable Investment Guidelines for the Ministry of Investment - BKPM towards Recover Together Recover Stronger - Ensuring Sustainable and Inclusive Growth" by the Ministry of Investment - BKPM, Indonesian Issuer Association (AEI) and Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) on 3 June 2022 in Jakarta
- Webinar "Implementation of ESG in the Indonesian Capital Market" by PT Bursa Efek Indonesia ("IDX") and Indonesia Infrastructure Finance (IIF) on June 8, 2022 in Jakarta
- Internal Training via Webinar "Socialization of Sustainability Finance" by CCB Indonesia on 5-7 December 2022 (6 batches) in Jakarta with 166 participants consisting of Branch Managers, Relationship Managers and other employees related to credit.

c. Risk Assessment on the Implementation of Sustainable Finance

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

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

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

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

The Board of Directors has monitored risk management policies and strategies through discussions at various committee meetings. The Bank has improved the Quality of Risk Management which is reflected in the Bank's Risk Profile which is maintained properly.

As a manifestation of the Bank's commitment to the implementation of good corporate governance and the implementation of risk management in sound and prudent banking business practices, CCB Indonesia performs a comprehensive supervisory function that is independent and objective. In principle, the implementation of the internal control system is carried out through an inherent control mechanism in each line and task force, among others in the form of direct supervision by superiors to

subordinates, compliance with standard work procedures and other internal control mechanisms.

d. Stakeholders Relation

CCB Indonesia always strives to maintain the trust of stakeholders, which is the main value for the Bank, in order to continuously improve performance, ensure business continuity, and carry out its roles and responsibilities as an intermediary institution to support the national economy. CCB Indonesia is committed to always prioritizing the implementation of good corporate governance practices in all of its operational activities with prudential principles.

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

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

e. Challenges to the Implementation of Sustainable Finance

In carrying out all its business activities in all lines, CCB Indonesia is committed to always implementing good corporate governance. The application of the principles of sustainable finance in sustainable governance is CCB Indonesia's commitment in running its business by paying attention to environmental, social, and environmental social governance (ESG) aspects.

The challenges faced by CCB Indonesia in implementing sustainable governance that still need to be considered are the need to continuously increase knowledge and competence for human capital according to their respective functions at CCB Indonesia regarding the implementation of sustainable financial governance, and knowledge regarding the provision of banking products and services, environmentally friendly and in accordance with the principles of sustainable finance (internal capacity building). In addition, efforts are needed to integrate the implementation of sustainable governance with existing functions within the organizational structure.

In carrying out its activities, CCB Indonesia always prioritizes compliance with applicable regulations and also pays attention to risk management from every step of the initiative to encourage awareness of the importance of environmental, social and governance sustainability.

A full description of governance and risk management can be seen in the Good Corporate Governance Chapter (on page 170)

6. Sustainability Performance

a. Activities to Build the Culture of Sustainability

CCB Indonesia seeks to build awareness for all employees of the importance of implementing sustainable finance, by providing direction through branch managers to reach all offices and heads of work units at the head office, so that they can pass it on to all staff under their coordination, in carrying out all operational and business activities. By emphasizing concern for social and environmental aspects. Directions to units that carry out business functions for lending give priority to business actors who carry out their business by prioritizing and paying attention to environmental factors, as well as having a positive impact on environmental preservation. CCB Indonesia's mission has been adapted to accommodate the Sustainable Finance program which in its Mission contains an element of social and environmental responsibility.

Mission of CCB Indonesia

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

CCB Indonesia has adjusted the General Credit Policy and Guidelines specifically in Sub Chapter III.18 which is used as a reference/reference/guideline for all credit-related parties as follows:

III.18. Financing Related to the Implementation of Sustainable Finance

III.18.1. Definition

- a. *Sustainable Finance is a comprehensive support from the financial services sector to create sustainable economic growth by aligning economic, social and environmental interests.*
- b. *The environment is the unity of space with all objects, forces, conditions and living things, including humans and their behaviour, which affect nature itself, the continuity of life and the welfare of humans and other living creatures.*



- c. Sustainable Financial Products and/or Services are financial products and/or services that integrate economic, social and environmental aspects, as well as governance in their features.

III.18.2. Financing/granting credit based on the type of use of credit can be distinguished as follows:

- a. Retail banking financing/crediting:
 - i. Environmentally friendly housing financing;
 - ii. Financing for car ownership of the type of Low Cost Green Car (LCGC), Hybrid type car, Electric car.
- b. Working Capital and Investment Financing:
 The financing business activities of CCB Indonesia which are categorized in the sustainable finance portfolio are 11 Environmentally Friendly Business Activities (KUBL) + 1 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), with the following details:
 - i. Renewable energy business activities such as power plants: water/ solar/ wind/ geothermal/ biomass, and others.
 - ii. Energy efficiency business activities such as environmentally friendly development projects, energy storage, district heating, smart grids, LED lighting, building renovations with the concept of Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiency (EDGE).
 - iii. Pollution prevention and control business activities such as factory waste treatment, industrial recycling, air emission reduction, greenhouse gas control, soil remediation, waste reconditioning, and environmental monitoring analysis.
 - iv. Activities for managing biological natural resources (SDA) and sustainable land use.
 - v. Land and water biodiversity conservation business activities.

- vi. Environmentally friendly transportation business activities such as Mass Rapid Transportation (MRT), Light Rail Transit (LRT), Bus Rapid Transit (BRT), electric trains, toll roads, airports, stations, terminals with solar power.
- vii. Sustainable water and wastewater management activities such as wastewater installations (WWTP), water recycling installations, integrated water resource management.
- viii. Climate change adaptation activities such as abrasion-resistant houses, high-yielding varieties, forest fire tools, coral reef conservation, mangrove conservation.
- ix. Product procurement activities that can reduce the use of resources and produce less pollution (eco-efficient).
- x. Environmentally friendly buildings that meet nationally, regionally or internationally recognized standards or certifications.
- xi. Other business activities that are environmentally sound other than the 10 (ten) business activities above.
- xii. All financing for MSME activities.

III.18.3. Social and Environmental Risk Management in the process of granting loan at CCB Indonesia

Step	Loan Process	Risk Management Process	Tools
1	Loan application	Identification	Debtor form and activity list related to social and environmental risks
2	Loan analysis	Measurement	Industry sub-sector guideline, environmental overview sheet, site visit questions list
3	Loan Disbursement Decision	Control	Environmental Covenant
4	Disbursement and Post Loan Monitoring	Monitoring and reporting	Social and environmental risk report in post loan monitoring report

III.18.4. Conditions for granting credit related to the Integration of Environment and Social Risk Management (ESRM)

- a. Availability of document regarding the environmental impact analysis (AMDAL).
- b. If the (prospective) debtor has been included in the company's environmental performance rating program (PROPER) from the Ministry of Environment (KLH), only gold, green and blue ratings are recommended.
- c. For (prospective) mining debtors, it is required to carry out rehabilitation and conservation on ex-mining land.
- d. For (prospective) debtors who manage palm oil, if they are included in the corporate segment, they are required to have an RSPO (Roundtable Sustainable Palm Oil) certificate.

Financing/granting credit related to the implementation of sustainable finance implementation in each business segment will be regulated in more detail in the respective Guidelines and/or SOPs for each credit segment, and also regulated in the Guidelines/SOPs that are relevant/related to the implementation of sustainable finance.

b. Economic Performance

- 1) Comparison of targets and performance, portfolio, financing targets, income and profit and loss
Complete information on targets and performance, portfolio, financing targets, income and profit and loss can be seen in Financial Review: Management Discussion and Analysis (on page 116)
- 2) Comparison of targets and performance of portfolios, financing targets, or projects that are in line with the implementation of Sustainable Finance.

In the preparation of the 2022 Sustainable Finance Action Plan, the financing target for environmentally sound business activities has not yet been determined.

The following is the realization of financing for environmentally friendly business activities (KUBL)

Environmentally sound business activities category (exclude MSMEs)	Realization as of Dec 2022 (in million IDR)
Renewable energy	266,553
Pollution Prevention and Control	360,210
Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management	55,948
Other Environmentally Friendly Business Activities	441,243

During 2022, credit disbursement for environmentally sound business activities, namely to a number of companies that have concern and support for the environment (green companies), which have been realized include:

- PT Bali CMP, engaged in business: processing waste into Refused Derived Fuel (RDF) which can be used as an energy source to replace coal with a total financing of IDR 71 billion;
- PT. PP Semarang Demak (Persero), 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;
- PT Manha Daya Mandiri, engaged in mini hydro power generation (renewable energy) with a total financing of 30 billion;
- PT Culletprima Setia, engaged in the manufacture of household appliances (plates, glasses, etc.) using recycled glass/glass raw materials (pollution prevention and control) with a total financing of IDR 75 billion;
- PT Indoglas Jaya, engaged in the manufacturing business of recycling products using cullent flint as raw materials into glass bottles in the Cileungsi area, West Java, with a total financing of IDR 238 billion;
- PT Aetra Air Jakarta, engaged in providing clean water business by processing raw water from reservoirs into clean water, with a total financing of IDR 237 billion;



- PT. Aetra Air Tangerang, engaged in the clean water supply business by processing raw water from reservoirs into clean water, with a total financing of IDR 88 billion;
- PT Solo Citra Metro Plasma Power, operates in the following business sectors: waste processing into electrical energy (power plant), with a total financing of IDR 235 billion;
- PT Jaya Toll Road (JTR) Jaya Pratama, engaged in the toll road construction business, in this case financing for environmentally friendly transportation business activities with a total financing of IDR 395 billion;
- PT Hutama Karya (HK), 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.
- Lending to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) debtors as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 2,175 billion with a MSME to total credit ratio of 13.04%.

To support financing of green development projects (which pay attention to the environment), the Bank also encourages customers engaged in the oil palm plantation and mining business sectors to comply with environmental regulations. Palm oil debtors are expected to have Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) or Roundtable Sustainable Palm Oil certification (RSPO)

In addition, the Bank is also gradually developing an inclusive sustainable Priority Economic Sector by increasing funding activities, especially in the industrial, energy, agriculture (in a broad sense), infrastructure and MSME sectors by balancing economic, environmental and social aspects.

c. Environmental Performance

1) General Aspect

- Environmental Cost
CCB Indonesia continues the Sustainable Greening Program, in 2022 entered Phase V of Tree Planting by coordinating the planting of 600 high-yielding petai seedlings on farms owned by farming communities, hamlet roads and hillsides prone to landslides in Sumberwatu, Sumberharjo Village and Sindukarto Village, Wonogiri, Central Java, as part of a social humanitarian activity (Corporate Social Responsibility). The implementation of a sustainable reforestation program that previously

carried out planting of longan, sapodilla, jackfruit and petai tree seedlings in Phases I –V during 2014 - 2021. The fruits from this planting can be utilized by the local community, which is expected to improve the economy of the surrounding community, while protecting the environment.

During April – September 2022 CCB Indonesia assisted watering trees during the dry season around Sindukerto Village, Eromoko District, Wonogiri Regency, Central Java. In the dry season in the Wonogiri area it is very dry and the air temperature can reach up to 40 degrees Celsius during the day, so the plants can wither if not assisted by intensive watering. During 2022, the greening costs incurred by CCB Indonesia amounted to IDR 104,475,000 which was used to plant 600 petai tree seedlings and the cost of watering the seeds during the dry season.

2) Material Aspect

- Use of Environmentally Friendly Materials
CCB Indonesia always strives to reduce the use of resources including printed materials and photocopies, both for the needs of daily banking operations, as well as for the needs of customers in financial transactions at the bank. In general, in the last 4 (four) years it has shown a downward trend, although a slight increase in 2022 in paper usage.

in IDR

Cost	2022	2021	2020	2019
Printing	579,846,050	543,063,880	876,583,209	1,732,499,377

3) Energy Aspect

- Amount and Intensity of Energy used
- Efforts and Achievements of Energy Efficiency and Use of Renewable Energy

CCB Indonesia is engaged in the banking sector in the use of energy, especially fuel, namely for transportation purposes for bank operations, which consists of 80 offices owned throughout Indonesia.

CCB Indonesia always strives to reduce the use of fuel resources in bank activities, including: meetings and discussions using teleconference media, as well as organizing virtual training (e-training), to holding the General Meeting of Shareholders electronically. In addition, CCB Indonesia also encourages customers

to make financial transactions using digital banking, so that customers do not need to come to the bank and reduce the use of transportation.

In general, in the last 4 (four) years it has shown a downward trend, although an increase in fuel consumption in 2022.

Cost	2022	2021	2020	2019
Fuel (IDR)	2,928,402,121	2,169,026,355	2,211,382,310	3,431,196,436
Fuel (liter)	292,840	277,802	283,227	439,457

As a note, there was an increase in fuel prices by the government on September 3 2022, in particular the Peralite price rose by around 30.72%, as well as the level of traffic congestion which tended to increase in line with the relaxation of activity restrictions regulated through the PPKM status.

Meanwhile, transportation costs have shown a consistent decline in the last 4 (four) years, namely IDR 341 million (2019), IDR 149 million (2020), IDR 144 million (2021) and IDR 129 million (2022).

Efforts and Achievements of Energy Efficiency and Use of Renewable Energy

CCB Indonesia always strives for energy efficiency of the resources used, including encouraging the use of refillable tumblers (drink bottles / mineral water) to reduce the use of mineral water in plastic bottles; also encourages efficiency in electricity consumption by providing instructions to turn off lights, computers and others when leaving the room.

4) Water Aspect

- Water usage

CCB Indonesia in an effort to save energy resources is carried out, among other things, by encouraging the use of bottled drinks for each employee to reduce the use of bottled water.

d. Social Performance

1) Commitment to provide services for equal products and services to consumers

In order to maintain public trust and consumer protection, CCB Indonesia always pays attention to creating a sense of security for its customers. CCB

Indonesia's products and services are in accordance with applicable regulations, standards and best practices.

Every product launched by CCB Indonesia is directed to provide maximum benefits and benefits to customers. CCB Indonesia through frontliners ensures that customers can understand the advantages of CCB Indonesia products, according to their needs.

Transparency of CCB Indonesia products includes all information regarding products, including product benefits and uses, terms and conditions, rights and obligations of each party, when the agreement ends and how it is resolved, information on administrative fees charged, including the risks. Information is conveyed to the public through promotional media such as brochures, leaflets, websites, and bulletin boards throughout the CCB Indonesia office network.

Each CCB Indonesia office provides a special unit / officer to handle complaints from customers, so that problems with customers can be immediately followed up with a target completion time according to the provisions of the Financial Services Authority.

2) Employment Aspect

CCB Indonesia places employees, called CCB Indonesia's human capital, as the company's capital. The sustainability of the Company is highly dependent on the management of human resources that are reliable and able to create work comfort for employees. CCB Indonesia's human capital has received attention from companies, such as in terms of providing remuneration, increasing competence and professionalism through training, creating a comfortable workplace, health insurance coverage for employees and their dependents, respecting and protecting human rights, and recognizing diversity, equality, and equal opportunities regardless of race, ethnicity, religion and gender.

- Equal Employment Opportunity

The Bank is committed to always providing a decent and safe work environment for employees without discrimination. So far, there have been no complaints from employees related to discrimination cases because the Bank believes that transparent equal employment opportunities will increase the sense of comfort and security for employees thereby increasing productivity.



- Child Labor and Forced Labor
CCB Indonesia is committed to upholding equal employment opportunities and not employing forced labor and child labor.
- Regional Minimum Wage 2022
Percentage of remuneration for permanent employees at the lowest level to the UMP (Provincial Minimum Wage) and UMK (Regency or City Minimum Wage)

Regency/City	Number of Employees	Percentage of Remuneration / UMK
JAKARTA	60	100.21%
BOGOR	7	100.23%
SEMARANG	5	104.95%
BANDUNG	4	104.89%
SOLO	2	134.89%
TANGERANG	1	103.84%
SURABAYA	5	100.23%
TANJUNG PINANG	3	100.33%
BATAM	6	100.24%
SUKABUMI	3	100.32%
MALANG	1	102.84%
NTB/MATARAM	3	115.84%
TANGERANG SELATAN	1	103.18%
TOTAL	101	105.54%

- Decent and Safe Working Environment
CCB Indonesia is committed to preserving the environment in the company's daily operational activities/activities, including by keeping the environment around the office clean.

In realizing a comfortable work environment, CCB Indonesia fulfils the rights of employees by providing a decent and safe working environment for all employees. CCB Indonesia believes that respect for diversity and equal opportunity can create a comfortable and safe working atmosphere thereby increasing 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 opportunity during 2022.

- Employee Training and Capability Development
Employee training and development programs are of particular concern in 2022, and will continue to be improved according to the needs to support the Bank's business development. During 2022 in the midst of a pandemic, the Bank has held 179 training programs with a total of 6,602 participants. Compared to 2021, 56 training programs were carried out with a total of 2,870 participants. Most of the training programs in 2022 are carried out online in accordance with health protocols during the pandemic, however there have also been several trainings held face-to-face. Online training can involve more employees from various locations, but face-to-face training can increase the interaction between trainers and trainees. During 2022, 149 training programs were held virtually with 6,434 participants.

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 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Types of Education and Training	Total Participants	
	2022	2021
• Internal Education	6,248	2,059
• External Education	354	811
Jumlah	6,602	2,870

Education and training programs held throughout 2022 with materials covering technical skills and soft skills including: Risk Management Certification, Payment Systems and Rupiah Money Management, credit analysis, Bank Operations / Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), Customer Service Complaints, AML CFT Training, Sustainable Finance, Compliance field, Induction Program, Training related to system development, Product Knowledge, Training related to Cyber Crime, Digital Banking, IT hardware, work safety, as well as various other seminars and workshops.

3) Community Aspect

- Impact of Operations on Surrounding Communities including financial literacy and inclusion

The educational program strategy of CCB Indonesia is directed at school-age children, so that they can acquire general financial/banking knowledge early, and later produce people who are financially literate and able to manage finances intelligently. This educational program is carried out by visiting schools by providing basic banking knowledge, in particular encouraging children to be diligent in saving. The provision of education for elementary school children is more towards audio-visual and simple demonstrations that make it easier to understand and receive financial knowledge.

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

Banking education training for small entrepreneurs has been held 1 (one) time in November 2022 located at the SME Tower, coordinated with Smesco and the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs ("UKM Center").

CCB Indonesia participates in supporting inclusion programs, to increase public access to financial institutions, products and services; improve the provision of financial products and/or services in accordance with the needs and capabilities of the community; and quality of financial products and/or services.

- Public Complaint

CCB Indonesia already has a General Policy and Guidelines for Customer Protection as well as Standard Operating Procedures for Service and Settlement of Customer Complaints. The Bank is transparent about the procedures for customer complaints and dispute resolution to customers in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia, and establishes a unit/function for Handling and Settlement of Customer Complaints.

Every customer complaint received is handled and resolved within a period of time in accordance with applicable regulations. Mediation in the context of resolving Bank customer complaints is carried out properly. Reports on the handling and settlement of customer complaints are reported to the Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia on a quarterly basis.

No.	Types of Financial Transactions	Completed *)		On Process *)		Incompleted *)		Number of Complaints
		Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	
1.	ATM	348	92.3%	10	2.7%	-	-	358
2.	Electronic Banking	14	3.7%	-	-	-	-	14
3.	Collectability Report (SLIK)	2	0.5%	-	-	-	-	2
4.	Loan	3	0.8%	-	-	-	-	3
Number of Customer Complaints Handling during 2022		367	97.3%	10	2.7%	-	-	377



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Environmental Social Responsibility Activities



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in general are as follows:

- Our planet earth faces enormous economic, social and environmental challenges.
- To address this, the SDGs define global priorities and aspirations for 2030. They represent an unprecedented opportunity to eliminate extreme poverty and put the world on a sustainable path.
- Governments around the world including the Government of Indonesia have agreed to these goals.
- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) define global sustainable development priorities and aspirations for 2030 and seek to mobilize global efforts around a common set of goals and objectives. The SDGs call for worldwide action among governments, business and civil society to end poverty and create lives of dignity and opportunity for all, within the boundaries of the planet

CCB Indonesia as a Financial Services Institution engaged in banking, also has social and environmental responsibilities.

As a form of social responsibility and concern for others, the community and the surrounding environment, CCB Indonesia

regularly holds various humanitarian social activities. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the implementation of social activities follows safe health protocols.

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

CCB Indonesia formulates its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy based on Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies article 1 paragraph 3, that Social and Environmental Responsibility is CCB Indonesia's commitment to participate in sustainable economic development in order to improve the quality of life and a beneficial environment, both for the Company itself, the local community, and society in general.

The CSR program developed by CCB Indonesia is directed to provide positive benefits including for:

1. Improving the quality of life of the local community who are underprivileged, especially for orphans, disabilities and special needs. Included in the Sustainable Development Goals / SDGs No. 3 is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all.
2. Sustainable greening program that benefits others and the environment, especially overcoming arid, barren lands that are prone to landslides to stop and rehabilitate land damage. Included in the Sustainable Development Goals / SDGs No. 13 namely taking action to combat climate change and its impacts, as well as SDGs No. 15 namely protecting, restoring and supporting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, managing forests sustainably, combating desertification, and preventing and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss.
3. Providing needs for people affected by natural disasters. Included in the Sustainable Development Goals / SDGs No. 3 is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all.
4. Increasing the understanding of the small community towards banking, to encourage the creation of an

independent society. Included in the Sustainable Development Goals / SDGs No. 4, namely to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, while also supporting learning opportunities for all.

CCB Indonesia continues the Sustainable Greening Program (including SDGs No. 13 and SDGs No. 15), in 2022 it entered Phase VI of Tree Planting by coordinating the planting of 600 high-yielding petai seedlings in farmer-owned fields, Village roads and hillsides which are prone to landslides in Sumberwatu Hamlet, Sumberharjo Village and Sindukarto Village, Wonogiri, Central Java, as part of social humanitarian activities (Corporate Social Responsibility). The implementation of a sustainable reforestation program that previously carried out planting of longan, sapodilla, jackfruit and petai tree seedlings in Phases I – V during 2014 - 2021. The fruits from this planting can be utilized by the local community, which is expected to improve the economy of the surrounding community, while protecting the environment.

As a form of CCB Indonesia's social responsibility and concern for others and the surrounding community, in 2022 CCB Indonesia held various humanitarian activities as follows:





No	Date	Type of Activity	SDGs	Donation Recipients	Cost Realisation	Description
1	4-Mar-22	Orphanage social donation	SDGs No. 3	Citra Bhakti Luhur Orphanage Tangerang which takes care of 48 children from toddlers to teenagers.	IDR 14,717,150	Logistical assistance for groceries, vitamins and operational costs for orphanages
2	26-Apr-22	Sustainable Greening Program	SDGs No. 13 dan 15	Sindukarto Village Community, Kec. Eromoko, Kab. Wonogiri.	IDR 8,000,000	Assistance for watering tree seedlings Phase V during the dry season for the months of Apr-May 2022 in arid areas in Cemangkah Hamlet, Sindukarto Village, Kec. Eromoko, Kab. Wonogiri.
3	28-Apr-22	School Aid	SDGs No. 4	Kasih Bunda Sejati Foundation, Special Elementary School Education for SD - SMA (Deaf and mentally retarded), with a total of 90 students from elementary to high school.	IDR 18,875,100	Assistance in the form of education funds for educational operational costs for underprivileged children, so can continue to study at school and need school supplies
4	6-Jun-22	Sustainable Greening Program	SDGs No. 13 dan 15	Sindukarto Village Community, Kec. Eromoko, Kab. Wonogiri.	IDR 8,000,000	Assistance for watering tree seedlings Phase IV during the dry season for the months of May-Jun 2022 in arid areas in Sindukarto Village, Kec. Eromoko, Kab. Wonogiri.
5	29-Jun-22	School Aid	SDGs No. 4	Tangan Kasih Orphanage Social Foundation which takes care of 22 neglected children who have dropped out of school.	IDR 15,000,000	Assistance for school entrance fees for orphanage children
6	29-Jun-22	Sustainable Greening Program	SDGs No. 13 dan 15	Sindukarto Village Community, Kec. Eromoko, Kab. Wonogiri.	IDR 16,000,000	Assistance for watering tree seedlings Phase IV and V during the dry season for the months of Jun-Jul 2022 in arid areas in Cemangkah Hamlet, Sindukarto Village, Kec. Eromoko, Kab. Wonogiri.
7	11-Aug-22	Orphanage social donation	SDGs No. 3	Mekar Lestari Orphanage, Serpong, which takes care of 45 children from toddlers to teenagers.	IDR 19,752,003	Assistance for basic food logistics needs and school fees.
8	11-Aug-22	Sustainable Greening Program	SDGs No. 13 dan 15	Sindukarto Village Community, Kec. Eromoko, Kab. Wonogiri.	IDR 16,000,000	Assistance for watering tree seedlings Phase IV and V during the dry season for the months of Aug-Sep 2022 in arid areas in Cemangkah Hamlet, Sindukarto Village, Kec. Eromoko, Kab. Wonogiri.
9	2-Sep-22	School Aid	SDGs No. 4	Mekar Lestari Orphanage, Serpong, which takes care of 45 children from toddlers to teenagers	IDR 15,000,000	Assistance in the form of education funds for orphanage children totalling 29 students
10	6-Sep-22	School Aid	SDGs No. 4	Tangan Kasih Orphanage Social Foundation which takes care of 22 neglected children who have dropped out of school.	IDR 10,000,000	Assistance for school supplies for Orphanage children
11	7-Sep-22	Orphanage social donation	SDGs No. 3	Jamrud Biru Foundation, Rehabilitation Center for Mental Disabilities, Mustika Jaya District, Bekasi City, This foundation treats 156 people with mental disorders	IDR 19,986,420	Assistance for basic food logistics needs.
12	18-Oct-22	Sustainable Greening Program	SDGs No. 13 dan 15	Sumberharjo and Sindukarto Village Community, Kec. Eromoko, Kab. Wonogiri.	IDR 18,975,000	The reforestation program is in the form of Pre-planting Preparation of 600 petai tree seedlings for Phase VI of 2022 which will be planted in November 2022 in barren areas in Sumberharjo Village and Sindukarto Village, Kec. Eromoko, Kab. Wonogiri.

No	Date	Type of Activity	SDGs	Donation Recipients	Cost Realisation	Description
13	7-Nov-2022	Sustainable Greening Program	SDGs No. 13 dan 15	Sumberharjo and Sindukarto Village Community, Kec. Eromoko, Kab. Wonogiri.	IDR 30,000,000	The reforestation program is in the form of purchasing 600 new petai tree seedlings for Phase VI of 2022 which would be planted in November 2022 in barren areas in Sumberharjo Village and Sindukarto Village, Kec. Eromoko, Kab. Wonogiri.
14	29-Nov-2022	Banking Education	SDGs No. 4	Small entrepreneurs in coordination with the UKM Center, Smesco	IDR 25,075,000	The Banking Education Program for MSMEs as many as 50 small entrepreneurs is expected to be Financial Literacy for basic financial knowledge, as well as a variety of banking products and services.
15	1-Dec-2022	Natural disaster donation	SDGs No. 3	Refugees around Cianjur, West Java who were victims of the earthquake	IDR 117,470,700	Providing social assistance, especially basic needs for earthquake disaster refugees in Cianjur, West Java at evacuation posts on December 1, 2022. This disaster caused damage to houses, schools, roads, and badly damaged public facilities around the location.
16	12-Dec-2022	Sustainable Greening Program	SDGs No. 13 dan 15	Sumberharjo and Sindukarto Village Community, Kec. Eromoko, Kab. Wonogiri.	IDR 7,500,000	The reforestation program in the form of post-planting of 600 new petai tree seedlings for Phase VI in barren areas in Sumberharjo Village and Sindukarto Village, Kec. Eromoko, Kab. Wonogiri.
17	14-Dec-2022	School Aid	SDGs No. 4	High achieving students at Strada Budi Luhur II Foundation, Bekasi	IDR 15,000,000	Assistance in the form of education funds for underprivileged children who are high achieving in elementary schools
18	21-Dec-22	Orphanage social donation	SDGs No. 3	Brayat Pinuji Orphanage, Boro, Pos Kalibawang, Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta, which cares for 68 children and toddlers	IDR 17,583,615	Assistance for logistical needs, groceries, milk, vitamins, toiletries and hygiene.
19	21-Dec-22	Orphanage social donation	SDGs No. 3	Santa Maria Orphanage, Ganjuran, Bantul, Yogyakarta, which cares for 56 children from early age to teenagers.	IDR 18,234,315	Assistance for logistical needs, groceries, milk, vitamins, toiletries and hygiene.
Total					IDR 411,169,303	



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7. Responsibility for Sustainable Financial Products/Services Development

a. Innovation and Development of Sustainable Financial Products/Services

CCB Indonesia is consistently developing technology-based products and services, initially developing internet banking for corporations, continuing for individuals, and mobile banking, and continuing with the development of further digital banking, such as QR payments, iDebit, virtual accounts, CCBI Win, foreign currency transfers, and others. As is well known, in the context of Sustainable Finance, the use of technology-based products will save the resources used, such as paper, fuel (because there is no need for transportation).

In order to maintain public trust and consumer protection, CCB Indonesia always pays attention to creating a sense of security for its customers. CCB Indonesia's products and services are in accordance with applicable regulations, standards and best practices.

Every product launched by CCB Indonesia is directed to provide maximum benefits to customers. CCB Indonesia through frontliners ensures that customers can understand and understand the advantages of CCB Indonesia products, according to their needs.

Transparency of CCB Indonesia products includes all information regarding products, including product benefits and uses, terms and conditions, rights and obligations of each party, when the agreement ends and how it is resolved, information on administrative fees charged, including the risks. Each CCB Indonesia office provides a special unit / officer to handle complaints or complaints from customers, so that problems with customers can be immediately followed up with a target time of completion according to the provisions of the Financial Services Authority.

CCB Indonesia product and service promo program is carried out through optimal and transparent marketing communications, not violating applicable ethics and rules, to achieve targeted awareness and market positioning. CCB Indonesia seeks to develop and improve the quality of banking services by prioritizing customer satisfaction.

b. Products / Services that have been Evaluated for Safety for Customers

Regarding the development of sustainable financial products/services, especially technology-based products and services, an IT System Security test has been carried out for the protection of customer data and CCB Indonesia banking applications as follows:

- CCB Indonesia has implemented the principles of confidentiality, integrity and availability on all communication networks, information and banking systems in accordance with the Risk Management Guidelines from the Financial Services Authority (POJK MRTI).
- Information security and banking systems are carried out on aspects of technology, human resources and processes in the use of Information Technology, including by:
 - Using two layers of authentication for access to core-banking system, internet banking and mobile banking.
 - Conduct regular security system audits by inviting IT Security vendors to conduct security assessments, penetration tests and infiltration tests on CCB Indonesia banking application systems
 - Conduct periodic evaluations of systems and procedures to improve system security and to always comply with the Risk Management Guidelines set by the Financial Services Authority.

c. Products/Services Impact

The development of environmentally friendly products and services through digital banking, such as internet banking (business and individual), mobile banking, QR payments, iDebit, virtual accounts, CCBI Win, foreign currency transfers, and others, has a very positive impact on the environment, because it will save on resources used, such as paper, gasoline / diesel fuel because transportation is not required to go to the bank office, so it can be a solution for banking transactions more efficiently. During the COVID-19 pandemic, especially when activity restrictions were imposed, this digital banking service became very important for customers to still be able to carry out financial transactions without having to come to the bank office.

d. Number of Products Recall

During 2022 there were no recalled products by CCB Indonesia.

e. Customer Satisfaction Survey on Sustainable Financial Products/Services

During 2022, there has not yet carried out for customer satisfaction survey on the Products and/or Services.

8. Others

- a. Written verification from an independent party is not yet available.
- b. Feedback sheet for readers for 2022 is not yet available.
- c. The Issuer's response to the previous year's report feedback is currently not available.
- d. Disclosure List

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Good Corporate Governance



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

The merger between PT Bank Antar Daerah (Bank Anda) with PT Bank Windu Kentjana International, Tbk (Bank Windu) was approved pursuant to the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights' No. AHU-AH.01.10-0003777 dated 30 November 2016 and the Letter of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) No. S-400/PB.12/2016 dated 30 November 2016.

The surviving Bank from the merger above is now renamed PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk. in accordance with the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. AHU-0003776.AH.01.10 of 2016 dated 30 November 2016, Letter of Financial Services Authority No. S-441/PB.12/2016 dated 28 December 2016 and copy of the Decree of the Board of Commissioners of Financial Services Authority No. 17/KDK.03/2016 dated 27 December regarding the confirmation of the use of business license of "PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk" into "PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk".

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

Maintaining the progress made previously in the implementation of governance or Good Corporate Governance, while adhering to the principles of Good Corporate Governance in every business activity and at all levels of the Bank, is a critical aspect in gaining the trust of stakeholders, which consists of: shareholders, investors, customers, correspondent banks, government/regulators, employees, suppliers and the community in the work environment of CCB Indonesia. This is because the results of the Good Corporate Governance assessment will affect the assessment of the Risk-Based Bank Health Level (RBBR).

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

- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 dated December 7, 2016 and Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 13/SEOJK.03/2017 dated March 17, 2017 on the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks.
- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 45/POJK.03/2015 dated December 23, 2015 regarding the Implementation of Governance in Providing Remuneration for Commercial Banks.
- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 21/POJK.04/2015 and Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 32/SEOJK.04/2015 on the Implementation of Public Company Governance Guidelines.
- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 dated December 8, 2014 regarding the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers or Public Companies.
- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 34/POJK.04/2014 dated December 8, 2014 on the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of Issuers or Public Companies.
- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.04/2015 dated December 23, 2015 regarding the Establishment and Implementation Guidelines for the Audit Committee.
- Decree of the Board of Directors of the Indonesia Stock Exchange Kep-00101/BEI/12-2021 dated December 21, 2021 concerning Amendments to Regulation Number I-A concerning the Listing of Shares and Equity Securities Other Than Shares Issued by Listed Companies.

The above provisions underline the need of implementing the principles of Good Corporate Governance at the very least in:

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

CCB Indonesia is committed to consistently applying Good Corporate Governance principles in all business activities and at all levels of the Bank.

Continuing its efforts to strengthen Good Corporate Governance implementation, CCB Indonesia will maintain and refine the advances made in past years in the three aspects of Governance, namely Governance Structure, Governance Process, and Governance Outcome, in 2022.

The Principles of Corporate Governance

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

Corporate Governance Guidelines

Improving the quality of Good Corporate Governance is one of the Bank's efforts to enhance its performance, safeguard the interests of stakeholders, and promote compliance with laws and regulations, and ethical values (code of conduct) that apply generally in the banking industry.

The Bank has developed a General Policy and Guidelines for the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance, which has been approved by the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors, to be used as a framework that guide each organizational unit in the conduct of business in accordance with the principles of Good Corporate Governance.

The Bank has developed General Policies and Guidelines for the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance mentioned above, among others in the form of:

- Guidelines for Assessment and Preparation of Good Corporate Governance Reports.
Guidelines for Self Assessment and Preparation of Good Corporate Governance Reports), as a guide in conducting self-assessments and preparing reports on the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance. The guide in conducting self-assessment and preparation of reports on the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance.
- Code of Ethics Guidelines
The Code lays down the basic principles of business conduct expected of all CCB Indonesia personnel. This Code of Ethics is expected to create a strong risk awareness culture and a well control environment at CCB Indonesia, and is inherent in every CCB Indonesia Personnel.
- Conflict of Interest Handling Guidelines
As a guideline for all CCB Indonesia personnel:
 - to understand, prevent and mitigate Conflict of Interest, as well as
 - in taking a firm stance on Conflict of Interest in the Bank to realize good corporate 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 established in accordance with applicable laws and regulations while still referring to the principles of Good Corporate Governance.



General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS)

The General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) is an organ of the Company that has authority not granted to the Board of Directors or the Board of Commissioners within the limits set forth in the Law and/or the Articles of Association.

The GMS has the authority, among others, to appoint and dismiss members of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors, evaluate the performance of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors, approve amendments to the Articles of Association, approve the Annual Report and determine the form and amount of compensation, benefits and facilities for members of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors, as well as make important decisions in line with the direction and policies of the Bank.

CCB Indonesia held the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGMS) in 2022, in accordance with Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) No. 15/POJK.04/2020 dated April 20, 2020 concerning the Plan and Implementation of General Meeting of Shareholders of Public Companies and Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 16/POJK.04/2020 dated April 20, 2020 concerning the Implementation of Electronic General Meeting of Shareholders of Public Companies.

Based on POJK No. 7/POJK.04/2021 concerning Policies in Maintaining Capital Market Performance and Stability Due to the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019, as amended by POJK No. 4/POJK.04/2022 and Circular Letter of the Financial Services Authority (SEOJK) No. 20/SEOJK.04/2021 concerning Stimulus Policies and Relaxation of Provisions Related to Issuers or Public Companies in Maintaining Capital Market Performance and Stability Due to the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019, as amended by SEOJK No. 4/SEOJK.04/2022, the deadline for holding the annual General Meeting of Shareholders by a Public Company is extended to 1 (one) month from the mandatory deadline for holding annual general meeting of shareholders as stipulated in Article 2 paragraph (2) of the Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 15/POJK.04/2020 concerning Planning and Organizing General Meetings of Shareholders of Public Companies.

Referring to the above provisions, the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGM) for the 2021 financial year was held electronically using the eASY.KSEI application at CCB Indonesia's head office, Sahid Sudirman Center 15th floor, Jakarta, on July 22, 2022, with reference to health protocols during the COVID-19 pandemic. In the implementation of the 2022 Annual GMS for the calculation of GMS votes, the Company uses an Independent Party, namely PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia (KSEI).



The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders was held on July 22, 2022

The decisions that have been taken in the meeting are as follows:

First Item on the Agenda

Accepted and approved the Company's Annual Report, including the Supervisory Report of the Board of Commissioners regarding the condition and operation of the Company for the fiscal year 2021 and the Company's Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year 2021 which has been audited by Public Accountant "Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja" (a member of Ernst & Young) and to grant a full release and discharge (acquit et de charge) from their responsibilities to the members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners for management and supervisory actions during the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2021, as long as these actions are stated in the Company's Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2021, to the extent of matters are fully and adequately disclosed in the Annual Report and do not violate applicable laws or constitute fraud.

Second Item on the Agenda

Approved the appropriation of the Company's Net Incoms for the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2021 in the amount of IDR 79,392,749,479 (seventy-nine billion three hundred ninety-two million seven hundred forty-nine thousand four hundred and seventy-nine rupiah) with the following details:

- i. In the amount of IDR 500,000,000 (Five hundred million rupiah) to be used as an Obligatory Reserve Funds in accordance with the provisions of Article 70 of the Limited Liability Company Law.
- ii. The remaining funds in the amount of IDR 78,892,749,479 (Seventy-eight billion eight hundred ninety-two million seven hundred forty-nine thousand four hundred and seventy-nine rupiah) to be used as retained earnings in order to strengthen the Company's capital structure.

Third Item on the Agenda

Approved the granting of power of attorney to the Board of Commissioners by taking into account the proposals and recommendations of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee to determine the salaries, allowances and bonuses for members of the Board of Directors for the fiscal year 2022.

Forth Item on the Agenda

Approved the granting of power of attorney to Majority Shareholders by taking into account the proposals and recommendations of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee to determine salaries, allowances and bonuses for members of the Board of Commissioners for the fiscal year 2022.

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 the fiscal year 2022.

Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

The management of the Bank uses dual-control system which has a clear separation between the functions and responsibilities of the Board of Directors, whose responsibility is to manage the Bank, and Board of Commissioners, whose responsibility is to conduct supervision over the management of the Bank.

1. Board of Commissioners

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

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

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

2. Board of Directors

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

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



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

The composition of the Company's Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners has been recorded in the latest supervisory administration of the Financial Services Authority through the letter of the Financial Services Authority No. S-45/PB.322/2019 dated April 23, 2019 regarding the Composition of Members of the Board of Directors and Commissioners of the Bank.

Board of Commissioners

The composition of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors in 2022 has not changed when compared to the composition of the previous period. Based on the decision of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGMS) dated May 14, 2019, the reappointment of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners is effective from the closing of the AGMS dated May 14, 2019 until the closing of the Company's

AGMS for the fiscal year 2023. The composition of the Board of Commissioners is as follows:

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

No appointment, dismissal and/or replacement of members of the Board of Commissioners were made in 2022. So the composition as at the beginning of 2022 remained the same until the end of 2022.

In 2022, members of the Bank's Board of Commissioners was at least 3 (three) persons and did not exceed the number of members of the Board of Directors.

Composition of members of the Board of Commissioners

In 2022, the members of the Board of Commissioners consist of Independent Commissioners and Non-Independent Commissioners, with 50% of the members of the Board of Commissioners being Independent Commissioners.

Period	Number of		%
	Member of the Board of Commissioners	Independent Commissioner	
January 2022 to December 2022	4	2	50%

No.	Name	Position	Approval Letter	FSA Approval	Reappointed through GMS
1.	Sun Jianzheng	President Commissioner	FSA Letter No. KEP-11/D.03/2019 dated January 17, 2019	22 Jan 2019	14 May 2019
2.	Qi Jiangong	Commissioner	FSA Letter No. KEP-94/D.03/2017 dated June 05, 2017	6 June 2017	14 May 2019
3.	Mohamad Hasan	Independent Commissioner	BI Letter No.12/72/GBI/DPIP/ Secret dated June 07, 2010	7 June 2010	14 May 2019
4.	Yudo Sutanto	Independent Commissioner	FSA Letter No. KEP-63/D.03/2016 dated October 27, 2016	27 Oct 2016	14 May 2019

Sun Jianzheng

President Commissioner

Chinese citizen, born in Hebei, China in 1963. He obtained a Bachelor's degree in Law from the University of Peking, China in 1986, and a Master's degree in Law from the University of Peking, China in 1988, and a Doctoral degree in National Economics from the University of Peking, China in 2003.

He serves as the President Commissioner of the Company since January 25, 2019. He started his career at China Investment Consulting Corporation in August 1988 until May 1990. Subsequently started his career at China Construction Bank Corporation in May 1990 until now, holding 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 (equivalent to GM level at Head Office) and the latest position as General Manager of Equity Investment and Subsidiary Management Department, which is responsible for domestic and foreign equity investment, management of share ownership of subsidiaries and rural banks, management of strategic cooperation with strategic investors, since June 2015 until now.

From October 2008 to August 2015, he held concurrent positions at China Construction Bank (London) Limited as Non-Executive Director, in addition to his main position at China Construction Bank Corporation, Head Office.

He effectively serves as President Commissioner of the Company from January 25, 2019, in addition to his main position as General Manager of Equity Investment and Subsidiary Management Department of China Construction Bank Corporation.

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

Training attended in 2022: Online Training "Risk Management Refreshment - Commissioner Level" by Kovida Daya Indonesia on July 29, 2022 in Jakarta.

As a member of the Board of Commissioners, he meets the requirements as stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Bapepam Regulation IX.I.6), No. 27/POJK.03/2016, Circular Letter of the 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. Obtained a Bachelor's degree in Economics from the 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 Commissioner through the GMS on October 14, 2016, and his appointment was declared effective from June 6, 2017 until now.

Started his career at China Construction Bank Corporation in July 1997 as a Business Manager responsible for asset/liability management. From October 2000 to March 2001, he held various strategic positions in China Construction Bank Corporation. From March 2001 to July 2008, he was appointed as Chief Manager and Deputy Chief Manager in charge of Financial Market Department. From March 2008 to August 2, 2022, he was appointed Deputy General Manager and Chief Manager of the Equity and Investment Management Department, responsible for the Bank's strategic investments.

On May 10, 2021, he was appointed as Chairman, Non Executive Director of BlackRock CCB Wealth Management Limited until now.

From August 2, 2022 to the present, he has been assigned as General Manager of Financial Institutional Business Department of China Construction Bank Corporation, in charge of the management of the financial institution business.

As a Non-Independent Commissioner, he performs the functional duties of China Construction Bank Corporation (the shareholder of the Bank which is a legal entity).

During the year 2022, he did not attend any training or seminars.

As a member of the Board of Commissioners, he meets the requirements as stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Bapepam Regulation IX.I.6), No. 27/POJK.03/2016, Circular Letter of the 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.



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Mohamad Hasan **Independent Commissioner**

Indonesian citizen, born in Palembang in 1944. He earned his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1972 from the University of Sriwijaya, Palembang.

He serves as 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 started his career at Citibank Jakarta from May 1974 to April 1977. Then had a career at PT Multinational Finance Corporation (PT Multicor) starting May 1977. From August 1985 to October 1991, he was appointed as Executive Director, then from November 1991 to January 2003, he was appointed as President Director. Then at PT Bank Multicor as 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 Independent Commissioner in the Company.

Training attended in 2022: Online Training "Risk Management Refreshment - Commissioner" by Asta Consulting and LSPP (Banking Professional Certification Institute) on February 14, 2022 in Jakarta.

As a member of the Board of Commissioners, he meets the requirements as stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Bapepam Regulation IX.I.6), No. 27/POJK.03/2016, Circular Letter of the 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 the Remuneration and Nomination Committee since October 22, 2010 until now.
Chairman of the Audit Committee since March 14, 2017 until now.

Yudo Sutanto **Independent Commissioner**

Indonesian citizen, born in Malang, East Java in 1954. He earned his Bachelor of Finance degree in 1981 at California State University, Los Angeles, United States.

Serves as Independent Commissioner since November 2, 2016 based on the approval of the Financial Services Authority No. SR-173/PB.121/2016.

Started his career at PT Bank Antardaerah since 1982 in various key positions. In 1990 he was appointed as President Director,

and in 1999 as Chairman of the Audit Board of PT Bank Antardaerah. Starting March 1999, he served as a member of the Board of Commissioners.

Training attended in 2022: Online Training "Risk Management Refreshment - Commissioner" by Asta Consulting and LSPP (Banking Professional Certification Institute) on February 14, 2022 in Jakarta.

As a member of the Board of Commissioners, he meets the requirements as stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Bapepam Regulation IX.I.6), Number 27/POJK.03/2016, Circular Letter of the 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 the Risk Monitoring Committee since February 21, 2017.

In 2022, the number, composition, criteria and independence of members of the Board of Commissioners have met the provisions of the Financial Services Authority governing the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks and Public Companies.

a. Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners

1. The Board of Commissioners shall supervise the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors, as well as provide advice to the Board of Directors. In performing these duties, there are several rules to be considered, namely:
 - a. The 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 Bank Indonesia Regulation on Maximum Lending Limit for Commercial Banks,
 - Other matters stipulated in the Bank's Articles of Association or applicable laws and regulations.
 - b. The Board of Commissioners shall direct, monitor, and evaluate the implementation of the Bank's strategic policies including the evaluation of the Bank's Business Plan,
 - c. The Board of Commissioners shall review, correct and approve the Bank's Annual Report.
2. The Board of Commissioners shall ensure the implementation of Good Corporate Governance in every business activity of the Bank at all levels of the organization. In carrying out this function, there are several rules that must be considered, namely:
 - a. The Board of Commissioners must notify the Financial Services Authority at least 7 (seven) working days from the discovery:

- Violation of laws and regulations in the field of finance and banking,
 - Conditions or estimates of conditions that may jeopardize the continuity of the Bank's business.
- b. The Board of Commissioners shall ensure that the Board of Directors has followed up the audit findings and recommendations from the Bank's Internal Audit Function and Public Accountant, as well as the supervisory results of Bank Indonesia and/or the supervisory results of other authorities.
 - c. The Board of Commissioners has the right to appoint a Public Accountant by considering the recommendations of the Audit Committee.
3. The Board of Commissioners establishes Committees under it to support the effectiveness of the implementation of its duties and responsibilities, which at least consists of:
 - a. Audit Committee,
 - b. Risk Monitoring Committee, and
 - c. Remuneration and Nomination Committee.
 4. Members of the Committees under the Board of Commissioners are appointed through a Decree of the Board of Directors with ratification by the Board of Commissioners.
 5. The Board of Commissioners shall ensure that the established Committees perform their duties effectively.
 6. The Board of Commissioners coordinates with the Board of Directors in fostering, ensuring, and supervising the Bank's compliance with internal and external regulations.
 7. Members of the Board of Commissioners are prohibited from granting general authorization to other parties that may result in the transfer of duties and responsibilities of the Commissioner.
 8. The Board of Commissioners may grant special powers to 2 (two) members of the Board of Commissioners to take actions that are routine and not strategic in nature. Such actions must be reported at the next Board of Commissioners Meeting.

The Board of Commissioners has discharged its supervisory function on the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors on a regular basis, as well as providing advice and recommendations to the Board of Directors.

The Board of Commissioners has devoted its time to optimally carry out its duties and responsibilities, among others, by being present at the Bank's office and working from home during the implementation of the Restriction of Community Activities (PPKM) in accordance with the pandemic situation level criteria based on the assessment as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, in carrying out their supervisory function.

b. Board of Commissioners Meeting

The Board of Commissioners has established the Board of Commissioners Meeting Guidelines, by referring to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 dated December 8, 2014 on the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers or Public Companies, Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 on the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks, as well as the Board of Commissioners Charter, which includes the Board of Commissioners Performance Assessment and Evaluation.

Meetings of the Board of Commissioners during 2022 have run well as evidenced by the documentation of the meetings.

Decision-making by the Board of Commissioners has been carried out based on the principle of deliberation and consensus. The results of the Board of Commissioners meetings have been set forth in the minutes of meetings, and have been well documented and circulated to all members of the Board of Commissioners and related parties. The results of the meeting become recommendations and/or advice for the Board of Directors regarding the implementation of the bank's business activities.

In 2022, the Board of Commissioners held 6 (six) Board of Commissioners Meetings, 4 (four) of which were attended by all members of the Board of Commissioners. In connection with the Covid-19 pandemic, the implementation of the Board of Commissioners Meeting was mostly conducted virtually through teleconference.



No.	Date	Meeting Agenda	Sun Jianzheng	Qi Jiangong	Mohamad Hasan	Yudo Sutanto
1.	21 January 2022	1. Approve CCBI Internal Audit Plan and Budget for The Year 2022; 2. Approve 2020's Performance Bonus Proposal of CCBI Foreign Directors; 3. Approve CCBI Liquidity Management Guideline Contingency Funding Plan.	-	TC	TC	TC
2.	30 May 2022	1. Recommend the appointment of external auditor who will audit Bank's financial report for the year 2022; 2. Approve Internal Audit Charter 2022.	TC	TC	√	TC
3.	22 June 2022	1. Approve the revised Bank Business Plan(BBP) 2022– 2024; 2. Approve 2021 bonus for employees, BoC and BoD (foreign directors excluded); 3. Approve the revised CCBI bonus policy.	TC	TC	√	TC
4.	14 July 2022	1. Approve of 2021 bonus for employees, BoC and BoD (foreign directors excluded) and BoD bonus amount) 2. Discuss the result of internal control evaluation of CCBI.	TC	TC	√	TC
5.	21 October 2022	Discuss the result of audit observations by FSA and the result of audit observations by the Internal Audit Division	-	TC	√	TC
6.	21 November 2022	1. Approve Bank Business Plan (BBP) for the year 2023- 2025; 2. Approve Corporate Plan for the year 2023 – 2027	TC	TC	√	TC

√ : Present in the meeting , - : Absent from the meeting TC : Through teleconference

Thus, the number of meetings held, the number of meetings physically attended by all members of the Board of Commissioners has complied with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority governing the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers or Public Companies, as well as the provisions of the Financial Services Authority governing the implementation of Governance in Commercial Banks.

c. Recommendations of the Board of Commissioners

As a follow-up to the supervision of CCB Indonesia's performance during 2022, the Board of Commissioners submitted recommendations to be addressed by the Board of Directors. Such recommendations have been made by taking into

account the recommendations of the Audit Committee, Remuneration and Nomination Committee, and Risk Monitoring Committee.

d. Training attended by members of the Board of Commissioners.

On an ongoing basis, members of the Board of Commissioners are willing and able to learn continuously to improve their knowledge of banking and the latest developments, related to finance or other fields, which can support the implementation of their duties and responsibilities.

The training program attended by members of the Board of Commissioners in 2022 is as follows:

Name	Training	Date	Organizer/Location
Mohamad Hasan	Refreshment Manajemen Risiko komisaris dan direktur	14 February 2022	ASTA Konsultan
Yudo Sutanto	Refreshment Manajemen Risiko komisaris dan direktur	14 February 2022	ASTA Konsultan
Sun Jianzheng	Refreshment Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko Level Komisaris	29 July 2022	Kovida/Online

e. Effectiveness and efficiency of supervision carried out by the Board of Commissioners.

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

and between the Board of Commissioners and the Committees.

f. Meeting of the Board of Commissioners with the Board of Directors

During 2022, the Board of Commissioners held 4 (four) meetings with the Board of Directors.

No.	Date	Meeting Agenda	Attended by
1.	30 May 2022	Review the implementation of the Bank Business Plan (RBB) for period Q1/2022 and another agenda.	Sun Jianzheng Qi Jiangong Mohamad Hasan Yudo Sutanto You Wennan Setiawati Samahita Zhu Yong Junianto Agresius R. Kadiaman
2.	22 June 2022	Discuss the revised Bank Business Plan (RBB) for the year 2022-2024;	Sun Jianzheng Qi Jiangong Mohamad Hasan Yudo Sutanto You Wennan Zhu Yong Chandra NT Siagian Agresius R. Kadiaman
3.	21 Oktober 2022	Discussion on the implementation of Bank Business Plan for the period of Q2/2022	Qi Jiangong Mohamad Hasan Yudo Sutanto You Wennan Setiawati Samahita Zhu Yong Junianto Agresius R. Kadiaman
4.	21 November 2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report on the implementation of Bank Business Plan (BBP) for the period Q3/2022; 2. Discuss Bank Business Plan (BBP) for the year 2023 – 2025; 3. Discuss the Corporate Plan for the year 2023- 2027; 4. Any other business. 	Sun Jianzheng Qi Jiangong Mohamad Hasan Yudo Sutanto You Wennan Setiawati Samahita Junianto Chandra NT Siagian Agresius R. Kadiaman



The Board of Commissioners has supervised the Board of Directors and the Committees under the Board of Commissioners during 2022 effectively and efficiently.

g. Mechanism of supervision by the Board of Commissioners on the Board of Directors and the Committees under the Board of Commissioners

The Board of Commissioners continues to support efforts to enhance governance at CCB Indonesia. The main attention is given to improvements in the three aspects of governance, namely Governance Structure, Governance Process, Governance Outcome, as well as on the follow-up of the findings of the Financial Services Authority, achievement of targets according to business plans, with due regard to risk management, internal control and compliance. The 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 conducted in 2022 include:

1. To analyze, provide input, and to approve the Bank's Business Plan (RBB) together with the Board of Directors. The Board of Commissioners also monitors, analyzes, and provides direction/input for the Company's strategic plan going forward.
2. To supervise the implementation of the Bank's Business Plan, and submitted reports to the Financial Services Authority on the results of its supervision, periodically.
3. To review the achievement of CCB Indonesia's financial performance through the review of the Audit Committee and Risk Monitoring Committee.
4. To review the risk management through discussion of risk profiles covering credit risk; market risk; liquidity risk; operational risk; legal risk; reputation risk; strategic risk; and compliance risk.
5. To review and to discuss the annual work plan of External Audit and Internal Audit, competency improvement and findings during the year. The Board of Commissioners also monitored improvements to the findings of external audit examinations, including audits of the Financial Services Authority and audits of the Public Accounting Firm.
6. To propose the appointment of the Public Accounting Firm that will audit the Company's financial statements, at least for the audit of annual historical financial information.
7. The Board of Commissioners through the Remuneration and Nomination Committee monitors the implementation of HR strategies and policies, including training education programs. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee proposed recommendations to the Board of Commissioners regarding HR policies.
8. To receive reports from the three committees at the Board of Commissioners level, for further discussion at the Board of Commissioners meeting. Feedback and recommendations deemed necessary will be submitted by the Board of Commissioners to the Board of Directors.

9. To monitor 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 implementation of Anti-Money Laundering Program and Prevention of Financing of Terrorism.
10. To conduct 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, the Board of Commissioners provides suggestions in order to improve the quality of the implementation of the Bank's Compliance Function.

All members of the Board of Commissioners are considered to have adequate integrity, competence and financial reputation. In addition, they have also met the requirements of risk management certification. Members of the Bank's Board of Commissioners have clearly disclosed their share ownership, financial and family relationships as well as remuneration and other facilities received, and have never violated the applicable provisions/regulations.

Members of the Board of Commissioners have never misused the Bank for personal, family and/or other party interests that harm or reduce the Bank's profits.

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

In carrying out its duties and responsibilities, the Board of Commissioners always makes decisions independently. All members of the Board of Commissioners are not related to each other up to the second degree with fellow members of the Board of Commissioners and/or the Board of Directors. The replacement and/or appointment of each candidate for members of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors has taken into account the recommendations of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

The Board of Commissioners understands its obligation to report to the Financial Services Authority any violations that may jeopardize the Bank's business.

Throughout 2022, there were no finding of:

- Any violation of finance and banking laws and regulations; and any conditions or estimated conditions potentially harm the Bank's businesses;
- finance and banking laws and regulations; and any conditions or estimated conditions potentially harm the Bank's businesses.

The Board of Commissioners is not allowed to take part in the Bank's operational decision making, except in the provision of funds to related parties. The Board of Commissioners plays a role in directing the preparation of the Bank's Business Plan, supervising the implementation of the Bank's Business Plan and monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Bank's strategic policies.

The Company's policy on the assessment of the performance of members of the Board of Commissioners and its implementation

- **Procedures for the implementation of the performance assessment of the Board of Commissioners**
 1. The performance of the BOC will be assessed based on certain criteria recommended by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.
 2. The results of the Board of Commissioners performance assessment are disclosed in the Annual Report and presented at the General Meeting of Shareholders.
- **Criteria used**
 1. Achievement of the implementation of the Board of Commissioners Meeting,
 2. Attendance of members of the Board of Commissioners,
 3. Administrative order,
 4. Integrity and openness of members of the Board of Commissioners,
 5. Participation and contribution in the Bank's supervisory function.
- **Parties conducting the assessment**

The Board of Commissioners assesses the performance of the Board of Commissioners during 2022 independently (self-assessment). Furthermore, the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors will be accountable for their performance achievements for the 2022 period, including the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors in the Annual GMS which will be held in 2022.

Supporting Committees of the Board of Commissioners

By referring to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 dated December 7, 2016 and Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 13/SEOJK.03/2017 dated March 17, 2017 concerning the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks, Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.04/2015 dated December 23, 2015 concerning the Establishment and Implementation Guidelines of the Audit Committee, and OJK Regulation No. 34/POJK.04/2014 dated December 8, 2014 concerning the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of Issuers, CCB Indonesia has established supporting committees of the Board

of Commissioners, namely the Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee and Remuneration and Nomination Committee. These committees are responsible to the Board of Commissioners in their function of assisting the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners, with reference to the Code of Conduct that has been prepared for each Committee.

The composition of the committees is appropriate to the size and complexity of CCB Indonesia's business. The implementation of the duties of the committees that assist the Board of Commissioners has been running properly.

The Board of Commissioners has 3 (three) committees that assist the Board of Commissioners in carrying out its duties and responsibilities, including:

1. Audit Committee
2. Risk Monitoring Committee
3. Remuneration and Nomination Committee

In 2022, Committee meetings have been held regularly and have run quite effectively in accordance with the needs of CCB Indonesia:

1. The Audit Committee held 20 (twenty) meetings, all of which were attended by more than 51% (fifty-one percent) of the Audit Committee members including Independent Commissioners and Independent Parties.
2. The Risk Monitoring Committee has held 10 (ten) meetings, all of which were attended by more than 51% (fifty-one percent) of the members of the Risk Monitoring Committee including Independent Commissioners and Independent Parties.
3. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee has held 4 (four) meetings, all of which were attended by more than 51% (fifty-one percent) of the members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee including an Independent Commissioner and Executive Officer in charge of human resources or employee representatives.

Decisions of the Committee meetings are made based on deliberation to reach consensus and/or majority vote. The results of the Committee meetings have been set out in the minutes of meetings and are well documented. The results of the Committee meetings are always sought so that they can be used as consideration and recommendations for the Board of Commissioners in making decisions.

Audit Committee

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

Structure and membership of the Audit Committee

In accordance with the latest changes to the membership of the Audit Committee as stipulated in Board of Directors Decree No. 023/SK-DIR/KP-JKT/V/2021 dated May 4, 2021, the composition of the Audit Committee membership is as follows:



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Financial Review

Chairman:

Mohamad Hasan (Independent Commissioner)

Members:

1. Mulyadi (Independent Party)
2. Mohamad Hassan (Independent Party)

Expertise

Mohamad Hasan

Chairman of Audit Committee/Independent Commissioner

Indonesian citizen, born in Palembang in 1944.

He served as a Chairman of Audit Committee since March 14, 2017.

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

He was appointed as Independent Commissioner since 24 June 2010 and continued after the merger between Bank Windu and Bank Anda as of 30 November 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.

Appointed as Chairman of the Audit Committee since March 14, 2017.

Mulyadi

Audit Committee Member/Independent Party

Indonesian citizen, born in Wonogiri in 1947.

He served as a member of 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 2020. 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 in Audit Committee Professional (CACP) in 2017.

Mohamad Hassan

Audit Committee Member/Independent Party

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta in 1960.

He holds a Diploma IV in Accounting from STAN 1991 and a Master of Accountancy & Financial Information Systems (MAFIS), with a concentration in Internal Audit from Cleveland State University, Ohio, USA in 1993.

He started his career as an Auditor at the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP), Jakarta (1983 - 1987) and then started his career as an instructor/widyaiswara at BPKP until 2010. From Mar 2017 - Jan 2021, he was a member of the Audit Committee at the Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS). Since 1995 until now he has been in management at the Internal Audit Education Foundation (YPIA). He is currently also an Independent Commissioner at PT Inti Bangun Sejahtera, Tbk and a member of the Audit Committee in several companies.

He obtained Qualified Internal Auditor (QIA) certification in 2000, Certified Risk Management Professional (CRMP) in 2010, Certification in Risk Management Assurance (CRMA) in 2013, Chartered Accountant (CA) in 2014, Certification in Audit Committee Practices (CACP) in 2016, Certified Professional Management Accountant (CPMA) in 2018, Qualified Government Internal Auditor (QGIA) in 2020, Qualified Healthcare Internal Auditor (QHIA) in 2021, and Indonesia Internal Audit Practitioner (IIAP) in 2022.

Independence

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

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

Mulyadi

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

Mohamad Hassan

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

The concurrent positions have taken into account competence, independence criteria, confidentiality, code of ethics and 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 relationships with the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and/or Controlling Shareholders of the Bank.

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 its duties and responsibilities, among others:

1. Monitoring and evaluating the planning and implementation of internal audits and monitoring the follow-up of internal audit results in order to ensure the design accuracy and operational effectiveness of internal controls including internal controls over financial reporting.
2. Conducting monitoring and evaluation of at least:
 - Implementation of the duties of the Internal Audit Work Unit.
 - Conformity of audit implementation by the public accounting firm with audit standards;
 - Conformity 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 in order 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 for recommendation to the GMS.
4. Reviewing financial information that will be published by the Bank to the public and/or the 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 laws and regulations related to the Bank's activities.
7. Providing an independent opinion in the event of a difference of opinion between management and public accountants on the services provided.
8. Providing recommendations to the Board of Commissioners regarding the appointment of a Public Accountant based on independence, scope of engagement and fees.
9. Reviewing the implementation of audits by internal auditors and overseeing the implementation of follow-up by the Board of Directors on the findings of internal auditors.
10. Reviewing and providing advice to the Board of Commissioners regarding potential conflicts of interest of the Bank.
11. Maintaining the confidentiality of the Bank's documents, data, and information obtained in the context of carrying out its role.

Term of office of the Audit Committee

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

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

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

Audit Committee supervision mechanism of the Company

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

The monitoring mechanism is carried out through audit committee meetings and the assessment of reports produced by the Internal Audit Division, Public Accounting Firm, and the Financial Services Authority Supervision Results. If deemed necessary, the Committee meetings may also invite the relevant divisions or work units as resource persons to obtain facts/information directly.

Supervision is carried out through monitoring and evaluation of

- implementation of the Internal Audit Division's duties
- Implementation of AP and KAP Services, including the suitability of the audit implementation by the Public Accounting Firm with the applicable audit standards
- Conformity of financial statements with applicable 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.
- Annual audit plan by SKAI in 2020.

Intensity of Audit Committee Reporting to the Board of Commissioners

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



Opening



Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

Audit Committee Meeting

During the year 2022, the Audit Committee held 20 (twenty) meetings, and provided proposals to the Board of Commissioners. In connection with the Covid-19 pandemic, the Audit Committee

Meetings were held virtually through teleconference. The meetings that have been held are as follows:

No.	Date	Agenda Rapat	Mohamad Hasan	Mulyadi	Mohamad Hassan
1.	21 January 2022	Formulate input for the Board of Commissioners on RBB 2022-2024	TC	TC	TC
2.	24 January 2022	Closing meeting of 2021 Financial Statement Audit	TC	TC	TC
3.	24 January 2022	Audit Realization and Overview of Audit Results for Semester II/2021 - SKAI Division	TC	TC	TC
4.	25 February 2022	Review of Q4 2021 Publication Financial Report submitted to OJK	TC	TC	TC
5.	25 February 2022	Review of OJK Findings that are still outstanding and review of the new POJK	TC	TC	TC
6.	8 March 2022	Presentation of management letter by KAP EY	TC	TC	TC
7.	22 March 2022	Review of related party transactions of CCBI Bank	TC	TC	TC
8.	22 March 2022	Update on the development of CCBI Bank's whistle blowing system and anti fraud system	TC	TC	TC
9.	22 March 2022	Evaluation of KAP EY's performance in carrying out the audit engagement for CCBI's 2021 financial statements	TC	TC	TC
10.	22 April 2022	Discuss the results of the SKAI Q1 2022 audit	TC	TC	TC
11.	31 May 2022	Review Internal Control: a. Internal Control System Policy. b. Internal Control System framework used. c. The review methodology used. Recommendations on the results of the review of internal control.	TC	TC	TC
12.	15 July 2022	Discuss legal issues of Bank CCBI	TC	TC	TC
13.	15 July 2022	Discuss tax issues of CCBI Bank	TC	TC	TC
14.	15 July 2022	Review SKAI Audit Results Q2/2022	TC	TC	TC
15.	28 July 2022	1. Q2 year 2022 published financial statements reported by Finance Division to OJK; 2. RBB realization for Q2 of 2022.	TC	TC	TC
16.	3 August 2022	Evaluation of SKAI audit findings and OJK audit findings.	TC	TC	TC
17.	22 September 2022	Kick Off Meeting Audit Committee & KAP EY	TC	TC	TC
18.	25 October 2022	1. SKAI performance up to Q3; SKAI observation results on fraud that occurred in Q3.	TC	TC	TC
19.	7 December 2022	SKAI Work Plan for 2023	TC	TC	TC
20.	15 December 2022	Discussed the Audit Committee Work Plan for 2023	TC	TC	TC

Description

V : Present at the meeting, - : Absent in the meeting, TC : Through teleconference

Audit Committee Recommendations

No.	Date	Memo Number	Regarding
1.	25 January 2022	001/MI/KA/I/2022	Input to Dekom on RBB 2022-2024
2.	23 February 2022	002/MI/KA/II/2022	Audit Committee Input on Audit Realization and Overview of Audit Results for Semester II/2021-SKAI Division
3.	30 March 2022	03/MI/KA/III/2022	Audit Committee Recommendation on Improving the Effectiveness of Anti-Fraud Program
4.	08 April 2022	004/MI/KA/IV/2022	Audit Committee Evaluation Results on the Implementation of Audit Services for the Financial Statements of PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk. Financial Year 2021 by KAP Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja.
5.	11 April 2022	005/MI/KA/IV/2022	Audit Committee Recommendation on the Appointment of Public Accounting Firm to audit the Financial Statements of PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia, Tbk. Financial Year 2022
6.	22 April 2022	006/MI/KA/IV/2022	Recommendation to Approve the Charter of Internal Audit Division for the Financial Year 2022
7.	24 May 2022	007/MI/KA/V/2022	Audit Committee Review on the realization of RBB Q1/2022
8.	1 July 2022	008/MI/KA/VII/2022	Audit Committee review on the effectiveness of SKAI as a three-line of defense component.
9.	1 September 2022	009/MI/KA/IX/2022	Recommendation to the Board of Commissioners to Approve the Dismissal of Mr. Martinus R. Samosir as Head of CCBI Internal Audit Division and the Appointment of Mr. Erwin Ruchiawan as Acting Head of CCBI Internal Audit Division.
10.	15 September 2022	010/MI/KA/IX/2022	Results of Competency Test for Head of Internal Audit Candidates by the Audit Committee.
11.	12 December 2022	012/MI/KA/XII/2022	Result of Competency Test for Head of Internal Audit Candidate by Audit Committee.
12.	13 December 2022	013/MI/KA/XII/2022	Recommendation to Approve the Internal Audit Division Audit Plan and Budget for 2023.
13.	21 December 2022	014/MI/KA/XII/2022	Audit Committee Recommendation on the Results of Special Audit on Delay in Submitting Financial Statements from and to Overseas.

Until the end of 2022, the performance of the Audit Committee was deemed quite satisfactory. The Audit Committee has carried out its duties and responsibilities, realized the work program, and provided recommendations to the Board of Commissioners in accordance with applicable regulations.

The Audit Committee has participated in a series of stages related to 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 the Board of Commissioners. The recommendation was submitted through Internal Memo No. 005/MI/KA/IV/2022 dated April 11, 2022.

- The Audit Committee has evaluated the Implementation of Providing Audit Services for the Company's annual historical financial information for the 2021 financial year by the Public Accounting Firm (KAP) Purwantono, Sungkoro, Surja. The results of the evaluation have been reported to OJK through letter No. 172/CCBI/DDIR-OJK/VI/2022 dated June 9, 2022.

Work program and its realization

The Audit Committee has developed a Work Plan and Schedule of Activities for 2022.

The work plan and scheduled activities have been realized in 2022.



Opening



Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

Risk Monitoring Committee

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

Structure and membership

In accordance with the latest changes to the membership of the Risk Monitoring Committee as stipulated in the Decree of the Board of Directors No. 050/SK-DIR/KP-JKT/IX/2021 dated September 1, 2021, the membership structure of the Risk Monitoring Committee is as follows:

Chairman:

Yudo Sutanto (Independent Commissioner)

Members:

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

Expertise

Yudo Sutanto

Chairman of Risk Monitoring Committee/Independent Commissioner

Indonesian citizen, born in Malang in 1954.

He serves as Chairman of Risk Monitoring Committee since 21 February 2017.

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

He serves as Independent Commissioner since 2 November 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 serving in various important positions. In 1986, he was appointed as 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.

Mohamad Hassan

Member of Risk Monitoring Committee/Independent Party

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta in 1960.

He serves as member of Risk Monitoring Committee since May 4, 2021.

He holds a Diploma IV in Accounting from STAN 1991 and a Master of Accountancy & Financial Information Systems (MAFIS), with a concentration in Internal Audit from Cleveland State University, Ohio, USA in 1993.

He started his career as an Auditor at the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP), Jakarta (1983 - 1987) and then started his career as an instructor/widyaiswara at BPKP until 2010. From Mar 2017 - Jan 2021, he was a member of the Audit Committee at the Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS). Since 1995 until now he has been in management at the Internal Audit Education Foundation (YPIA). He is currently also an Independent Commissioner at PT Inti Bangun Sejahtera, Tbk and a member of the Audit Committee in several companies.

He obtained Qualified Internal Auditor (QIA) certification in 2000, Certified Risk Management Professional (CRMP) in 2010, Certification in Risk Management Assurance (CRMA) in 2013, Chartered Accountant (CA) in 2014, Certification in Audit Committee Practices (CACP) in 2016, Certified Professional Management Accountant (CPMA) in 2018, Qualified Government Internal Auditor (QGIA) in 2020, Qualified Healthcare Internal Auditor (QHIA) in 2021, and Indonesia Internal Audit Practitioner (IIAP) in 2022.

Mohammad Sumarsono

Member of Risk Monitoring Committee/Independent Party

Indonesian citizen, born in Surabaya in 1962.

He served as a member of Risk Monitoring Committee since September 1, 2021.

He earned his Master in Management in 1998 at the IPWI School of Economics, Jakarta.

In the banking sector, starting his career at PT Bank Bumi Daya, Persero in 1985 - 1999 (before placing the position he received 18 months of Accounting Education at the Management Institute, Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia, Jakarta), several assignments that have been given include overseeing the funds, credit, accounting and internal control departments and in 1999 became part of the Bank Mandiri Merger Team for accounting, as an independent committee member at a national private bank since 2013 until now either as the Risk Monitoring Committee or the Audit Committee, as a trainer in the banking sector since 2005 until now and in 2021 he obtained level 3 risk management certification.

Outside of banking, started his career in several Public Accounting Firms in 2003 - 2021 as Senior Consultant and Associate Director, in heavy equipment rental company in 2010 as General Manager, in college in 2012 - 2017 as Head of Financial Accounting Bureau and Head of Internal Bureau Audit, as a lecturer at several universities in 2002 - 2020 (National Lecturer Identification Number/NIDN No. 0304056202) especially for courses related to the banking field. In 2017 obtained audit committee certification (Certification of Audit Committee Practices/CACP).

Independence

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

There are members of the Risk Monitoring Committee from independent parties who have concurrent positions as Independent Party members of other Committees at the same Bank, namely:

Mohamad Hassan

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

The concurrent position has taken into account the competence, independence criteria, confidentiality, code of ethics and implementation of duties and responsibilities.

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

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 its duties and responsibilities.

In order to provide recommendations to the Board of Commissioners, the Risk Monitoring Committee:

1. Provide recommendations to the Board of Commissioners by evaluating the suitability of risk management policies and the implementation of these policies.
2. Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the duties of the Risk Management Committee and the Risk Management Division.

Term of Office of the Risk Monitoring Committee

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

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

Supervisory mechanism of the Risk Monitoring Committee towards the Company

Supervisory mechanism by evaluating the conformity between risk management policy and policy implementation through the Risk Profile Report prepared by the Risk Management Division as well as monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the duties of the Risk Management Committee. The evaluation results are discussed in the Risk Monitoring Committee meetings, and if necessary, the Committee invites the relevant Division or Work Unit as a resource person to obtain facts/information directly.

Reporting Intensity of the Risk Monitoring Committee to the Board of Commissioners during 2022

The Risk Monitoring Committee submits report on the implementation of its duties to the Board of Commissioners through meeting between the Risk Monitoring Committee and the Board of Commissioners. Furthermore, the Risk Monitoring Committee provides recommendations to the Board of Commissioners.

Risk Monitoring Committee Meeting

During 2022 the Risk Monitoring Committee held 10 (ten) meetings, and provided proposals to the Board of Commissioners. In connection with the Covid-19 pandemic, the Risk Monitoring Committee Meeting was held virtually through teleconference. The meetings that have been held are as follows:





No.	Date	Meeting Agenda	Yudo Sutanto	Mohamad Hassan	Mohammad Sumarsono
1.	21 January 2022	Formulate inputs for the Board of Commissioners on RBB 2022-2024.	TC	TC	TC
2.	28 January 2022	Review the Bank's Risk Highlights, especially credit risk, i.e: credit development, outstanding large debtors, NPLs and other risks.	TC	TC	TC
3.	25 February 2022	Reviewing the Implementation of Risk Management and Internal Control Systems in the Making of Policies, Guidelines and SOPs	TC	TC	TC
4.	30 March 2022	1. Discuss the results of the last Risk Management Committee meeting (during the fourth quarter of 2021); 2. Review the results of the Risk Management Division's monitoring of the implementation of risk management strategies up to December 2021.	TC	TC	TC
5.	30 May 2022	1. Review the Bank's Risk Highlights, especially credit risk, including credit development, outstanding large debtors, NPLs and other risks; 2. Results of the Risk Management Committee Meeting for the first quarter of 2022; 3. Results of the Risk Management Division's monitoring of the implementation of risk management strategies during the first quarter of 2022.	TC	TC	TC
6.	15 July 2023	Determination of Risk Appetite and Risk Tolerance;	TC	TC	TC
7.	15 July 2023	NPL Profile and efforts to improve/resolve it. (June 2022 position).	TC	TC	TC
8.	28 September 2022	1. Exposure of new POJK and adjustments in operations and policies/SOPs; 2. Monitoring of the implementation of POJK or Policies/SOPs that have been made.	TC	TC	TC
9.	3 October 2022	1. Review the results of the Risk Management Division's monitoring of the implementation of risk management strategies until August 2022; 2. Discuss the results of the last Risk Management Committee meeting (up to the second quarter of 2022); 3. Review the Bank's Risk Profile Report for the second quarter of 2022.	TC	TC	TC
10.	15 December 2022	Discussed the Work Plan of the Risk Monitoring Committee for 2022.	TC	TC	TC

Keterangan :

√ : Present at the meeting, - : Absent in the meeting, TC : Through teleconference

Risk Monitoring Committee Recommendations

No.	Date	Memo Number	Regarding
1.	25 January 2022	001/MI/KPR/I/2022	Input to Dekom on RBB 2022-2024
2.	15 February 2022	002/MI/KPR/II/2022	Review Results on Submission of Compliance Report for Semester II of 2021
3.	23 February 2022	003/MI/KPR/II/2022	Results of the Risk Monitoring Committee Review of the Report on the Implementation of Risk Management for the Fourth Quarter (Second Semester) 2021 of PT Bank CCBI No: 002/CCBI/DDIR-INT/I/2022
4.	24 February 2022	004/MI/KPR/II/2022	Results of KPR Meeting with Risk Management and SAM Division on January 28, 2022
5.	17 March 2022	005/MI/KPR/III/2022	Recommendations from KPR meeting with SOP Division regarding the implementation of Risk management and Internal Control System in making policies, guidelines
6.	24 March 2022	06/MI/KPR/III/2022	Explanation of the determination of administrative sanctions by OJK in the form of SLIK fines (OJK letter dated January 19, 2022)
7.	12 April 2022	007/MI/KPR/IV/2022	Recommendation of the Risk Monitoring Committee regarding the Procedure for Preparing the Report on the Results of Calculation and Self-Assessment of the Target and Realization of the Macroprudential Inclusive Financing Ratio (RPIM).
8.	23 May 2022	008/MI/KPR/V/2022	Review of the Risk Monitoring Committee on the Risk Management Implementation Report for the first quarter of 2022 of PT Bank CCBI No: 006/CCBI/DDIR-INT/IV/2022 dated April 27, 2022.
9.	30 May 2022	009/MI/KPR/V/2022	Risk Monitoring Committee Review of Compliance Report for the First Quarter of 2022
10.	19 August 2022	010/MI/KPR/VIII/2022	Review of the Risk Monitoring Committee on the Risk Management Implementation Report for the Second Quarter of 2022 PT Bank CCBI No: 010/CCBI/DDIR-INT/VII/2022 dated July 28, 2022.
11.	6 December 2022	011/MI/KPR/XII/2022	Review Result of Risk Monitoring Committee on Compliance Report for the Third Quarter of 2022.

Until the end of 2022, the Risk Monitoring Committee carried out its duties and responsibilities and provided recommendations to the Board of Commissioners.

Work program and its realization

The Risk Monitoring Committee has developed a Work Plan and Schedule of Activities for 2022.

The work plan and scheduled activities have been realized in 2022.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee

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

Structure and membership

In accordance with the latest Amendment to the Membership of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee as stipulated in the Decree of the Board of Directors No. 027/SK-DIR/KP-JKT/II/2019 dated February 21, 2019 the composition of the membership of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee as of February 20, 2019 is as follows:

Chairman:

Mohamad Hasan (Independent Commissioner)

Member:

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

Expertise

Mohamad Hasan

Chairman of Remuneration and Nomination Committee/Independent Commissioner

Indonesian citizen, born in Palembang in 1944.

He serves as Chairman of Audit Committee since March 14, 2017. 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 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, he was reappointed as Independent Commissioner in the Company.

Qi Jiangong

Member of Remuneration and Nomination Committee/Commissioner

Chinese citizen, born in Shanxi, China on June 11, 1970. 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 in March 2008 until 1 August 2022, he was appointed as Deputy General Manager and Chief Manager of Equity and Investment Management Department.

He was appointed as Chairman, Non Executive Director of BlackRock CCB Wealth Management Limited on May 10, 2021 and serves until now.

From August 2, 2022 to present, he was appointed as General Manager of Financial Institutional Business Department of China Construction Bank Corporation responsible for the management of the financial institution business.

As a Non-Independent Commissioner, he performs the functional duties of China Construction Bank Corporation (the shareholder of the Bank which is a legal entity).

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 21 February 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 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.

Independence

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

Duties and responsibilities

In accordance with the scale and complexity of CCB Indonesia's business, the functions performed by the Remuneration Committee and the Nomination Committee are combined into a single committee, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

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 its duties and responsibilities, including:

1. In relation to remuneration duties, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee has the following duties and responsibilities:
 - a. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee shall evaluate the remuneration policy and system.
 - b. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee shall provide recommendations to the Board of Commissioners regarding:
 - 1) Policy and remuneration system for the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors, both local and foreign workers, to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders;
 - 2) Policies and remuneration systems for Executive Officers and employees from both local and foreign labor as a whole to be submitted to the Board of Directors.
 - c. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee shall ensure that the remuneration policy is at least in accordance with:
 - 1) Financial performance and fulfillment of reserves as stipulated in the prevailing laws and regulations;
 - 2) Individual work achievement;
 - 3) Fairness with peer group;
 - 4) Consideration of the Bank's long-term goals and strategies.
2. In relation to nomination duties, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee has the following duties and responsibilities:
 - a. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee shall prepare and provide recommendations regarding the system and procedures for the selection and/or replacement of members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors from both local and foreign labor to the Board of Commissioners to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders.

- b. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee shall provide recommendations on:
 - 1) Regarding candidates for members of the Board of Commissioners and/or Board of Directors from both local and foreign labor to the Board of Commissioners to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders.
 - 2) Provide recommendations regarding Independent Parties who will become members of the Audit Committee or Risk Monitoring Committee to the Board of Commissioners.
- c. The recommendation procedure for candidates for members of the Board of Commissioners, and/or Board of Directors from both local and foreign manpower, and/or Independent Parties as mentioned in point b) above is carried out as follows:
 - 1) The Remuneration and Nomination Committee assesses candidates for the Board of Commissioners, or candidates for the Board of Directors from both local and foreign labor, or candidates for Independent Parties.
 - a) The assessment is conducted based on competence, and track record of the candidates.
 - b) In addition, the assessment can be carried out through interviews with prospective members of the Board of Commissioners, or candidates for the Board of Directors from both local and foreign labor, or candidates for Independent Parties;
 - c) If deemed necessary, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee may use an independent Professional Institution to conduct the assessment.
 - 2) Based on the assessment results, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee:
 - a) Provide recommendations on candidates for Directors and/or Commissioners both from the local and foreign workforce to the Board of Commissioners to be submitted in the GMS.
 - b) Provide recommendations regarding Independent Parties who will become members of the Audit Committee or Risk Monitoring Committee to the Board of Commissioners.

Period of Membership of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee

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

Members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee are appointed for a specific term of office.

After the term of office ends, members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee may be reappointed for the next term of office.

The term of office of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee members shall not exceed the term of office of the 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 mentioned above have met the requirements of the Financial Services Authority. Membership consists of an Independent Commissioner as Chairman of the Committee, a Commissioner, and an Executive Officer in charge of human resources.

Mechanism of Supervisory of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee towards the Company.

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

The supervisory mechanism is to evaluate the suitability of the remuneration policy with financial performance and fulfillment of reserves as stipulated in the prevailing laws and regulations; individual work performance; fairness with peer groups; and consideration of the Bank's long-term goals and strategies.

Furthermore, the evaluation results are discussed in the Remuneration and Nomination Committee meetings.

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

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

Remuneration and Nomination Committee Meeting

During 2022, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee has held 4 (four) meetings, and provided proposals to the Board of Commissioners. In connection with the Covid-19 pandemic, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee Meeting was held virtually through teleconference. The meetings that have been held are as follows:

No.	Date	Meeting Agenda	Mohamad Hasan	Qj Jiangong	Irwan Bonto
1.	7 April 2022	Discussion of CCBI's performance in 2021 in preparation for the 2021 performance bonus submission	TC	-	TC
2.	10 June 2022	Revised Policy on Bonus	TC	TC	TC
3.	28 June 2022	Recommendation on the amount of performance bonus for 2021	TC	TC	TC
4.	26 October 2022	Update on programs related to Human Capital	TC	-	TC

Keterangan :

√ : Present at the meeting - : Absent in the meeting, TC : Through teleconference,

Remuneration and Nomination Committee Recommendations

No.	Date	No. of Letter	Regarding
1.	10 June 2022	001/KRN/MI/VI/2022	Revision of Policy regarding Bonuses
2.	28 December 2022	004/KRN/MI/XII/2022	Proposed 2021 Performance Bonus for TKA Directors



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Until the end of 2022, the performance of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee was considered quite good. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee has carried out its duties and responsibilities, and provided recommendations to the Board of Commissioners in accordance with applicable regulations.

Work program and its realization

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee has prepared a Work Plan and Schedule of Activities for 2022.

The work plan and scheduled activities have been realized in 2022.

Assessment of the performance of committees that support the implementation of the duties of the Board of Commissioners

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

1. The performance of each Committee that supports the implementation of the duties of the Board of Commissioners is evaluated periodically by the Board of Commissioners.
2. The criteria for evaluating the performance of each committee include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Achievement of committee meetings,
 - b. Attendance of each committee member,
 - c. Administrative order.



Board of Directors

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

The composition of the Board of Directors at the beginning of 2022 has not changed when compared to the composition of the previous period based on the decision of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGM) dated May 14, 2019, the reappointment of the Board of Directors in the Annual GMS is intended for the term of office starting from the closing of the Annual GMS on May 14, 2019 until the closing of the company's annual GMS for 2023, with the following composition of the Board of Directors:

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

In 2022, the number of members of the Board of Directors will not be less than 3 (three) people.

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 2nd, 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 2nd, 2018, he effectively became the President Director of the Company.

Training attended in 2022: Online Training “Risk Management” by CCB Corporation University on 13 – 16 September 2022 in Beijing, China.

As President Director, he leads other Directors, and oversees Internal Audit, Credit Review, Information Technology (IT) Development and IT Operation Management, 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 27th, 2018.



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Zhu Yong

Corporate & International Banking Director

Chinese citizen, born in Guizhou, China in 1975. He obtained his Bachelor of Economics from Shanghai Finance and Economics University, China in 1996 and his Master Degree in Accounting from Tsinghua University, China in 2008.

Appointed as Director of the Company since 29 March, 2019. Began his career in China Construction Bank Corporation (CCB) in July 1996 in various key and strategic positions. Started at CCB Guizhou Branch in Accounting Department until February 2001, continued to CCB Tongren Branch until July 2003 with his last position as General Manager of Finance & Accounting Department. Returned to CCB Guizhou Branch until October 2014, his last position was General Manager of Investment Banking Department. In October 2014, he was appointed as Director of CCB Guiyang Jingrui Branch and then in November 2014 was appointed as President Director at CCB Guiyang Jingrui Branch, in this matter responsible for comprehensive management of CCB Guiyang Jingrui Branch, including business development, internal risk control, and others.

Training attended in 2022: Training "Leadership and Management" by CCB Corporation University on 19 September 2022 – 6 December 2022 in Beijing, China.

As a Director, he oversees China Desk, Corporate Banking, Trade Finance, Trade Finance China Desk, Treasury dan 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 4th, 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 30th, 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. In January 2009, she was appointed as Senior Corporate Executive and concurrently Region Head Sumatra until November 2009.

The trainings attended in 2022 as follow:

1. Online Training "Refreshment of Risk Management - Director" by Asta Consulting and LSPP (Banking Professional Certification Institute) on 14 February 2022 in Jakarta.
2. Webinar "Economic Outlook 2022 – Faisal Basri" by CCB Indonesia on April 6, 2022 in Jakarta.

As a Director, she oversees Commercial, Small & Medium Enterprise (SME), Consumer Assets, 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 30th, 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 30th, 2016 based on the approval from the Financial Services Authority No. SR 104/PB.12/2016.

Began his career at PT Bank Universal, Tbk (now is PT Bank Permata, Tbk) from May 1992 until March 1993 as Trainee of Management Development Program (MDP). In April 1993, he was appointed as Account Officer of Semarang Branch until May 1995. From June 1995, he served as Team Leader of Corporate Banking Jakarta until December 1997. Then from January 1998 until December 1999, he became the Head Caretaker of Bandung Branch.

Then from January 2000, he served as Account Manager, Jakarta until March 2003. In April 2003, he became Team Leader – Parts, Tools & Machinery.

From May 2003, he started his career at PT Bank NISP Tbk as Credit Risk Section Head Jakarta until December 2004. From January 2005 until September 2005, he served as Commercial Credit Development Head. Then from September 2005, he was appointed as Corporate Business Head Jakarta until January 2006.

Continued as Marketing Coordinator of Jakarta V until February 2006. Then served as Marketing Department Head of Regional V Jakarta and Branch Head of Bekasi concurrent as Area Coordinator from February 2006 until January 2009. Continued as Distribution Head of Metro Surabaya (Emerging Business and Commercial Head) in January 2009 until June 2010. From July 2010, he worked at PT Bank Windu Kentjana International, Tbk as Regional Head of Jabodetabek until December 2010. Then he was appointed as Regional Head Sumatera, Bali, Pontianak & Jatabek in January 2011 until August 2013.

The trainings attended in 2022 as follow:

1. Webinar "The Impact of ESG on the Performance of the Financial Services Industry" by OJK Institute on 27 January 2022 in Jakarta.
2. Webinar "The Impact of Climate Change on Financing Aspects and Insurance Premiums Based on Green Economy" by OJK Institute on 24 February 2022 in Jakarta
3. Webinar "Stakeholder Engagement in New Era - Post Event Coverage" by Public Affairs Forum Indonesia (PAFI) on March 29, 2022 in Jakarta
4. Webinar "Srikandi for Indonesia's Sustainable Economy" by BCA Cash Management - ESG Webinar on 22 April 2022 in Jakarta
5. Webinar "Socialization of Phase 2 SNAP Implementation to Next Mover" by Indonesian Payment System Association (ASPI) on 25 May 2022 in Jakarta
6. Webinar "Indonesia Digital Economic and Financial Festival (FEKDI) 2022" by Indonesian Payment System Association (ASPI) on 14 July 2022 in Jakarta
7. Webinar "Launching QRIS Interstate and Domestic Government Credit Cards (KKP)" by Bank Indonesia on 29 August 2022 in Jakarta
8. Webinar "Socialization of PADG PJP and PIP" by Indonesian Payment System Association (ASPI) on September 29, 2022 in Jakarta

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 30th, 2016.

Chandra NT Siagian

Director of Finance

Indonesian citizen, born in Medan 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 attended in 2022 as follow:

1. Webinar "Economic Outlook 2022 – Faisal Basri" by CCB Indonesia on April 6, 2022 in Jakarta.
2. Webinar "The 21st ICMSS Capital Market Seminar" by the Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia on 17 February 2022 in Jakarta.

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

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



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approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-188/D.03/2018 dated November 14th, 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 6th, 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 attended in 2022 as follow:

1. Webinar "Opportunities, Challenges, and Impacts of Utilizing New Technology in Strengthening the APU/PPT Regime" by OJK Institute on 11 February 2022 in Jakarta.
2. Webinar "Synergy Builds the Nation, Prevents Criminals from Dominating the Nation" by PPATK on March 22, 2022 in Jakarta.
3. Webinar "The Role of Regtech in Supporting the Performance of Financial Services Institutions" by OJK Institute on March 31, 2022 in Jakarta.
4. Webinar "Preventing & Combating Financial Crime in the Financial Services Industry" by OJK Institute on 9 June 2022 in Jakarta.
5. Webinar "Strengthening the Application of the Risk-Based APU PPT Program at Banks to Support Indonesian MER Assessments" by OJK Institute and PPATK on June 29, 2022 in Jakarta.
6. Online Training "How to Measure Successful Digital Financial Services/Return on Digital Investment" by OJK Institute on 4 August 2022 in Jakarta.
7. Webinar "Digital Governance: Prerequisites to Support Digital Transformation" by OJK Institute on 11 August 2022 in Jakarta.
8. Webinar "Prospects for Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) as Debt Guarantees by OJK Institute on 1 September 2022 in Jakarta.
9. Online Training "Risk Management" by CCB Corporation University on 13 – 16 September 2022 in Beijing, China.
10. Webinar "Beneficial Owner Information Disclosure in the AML-CFT Regime" by the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce (Kadin) on 5-6 October 2022 in Jakarta.
11. Webinar "Indonesian B20 Compliance Integrity Task Force Conference" by OJK Institute on 10 October 2022 in Jakarta.
12. Online Training "Disclosure of Beneficial Ownership Information in AML/CFT Regime" by OJK Institute on 27-28 October 2022 in Jakarta.
13. Webinar "Digital Transformation Strategy to Provide Solutions and Strengthen Customer Data Security and Bank Operations" by FKDKP on November 4, 2022 in Jakarta.
14. Webinar "Socialization of Commercial Bank Regulations" by OJK Institute on 17 November 2022 in Jakarta.
15. Online Training "Periodic Training II Year 2022 Directorate of Compliance, Internal Audit Division, Anti-Fraud Unit and P3N Unit" by CCB Indonesia on 19 November 2022 in Jakarta.
16. Webinar "Building Banking Resilience in Facing Challenges in 2023" by FKDKP on 12 December 2022 in Jakarta.
17. Webinar "Launching of the 2022 Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Financial Integrity Rating (FIR on ML/TF) to Reporting Parties" by PPATK on December 14, 2022 in Jakarta.

As a Director, he oversees Compliance, Risk Management, Legal, and Corporate Policy Guidelines & 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 31st, 2019.

Duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors

1. Managing the Bank in accordance with its authority and responsibilities as stipulated in the Articles of Association and prevailing laws and regulations.
2. Develop the Bank's short-term and long-term Strategic Plans.
3. Uphold and implement the principles of Good Corporate Governance in every business activity of the Bank at all levels of the organization.
4. Foster, ensure, and supervise the Bank's compliance with internal and external regulations.
5. Follow up on audit findings and recommendations from the Bank's Internal Audit Function and Public Accountant, as well as the supervisory results of the Financial Services Authority and/or the supervisory results of other authorities with the following provisions:
 - a. Members of the Board of Directors must attend the exit meeting of internal audit, external audit, and audit of the Financial Services Authority related to the examination of the function they lead,
 - b. Members of the Board of Directors who cannot attend the exit meeting, must know and sign the exit meeting report.
6. If necessary, the Board of Directors may establish a special working unit to ensure that the results of audit follow-up have been implemented properly.
7. Establish a Working Function 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. Establishing Committees under it to support the effectiveness of the implementation of its 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. Ensure that the established committees perform their duties effectively.
10. Not granting general power of attorney to other parties which results in the transfer of duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors.

Scope of work and responsibilities of each member of the Board of Directors

The scope of responsibilities and duties of each of the Directors of the Company within the CCB Indonesia organization as of 31 December 2022 are as follows:

1. The Bank's organization is structured 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 oversees the Division and/or Unit in accordance with the division of supervision as follows:
 - **President Director: You Wennan**, in charge and leading:
 - a. Director of Corporate & International Banking
 - b. Director of Commercial & Retail Banking
 - c. Director of Finance
 - d. Director of Operations
 - e. Compliance Director
 - f. Internal Audit Division
 - g. Credit Review Division
 - h. Information Technology Development Management Division
 - i. Information Technology Operation Management Division
 - j. Strategic Transformation Division
 - k. Anti Fraud Unit
 - l. Investor Relations Unit
 - **Director of Corporate & International Banking: Zhu Yong**, in charge and leading:
 - a. Trade Finance Division
 - b. Trade Finance Division - China Desk
 - c. China Desk 1 Division
 - d. Corporate Banking Division 2
 - e. Treasury & Financial Institution Division
 - **Director of Commercial & Retail Banking: Setiawati Samahita**, in charge and leading:
 - a. Commercial Division
 - b. Small & Medium Enterprise (SME) Division
 - c. Consumer Asset Division
 - d. Liabilities & Branch Network Division
 - e. Regions/Branches
 - **Director of Finance: Chandra NT Siagian**, in charge and leading :
 - a. Corporate Secretary & Communication
 - b. Financial Planning & Management Division
 - c. Accounting & Tax Division
 - d. Customer Complaint Handling Unit



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

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

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

The President Director is independent of the Controlling Shareholders, as he has no financial, management, share ownership and/or family relationship with the Controlling Shareholders of the Bank.

The Board of Directors has disclosed the Bank's strategic policies in the field of employment, through means that are known or easily accessed by employees, among others through Work Meetings, Decisions of the Board of Directors, Circular Letters, e-mail, or other media.

The Board of Directors does not grant general powers to other parties that result in the transfer of duties and functions of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors has established the Board of Directors' Meeting Guidelines and the Board of Directors' Code of Conduct, including the Board of Directors' Performance Assessment and Evaluation, based on the Financial Services Authority Regulation on the Implementation of Corporate Governance for Commercial Banks and the Financial Services Authority Regulation on the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers or Public Companies.

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

The Board of Directors, either individually or collectively, does not own shares exceeding 25% of the bank's paid-up capital and/or in other companies. The integrity, competence and financial reputation of all members of the Board of Directors are considered adequate.

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

Implementation of Board of Directors Meeting

During the year, the Board of Directors held 131 (one hundred and thirty-one) Board Meetings, as shown in the table below:

No	Date	Meeting Agenda	You Wennan	Zhu Yong	Setiawati Samahita	Junianto	Chandra Siagian	Agresius R Kadiaman
1	3 January 2022	1. Financial Update - December 31st 2021 2. PPKM Status 3. Others	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
2	4 January 2022	1. Financial Update - December 31st 2021 (draft unaudited as of January 4th 2022) 2. Flexible Working Arrangement	√	√	√	TC	√	TC
3	5 January 2022	Financial Update - December 31st 2021 (draft unaudited as of January 4th 2022)	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
4	10 January 2022	1. Performance Review - as of December 31st 2021 2. GWP Legal Case update	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
5	10 January 2022	Progress Audit with BOD - Financial Audit for the Year Ended December 31st 2021	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
6	13 January 2022	1. 2021 P&L Result (Audited) 2. Vaccine Booster Registration Update	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
7	17 January 2022	1. Financial Result - as of January 14th 2022 2. FWA (Flexible Working Arrangement) Discussion and Vaccine Booster Update	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
8	20 January 2022	1. Financial Result - as of January 19th 2022 2. Other	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
9	24 January 2022	1. Closing Meeting with EY (Financial Audit for the Year Ended December 31st, 2022) 2. Other	√	√	-	√	√	√
10	25 January 2022	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	TC	TC	-	TC	TC	TC
11	27 January 2022	1. Update on OJK Audit Finding regarding Bancassurance 2. Update on Land Certificate Extension	TC	TC	-	TC	TC	TC
12	2 February 2022	1. Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion 2. Update on Bali Legal Case	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
13	4 February 2022	1. Business Performance Review 2021 2. Tax Planning	√	√	TC	√	√	√
14	4 February 2022	Update on Financial Performance - as of January 2022	√	√	TC	√	√	√
15	7 February 2022	1. Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion 2. Legal Update	√	√	√	√	√	√
16	14 February 2022	1. Financial Update - as of February 11th, 2022 2. Tax update 3. Legal update	√	√	√	√	√	√
17	15 February 2022	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
18	16 February 2022	Selection for Legal Consultant Appointment	√	√	√	√	√	√
19	21 February 2022	1. Financial update - as of February 18th, 2022 2. Tax Update - Jan 2022	√	√	√	√	√	√
20	22 February 2022	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	-
21	24 February 2022	1. Business Performance Review Jan 2022 2. Tax Update - Jan 2022	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
22	1 March 2022	1. Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion 2. Financial Update - February 2022 3. OJK Comment on Bank Business Plan	√	√	√	√	√	√
23	4 March 2022	1. Financial Update - February 2022 2. Legal Update	√	√	√	√	√	√
24	7 March 2022	Financial Updates – as of March 4, 2022	√	√	√	√	√	√
25	8 March 2022	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC



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No	Date	Meeting Agenda	You Wennan	Zhu Yong	Setiawati Samahita	Junianto	Chandra Siagian	Agresius R Kadiaman
26	9 March 2022	BOD Updates	√	√	√	√	√	√
27	14 March 2022	1. Financial Updates – as of March 11, 2022 2. Others	-	√	√	√	√	√
28	15 March 2022	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	-	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
29	21 March 2022	1. Financial Updates – as of March 18, 2022 2. Discussion on the PIC to report ATM with NPG logo to Bank Indonesia 3. Discussion on Case 555 (Lawyer Fee) 4. Others	√	√	√	-	√	√
30	22 March 2022	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	TC	TC	TC	-	TC	TC
31	24 March 2022	1. Financial Updates - as of March 23, 2022 2. Others	√	√	√	√	√	√
32	28 March 2022	Financial Updates - as of March 25, 2022	√	√	√	√	√	√
33	29 March 2022	1. Business Performance Review - February 2022 2. Tax Update - February 2022	TC	TC	TC	-	TC	TC
34	31 March 2022	Financial Updates - as of March 30, 2022	√	√	√	√	√	√
35	4 April 2022	Financial Updates – as of March 31, 2022	√	√	√	√	√	√
36	5 April 2022	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	√	√	√	√	√	√
37	7 April 2022	1. Financial Updates – as of April 6, 2022 2. AGMS Discussion	√	√	√	√	√	√
38	11 April 2022	1. Financial Updates – as of April 8, 2022 2. AGMS Discussion	√	√	√	√	√	√
39	14 April 2022	1. Financial Updates – as of April 13, 2022 2. Update on AGMS	√	√	√	√	√	√
40	18 April 2022	1. Financial Updates – as of April 14, 2022 2. Product Owner Decision (for Mobile Banking, Internet Banking, ATM and Safe Deposit Box) 3. Product Owner Decision (for Mobile Banking, Internet Banking, ATM and Safe Deposit Box) 4. Foreign Worker Approval 5. Customer Complaint Unit Discussion 6. Case 555 Update Progress 7. Others	√	√	√	√	√	√
41	19 April 2022	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
42	21 April 2022	1. Financial Updates – as of April 20, 2022 2. BOC Meeting Schedule Discussion 3. Management Skill Enhancement Project 4. Update on AGMS	√	√	√	√	√	-
43	25 April 2022	1. Financial Updates – as of April 22, 2022 2. Others	√	√	√	√	√	√
44	28 April 2022	1. Financial Updates – as of April 27, 2022 2. Update on Case 555 3. Update on AGMS 4. Business Performance Review – March 2022 5. Tax Update – March 2022	√	√	√	√	√	√
45	5 May 2022	Discussion on Financial Result as of April 30, 2022	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
46	9 May 2022	BOD Update	√	√	√	√	√	√
47	10 May 2022	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
48	12 May 2022	1. Discussion on Revised RBB 2022-2024 2. Update on Legal Case	√	√	√	√	√	√

No	Date	Meeting Agenda	You Wennan	Zhu Yong	Setiawati Samahita	Junianto	Chandra Siagian	Agresius R Kadiaman
49	17 May 2022	1. Financial Updates – as of 13 May 2022 2. Discussion for Achieving Business Targets 3. USD Interest Rate Adjustment 4. Corporate Rating Proposal 5. Others	√	√	√	√	√	√
50	19 May 2022	1. Discussion for Achieving Business Targets 2. Update on Request Explanation Data and/or Information (SP2DK) 3. External Tax Consultant for Transfer Pricing Proposal	√	√	√	√	√	√
51	19 May 2022	1. Proposal to Use External Lawyer for Foreclosed Assets 2. Case 555	√	√	√	√	√	√
52	23 May 2022	1. 2020 SP2DK Discussion with Deloitte 2. Financial Update – as of May 20, 2022 3. Others	√	√	√	√	√	√
53	24 May 2022	1. Business Performance Review – April 2022 2. Tax Update – April 2022 3. Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion 4. Discussion on Human Capital Policies	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
54	27 May 2022	Discussion on Jakarta E-Prix 2022 Advertising	√	√	√	√	-	√
55	30 May 2022	1. Financial Update – as of May 27, 2022 2. Discussion on Jakarta E-Prix 2022 Advertising 3. Discussion on the Changes of Alternate for Head Office Credit Committee	√	√	√	√	-	√
56	2 June 2022	1. Financial Update – as of May 31, 2022 2. Decision on External Tax Consultant for Transfer Pricing 3. Decision on Corporate Rating Agency	√	√	√	√	√	-
57	3 June 2022	Discussion on Financial Result as of May 31, 2022	√	√	√	√	√	-
58	6 June 2022	Financial Update – as of June 3, 2022	√	√	√	√	√	√
59	7 June 2022	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
60	9 June 2022	1. June 2022 Estimation 2. FY 2022 Forecast 3. OJK Audit Schedule Information	√	√	√	√	√	√
61	13 June 2022	1. Financial Update – as of June 10, 2022 2. Solutions on Achieving 2022 Business Target	√	√	√	√	√	√
62	16 June 2022	1. Financial Update – as of June 15, 2022 2. Anticipate on Temporary Office Closures due to Covid-19	√	√	-	-	√	√
63	20 June 2022	1. Financial Update – as of June 17, 2022 2. Update on OJK Audit Schedule 3. Update on Anticipate for Temporary Office Closures 4. BOC BOD Meeting Schedule	√	√	-	√	√	√
64	21 June 2022	1. Business Performance Review – May 2022 2. Tax Update – May 2022	TC	TC	-	TC	TC	TC
65	24 June 2022	1. Update on Alternate Offices Location 2. Financial Update – as of June 23, 2022 3. Update on OJK Audit in Semarang	√	√	-	-	√	√
66	30 June 2022	1. Financial Update – as of June 29, 2022 2. Others	√	√	-	√	√	√



No	Date	Meeting Agenda	You Wennan	Zhu Yong	Setiawati Samahita	Junianto	Chandra Siagian	Agresius R Kadiaman
67	4 July 2022	1. Financial Update – as of June 30, 2022 2. Update on AML-CFT Periodic Training I / 2022	TC	√	-	√	√	√
68	5 July 2022	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	TC	TC	-	TC	TC	TC
69	11 July 2022	1. Financial Update – based on data as of July 8, 2022 2. Update on OJK Audit in Surabaya 3. Time Deposit at Slipi Branch	√	√	√	√	√	√
70	14 July 2022	1. Financial Update – as of July 13, 2022 2. Extension of Special Team Establishment 3. Update on OJK Audit and the Survey from BI and OJK	√	√	√	-	√	√
71	18 July 2022	1. 2022 Result & Projection – as of 15 July 2022 2. 2022 FY Projection 3. Update on AGMS and Public Expose 4. FTP Introduction and Comparison	√	√	√	√	√	√
72	21 July 2022	1. Financial Update – as of July 20, 2022 2. Temporary Replacement of SME Division Head 3. Proposal of Remapping Branches Supervision 4. Proposal of Remapping Branches Supervision 5. Discussion on RBB and Corporate Plan Submission	√	√	√	√	√	√
73	25 July 2022	1. Financial Update – as of July 22, 2022 2. Expenses Budget Data Requirement from CCB Corporation	√	√	√	√	√	√
74	29 July 2022	1. Business Performance Review – June 2022 2. Tax Update – June 2022	-	√	√	√	√	√
75	2 August 2022	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	-	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
76	3 August 2022	Discussion on Financial Result as of July 2022 (draft)	-	√	√	√	√	√
77	8 August 2022	1. Financial Update – as of August 5, 2022 2. Others	√	√	√	√	√	√
78	12 August 2022	1. Financial Update – as of August 10, 2022 2. Preparations for the End of the Covid-19 Stimulus Policy (Loan Relaxation for Customers) 3. Others	√	√	√	√	-	TC
79	15 August 2022	1. Financial Update – as of August 12, 2022 2. Introduction of Cross-border Matchmaking Business	√	√	√	√	-	TC
80	16 August 2022	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	TC	TC	TC	TC	-	TC
81	19 August 2022	1. Financial Update – as of August 16, 2022 2. Plan of Site Visit and Management Meeting with PEFINDO 3. Others	√	√	√	√	-	TC
82	22 August 2022	1. Financial Update – as of August 19, 2022 2. Preparation on New KPI Mechanism 3. Others	√	√	√	-	√	TC
83	25 August 2022	1. Financial Update – as of August 24, 2022 2. Others	√	√	√	√	√	-
84	29 August 2022	1. Update on Preparation of New KPI Mechanism 2. Financial Update – as of August 26, 2022 3. Others	√	√	√	√	√	-
85	30 August 2022	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	-
86	31 August 2022	1. Business Performance Review – July 2022 2. Tax Update – July 2022	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC

No	Date	Meeting Agenda	You Wennan	Zhu Yong	Setiawati Samahita	Junianto	Chandra Siagian	Agresius R Kadiaman
87	1 September 2022	1. Financial Update – as of August 31, 2022 2. Discussion on Internal Memo from BOC 3. Others	√	√	√	√	√	√
88	2 September 2022	1. Preparation for New Arrangement of Car Usage Policy 2. Others	√	√	-	TC	√	√
89	5 September 2022	1. Financial Update – as of August 31, 2022 2. Financial Update – as of September 2, 2022 3. Others	√	√	√	√	√	√
90	6 September 2022	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
91	8 September 2022	1. Update on Preparation of New KPI Mechanism 2. Discussion on OJK Letter regarding the Bank's Active Role in Eradicating Online Gambling 3. Update on Fraud Case in Menara Batavia Sub-branch 4. Others	√	-	√	√	-	√
92	12 September 2022	1. Financial Update – as of September 9, 2022 2. Others	√	-	√	√	√	√
93	15 September 2022	1. Update on Preparation of New KPI Mechanism 2. Financial Update – as of 14 September 2022	√	-	√	√	√	√
94	19 September 2022	1. Financial Update – as of 16 September 2022 2. Discussion on Fraud Case at Inkopal Sub-Branch 3. Car Usage Project	√	-	√	√	√	√
95	20 September 2022	Discussion on Fraud Case at Inkopal Sub-Branch	√	-	√	√	√	√
96	21 September 2022	1. Business Performance Review – August 2022 2. Tax Update – August 2022	TC	-	TC	TC	TC	TC
97	22 September 2022	1. Update on Preparation of New KPI Mechanism 2. Financial Update – as of 21 September 2022 3. Others	√	-	√	√	√	√
98	26 September 2022	1. Financial Update – as of 23 September 2022 2. Discussion on Internal Memo from BOC 3. Others	√	-	√	-	√	√
99	29 September 2022	1. Financial Update – as of 28 September 2022 2. Discussion on responding to BOC Internal Memo 3. Others	√	-	√	-	√	√
100	3 October 2022	1. Discussion on Draft RBB 2023 – 2025 and Corporate Plan 2023 – 2027 2. Discussion on the Draft Material for BOD BOC Meeting 3. Update on LLL Project 4. Financial Updates – as of September 30, 2022 5. Others	√	-	√	√	√	√
101	4 October 2022	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	TC	-	TC	TC	-	TC
102	6 October 2022	1. Update on New KPI Mechanism 2. Financial Updates – as of October 5, 2022 3. Discussion on Draft RBB 2023 – 2025 and Corporate Plan 2023 – 2027 4. Discussion on RPIM Target 5. Others	√	-	√	√	√	√



No	Date	Meeting Agenda	You Wennan	Zhu Yong	Setiawati Samahita	Junianto	Chandra Siagian	Agresius R Kadiaman
103	10 October 2022	1. Financial Updates – as of October 7, 2022 2. Discussion on Draft RBB 2023 – 2025 and Corporate Plan 2023 – 2027 3. Discussion on RPIM Target	√	-	√	√	√	TC
104	11 October 2022	1. Discussion on Draft RBB 2023 – 2025 and Corporate Plan 2023 – 2027 2. Update on Car Usage Project	√	-	√	√	√	TC
105	13 October 2022	1. Financial Updates – as of October 11, 2022 2. Update on Corporate Plan 2023 – 2027 3. Update on OJK Pre-Exit Meeting 4. Discussion on Incentives	√	-	√	√	√	TC
106	14 October 2022	1. Discussion on Final Draft of Financial Projection for Corporate Plan 2023 – 2027 and RBB 2023 – 2025 2. Sustainability Finance	√	-	√	√	-	TC
107	20 October 2022	1. Update on New KPI Mechanism 2. Financial Updates – as of October 19, 2022 3. SME Organization Structure 4. OJK Audit Findings 5. RPIM Presentation	√	-	√	√	√	√
108	21 October 2022	1. Business Performance Review – September 2022 2. Tax Update – September 2022 3. Others	TC	-	TC	TC	TC	TC
109	24 October 2022	1. Financial Updates – as of October 21, 2022 2. OJK Audit Findings 3. RPIM Presentation 4. Others	√	-	√	√	√	√
110	28 October 2022	1. Financial Updates – as of October 27, 2022 2. OJK Pre-exit Meeting Pending Discussion 3. Update on RPIM Presentation 4. Others	√	-	√	√	√	√
111	1 November 2022	1. Financial Updates – as of October 31, 2022 2. Update on Foreign Currency (USD / SGD) Liquidity 3. Update on RPIM Presentation 4. Others	√	-	√	-	√	√
112	3 November 2022	1. Finalization on the Adjustment of RBB 2023–2025 & Corporate Plan 2023 – 2027 2. Financial Updates – as of October 31, 2022	√	-	√	√	√	-
113	7 November 2022	1. Update on KPI New Mechanism 2. Financial Updates – as of November 4, 2022	√	-	√	√	√	√
114	8 November 2022	1. Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion 2. Information regarding Fines from Regulator	√	-	√	√	√	√
115	10 November 2022	1. Financial Updates – as of November 9, 2022 2. The Finalization of RBB 2023 – 2025 & Corporate Plan 2023 – 2027 3. Update on OJK Audit Monitoring 4. Others	√	-	-	√	√	√
116	14 November 2022	1. Update on New KPI Mechanism 2. Financial Updates – as of November 10, 2022 3. Update on RPIM 4. Others	√	-	√	√	-	√

No	Date	Meeting Agenda	You Wennan	Zhu Yong	Setiawati Samahita	Junianto	Chandra Siagian	Agresius R Kadiaman
117	17 November 2022	1. Financial Updates – as of November 16, 2022 2. Final Material for BOC BOD Meeting (RBB, Corporate Plan and Oversee the implementation of RBB for the period Q3/2022) 3. Update on RPIM 4. Update on AML-CFT Report	√	-	√	√	√	√
118	21 November 2022	1. Financial Updates – as of November 18, 2022 2. Update on RPIM	√	-	√	√	√	√
119	22 November 2022	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	√	-	√	√	√	√
120	24 November 2022	1. Financial Updates – as of November 23, 2022 2. The Draft Material of Quantitative Impact in order to Maintain Banking Resilience when the Covid-19 Relaxation Policy Ends 3. Update on OJK Audit Findings in 2020 and 2021	TC	-	TC	TC	TC	TC
121	28 November 2022	1. Financial Updates – as of November 25, 2022 2. Discussion on BOC Questions and Suggestions regarding the Bank's Future Development 3. Business Performance Review – October 2022 4. Tax Update – October 2022	√	-	-	√	√	√
122	5 December 2022	1. Financial Updates – as of November 30, 2022 and December 2, 2022 2. Discussion on BOC Questions and Suggestions 3. Others	√	-	√	√	√	√
123	6 December 2022	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	TC	-	TC	TC	TC	TC
124	8 December 2022	1. Financial Updates – as of December 7, 2022 2. Others	√	-	√	√	√	√
125	12 December 2022	Financial Updates – as of December 9, 2022	√	√	-	√	√	√
126	15 December 2022	1. Financial Updates – as of December 14, 2022 2. OJK Letter regarding the Results of the Bank's General Audit for the position of May 31, 2022	√	√	√	√	√	√
127	19 December 2022	1. Financial Updates – as of December 16, 2022 2. Update on EY Audit Progress 3. Update on Management Skill Enhancement Project	√	√	√	-	√	√
128	22 December 2022	1. Financial Updates – as of December 21, 2022 2. Update on AML – CFT 3. Update on Car Usage Project 4. Business Performance Review – November 2022 5. Tax Update – November 2022	√	√	√	√	√	√
129	28 December 2022	1. Update on Car Usage Project 2. Others	√	√	√	√	√	√
130	29 December 2022	1. Financial Updates – as of December 28, 2022 2. Discussion Result of OJK, Anne Patricia Sutanto and CCB Indonesia 3. Update on Car Usage Project	√	√	√	√	√	√
131	30 December 2022	Update on Car Usage Project	√	√	√	√	√	√

Information

√ : Present at the meeting - : Absent in the meeting, TC : Via teleconference



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Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

Meeting of the Board of Directors with the Board of Commissioners

During 2022 the Board of Directors held 3 (three) meetings with the Board of Commissioners.

No	Date	Meeting Agenda	Attended By
1	7 February 2022	Notes of OJK on Bank Business Plan (RBB)	Mohamad Hasan Yudo Sutanto You Wennan Setiawati Samahita Zhu Yong Junianto Chandra NT Siagian Agresius R. Kadiaman
2	28 July 2022	1. Report on the Result of AGMS 2. Report on the Settlement Progress of OJK audit findings	Mohamad Hasan You Wennan Setiawati Samahita Zhu Yong Junianto Chandra NT Siagian Agresius R. Kadiaman
3	12 October 2022	BOD Response on the Internal Memo from BOC regarding the Implementation of Risk Management Q2 / 2022	Mohamad Hasan Yudo Sutanto You Wennan Setiawati Samahita Junianto Chandra NT Siagian Agresius R. Kadiaman

Training attended by members of the Board of Directors in 2022

Name	Training	Date	Organizer/Venue
You Wennan	Online Training "Risk Management"	13 – 16 September 2022.	CCB Corporation Group
Zhu Yong	Training "Leadership and Management"	19 September 2022 – 6 December 2022	CCB Corporation di Beijing, China
Setiawati Samahita	Online Training "Refreshment Manajemen Risiko - Direktur"	14 February 2022	Asta Training Center
	Webinar "Economic Outlook 2022"	6 April 2022	Faisal Basri
Junianto	Webinar "Dampak ESG terhadap Kinerja Industri Jasa Keuangan"	27 January 2022	FSA Institute
	Webinar "The Impact of Climate Change on Financing Aspects and Insurance Premiums Based on Green Economy"	24 February 2022	FSA Institute
	Webinar "Stakeholder Engagement in New Era - Post Event Coverage"	29 March 2022	Public Affairs Forum Indonesia (PAFI)
	Webinar "Srikandi for Indonesia's Sustainable Economy"	22 April 2022	BCA Cash Management - ESG
	Webinar "Sosialisasi Implementasi SNAP Tahap 2 kepada Next Mover"	25 May 2022	Indonesia Payment Systems Association (ASPI)
	Webinar "Indonesia Digital Economic and Financial Festival (FEKDI) 2022"	14 July 2022	Indonesia Payment Systems Association (ASPI)
	Webinar "Sosialisasi PADG PJP dan PIP"	29 September 2022	Indonesia Payment Systems Association (ASPI)

Name	Training	Date	Organizer/Venue
Chandra NT Siagian	Webinar "Economic Outlook 2022"	6 April 2022	Faisal Basri
	Webinar "The 21st ICMSS Capital Market Seminar"	17 February 2022	Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia
Agresius R. Kadiaman	Webinar "Peluang, Tantangan, dan Dampak Pemanfaatan Teknologi Baru dalam Memperkuat Rezim APU/PPT"	11 February 2022	FSA Institute
	Webinar "Sinergi Membangun Negeri, Mencegah Penjahat Mendominasi Negeri"	22 March 2022	PPATK
	Webinar "Peran Regtech dalam Mendukung Kinerja Lembaga Jasa Keuangan"	31 March 2022	FSA Institute
	Webinar "Preventing & Combating Financial Crime in Financial Services Industry"	9 June 2022	FSA Institute
	Webinar "Penguatan Penerapan Program APU PPT Berbasis Risiko Di Bank Untuk Mendukung Penilaian MER Indonesia"	29 June 2022	FSA Institute dan PPATK
	Webinar - Digital Transformation: How to Measure Successful Digital Financial Services/ Return on Digital Investment	4 August 2022	FSA/Online
	Webinar - Digital Governance: Prasyarat untuk mendukung Transformasi Digital	11 August 2022	FSA/Online
	Prospek Hak Kekayaan Intelektual (HKI) sebagai Jaminan Utang	1 September 2022	FSA
	Training - Risk Management	14 - 16 September 2022	Risk Management Department of CCB Group/Online
	Keterbukaan Informasi Beneficial Owner dalam Rezim APU PPT	5 - 6 October 2022	Kadin
	Konferensi Satuan Tugas Integritas & Kepatuhan B20 Indonesia	10 October 2022	FSA
	Strategi Transformasi Digital untuk Menyediakan Solusi dan Penguatan Pengamanan Data Nasabah dan Operasional Bank	4 November 2022	FKDKP
	Sosialisasi Peraturan Bank Umum	17 November 2022	FSA
Pelatihan Berkala II Tahun 2022 Direktorat Kepatuhan, Divisi Internal Audit, Unit Anti Fraud dan Unit P3N	19 November 2022	CCB Indonesia	
Membangun Resiliensi Perbankan dalam Menghadapi Tantangan di Tahun 2023	12 December 2022	FKDKP	
Launching Peringkat Integritas Keuangan Pencucian Uang dan Pendanaan Terorisme (FIR on ML/TF) 2022 kepada Pihak Pelapor	14 December 2022	PPATK	

Company policy regarding the assessment of the performance of members of the Board of Directors and its implementation

- Procedures for assessing the performance of the Board of Directors
 - The performance of the Board of Directors is assessed based on certain criteria recommended by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.
 - The results of the performance appraisal of the Board of Directors are disclosed in the Annual Report and presented at the General Meeting of Shareholders.

- Criteria used

The Board of Directors' performance evaluation criteria include but are not limited to:

- Achievement of business targets,
- Achievement of the Company's short term and long term plans,
- Achievement of budget and revenue,
- Achievement of OJK Rating targets related to Good Corporate Governance and Bank Soundness Level.



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- The party conducting the assessment
The parties that evaluate the performance of the Board of Directors are the Board of Commissioners and the GMS. Then, the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners will be accountable for their performance in the 2022 period, including the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors, at the Annual GMS to be held in 2022.

Committees under the Board of Directors

As of the end of 2022, there are 6 (six) committees at CCB Indonesia, consisting of:

Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO)

The Assets and Liabilities 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 as well as gapping management.

Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee is tasked with assisting the Board of Directors in reviewing policies and delegating responsibility for determining policies and procedures, and ensuring that business units have properly implemented the strategy approved by the Board of Directors.

Credit Policy Committee

It is a committee that assists the Board of Directors in formulating policies, monitoring the progress and condition of the credit portfolio and providing corrective measures.

Information Technology Steering Committee

The Information Technology (IT) Steering Committee is tasked with managing and monitoring the use of Bank Information Technology, including providing recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding the formulation of an IT Strategic Plan that is 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 conformity IT projects approved by the IT Strategic Plan and user requirements to support the Bank's business activities.

Credit Committee

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

Human Capital Committee

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

All Committees under the Board of Directors have Work Procedure Guidelines as a reference for each Committee in assisting the Board of Directors.

Assessment of the performance of the committees that support the implementation of the duties of the Board of Directors

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

1. The performance achievement of each Committee in supporting the implementation of the duties of the Board of Directors is evaluated periodically by the Board of Directors.
2. The performance evaluation criteria for each committee include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Implementation of committee meetings,
 - b. The presence of each committee member,
 - c. Administrative Order,
 - d. The success of the decisions taken at the Committee meeting.

Implementation of the Compliance Function

CCB Indonesia is committed to complying with applicable laws and regulations, both those issued by Bank Indonesia and other authorities. The implementation of CCB Indonesia's Compliance Function refers to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 46/POJK.03/2017 dated 12 July 2017 concerning Implementation of Compliance Function for Commercial Banks.

The Compliance Function includes actions to realize the implementation of a Compliance Culture at all levels of the organization and business activities of CCB Indonesia; managing the Compliance Risk encountered; ensure that policies, provisions, systems and procedures as well as business activities carried out by the Bank comply with Bank Indonesia regulations and applicable laws and regulations; ensure the Bank's compliance with the commitments made by CCB Indonesia to the Financial Services Authority, Bank Indonesia and/or other authorized supervisory authorities.

CCB Indonesia already has a Compliance General Policy and Guidelines as well as Guidelines for the Implementation of the Compliance Function.

According to article No. 46/POJK.03/2017 dated 12 July 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Compliance Function, the Bank is required to have a Director in charge of the Compliance Function and form a Compliance Work Unit.

The obligation to have a Director in charge of the Compliance Function has been fulfilled by the Company since the appointment of Mr. Agresius R. Kadiaman as Compliance Director through the GMS on January 7 2019. Based on the Decree of Members of the OJK Board of Commissioners No. KEP-17/D.03/2019 dated January 31 2019 and Letter OJK No. SR-32/PB.12/2019 dated 1 February 2019, the appointment of Mr. Agresius R. Kadiaman as Compliance Director of CCB Indonesia has received approval from OJK. The said appointment was declared effective as of 6 February 2019.

Furthermore, the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) on 14 May 2019 approved the reappointment of members of the Company's Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners for a term of office commencing from the closing of the meeting until the closing of the Company's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for the 2023 financial year.

The election, appointment and resignation of the Director in charge of the Compliance Function are in accordance with the applicable regulations.

The Director in charge of the Compliance Function has submitted reports on the implementation of his duties and responsibilities on a quarterly basis to the President Director with a copy to the Board of Commissioners, and semiannually to the Financial Services Authority with copies to the President Director and the Board of Commissioners.

The Bank already has a Compliance Division, including the Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorism Funding Section, which is formed independently, 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 throughout the Bank's office network. In addition, within the organizational structure of the Compliance Directorate, a Corporate Policy, Guidelines & Procedures Division has also been established.

The Bank has provided quality human resources in the Compliance Division to complete tasks effectively.

The Director of Compliance and the Compliance Division have established policies and developed 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 APU PPT program through the provision of an AML System outside of core banking, revamping and perfecting all Policies, Guidelines and SOPs (KSOP), as well as updating KSOP in connection

with the enactment of new regulatory provisions, as well as the development of the Bank's business.

Increasing the role of the compliance function is always carried out in assisting the process of improving bank compliance. This is reflected in the efforts that have been made, including publishing compliance news, compliance opinions, compliance reviews, compliance checklists, compliance campaigns, dissemination of bank regulations, and acting as Liaison Officer for the Financial Services Authority, Bank Indonesia and other regulators.

The level of the Bank's compliance with the applicable laws and regulations, as well as the fulfillment of commitments with the competent authorities

The Bank ensures the Bank's compliance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority, Bank Indonesia and applicable laws and regulations, including by:

- Establish the necessary policies with due observance of the precautionary principle
- Monitor, maintain and ensure that the Bank's business activities do not deviate from the provisions
- Monitor and maintain the Bank's compliance with all agreements and commitments made by the Bank to the Financial Services Authority and authorized institutions.

Administrative Sanctions

- **Administrative sanctions imposed on the Company**

In 2022 there were several sanctions related to reporting, which are imposed by the Regulator on CCB Indonesia. Regarding this non-compliance, the Bank has made corrections and determined corrective follow-up steps so that similar incidents do not happen again.

- **Administrative sanctions imposed on members of the Board of Commissioners**

In 2022 there will be no administrative sanctions imposed on members of the Company's Board of Commissioners.

- **Administrative sanctions imposed on members of the Board of Directors**

In 2022 there will be no administrative sanctions imposed on members of the Company's Board of Directors.

Implementation of Internal Auditor Function

Based on the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 1/POJK.03/2019 dated 28 January 2019 concerning the Implementation of the Internal Audit Function at Commercial Banks, CCB Indonesia established the Internal Audit Division (SKAI) as a work function that is independent of the operational work unit, and is directly responsible to the Main Director.



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The organizational structure of the Bank's SKAI is in accordance with the applicable regulations.

CCB Indonesia already has General Audit Policies and Guidelines, Internal Audit Charter, and is equipped with several Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), including: Operational Audit SOP, Credit Audit SOP, Treasury Audit SOP, Trade Financing Audit SOP, SOP Information Technology Audit.

CCB Indonesia provides quality resources to the Internal Audit Division to complete tasks effectively. The Bank has appointed Mr. Martinus Rubianto Samosir as Head of the Internal Audit Division based on the Decree Regarding the Appointment of the Head of the Company's Internal Audit Division No. 093/CCBI/HC/PKT/VII/2021 dated 13 July 2021. The appointment is effective on 18 July 2021.

Martinus Rubianto Samosir

Education :

1. Leicester Business School DMU, UK - MSc Accounting & Finance (2002-2004)
2. Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia - BS Accounting (1995-2000)

License & Certification :

1. CRMA IIA (Dec 2020)
2. CIA IIA (Feb 2020)

Experience

1. Head Of IA CCB Indonesia (April 2021)
2. UOB Indonesia
 - Retail Banking Audit Head (Jan 2019 - April 2021)
 - Credit Audit Head (Agustus 2012 - Jan 2019)
 - TL Credit Auditor (Agustus 2010 - Agustus 2012)
3. Audit Manager Bank Commonwealth (Mei 2010- Agustus 2010)
4. Internal Auditor (Credit) Manager Bank CIMB Niaga (Nov 2005 - Juni 2010)
5. Executive Management program Bank CIMB Niaga (Mar 2005-Nov 2005)

Mr. Martinus Rubianto Samosir has resigned, and so as of 23 September 2022 the Bank appointed Mr. Erwin Ruchiawan as interim official to lead SKAI.

The appointment and dismissal of the Head of SKAI has been reported to OJK through letter No. 294/CCBI/DDIR-OJK/IX/2022 dated 29 September 2022.

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 thought to directly affect the interests of the Bank and the public.

The results of the inspection of the Internal Audit Division and their follow-up recommendations are reported directly to the President Director and the Board of Commissioners, represented by the Audit Committee, with a copy to the Director in charge of the Compliance Function. Furthermore, the Board of Commissioners will supervise and confirm that the Bank's Management has taken the necessary corrective steps based on the results of the inspection.

CCB Indonesia continues to strive to run the internal control system effectively and efficiently by monitoring the follow-up actions carried out by the auditee. For those who have not followed up, the Internal Audit Division will confirm the person concerned and send an internal memo to 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 also acts as a consultant to CCB Indonesia's internal parties who need it, especially in matters relating to the internal control system.

The Board of Directors of CCB Indonesia is responsible for creating an internal control structure and ensuring the implementation of the internal audit function of CCB Indonesia 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, any findings will be brought to the attention of management and immediately followed up according to their respective fields.

The internal oversight function by the Internal Audit Division is implemented using a systematic audit method and using a risk based audit approach, so that priority oversight will be carried out on processes or units that have a greater risk.

Overall, during 2022 the implementation of the internal control function went quite well.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, audits or audits for auditees were carried out in a hybrid manner, namely a combination of remote audits and onsite audits, in accordance with the 2022 SKAI Inspection Plan that has been set.

The Bank conducts periodic reviews of the effectiveness of the implementation of Internal Audit and its compliance with the Standards for Implementation of Commercial Bank Internal Audit Functions by external parties every three years. The report on the results of the review referred to, was last reported to the Financial Services Authority through letter No. 269/CCBI/DDIR-OJK/VIII/2020 dated 31 August 2020.

Implementation of the Function of the External Auditor

In accordance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority concerning the Use of Public Accountant Services and Public Accounting Firms in Financial Service Activities as stipulated in POJK No. 13 /POJK.03/2017 and SEOJK No. 36/SEOJK.03/2017, the Bank appoints a Public Accountant and Public Accounting Firm that has been registered with the Financial Services Authority to conduct an audit of the Annual Financial Report.

The appointment of a Public Accountant and a Public Accounting Firm to audit the Company's financial statements for the 2020 financial year is carried out by taking into account the recommendations of the Audit Committee to the Board of Commissioners.

The Audit Committee has recommended the appointment of a Public Accountant and KAP to the GMS through the Board of Commissioners. Recommendations submitted through Internal Memo No 005/MI/KA/IV/2022 11 April 2022.

The Board of Commissioners has recommended the Public Accounting Firm "Purwanto, Sungkoro & Surja" (a member of Ernst & Young) to audit the Financial Statements of CCB Indonesia for the 2022 financial year, as stated in the Statement of Circular Decision of the Board of Commissioners No. 009/DKOM/MI/V/2022 dated 30 May 2021.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on July 22 2022 approved the appointment of the Public Accounting Firm "Purwanto, Sungkoro & Surja" (a member of Ernst & Young) to audit the Company's financial statements for the 2022 financial year.

The appointment of KAP referred to has been reported to the Bank Supervision OJK through letter No. 244/CCBI/DDIR-OJK/VIII/2022 on 05 August 2022

The appointed Public Accountant and KAP, namely the Public Accountant and KAP "Purwanto, Sungkoro & Surja" (a member of Ernst & Young) are KAPs registered as Bank auditors at the Financial Services Authority, with No. STTD.KAP-03/PM.22/2018 dated 15 January 2018.

The auditor carries out his duties objectively. The Audit of the Financial Statements ending on December 31, 2022 was carried out based on work agreement No. 0055/PSS/08/2022 dated 4 August 2022.

The Public Accountant carries out the audit independently, in accordance with the professional standards of public accountants and work agreements, as well as the scope of the audit set. In addition, in the context of preparation and implementation of the audit, the Public Accountant also communicates with the Financial Services Authority regarding the condition of the Bank being audited.

The Audit of CCB Indonesia's Financial Statements for the financial year 2022 conducted by the Public Accounting Firm (KAP) "Purwanto, Sungkoro & Surja" (a member of Ernst & Young) will be evaluated by the Audit Committee and then reported to OJK.

Implementation of Risk Management including Internal Control System

The Bank has an adequate organizational structure to support the implementation of good risk management and internal control, among others, by establishing the Internal Audit Division, Risk Management Division, Risk Management Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, and Compliance Division.

a. Active supervision by the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

In relation to the implementation of Risk Management, the Bank establishes clear authorities and responsibilities at each level of position.

The Board of Commissioners has played an active role in supervising the implementation of risk management, among others:

- approving and evaluating Risk Management policies including Risk Management strategy and framework.
- evaluating the accountability of the Board of Directors and providing direction for improvement on the implementation of Risk Management policies on a regular basis.

In supervising the implementation of risk management, the Board of Commissioners is assisted by the Risk Monitoring Committee.

The Board of Directors of CCB Indonesia has demonstrated its active role in the implementation of GCG, among others by:

- Developing, evaluating and updating the Risk Management policy including the Risk Management strategy and framework.
- Ensuring that the Risk Management function is independently implemented.
- Developing, establishing and updating procedures and tools to identify, measure, monitor and control risks.



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- Being responsible for the implementation of Risk Management as well as evaluating and providing direction based on reports submitted by the Risk Management Function including reports on risk profiles.
- Ensuring the implementation of corrective measures on problems or irregularities in the Bank's business activities found by the Internal Audit Division.
- Developing a Risk Management culture including risk awareness at all levels of the organization.

In ensuring the implementation of risk management can run properly, the Board of Directors is assisted by the Risk Management Committee.

Efforts to improve the implementation of risk management are regularly discussed in Board of Commissioners Meetings, Committee Meetings, and/or Board of Directors Meetings.

b. Adequacy of policies, procedures and limit setting

The Bank has in place adequate policies, procedures and risk limits to support the implementation of risk management, among others:

- General Risk Management Policy and Guidelines,
- Risk Profile Guidelines,
- Strategic Risk Guidelines,
- Compliance Risk Guidelines,
- Legal Risk Guidelines,
- Reputation Risk Guidelines,
- Liquidity Risk Guidelines,
- Market Risk Guidelines,
- Operational Risk Guidelines,
- Credit Risk Guidelines,
- Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) Guidelines,
- Risk Based Bank Health Level Guidelines,
- Asset & Liability Management (ALMA) Guidelines,
- Business Continuity Management (BCM) and Business Continuity Plan (BCP) Guidelines,
- New Products and Activities Guidelines,
- Impairment Guidelines,
- Three Line of Defense (3LD) Implementation Guidelines,
- Interest Rate Risk In The Banking Book Guidelines, and
- General Information Technology Policies and Guidelines.

c. Adequacy of risk identification, measurement, monitoring and control processes as well as 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. So that in the long run, it can help increase the confidence of shareholders and the public. To achieve this goal, the Bank has established a Risk Management Committee and Risk Management

Division which are tasked with establishing Risk Management Policies to deal with risks that arise, improve and refine the implementation of Risk Management.

In principle, the risk management process is carried out by each unit, given that the risks faced are individual risks inherent in the products, transactions and processes of the unit concerned. To assist in risk management, CCB Indonesia has established a Risk Management Function that is responsible for monitoring the implementation of risk management policies approved by the Board of Directors and periodically reviewing the risk management process, including the review of any proposed new products and activities.

The implementation 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 risks and implemented a risk control system.

In the context of the risk management process, the Risk Management Division has prepared a Risk Profile Report 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 Letter No. 34/SEOJK.03/2016.

Assessment of the Risk Profile report is carried out through the determination of the level and rating of the risk that are aligned with the Risk Based Bank Rating (RBBR), as well as other Financial Services Authority provisions. The risk profile is prepared periodically and reported to the Board of Directors to be discussed in the Risk Management Committee.

Regarding the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, during 2022, the Bank continues to monitor the payment ability of debtors affected by the spread of COVID-19 and is committed to supporting economic growth stimulus. This policy is in accordance with the Financial Services Authority Regulation No.11/POJK.03/2020 dated March 16, 2020 concerning National Economic Stimulus as a Countercyclical Policy Impact of the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), as amended several times and most recently with the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 17/POJK.03/2021. The Bank conducts stress testing on its credit portfolio periodically to determine the impact of COVID-19 that may occur on the Bank's capital, profitability, and soundness.

d. Comprehensive Internal Control System

As a manifestation 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 performs a comprehensive

supervisory function independently and objectively. In principle, the implementation of the internal control system is carried out through inherent control in each work unit, among others in the form of direct supervision by superiors to subordinates, compliance with standard work procedures and other internal control mechanisms. The supervisory function is to ensure that the internal control system has been implemented properly by the Internal Audit Division. The said Division reports directly to the President Director.

The internal control function by the Internal Audit Division is carried out with a systematic audit method and uses a risk-based audit approach so that the priority of supervision will be carried out on processes or units that have greater risks.

- Financial and operational control, as well as compliance with other laws and regulations.
The Bank's Operational Risk Management is primarily aimed at minimizing the negative impact of improper functioning of internal processes, human errors, system failures, and/or external events.

In accordance with Governance & Organization in managing operational risk, risk owners are responsible for the risks that occur in their respective departments. The procedures for controlling these risks are regulated in the Bank's overall policies and procedures for each department.

The Risk Management Division oversees operational risk management within the Bank by coordinating with departments to discuss material operational risk issues so that these risks can be controlled early.

The Bank's policies and procedures are complemented by an Operational Risk Management Policy to support the implementation of operational risk management in all units. The Bank's Risk Management process includes identifying, measuring, monitoring, controlling, and determining operational risk limits. The Bank continuously identifies operational risks inherent in certain business lines. This is done by periodically assessing the parameters that affect exposure to 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. Several assessment models include the identification and measurement of the Bank's operational risk, including:

- a. Operational Risk Self Assessment
- b. Operational key risk indicators
- c. Form Kejadian Risiko Operasional

Risk identification and measurement are carried out across the bank on many key variables that are thought to indicate the bank's operational risk. These indicators are grouped into five major categories, namely Business Characteristics and Complexity, Human Resources, Information Technology and Supporting Infrastructure, Fraud and External Events. The end result of the identification and measurement is 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 events in the main activities, by implementing internal controls and periodic reports on the consequences of Operational Risk. Operational risk mitigation mechanisms are reflected, among others, in the process of internal control over the security of information technology processes, periodic reviews of operational activities, development of Business Continuity Management to ensure the ability to operate sustainably and limit losses in the event of interruption of the Bank's business. The Bank has developed an Emergency Plan (Business Continuity Plan) along with its security management. The Bank implements the Anti Money laundering (AML) program, including the principle of knowing your customer (Know Your Customer) consistently according to operational risk exposure, which is set forth in written policies and procedures.

In addition, the Bank has also implemented an Anti-Fraud Strategy as the Bank's commitment to controlling 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, in which the Bank's officers who check transactions are different from the officers who carry out transactions.

Financial reports are prepared based on accounting standards in force in Indonesia, to be subsequently reported to regulators and published to the public, taking into account regulatory regulations and applicable laws and regulations.



In ensuring compliance with regulatory provisions, every time a new regulatory regulation is issued, or a revision of the previous regulatory provisions, the work function that carries out the compliance function documents these provisions, followed by: (i) compiling compliance news and submitting it to the Directors and related Divisions (ii) identify the obligations arising in accordance with the intended regulatory provisions, to be subsequently communicated to the relevant Division to fulfill the said obligations, (iii) identify the impact on the Bank's business activities and the Bank's internal regulations, and whether or not to make adjustments to the Bank's internal regulations, (iv) reviewing draft new internal regulations and/or revised internal regulations, 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 by referring 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 seeks to run an internal control system effectively and efficiently, and carry out supervisory procedures without exception, as well as 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 minimize risks.

In order to strengthen the internal control system and comply with the Governance Structure, the Bank has rearranged, revised and updated the General Policies and Guidelines, Guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures (KSOP).

During 2022 the Bank has issued new and revised internal regulations with the following details:

No	Internal Provisions Document	Amount issued (new)	Revised amount	Number of KSOP documents until the end of 2022
1	General Policies and Guidelines (KPU)	0	15	25
2	Guidelines	0	33	71
3	Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)	3	26	75
Total				171

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 Impact of the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) as amended several times and most recently with Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 17/POJK.03 /2021, by issuing several internal provisions as implementing provisions, in the form of, Circular Letter of the Board of Directors No. 005/SE-DIR/KP-JKT/III/2020 dated March 24, 2020, No. 007/SE-DIR/KP-JKT/IV/2020 dated April 6, 2020 concerning National Economic Stimulus by OJK as Countercyclical Policy for the Impact of the Spread of COVID-19, No. 005/SE-DIR/KP-JKT/III/2020 dated March 24, 2020, No. 007/SE-DIR/KP-JKT/IV/2020 dated April 6, 2020. 005/SE-DIR/KP-JKT/III/2021 dated March 31, 2021 regarding National Economic Stimulus by OJK as Countercyclical Policy Impact of the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 based on POJK No. 48/POJK.03 /2020 and POJK No 11/POJK.03 /2020 and Board of Directors Decree No. 044/SK-DIR/KP-JKT/IX/2020 dated September 8, 2020, Board of Directors Decree No. 053/SK-DIR/KP-JKT/XI/2020 dated November 10, 2020 regarding the Establishment of the Task Force Team and the COVID-19 Debtor Relaxation/Restructuring Information System Monitoring Team, Board of Directors Decree No. 055/SK-DIR/KP-JKT/X/2021 dated October 12, 2021 regarding the Extension of the Task Force Team and the Covid 19 Debtor Relaxation/Restructuring Information System Monitoring Team.

In order for the implementation of KSOP to run optimally, the Bank has distributed KSOP to all Bank Offices according to their respective portions and conducted KSOP Socialization to all Bank Offices.

Corporate Secretary



Andreas Basuki
Corporate Secretary

Corporate Secretary is an integral part of CCB Indonesia's implementation of Good Corporate Governance, especially with regard to disclosure. In addition, the Corporate Secretary also ensures that CCB Indonesia complies with applicable capital market rules and regulations. The appointment of the Corporate Secretary is intended to maintain CCB Indonesia's image and protect CCB Indonesia's interests by establishing good communication and relationships with all stakeholders through various public relations activities and representing the Board of 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 the Board of Directors in its relations with external parties, especially investors, the capital market community, related institutions and shareholders.
2. Monitor the Company's compliance with capital market rules and regulations.
3. Support the management of the Company by the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners in accordance with the articles of association and other regulations.
4. Conduct activities that support the implementation of the principle of transparency, especially regarding CCB Indonesia's performance through communication to interested parties.

The Corporate Secretary of CCB Indonesia is held by Mr. Andreas Herman Basuki, domiciled in Jakarta, born in Jakarta in November 1964.

Earned a Bachelor of Economics degree from Trisakti University, Jakarta in 1990 and a Bachelor of Informatics Management from Binus University (formerly STMIK Bina Nusantara) Jakarta in 1988.

Started his career in banking since 1990 at Mediabank (Kompas Gramedia group) until April 1994, last position as Assistant

Manager in the Corporate Banking Division, especially handling syndicated loans.

Then from June to December 1994 he worked at Mitsubishi Corporation (Representative Office in Jakarta) in the Chemical Division, especially handling imports and marketing.

In January 1995 he joined Bank Windu Kentjana in various positions including Head of Credit Marketing Division, Head of Bureau of Directors concurrently Head of Risk Management and Compliance. After the merger with PT Bank Multicor Tbk to become PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk ("Bank Windu"), since January 2008 he was appointed as Corporate Secretary who is primarily responsible for ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Capital Market and the Indonesian Stock Exchange is carried out properly, as well as in managing good communication between the Company and related authorities, investors, mass media and the public.

The same position was continued after the merger of Bank Windu with Bank Antar Daerah ("Bank Anda") in November 2016 to become PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk ("CCB Indonesia").

In accordance with the Financial Services Authority Regulation (formerly Bapepam LK) No. IX.I.4 regarding the Establishment of the Corporate Secretary and No. 35/POJK.04/2014 concerning Corporate Secretary of Issuers or Public Companies, appointed as Corporate Secretary through Appointment Decree No. 006/BM/SDM/SK-DIR/II/08 and Confirmation Letter No. 072/BW/HR/KTP/XI/13.

In December 2013 he was also appointed as Chairman of the Supervisory Board of the Bank Windu Pension Fund, with the determination of passing the fit and proper test through Decree of the OJK Board of Commissioners No. KEP-1020/NB.1/2014.



The following is a report on the results of the implementation of the Corporate Secretary's duties during the year 2022:

1. Coordinating and handling the preparation of the 2021 Annual Report and 2021 Sustainability Report in accordance with the new SE-OJK format No. 16/SEOJK.04/2021 in January - May 2022, 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.
2. Coordinating the preparation and reporting of the "Management and Supervisory Report of the Board of Commissioners" to Bank Indonesia (BI) in accordance with the new BI regulations can be completed and reported on April 22, 2022.
3. Handling the preparation of the 2021 Annual Report to Bappebti (Commodity Futures Trading Supervisory Agency) according to the new format of Bappebti regulations in March 2022.
4. Coordinating the holding of the AGM electronically during the pandemic in coordination with KSEI and BAE, using the eASY. KSEI application for e-Proxy and e-Voting, including zoom viewing of the AGM, as well as holding an electronic Public Expose, on July 22, 2022 can be carried out smoothly and can meet the AGM quorum. Reporting on the results of the AGM and Public Expose to OJK, Indonesia Stock Exchange, Website and other agencies and information disclosure for the public has been carried out in accordance with the provisions.
5. Coordinating and attending the implementation of Board of Directors Meetings and ensuring the frequency of meetings in accordance with applicable regulations, as well as the preparation and administration of minutes of meeting results throughout 2022, as well as coordination with the Board of Commissioners in terms of the implementation of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Meetings, Board of Commissioners Meetings and Committee Meetings. During the COVID-19 pandemic, most meetings were conducted online.
6. Maintain and update the CCB Indonesia website throughout 2022.
7. Handling requests for data or information from external parties, shareholders, mass media and stakeholders regarding CCB Indonesia throughout 2022.
8. Establish communication and reporting to OJK (Capital Market Supervisor and Bank Supervisor), Bank Indonesia, IDX, KSEI, AEI, BAE, Perbanas, LPS, Website and supporting professions and other related institutions as required, throughout 2022.
9. Coordinate the administration of the Head Office Secretariat and numbering of correspondence / memos / Decrees of the Board of Directors, including ensuring smooth running during the implementation of flexible working arrangements.
10. Coordinate and support the preparation of the Revised RBB 2022-2024 in June 2022.
11. Coordinate the implementation of corporate social responsibility "CCBI Care" during 2022, namely in the form of providing assistance to Orphanages, providing School Aid, Greening Programs and providing assistance for handling the Covid-19 Pandemic, as well as other Natural Disaster Assistance to continue to be carried out in safe ways and maintain health protocols.

12. Coordinated and supported the preparation of the 2023-2027 Corporate Plan and 2023-2025 Bank Business Plan (RBB) in October-November 2022.

The trainings attended in 2022 are as follows:

1. Webinar "Impact of ESG on Financial Services Industry Performance" by the Financial Services Authority Institute (OJK Institute) on 27 January 2022 in Jakarta
2. Webinar "E-Signature as One of the Legal Solutions in the Digital Era" by Perbanas on January 28, 2022 in Jakarta
3. Webinar "Socialization of OJK Regulation number 23/SEOJK.04/2021 concerning Follow-Up Supervision in the Capital Market Sector" by the Financial Services Authority on January 31, 2022 in Jakarta
4. Webinar "Development of Annual Report (POJK No. 29/2016 & SEOJK No. 30/2016) and Sustainability Report (POJK No. 51/2017)" by Indonesian Corporate Secretary Association on 3 February 2022 in Jakarta
5. Webinar "Socialization of OJK Regulation number 32/SEOJK.03/2021 concerning Reassessment for Main Parties (PPKU) of Financial Services Institutions (LJK)" by the Financial Services Authority on 17 February 2022 in Jakarta
6. Webinar "Results of the CEO Survey on the Role of CEOs in Advancing Sustainability in the Post-Pandemic Era" by Indonesia Stock Exchange ("IDX"), Global Reporting Initiative ("GRI") and the Association of Indonesian Issuers ("AEI") and Deloitte on 23 February 2022 in Jakarta
7. Webinar "Reporting Gender Equality and Employment Practices for Sustainability and Annual Report" by the Indonesia Stock Exchange ("IDX"), Global Reporting Initiative ("GRI") and Indonesia Business Coalition for Women Empowerment ("IBCWE") on 31 May 2022 in Jakarta
8. Webinar "Public Consultation on Draft Guidelines for Sustainable Investment Ministry of Investment - BKPM towards Recover Together Recover Stronger - Ensuring Sustainable and Inclusive Growth" by the Ministry of Investment – BKPM, Association of Indonesian Issuers (AEI) and Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) on 3 June 2022 in Jakarta
9. Webinar "Utilizing the General Guidelines for Indonesian Corporate Governance (PUGKI) 2021 for Sustainable Value Creation" by the Association of Indonesian Issuers (AEI) and the National Committee on Governing Policy (KNKG) on 8 June 2022 in Jakarta
10. Webinar "Implementation of ESG in the Indonesian Capital Market" by the Indonesia Stock Exchange ("IDX") and Indonesia Infrastructure Finance (IIF) on 8 June 2022 in Jakarta
11. Webinar "Defining POJK 16/POJK.04/2020 concerning the Implementation of the General Meeting of Shareholders of Public Companies Electronically" by the Financial Services Authority and the Indonesian Corporate Secretary Association (ICSA) on June 16, 2022 in Jakarta
12. Webinar "The Role of Digitalization in Encouraging Increasing Financial Inclusion" by the Financial Services Authority Institute (OJK Institute) on 23 June 2022 in Jakarta
13. Webinar "Money Laundering Risk Mitigation in the Digital Age" by the Indonesian Banking Development Institute (LPPi) on July 14, 2022 in Jakarta

14. Webinar "Socialization of POJK Number 11/POJK.03/2022 concerning Implementation of Information Technology by Commercial Banks" by the Financial Services Authority on August 2, 2022 in Jakarta
15. Webinar "How to Measure Successful Digital Financial Services - Return on Digital Investment" by the Financial Services Authority Institute (OJK Institute) & London Institute of Banking and Finance (LIBF) on August 4, 2022 in Jakarta
16. Webinar "Best Practices: Handling Cyber Security Incidents in the Financial Services Sector (SJK)" by the Financial Services Authority Institute (OJK Institute) on August 18, 2022 in Jakarta
17. Webinar "Deepening and Implementation Regarding the Financial Services Authority Circular Letter Number 16/SEOJK.04/2021 and POJK Number 34/POJK.04/2014" by the Association of Indonesian Issuers ("AEI") and Financial Services Authority ("OJK") on November 15, 2022 in Jakarta
18. Webinar "Accelerating National Economic Growth Through Digitalization" by the Association of Indonesian Issuers (AEI) on 15 December 2022 in Jakarta

The implementation of the Corporate Secretary's duties in general can be achieved in accordance with the work program plan for 2022.

Provision of funds to related parties and provision of large funds (large exposure)

In carrying out its business activities, CCB Indonesia conducts several fund provision transactions 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 Maximum Lending Limits and Provision of Large Funds for Commercial Banks as amended by OJK Regulation No. 38/POJK.03/2019 dated December 19, 2019.

The following is the report on provision of funds to related parties and provision of large funds as of December 31, 2022:

No.	Provision of Fund	Total	
		Debtors	Nominal (in million IDR)
1	To Related Parties	21	301,891
2	To Core Debtors		
	a. Individual	10	8,985,513
	b. Group	10	5,271,711

The Bank has General Credit Policies and Guidelines, General Policies and Guidelines for Provision of Related Party Funds and Large Funds. Provision of Funds to Related Parties must be approved by the Board of Commissioners. In addition, to improve and facilitate the supervision of the provision of funds to related parties, CCB Indonesia prepares and updates a detailed list of

related parties, which is a breakdown of parties that have a controlling relationship with the Bank, either directly or indirectly, through ownership, management and or financial relationships.

During 2022, the Bank's implementation of provision of funds to related parties and/or provision of large funds (large exposure) has:

- comply with the provisions regarding the Maximum Lending Limit (LLL) and pay attention to prudential principles and applicable laws;
- pay attention to the ability of capital and the spread or diversification of the portfolio of funds provision.

Transparency of the Bank's financial and non-financial conditions that have not been disclosed in other reports

CCB Indonesia transparently discloses its financial and non-financial conditions to stakeholders including publishing quarterly Financial Statements and reporting them to the Financial Services Authority d.h Bank Indonesia or stakeholders in accordance with applicable regulations.

Comprehensive financial conditions have been presented in the Financial Statements.

CCB Indonesia conducts a self-assessment of the implementation of Good Corporate Governance on a semesterly basis, namely June and December positions, and prepares a Good Corporate Governance Implementation Report at the end of each financial year with coverage in accordance with applicable regulations.

CCB Indonesia has submitted the Good Corporate Governance Implementation Report to Shareholders, the Financial Services Authority, and interested parties in accordance with applicable regulations, and published the Report on the bank's website in a timely manner.

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

CCB Indonesia has a General Policy and Guidelines for Customer Protection as well as Standard Operating Procedure of Handling and Settlement of Customer Complaint. The Bank transparently discloses the procedures for customer complaints and dispute resolution to customers in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia, and establishes a Customer Complaint Handling unit/function.



Opening



Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

Every customer complaint received is handled and resolved within a period of time in accordance with applicable regulations. Mediation in order to resolve the Bank's customer complaints is

well implemented. Reports on the handling and settlement of customer complaints are reported to the Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia on a quarterly basis.

Press Release/Publication 2022

NO.	Date	DAILY/MAGAZINE/WEBSITE	News
1	6 January 2022	Web Bank	Prime Lending Rate
2	12 January 2022	Web Bank	Leverage Ratio
3	7 February 2022	Web Bank	Prime Lending Rate
4	17 February 2022	Web Bank	Monthly publication
5	7 March 2022	Web Bank	Prime Lending Rate
6	16 March 2022	Web Bank	Monthly publication
7	11 March 2022	Web Bank	December 2021 Publication
8	7 April 2022	Web Bank	Prime Lending Rate
9	7 April 2022	Web Bank	Leverage Ratio Maret 2022
10	27 April 2022	Web Bank	Publication March 2022
11	13 May 2022	Web Bank	Prime Lending Rate
12	13 May 2022	Web Bank	April 2022 Publication
13	6 June 2022	Web Bank	Prime Lending Rate
14	14 June 2022	Web Bank	May 2022 Publication
15	4 July 2022	Web Bank	Prime Lending Rate June 2022
16	18 July 2022	Media Indonesia	Publication June 2022
17	7 July 2022	Web Bank	Leverage Ratio June 2022
18	22 July 2022	Web Bank and BEI	Public Expose
19	9 August 2022	Web Bank	Prime Lending Rate July 2022
20	11 August 2022	Web Bank	Publication July 2022
21	7 September 2022	Web Bank	Prime Lending Rate August 2022
22	14 September 2022	Web Bank	Publication August 2022
23	6 October 2022	Web Bank	Prime Lending Rate September 2022
24	27 October 2022	Web Bank	September 2022 Publication
25	27 October 2022	Web Bank	Key Measures Report Sept 2022
26	27 October 2022	Web Bank	Basel 3 Capital Disclosure Report Sep 2022
27	27 October 2022	Web Bank	Leverage Ratio Sep 2022
28	8 November 2022	Web Bank	Prime Lending Rate October 2022
29	15 November 2022	Web Bank	Monthly Publication November 2022

Bank Strategic Plan

In accordance with the vision and mission, and taking into account the current scale of business, CCB Indonesia in the short and medium term still directs its business policies on the implementation of good corporate governance, prudent business improvement in the corporate banking, small and medium enterprise (SME) and consumer banking segments, increasing the CASA (Current Account and Saving Account) ratio, optimizing and deepening business, developing IT systems, encouraging process effectiveness and cost efficiency, and improving the professionalism and competence of human capital.

The Bank's policy direction is in line with current government programs to finance infrastructure and support the development of the SME sector.

Bank policy direction in the short term

1. Prudent increase in business volume in corporate banking, Small and Medium Enterprises (including commercial) and consumer loans.
2. Business optimization and business deepening of the existing office network.
3. Development of forward looking e-banking and IT systems to support effective, fast, accessible, reliable and convenient processes and services.
4. Creating financial performance to be more efficient and generate better margins.
5. Improving the overall quality, professionalism and competence of human resources.

The Bank's policy orientation in the medium term

1. Integrated implementation of good corporate governance, risk management, internal control system and compliance function.
2. Continuing the infrastructure improvement program (e-banking system, organization and human resources) to support business development.

Strategic Measures to be taken by the Bank

- **Growing business prudently and conservatively**
While the COVID-19 pandemic is still sweeping the world, including Indonesia, CCB Indonesia will carefully and conservatively strive to grow business volume in the corporate banking sector, with the target of being supported by corporate customers in Indonesia both locally and in other countries, as well as projects infrastructure in line with government programs. In this regard, to utilize CCB's expertise in infrastructure financing, and trade finance.

CCB Indonesia will also continue to develop the SME and consumer banking sectors. Furthermore, with the broad scope of the CCB group, products/services will also be developed to improve integrated services.

- **Ensuring adequate CAR for business development**

In developing its business, CCB Indonesia always ensures adequate CAR, especially in line with the expansion of business in the corporate banking sector, with large-scale loans, of course, need adequate capital support.

The CAR position is maintained at a safe level, taking into account the capital add on based on risk profile assessment, as well as capital buffer in accordance with Basel III implementation. Organic capital additions also run through the Bank's profit generation in 2023 - 2025. The Bank also seeks to encourage increased revenue through fee-based income, in addition to interest income. In addition, the Bank continues to monitor liquidity adequacy and maintain the Loan to Deposits Ratio (LDR) position at a safe level to maintain the Bank's adequate liquidity position, especially in this period of uncertainty due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

- **Implementation of good corporate governance and upgrading of risk management system**

Consistent, continuous, comprehensive and integrated implementation of good corporate governance on all lines and task forces. Development of a more advanced risk management system, supported by three lines of defense. Integrating the Bank's risk management system with the global risk management system, which is designed to comprehensively identify, measure, monitor and manage the Bank's risks enterprise wide.

- **Optimization of existing offices**

The existing office network of 80 offices is optimized to encourage healthy and effective business growth based on prudential principles.

- **Human capital quality improvement**

Improving the quality of human capital by increasing the scale of training programs and more diverse development opportunities, including sending employees for overseas training.

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 effective, fast, reliable and accessible services, it will increase customer satisfaction, so that the Bank is more competitive in services, and leads to digital banking gradually.



Opening



Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

The Bank's Business Plan for 2023-2025 was submitted to the Financial Services Authority on November 28, 2022 through letter No. 344/CCBI/DDIR-OJK/XI/2022.

Other information related to Good Corporate Governance

During 2022 there was no other information in the form of owner intervention, internal disputes or problems arising as a result of remuneration policies in the Bank.

Share ownership of members of the Board of Commissioners and Directors reaching 5%

As of December 31, 2022, there are members of the Board of Commissioners who own shares in other companies in Indonesia that reach 5% or more, as follows:

No.	Name	Share Ownership	Name of the Company	Type of the Company
1	Yudo Sutanto	25.00%	PT Hakim Sentausa	Others
		25.00%	PT Trio Indah Sentausa	Others
		25.00%	PT Mega Sentausa	Others
		20.00%	PT Sejahtera Inti Carbon Persada	Others
		20.00%	PT Oesowilangun	Others

All members of the Board of Commissioners have no share ownership reaching 5% (five percent) or more in other companies domiciled abroad.

As of December 31, 2022, there are members of the Board of Directors who own shares in other companies in Indonesia that reach 5% or more, as follows:

No.	Name	Share Ownership	Name of the Company	Type of the Company (Bank/ LKBB/ Other)
1	Agresius R. Kadiaman	25.00%	PT Agra Reswara Kayana	Lainnya

All members of the Board of Directors do not own shares that reach 5% (five percent) or more in other companies domiciled abroad.

Financial and Family Relationship

In accordance with the Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia Regulations on the implementation of Good Corporate Governance for Commercial Banks, all members of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and Controlling Shareholders of CCB Indonesia do not have financial and family relationships with other members of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and Controlling Shareholders of CCB Indonesia.

Remuneration policy information

Remuneration policy preparation process

The Bank already has Guidelines for the Implementation of Governance in Remuneration No. document 257/PEDO-CCBI/PPTR/X/2016, last revised December 2018 which came into effect on January 31, 2019.

The background of the preparation of the Guidelines:

- In line with the implementation of Basel II, especially 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 fair assessment.
- Issuance of POJK No. 45/POJK.03/2015 concerning the Implementation of Governance in Providing Remuneration for Commercial Banks.
- Issuance of SE OJK No. 40/SEOJK.03/2016 concerning the Implementation of Governance in Providing Remuneration for Commercial Banks.

The purpose and objective of the Guidelines is to provide guidance in providing remuneration in accordance with applicable regulations.

The Guidelines for the Implementation of Governance in Providing Remuneration have been approved by the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners.

Review of the Guidelines for Providing Remuneration is carried out 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.

Remuneration policy coverage and implementation

The Bank began implementing the Remuneration policy in 2019 which includes, among others, the Remuneration scale based on level and position, Remuneration components, and determination methods and mechanisms including but not limited to:

- Remuneration Adjustment linked to Performance and Risk
 - 1) 1) Policy on deferred variable remuneration.
The deferred variable remuneration policy is carried out for those who are classified as MRT (Material Risk Takers) as the implementation of POJK Remuneration Governance, the amount of deferred variable remuneration is 10% of the variable remuneration.
 - 2) Bank Policy on Deferred Variable Remuneration
The Bank chooses Malus, which can postpone the payment of deferred Variable Remuneration if the MRT is under certain conditions.
 - 3) Vesting policy for deferrals made.
Variable remuneration deferred for 3 years
- Position and number of parties who are material risk takers (MRT):
 - Board of Directors : 6 persons
 - Independent Commissioner : 2 persons

External consultants and consultant duties related to Remuneration policies

In the period 2022 the Bank did not work with consultants related to the Remuneration policy.

Performance Assessment Is Linked to Remuneration

The Bank establishes a Remuneration policy that is linked to performance assessment.

Quantitative performance measurement of a work unit is carried out through 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 the work targets that have been set.

Number of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Employees who received Variable Remuneration for 1 (one) year and the total nominal value

Variable Remuneration	Amount Received Within 1 (One) Year					
	Board of Directors		Board of Commissioners		Employees	
	Person	Million IDR	Person	Million IDR	Person	Million IDR
Total	6	4,713,851,683	2	627,773,142	1,076	13,264,436,523





Number of recipients and total amount of Variable Remuneration unconditionally guaranteed to prospective Directors, prospective Board of Commissioners, and/or prospective Employees during the first 1 (one) year of employment: Nil

Total amount of deferred Variable Remuneration, consisting of cash and/or shares or share-based instruments issued by the Bank: IDR 443,051,036

Total amount of deferred Variable Remuneration paid during 1 (one) year : IDR 253,042,785

Details of the amount of Remuneration granted in 1 (one) year include:

- 1) Fixed Remuneration and Variable Remuneration;
- 2) Deferred and non-deferred remuneration; and
- 3) Forms of Remuneration provided in cash and/or shares or share-based instruments issued by the Bank, as in the table below:

A. Fixed Remuneration*)		
1. Cash		IDR 27,321,601,502
2. Share-based instruments issued by the Bank		-
B. Variable Remuneration *)		
	Not Deferred	Deferred
1. Cash	IDR 3,987,459,322	IDR 252,914,175
2. Shares/share-based instruments issued by the Bank	-	IDR 190,136,861

Notes:

*) For MRT only and disclosed in million rupiah.

Quantitative information

Type of Remuneration that is Variable*)	Remaining Deferred	Total Deduction During the Reporting Period		
		Caused by Explicit Adjustment (A)	Caused by Implicit Adjustment (B)	Total (A)+(B)
1. Cash (in million rupiah)	272,119,133	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Shares/Share-based instruments issued by the Bank (in shares and nominal amount of million rupiah which is the conversion of the shares)	125,953,280 1,251,878 shares	Nil	Nil	Nil
	398,072,413	Nil	Nil	Nil

Notes:

*) MRT only

Remuneration policy package and other facilities for Commissioners and Directors

CCB Indonesia's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders has resolved to authorize the Board of Commissioners to determine the amount of salary, allowances and bonuses for members of

the Board of Directors and to authorize the majority/primary shareholders to determine the amount of salary, allowances and bonuses for members of the Board of Commissioners.

Board of Commissioners and Directors Remuneration

Types of Remuneration and Other Facilities	Amount Received Within 1 (One) Year			
	Board of Directors		Board of Commissioners	
	person	in million IDR	person	in million IDR
a. Remuneration (salary, bonus, routine allowance, tantiem, and other facilities in kind)	6	31,771,671,634	2	2,724,973,142
b. Other facilities in kind (housing, transportation, health insurance and so on) that:	6	295,839,024	2	148,676,996
a. can be owned				
b. cannot be owned				
Total	6	32,067,510,658	2	2,873,650,138

Remuneration per person in 1 (one) year

Total Remuneration per Person in one year *)	Number of Directors	Number of Commissioners
above IDR 2 billion	6	-
between IDR 1 billion to IDR 2 billion	-	2
between IDR 500 million to IDR 1 billion	-	-
Below IDR 500 million	-	-

*) received in cash

Remuneration of Remuneration Committee

Remuneration paid to members of the Remuneration Committee for 1 (one) year amounted to IDR 2,761,671,327 (2 Committee members).

Ratio of highest and lowest salary

Salary is the right of employees received and expressed in the form of money as a reward from the company or employer to employees who are determined and paid according to a work agreement, agreement, or laws and regulations, including benefits for employees and their families for work and/or services they have performed.

The salary compared in the salary ratio is the compensation received by members of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and permanent employees of the Bank up to the executive limit, per month.

"Employee" in this case refers to permanent employees of the Bank up to the level of executive employees.

Highest and lowest salary ratio data as of December 31, 2022

a. Ratio of highest and lowest employee salary	1 : 50.18
b. Highest and lowest ratio of Directors' salary	1 : 2
c. Highest and lowest ratio of Commissioners' salary	1 : 1
d. Ratio of the highest Salary of the Board of Directors and thw highest Salary of employee	1 : 2.90



Severance Pay

Number of employees terminated and total amount of severance pay paid:

Nominal Amount of Severance Pay paid per Person in 1 (One) Year	Total Employee
Above IDR 1 billion	1
Between IDR 500 million to IDR 1 billion	3
IDR 500 million and below	22

Share Option

Shares option owned by Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Executive Officers

Description/Name	Number of shares held (shares)	Number of options		Option price (IDR)	Time period
		granted (shares)	exercised (shares)		
Commissioner (name)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Director (name)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Executive Officer (total)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Internal Deviation (internal fraud)

Internal fraud is a deviation or fraud committed by the management, permanent and non-permanent employees (honorary and outsourcing) related to the work process and operational activities of the Company that significantly affects

the Bank's financial condition, namely if the impact of the deviation is more than IDR 100,000,000 (one hundred million rupiah).

In the period January to December 2022, there were internal deviations in CCB Indonesia's operational activities, namely:

Internal Fraud in 1 year	Number of Cases carried out by					
	Members of the Board of Commissioners & Members of the Board of Directors		Permanent employee		Non-Permanent employees	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Total Fraud	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
Settled	-	-	-	2	-	-
In the process of settlement at Internal Bank	-	-	-	0	-	-
Settlement has not been pursued	-	-	-	0	-	-
Has been followed up through legal process	-	-	-	0	-	-

Legal Cases and Efforts to Resolve Them

Throughout 2022, the number of civil and criminal legal issues faced by CCB Indonesia and the efforts made to resolve them are as follows:

Legal Cases	Number of Cases	
	Civil	Criminal
Have received a decision that has permanent legal force or there is no continuation of the legal process	13	2
In the process of settlement	12	0
Total	25	2

Regarding the number of Legal Issues, we convey brief information about 4 (four) cases that are continuously handled and material as follows:

1. Civil Cases

- a. No: 223/PDT.G/2018/PN.JKT.PST
- b. Date of case: April 17, 2018
- c. Plaintiff : Tomy Winata
- d. CCB Indonesia's position in the case: Co-Defendant IV/ Co-Appellant IV/ Co-Appellant IV / Co-Respondent for Cassation IV
- e. Case information and progress:
 - 1) Tomy Winata who hold the Right to Collect the debt of PT Geria Wijaya Prestige based on the Deed of Transfer Agreement (Cessie) of Receivables and Deed of Receivable Price Agreement made under hand between CCB Indonesia and Tomy Winata dated February 12, 2018, filed a lawsuit against PT Geria Wijaya Prestige (default) at the Central Jakarta District Court, as case register No. 223/PDT.G/2018/PN.JKT. PST dated April 17, 2018 for the debt that was not paid by PT Geria Wijaya Prestige;
 - 2) Case handling at the First Level / District Court is carried out by CCB Indonesia internally. The handling of cases at the Appellate Level/High Court is carried out by the Otto Hasibuan Law Office. Handling at the cassation level is carried out by Simbolon & Partner Law Office.
 - 3). That on the lawsuit the Panel of Judges of the Central Jakarta District Court has given its decision on July 18, 2019 with the following ruling:

In Exception:

- Reject the exception of Defendant I, Defendant II, Defendant IV and Defendant VI;

In the Matter of the Case:

- Reject the Plaintiff's claim in its entirety;

In Reconvencion

- To reject the counterclaims of Plaintiff I Reconvencion/Defendant I Convention, Plaintiffs II and IV Reconvencion/Defendants II and IV Convention and Plaintiff VI Reconvencion/ Defendant VI Convention;

In Convention and Reconvencion

- To sentence the Convention Plaintiff/Reconvencion Defendant to pay court costs in the amount of Rp. 4,721,000.00 (four million seven hundred twenty-one thousand rupiah).
- 4). That for this decision Tomy Winata filed an Appeal to the DKI Jakarta High Court on July 25, 2019 registered with number: 702/PDT/2019/PT.DKI and for the appeal on December 26, 2019 the DKI Jakarta High Court gave a decision with the ruling in the form of affirming the decision of the Central Jakarta District Court;
 - 5). That on January 27, 2020 the attorney for Tomy Winata has filed an appeal which is registered under number: 2931 K/Pdt/2020;
 - 6). That the cassation has been decided by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia on October 19, 2020 with the verdict in the form of rejecting the cassation application filed by the Cassation Petitioner;
 - 7). That based on this decision, this case has permanent legal force (Inkracht).
 - f. The Case Status:
The case at the Cassation level has been decided by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia and this case has permanent legal force, but according to information from Tomy Winata's party, this case will be submitted for Judicial Review.

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. CCB Indonesia's position in the case: Defendant I / Appellant/Cassation Applicant/Judicial Review Applicant
- e. Case information and progress
 - 1). That the Plaintiff based its lawsuit on CCB Indonesia because CCB Indonesia transferred the receivable rights of PT Geria Wijaya Prestige to Tomy Winata, and Fireworks Ventures Limited as one of the Syndicated Creditors of PT Geria Wijaya Prestige considered the transfer to be invalid;
 - 2). Case handling at the First Level / District Court, Appeal Level / High Court and Cassation / Supreme Court is carried out by Otto Hasibuan Law Office and handling at the Supreme Court / Supreme Court Review level is carried out by Sendi Sanjaya & Partners;
 - 3). That on the lawsuit the Panel of Judges of the North Jakarta District Court has given its decision on October 15, 2019 with the ruling:



In Convention

- Exception
 - Reject the exception of Defendant I and Defendant II.
- In the Matter of the Case
 1. Grant the Plaintiff's claim in part;
 2. State that Defendant I and Defendant II have committed a tort against the Plaintiff;
 3. Declare that the Plaintiff is a good faith purchaser of the receivables (Credit Asset) in relation to the obligations of the Defendants arising under the Deed of Credit Agreement No. 8, dated November 28, 1995, made before Hendra Karyadi, S.H., Notary in Jakarta;
 4. Declare that Defendant I and Defendant II have no rights over the receivables (credit assets) arising from the Deed of Credit Agreement No. 8, dated November 28, 1995, made before Hendra Karyadi, S.H., Notary in Jakarta;
 5. Sentence Defendant I to surrender SHGB No. 204, 205, and 207 registered in the name of the Co-Defendant along with the Mortgage Title Certificate No. 286/1996 (First Rank) and Mortgage Title Certificate No. 962/1996 (Second Rank), both registered in the name of PT. Bank PDFCI, PT Bank Dharmala, PT Multicor Bank, PT Bank Rama, PT Indovest Bank, PT Bank Finconesia, and PT Bank Artha Niaga Kencana to the Plaintiff since the verdict in this case is legally binding;
 6. Punish Defendant I and Defendant II to pay jointly and severally for the material losses suffered by the Plaintiff, as a result of the Plaintiff not being able to freely enjoy all of his rights as a creditor against the Co-Defendants, namely:
 - Material Loss in Rupiah
 $6\% \times \text{IDR } 249,600,209.98 = \text{IDR } 14,976,012.6$, per year
 - Material Loss in Rupiah
 $6\% \times \text{US} \$11,645,136.06 = \text{US} \$698,708.16$, per year
 7. Declare invalid and unbinding the Deed of Agreement of Receivables dated February 12, 2018 and the Deed of Cessie of Receivables dated February 12, 2018, both made under the hands of Defendant I and Defendant II;
 8. Punish the Co-Defendants to comply with the Decision;
 9. Reject the rest of the Plaintiff's claim.

In Reconvension

- Declare the counterclaim inadmissible.

In Convention and Reconvension

- Punish the Defendant of the Convention/Plaintiff of the Reconvension, and the Defendant II of the Convention/Defendant I of the Reconvension jointly and severally to pay the court costs in the amount of Rp2,047,000.
- 4) That the decision on October 22, 2019 Defendant II (Tomy Winata) and on October 28, 2019 Defendant I (CCB Indonesia) filed an appeal to the DKI Jakarta High Court which was registered with number: 272/PDT/2020/PT.DKI;
 - 5) That on May 18, 2020 it was decided by the DKI Jakarta High Court, with the following verdict: Affirming the decision of the North Jakarta District Court dated October 15, 2019 Number: 555/Pdt.G/2018/PN.Jkt. Utr., which is appealed;
 - 6) That on August 07, 2020 CCB Indonesia through its attorney has filed an appeal to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia which is registered with number: 3540 K/Pdt/2021;
 - 7) That on December 06, 2021, it was decided by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia with the ruling in the form of rejecting the cassation application that had been filed by Tomy Winata and CCB Indonesia;
 - 8) That on June 21, 2022, CCB Indonesia's attorney has submitted a request for reconsideration to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia.
- f. Status of the Case
- That based on information from the website of the Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, this case has been decided with a verdict rejecting the request for reconsideration from CCB Indonesia, but until the end of December 2022 CCB Indonesia is still waiting for the notification of the decision of reconsideration from the North Jakarta District Court.

3. Civil Case

- a. Number: 18/Pdt.G/2019/PN.JKT. SEL
- b. Date of the case: April 16, 2019
- c. Plaintiff : PT Grandpuri Permai
- d. CCB Indonesia's position in the case: Defendant XIII
- e. Case information and its development:
 - 1) That this lawsuit originated from the misuse of money by Theodorus Andri Rukminto (PT. Inti Kapital Selaras) where the money was in the account of Bank Antar Daerah which has now changed its name to CCB Indonesia.
 - 2) That on June 17, 2020 a hearing was held with the agenda of the Interlocutory Decision, as for the ruling of the interlocutory decision, as follows:

In Exception

- Grant the Defendants' exceptions in part;
- Stating that the Plaintiff's lawsuit lacks parties;

In the Subject Matter

- Declare the Plaintiff's lawsuit inadmissible;
- Punish the Plaintiffs to pay the costs incurred in this case which have now been calculated at Rp. 20,533,000, - (twenty million five hundred thirty three thousand rupiah)

f. Case Status:

The case has been decided in the District Court, but this case is still in the process of notification of the District Court's decision to the Parties so that it does not yet have permanent legal force.

4. Civil Cases

- a. Number: 305/Pdt.G/2022/PN.Jkt.Sel
- b. Date of case : April 04, 2022
- c. Plaintiff : Fireworks Ventures Limited
- d. CCB Indonesia's position in the case: Defendant II
- e. Information and development:
 - 1). This case is a tort claim filed by Firework Ventures Limited to cancel the replacement status of the syndication agent, which was originally PT Bank Danamon Tbk and then replaced by PT Bank Multicor (now named CCB Indonesia);
 - 2). That the Plaintiff has filed its lawsuit to the South Jakarta District Court on April 04, 2022;
 - 3). That on October 20, 2022, it was decided by the South Jakarta District Court with the following ruling:

Adjudicate:

- Granting the exception of Defendant II regarding Relative Competence;
 - Stating that the South Jakarta District Court is not authorized to hear case number 305/Pdt.G/2022/PN Jkt.Sel;
 - Punish the Plaintiff to pay court costs in the amount of Rp 2,367,000.00 (two million three hundred sixty seven thousand rupiah).
 - 4) That on November 07, 2022 the Plaintiff filed an Appeal and on December 06, 2022 CCB Indonesia through its attorney has submitted a Counter Appeal Memorandum to the South Jakarta District Court.
- f. Case Status:
- The case is still ongoing, waiting for the Appeal decision.

In connection with the legal issues that have been submitted, these cases do not have a significant impact on the Company's condition.

Affiliated Transactions

In accordance with the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 concerning the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks, and the Decree of the Chairman of the Capital Market and Financial Institutions Supervisory Agency Number: KEP-412-BL/2009- Regulation Number IX.E.1 concerning Affiliated Transactions and Conflict of Interest of Certain Transactions as updated by the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 42/POJK.04 /2020 October 21, 2020, that Affiliated Transaction is any activity and/or transaction conducted by a publicly listed company or a controlled company with Affiliates of the publicly listed company or Affiliates of members of the board of directors, members of the board of commissioners, major shareholders, or Controllers, including any activity and/or transaction conducted by a publicly listed company or a controlled company for the benefit of Affiliates of the publicly listed company or Affiliates of members of the board of directors, members of the board of commissioners, major shareholders, or Controllers.

In 2022 there were no transactions with Affiliates.

Transactions with Conflict of Interest

In accordance with the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55 /POJK.03/2016 concerning the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks, and the Decree of the Chairman of the Capital Market and Financial Institutions Supervisory Agency Number: KEP-412-BL/2009- Regulation Number IX.E.1 concerning Affiliated Transactions and Conflict of Interest of Certain Transactions as updated by the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 42 /POJK.04 /October 21, 2020 Affiliated Transactions and Conflict of Interest Transactions which came into effect on October 21, 2020, that conflict of interest is the difference between the economic interests of the Company and the personal economic interests of the owner, members of the Board of Commissioners, members of the Board of Directors, Executive Officers, and / or parties related to the Bank which can harm the Company in question.

In carrying out their duties and obligations, members of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors and employees of the Bank always put the interests of CCB Indonesia ahead of personal or family interests or other parties.

Conflict of Interest is a situation or condition where CCB Indonesia's personnel, due to their position, have authority that can potentially be misused intentionally or unintentionally for other interests so as to affect the quality of their decisions, as well as the performance of the results of these decisions which can be detrimental to the Bank.

CCB Indonesia has a Conflict of Interest Handling Guidelines as a guideline for all CCB Indonesia personnel to understand, prevent and overcome Conflict of Interest, and as a guideline in taking a firm stance on Conflict of Interest in the Bank to realize good corporate management.

In 2022 there were no transactions containing conflicts of interest.



Opening



Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

Material Information and Facts

Issuers or Public Companies are required to submit reports on Material Information or Facts to the Financial Services Authority and announce Material Information or Facts to the public.

In 2022, there is no information or material facts that occur so there is no announcement of information or material facts.

Material facts that occur after the date of the accountant's report

There are no material facts that occur after the date of the accountant's report.

Buy back shares and/or buy back Bank bonds

Buy back shares and/or buy back of the Bank's bonds is an effort to reduce the number of shares or bonds that have been issued by the Bank by repurchasing the shares or bonds, whose payment procedures are carried out in accordance with applicable regulations.

During 2022, CCB Indonesia did not conduct any share buy back transactions. Meanwhile, CCB Indonesia has never issued bonds, so in 2022 there were no bond buy back transactions.

Number of shares and/or bonds repurchased	Nil
Repurchase price per share and/or bond	Nil
Increase in earnings per share and/or bond	Nil

Corporate Culture and Ethics Code

CCB Indonesia already has provisions detailed in Policies, Guidelines, and SOPs to support the implementation of GCG (Good Corporate Governance) principles. Some of them govern the Code of Ethics and Corporate Culture that all CCB Indonesia employees must follow in their everyday activities.

Company Manual

This is the highest structure of written provisions at CCB Indonesia, which contains the document structure, document approval hierarchy and the duties and authority of each work function related 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 issuance of this Company Manual is authorized by the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors of CCB Indonesia.

Code of Conduct for the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

The issuance of this Manual is intended to establish guidelines and work ethics for the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors so as to improve the effectiveness of the day-to-day implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors.

This guideline regulates, among others, Work Ethics, Working Time and Meetings, Duties and Responsibilities, Rights and Authorities, Working Relationships, Performance Appraisal and Evaluation.

The Code of Conduct for the Board of Commissioners, including the Board of Commissioners Performance Appraisal and Evaluation. Similarly, the Code of Conduct for the Board of Directors includes the Assessment and Evaluation of the Performance of the Board of Directors.

Code of Ethics

The Code of Conduct lays down the basic principles of behavior and profession expected of all CCB Indonesia personnel.

The Code of Conduct is expected to foster a strong culture of risk awareness and a good control environment at CCB Indonesia, and is inherent in each CCB Indonesia Personnel.

a. Principles of the Code of Ethics

The CCB Indonesia's Code of Ethics governs relationships with fellow Employees, the Company, Customers, contractors, agents, agency staff, consultants, vendors and suppliers, Shareholders, Competitors, Authorities, Press/Media and other Stakeholders, as follows:

CCB Indonesia Personnel

- Non-Discrimination

- o CCB Indonesia strives to provide a conducive work environment where every CCB Indonesia Person is treated fairly and with respect, encouraged to develop and rewarded based on individual and team performance.
- o CCB Indonesia is committed to providing equal opportunities for all CCB Indonesia personnel based on Appropriateness.
- o CCB Indonesia will not tolerate or condone any type of discrimination including harassment on the basis of sex, race, age, religion, disability/handicap, or any other classification that improperly interferes with or affects an individual's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, degrading or otherwise objectionable work environment.
- o CCB Indonesia prohibits any harassment at workplace and online.
- o CCB Indonesia will also 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.

- Conducive and Healthy Environment

CCB Indonesia is committed to maintaining a conducive and healthy environment in which to conduct its business so that the health and safety of its customers, business partners and personnel as well as the environment, are not harmed.

Accordingly, CCB Indonesia Personnel and CCB Indonesia business associates refrain from any criminal or illegal activity and ensure that they act lawfully, including:

- o Not using, selling, possessing or being under the influence of illegal drugs/psychotropic substances or the inappropriate use of alcohol while conducting business for CCB Indonesia, whether consumed during working hours or not, and whether consumed on CCB Indonesia premises.
- o Comply with all relevant health and safety laws and guidelines and immediately report any circumstances that may pose a hazard to health, safety or the environment to his/her immediate supervisor and/or the Human Resources Division.
- o Not to indulge in excessive gambling or involve CCB Indonesia customers in any form of gambling. In addition, not to engage in betting and/or gambling in any form within the office or on the premises of CCB Indonesia.

- Personal Data Protection

CCB Indonesia is committed to protecting the confidentiality of customers' personal data and shall not under any circumstances use such data to benefit themselves or any third party in the course of their duties.

- Training

- o All CCB Indonesia Personnel are required to attend regular training, particularly training relating to Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism, Anti-Bribery, Risk Management and other training as set out in the mandatory training program.
- o Such training is mandatory for newly joined CCB Indonesia personnel as part of the induction process.
- o In order for this training to be effective, CCB Indonesia will monitor and assess these training activities on a regular basis.

- External and Internal Investigations

- o CCB Indonesia personnel and business associates are required to fully cooperate with any authorized investigation, whether external or internal.
- o Making false or misleading statements is an act of indiscipline, resulting in termination of employment or other relationship with CCB Indonesia.

- Data Confidentiality

- o Each CCB Indonesia Person must maintain the confidentiality of business information both during employment and after leaving CCB Indonesia. This includes, but is not limited to, salary and strictly confidential information, business strategies and plans, and other proprietary information acquired during employment.
- o CCB Indonesia Personnel must comply with applicable banking secrecy laws, privacy laws and data security laws, as well as contractual terms, when handling customer information and business data obtained in the course of conducting business.

CCB Indonesia Customers

- Treating Customers Fairly

- o Treating CCB Indonesia's customers fairly and with respect and providing high quality customer service is an integral part of CCB Indonesia personnel behavior.
- o CCB Indonesia implements 5 principles from the Fair Dealing Guidelines that must be adhered to, especially for CCB Indonesia personnel who deal with customers, as follows:



- 1) CCB Indonesia personnel must treat all customers with respect and fairness.
 - 2) CCB Indonesia personnel should only offer products and services that are appropriate for their target customer segments.
 - 3) CCB Indonesia personnel must provide quality information that is not misleading to customers.
 - 4) CCB Indonesia personnel must provide clear, relevant and timely information to enable customers to make informed financial decisions;
 - 5) CCB Indonesia personnel should handle customer complaints in an independent, effective and prompt manner.
- **Protecting Customer Information**
 - o CCB Indonesia is committed to protecting customer information and using it appropriately. Safeguarding and maintaining the confidentiality of customer data is fundamental to CCB Indonesia's relationship with its customers.
 - o CCB Indonesia personnel must comply with applicable banking confidentiality, privacy and data security laws and contractual requirements when handling customer information and business data collected in the course of conducting business.
 - o Classification of information as customer or business data may differ depending on the applicable laws of the country or jurisdiction.
 - **Use of CCB Indonesia's Information Technology Assets**
 - o CCB Indonesia respects restrictions placed on third party proprietary software by software developers and/or distributors.
 - o CCB Indonesia personnel must use such software in the manner specified in the license agreement.
 - o Computers, network resources, electronic communication systems, including email, telephone and voice systems, and other information processed using CCB Indonesia's computers (collectively referred to as "IT Assets") are the property of CCB Indonesia and must be used solely for the purpose of delivering CCB Indonesia's services and products; and not for any other purpose whatsoever.
 - o Since the aforementioned equipment and facilities are exclusively provided to CCB Indonesia Personnel for the benefit of CCB Indonesia, CCB Indonesia Personnel must be able to operate and maintain them appropriately.
 - o The usage of IT assets is controlled by the IT Policy of CCB Indonesia.
 - **Accurate Recordkeeping and Retention of Records/ Documents**
 - o Records at CCB Indonesia must always be kept accurately and reliably to ensure every business transaction is effectively documented and justified so as to reduce legal risk. No information on any record or document should be tampered with or falsified.
 - o Reasonable and accurate books must be available for audit and inspection purposes to ensure high standards of record keeping.
 - o CCB Indonesia personnel must comply with all applicable laws and management policies regarding relevant records implemented by CCB Indonesia.
 - o All "off the record" accounts or transactions, in relation to improper payments, are prohibited.
 - o Records and data must be maintained and destroyed in accordance with relevant laws and CCB Indonesia management policies regarding records.
 - o Any documents, records or data that are required, or may be required, for the purpose of litigation or investigation must be notified and consulted with the Compliance Division, Legal Division or Internal Audit Division in advance.
 - o Failure to comply with requests for such required documents, records or data may result in criminal or civil lawsuits against CCB Indonesia and the relevant CCB Indonesia Personnel.

Company Owned Assets / CCB Indonesia

- Company Information

CCB Indonesia personnel and business associates must maintain the confidentiality of business information both during and after their employment or involvement with CCB Indonesia.

- Intellectual Property Rights

- o Intellectual property, including, but not limited to Patents, trademarks and copyrights, developed or purchased by CCB Indonesia is the property of CCB Indonesia.
- o CCB Indonesia personnel shall make every effort to safeguard CCB Indonesia's interests in intellectual property.
- o CCB Indonesia personnel who have access to such intellectual property shall not and/or without authorization, disclose or use the intellectual property, both during and after employment with CCB Indonesia.
- o CCB Indonesia personnel shall not use intellectual property acquired during their employment with another company, without first obtaining the written consent of that other company.

Protection of Business and External Activities

- Insider Trading

- o Insider Trading and the giving of information from insiders to outsiders / passing on price sensitive information that is not for public consumption is not permitted and is a criminal offense.
- o Tipping important non-public information to a person who may buy or sell securities is also a violation of applicable laws, either by the person providing the information or the person receiving the information.
- o All CCB Indonesia personnel should be aware that the penalties for Insider Trading can range from fines to imprisonment.
- o In addition to the above, all CCB Indonesia personnel must be aware of activities that should not be carried out such as Prohibited Transactions, namely transactions that are currently prohibited by the Government and several other world bodies such as the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the US Department of the Treasury, United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UN) and the European Union (EU), as well as transactions to purchase financial products or other investment products that aim to benefit personal interests.

- Conflict of Interest

- o CCB Indonesia personnel shall not intentionally allow themselves to be placed in a position where their interests are potentially or actually detrimental to CCB Indonesia.
- o CCB Indonesia personnel shall not allow any business decision to be influenced by or seen as being influenced by interests unrelated to CCB Indonesia. A decision to enter into a business transaction with any party must be based solely on business considerations.
- o CCB Indonesia personnel have a duty to prioritize the interests of CCB Indonesia.
- o CCB Indonesia personnel are prohibited from taking advantage for themselves (or directing to a third party) of an existing business opportunity through the use of company property, information or position, unless CCB Indonesia has been offered and declined the opportunity.
- o Any perceived, potential or actual conflict of interest must be brought to the attention of a CCB Indonesia Person's superior.

- Gifts and Entertainment

- o "Gifts" include money, goods or services given simply as a token of friendship or appreciation. Gifts can also include souvenirs, benefits and special treatment.
- o "Entertainment" can include foreign travel, movies, musical performances and more.
- o Gifts and entertainment that are used to improperly influence a business decision or may result in the provision of an unfair business advantage constitute bribery.
- o Bribery and corruption are against CCB Indonesia's policy, so any CCB Indonesia Personnel guilty of committing or accepting bribery or corruption shall be subject to severe disciplinary action/sanctions and may also be prosecuted under anti-corruption laws.

- External Communications

CCB Indonesia is committed to openness and transparency in its communications with external parties and strives for constructive relationships with key stakeholders (investors, regulators, government, media, communities and non-governmental organizations).

- Communication with Regulators

All communications with regulators shall be conducted in accordance with CCB Indonesia's applicable guidelines and/or procedures. Requests from regulators for information must be answered with complete, factual and accurate information.

- Communication with Press or Media

Any press or media enquiries should be promptly referred to the authorized CCB Indonesia spokesperson.

- 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 communicate online on behalf of CCB Indonesia
- o It should be clear who is being represented on forums, blogs and discussion boards
- o There should be no selling or marketing of CCB Indonesia products, or provision of financial advice on personal social media pages
- o Adhere to confidentiality and privacy agreements
- o Be respectful of your coworkers and workplace, as well as other individuals and communities



- o Non-compliance may result in disciplinary action, including termination of employment with CCB Indonesia. If you violate the law, you must take personal responsibility.
- o When in doubt, please ask. Do not take risks with CCB Indonesia's reputation or your own.
- **Legal Action/Prosecution**
 - o Unless prohibited by local laws, CCB Indonesia Personnel must notify their immediate supervisor, Human Capital Division and Legal Division immediately if they are the subject of any legal action/prosecution or investigation anywhere.
 - o Clearance from the Human Capital Division must be obtained prior accepting any political office or accepting any external employment, appointment or assignment.
- **Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism**

CCB Indonesia personnel shall comply fully with applicable laws and policies relating to financing to combat terrorist activities, anti illegal drug trafficking and anti money laundering.
- **Complying with Laws and Regulations**

Every CCB Indonesia Personnel is responsible for knowing and complying with the laws and regulations of the Republic of Indonesia, including but not limited to matters relating to export and import business.
- **Agent/Consultant/Third Party**
 - o CCB Indonesia personnel must exercise proper business judgment when selecting third parties, as business associates/partners which include (but are not limited to) contractors, agents, agency staff, consultants, vendors and suppliers of goods and services. Such associates/business partners must not do anything indirectly that a CCB Indonesia Person is prohibited from doing under the Code of Conduct or applicable laws and regulations.
 - o CCB Indonesia Personnel must conduct appropriate due diligence, to ensure that the associate/business partner is suitable for the task to be performed, that they have a good track record, and that they do not utilize their relationship with CCB Indonesia or the use of CCB Indonesia's name in connection with any illegal act, fraud, unethical or dishonest transaction, or any transaction that might tarnish CCB Indonesia's reputation.

- o CCB Indonesia personnel shall ensure that business associates are aware of and committed to the anti-fraud principles set out in this Code.
- o CCB Indonesia personnel shall not allow or provide their personal facilities to be used by customers and/or third parties in utilizing their transactions with CCB Indonesia
- o CCB Indonesia personnel shall not serve as proxies for customers/ or third parties in conducting business transactions with CCB Indonesia.

b. Socialization of code of ethics and its enforcement

In order to provide understanding and foster a culture of compliance for each employee, the Company provides periodic socialization of the code of ethics to employees through training and/or workshops.

After reading and understanding the Code of Ethics, CCB Indonesia Personnel are required to provide Acknowledgment of the Code of Ethics on a predetermined form.

Any CCB Indonesia Personnel who violates the provisions of the Code of Ethics / Code of Conduct may be subject to disciplinary action, including but not limited to dismissal or termination of employment. If applicable laws or regulations are also violated, then a formal report may have to be made to the relevant authorities and CCB Indonesia Personnel may be subject to fines or criminal sanctions.

c. Disclosure that the code of ethics applies to the Company's Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and employees

CCB Indonesia and its personee; are determined and accountable to maintain the highest level of integrity and honesty within CCB Indonesia so that it can continue to provide quality services for all of Indonesia with products and services that can support the success of CCB Indonesia's customers.

In order to lay down the basic principles of the behavior and profession expected of all CCB Indonesia personnel, a code of conduct has been developed in the form of a Code of Ethics.

The Code of Conduct applies to the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, and all employees of CCB Indonesia, and serves as the basis for ethical attitudes and actions with respect to the Company's core values.

Employee and/or Management Share Ownership Program implemented by the Company

CCB Indonesia implements the Management and/or Employee Share Ownership Program, by referring to the OJK Regulations governing the Implementation of Governance in the Provision of Remuneration for Commercial Banks.

Anti Fraud Strategy

In order to prevent cases of operational irregularities and violations of the provisions of laws and regulations, especially Fraud, CCB Indonesia improves the effectiveness of internal control as an effort to minimize the risk of Fraud by implementing an Anti-Fraud Strategy.

The effectiveness of Fraud control in the business process is the responsibility of the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners, so that an appropriate and comprehensive understanding of Fraud is needed by the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners in order to provide direction and foster awareness for Fraud risk control at CCB Indonesia. The Anti Fraud Strategy is a manifestation of the commitment of the Board of Directors and 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 in the form of a Fraud control system that has 4 (four) pillars as follows:

1. Prevention
The prevention pillar is part of the Fraud control system that contains steps to reduce the potential risk of Fraud, which at least includes anti-fraud awareness, identification of vulnerabilities, and employee recognition policies.
2. Detection
The detection pillar is part of the Fraud control system that contains steps in order to identify and find Fraud in the Bank's business activities, which includes at least whistleblowing policies and mechanisms, surprise audits, and supervisory systems.
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 for Fraud in the Bank's business activities.
4. Monitoring, Evaluation and Follow-up
The monitoring, evaluation, and follow-up pillar is part of the Fraud Control System which at least contains steps in the framework of monitoring, evaluation, and follow-up.

Whistleblowing System in the Company

The demand to implement Good Corporate Governance is one of the bases for implementing transparency. The Bank is required to take preventive steps and combat practices that oppose Good Corporate Governance by reporting violations that occur through a whistleblowing system.

This system is expected to increase the participation of all employees in reporting violations.

To improve the effectiveness of the implementation of the Fraud Control System by emphasizing on the disclosure of complaints, CCB Indonesia implements a whistleblowing system by referring to the Whistleblower Policy and General Guidelines which are clearly formulated, easy to understand, and can be implemented effectively in order to provide encouragement and awareness to employees and officials of the Bank to report fraud that occurs, including:

1. Protection to Whistleblower
The Bank has a commitment to provide support and protection to every Whistleblower and guarantee the confidentiality of the identity of the Fraud Whistleblower and the Fraud report submitted.

The benefits of whistleblower protection include the certainty of treatment of whistleblowers and the guarantee of the confidentiality of the whistleblower's identity, which will create a sense of trust for Bank personnel or external parties who will submit reports of alleged violations to the Whistleblowing Manager and increase awareness to Bank personnel of company regulations and policies.
2. Regulations related to Fraud Complaints
The Bank has provided a special telephone number and/or email address for employees to report any alleged cases of fraud.

Phone numbers and email addresses have been published by the Anti Fraud Unit/Function.
3. Reporting System and Follow-up Mechanism for Fraud Reports
The Fraud reporting system contains clarity of the reporting process, including the reporting procedures, facilities, and parties responsible for handling the report. The reporting system must be supported by the clarity of the follow-up mechanism for the reported Fraud incident.

This reporting system is implemented transparently and consistently in order to create trust among all Bank employees in the reliability and confidentiality of the whistleblowing mechanism.



Opening



Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

Good Corporate Governance Self Assessment

During the year, CCB Indonesia conducted Good Corporate Governance self-assessments in June 2022 and December 2022, both received a rating of : 2 (Good). The June 2022 self-assessment is equivalent to the assessment conducted by FSA.

General Conclusion on the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance

Referring to the analysis of all criteria/indicators that factor into the assessment of the implementation of Good Corporate Governance, it can be concluded that:

1. Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners

In carrying out its duties and responsibilities, the Board of Commissioners has complied with the governance structure of the supervisory function, which is reflected in:

- Compliance with the requirement for the number of members of the Board of Commissioners
- Compliance with the requirements for the composition of the Board of Commissioners
- Compliance with the requirements of each member of the Board of Commissioners
- The Board of Commissioners has already have a Code of Conduct and Guidelines for organizing Board of Commissioners meetings.

The duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners was carried out in accordance with the principles of good governance as stated in the Minutes of meetings and internal memos.

The Board of Commissioners has not involved in the decision-making of the Bank's operational activities, except in the provision of funds to related parties and other matters stipulated in the Bank's Articles of Association and/or prevailing laws and regulations in order to carry out the supervisory function.

The Board of Commissioners meets with the Board of Directors to monitor the fulfillment of the Board of Directors' duties and responsibilities and to provide advice to the Board of Directors.

The Board of Commissioners held internal Meetings and joint Meetings with the Board of Directors with the frequency as required.. All meetings were conducted via video conference due to the imposition of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Board of Commissioners joined with the Board of Directors in the Exit Meeting of the General Audit and Prudential Meeting of the Bank in 2022 with OJK.

The results of the Board of Commissioners' supervision are submitted to the Board of Directors and served as input for the Board of Directors in carrying out duties to ensure excellent performance.

In general, the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners has followed the applicable regulations.

2. Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors

The implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors has met the requirements of the governance structure, reflected in:

- Compliance with the number of members of the Board of Directors required, along with the criteria, independence, and requirements of each member of the Board of Directors;
- Compliance with the Composition of the Board of Directors
- All positions of the Board of Directors have been filled with definitive Directors along with their duties in accordance with the Bank's organizational structure.
- The Board of Directors has already have a Board Manual, as well as a Board of Directors Meeting Guidelines.

The Board of Directors' tasks and responsibilities are carried out in line with the Articles of Association and the Board of Directors' Manual. The management of the Bank is continuously strengthened through ongoing improvements that have been carried out and continue to this day.

The Board of Directors is fully responsible for the implementation of the Bank's management, fostering, leading, and supervising the Division in accordance with the division of supervision duties, and implementing the principles of Governance in every business activity of the Bank at all levels or levels of the organization.

The Board of Directors has held meetings in accordance with the provisions and entirely through video conferences due to the imposition of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) to overcome the COVID-19 pandemic. The duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors have been carried out well, as evidenced by the improvements that continue to be pursued and implemented.

The results of the Board of Directors meetings have been outlined in the minutes of meetings 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**
 The Bank has established complete committees to assist the Board of Commissioners, namely the Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, and Remuneration & Nomination Committee. All of these committees have Committee Task Implementation Guidelines.

The composition and requirements of the members of the Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, and Remuneration & Nomination Committee are in accordance with the provisions.

The implementation of the committees' duties is generally in accordance with the guidelines of each committee's work rules, reflected in the activities and minutes of meetings.

The Committees have carried out their roles in line with applicable regulations, including making recommendations to the Board of Commissioners as part of their responsibilities.

Minutes of each Committee meeting have been prepared and well documented.

The performance of each Committee can support the supervision of the Board of Commissioners.

In general, the Completeness and Implementation of Committee Duties have followed the applicable regulations.

4. **Handling Conflict of Interest**
 The handling of conflicts of interest has been regulated internally through the Conflict of Interest Handling Guidelines. There were no conflicts of interest during 2022. In general, the Bank's handling of Conflict of Interest has followed the applicable regulations.
5. **Implementation of the Bank's Compliance Function**
 The Bank has a Compliance Director and Compliance Division that carry out their duties and responsibilities independently in accordance with compliance policies and guidelines.

The Bank has provided an adequate number of human resources, and has sufficient competence to effectively carry out the compliance function and implementation of Anti-Money Laundering & Terrorist Financing Prevention, including the appointment of a Compliance Officer at each Bank office, and has a Division that ensures the availability and management of Policies, Guidelines and SOPs (KSOP).

In addition, the Bank has an adequate AML System to support the implementation of Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Prevention.

The Compliance Function has established policies, developed 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 socialization and the issuance of compliance culture posters.

The Bank's policies, guidelines and SOPs are reviewed periodically.

The Bank has periodically improved and reviewed the parameters used in the implementation of AML/CFT program.

The compliance function has played a role in assisting the bank's compliance improvement process. This is reflected in the efforts that have been made, among others, providing compliance opinion, compliance review, compliance news, compliance checklist, compliance campaign, socialization of regulations and becoming a liaison officer of the Financial Services Authority and/or Bank Indonesia, as well as other regulators.

Regarding the Implementation of the Bank's Compliance Function, an area of development that is still needed is to increase the capacity and process of dual control in reporting to regulators. This is because there are still sanctions due to non-compliance in the field of reporting. For this non-compliance, the Bank has corrected the reporting, fulfilled the obligation to pay according to the stipulated time period, and strived 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 regulations.

6. **Implementation of Internal Audit Function**
 The Bank has an Internal Audit Division (SKAI), Audit Charter, and Policies/Guidelines/SOPs as work guidelines.

The organizational structure of the Internal Audit Division (SKAI) has supported the independence and objectivity of SKAI in carrying out its duties and functions in reference to the Internal Audit Professional Standards.

In carrying out its duties, SKAI has conducted risk-based audits, with a broad scope of examination. The results of the SKAI audit have been reported to the authorized parties.

The internal audit function has been implemented adequately to make adequate reports available for the Board of Commissioners and Directors. The audit function has been supported by an audit program to assist the audit process.

Reports on the implementation and main points of internal audit results have been submitted to the Financial Services Authority on regular basis.



The development areas related to the Implementation of the Bank's Internal Audit Function are:

- The capacity adequacy of SKAI members needs to be developed and improved through recruitment, training, and certification according to their level.
- The preparation, scope, quality of financial performance analysis, follow-up monitoring, audit implementation accuracy, and the Internal Audit Report material still need to be improved.

In general, the implementation of the Bank's Internal Audit Function has followed the applicable regulations.

7. Implementation of External Audit Function

External audit assignments to reputable Public Accounting Firms and Public Accountants are based on work agreements with audit scope in accordance with applicable regulations.

The process of appointment of the Public Accounting Firm and Public Accountant is in compliance with applicable regulations. In carrying out the audit, the Public Accounting Firm and Public Accountant have fulfilled the specified aspects and carried out the audit independently and fulfilled the professional standards of public accountants and work agreements and the scope stipulated in the applicable provisions.

The provision of audit services on annual historical financial information has been carried out by the Public Accountant and / or Public Accounting Firm 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 regulations.

8. Implementation of Risk Management Including Internal Control System

The Bank has put in place an adequate organizational structure to support the implementation of risk management and internal control, including the Internal Audit Division, Risk Management Division and Risk Management Committee, and Compliance Division. In addition, the Bank also has adequate policies, procedures and risk limits.

In addition to the Risk Management Committee, the Bank has also established other Committees that assist the Board of Directors in carrying out their duties, namely the Credit Policy Committee, ALCO Committee, Information Technology Steering Committee, Credit Committee and Human Capital Committee.

The organizational structure has been complied with by filling all positions with definitive officials.

The Bank has made adjustments to the Bank's Policies/Guidelines/SOPs that are aligned with the Bank's vision and mission following the merger and acquisition, with reference to the prevailing regulations.

The Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors have carried out their duties and responsibilities related to the implementation of risk management.

The Bank's organs, together with the Committees that assist the implementation of the duties of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors, coordinate with each other to support the implementation of risk management and internal control.

The Board of Directors ensured that all material risks and the impact caused by these risks had been followed up and submitted an accountability report to the Board of Commissioners.

The Board of Directors has supervised risk management policies and strategies through discussions in various committee meetings. The Bank has improved the Quality of Risk Management as reflected in the Bank's Risk Profile which is maintained to be well managed.

The development areas related to the Implementation of Risk Management and Internal Control Systems are internal controls in several divisions that report to regulators (checker and maker and Quality Assurance) need to be improved.

In general, the implementation of Risk Management including the Bank's Internal Control System has complied with the applicable regulations.

9. Provision of Funds to Related Parties and Large Exposure

The Bank's Board of Directors has actively established policies, systems and procedures that are effective and adequate in regulating the Provision of Funds to Related Parties aLarge Exposure, as well as monitoring and resolving problems arising from the provision of funds.

The Bank has conducted regular monitoring and evaluation of large debtors and updated the list of related parties, as well as made improvements in policies and procedures. Decision making is done without intervention from any party.

Any provision of funds to Related Parties is made upon approval from the Board of Commissioners.

There were no violations and exceedances of LLL during the assessment period, and any reporting related to the Provision of Funds to Related Parties and Large Exposure has been submitted to the Financial Services Authority, in accordance with the actual conditions and in a timely manner.

In general, both the Provision of Funds to Related Parties and Large Exposure have complied with the applicable regulations.

10. Transparency of Financial and Non-Financial Conditions, Governance Implementation Reports and Internal Reporting
 The Bank's Monthly, Quarterly, Annual, Other Publications, and GCG implementation reports, as well as internal reporting always refer to the Financial Services Authority Regulations and applicable regulations.

The preparation of Monthly, Quarterly, Annual and Other Publication Reports, as well as GCG implementation reports has been carried out through a good governance process and takes into account the scope that must be met in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority and applicable laws and regulations.

Services to customers are delivered through transparent product explanations, responsive handling of customer complaints, and improvement of weaknesses in order to follow up on good customer complaints.

Information on the procedures for customer complaints and dispute resolution is provided through the Bank's website.

The Bank has applied the principle of transparency to the financial and non-financial conditions 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 Regulation and prevailing laws and regulations.

The 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 the provision of data to be published to minimize republication due to data corrections.

In general, Transparency of Financial and Non-Financial Condition, Governance Implementation Report and Internal Reporting has complied with the applicable regulations.

11. The Bank's Strategic Plan

The Bank's Strategic Plan is prepared in the form of a Bank Business Plan that is aligned with the Bank's Vision and Mission and fully supported by all stakeholders.

The Bank's Business Plan (RBB) has been prepared in accordance with OJK Regulation No. 5/POJK.03/2016 and OJK's Circular Letter No. 25/SEOJK.03/2016 regarding the Bank's Business Plan, as well as based on a comprehensive study, taking into account business opportunities and strengths of the Bank, as well as by identifying weaknesses and threats.

The Bank's Business Plan along with its revisions and adjustments, as prepared by the Board of Directors, have been approved by the Board of Commissioners and have been shared with OJK and all parties. The Bank's Business Plan describes the target of sustainable growth that provides economic benefits to all stakeholders and has been adjusted to the direction and business model in accordance with the Bank's vision and mission.

The Bank's Business Plan and its revisions, which include adjustments in light of global and domestic economic conditions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, have been submitted to regulators.

The implementation of the RBB is steered by the Board of Directors, supervised by the Board of Commissioners and then communicated to OJK, all Bank shareholders, and all work functions.

The development areas related to the Bank's Strategic Plan is improving the quality of risk management and operational efficiency in order to increase the Bank's profitability level.

In general, the Bank's Strategic Plan has followed the applicable regulations.

Thus, as of 2022, CCB Indonesia is considered to have implemented corporate governance which is generally GOOD, as reflected in adequate compliance with Governance principles. If there are weaknesses in the implementation of Governance principles, in general, these weaknesses are less significant and can be resolved by normal actions by the Bank's management.



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Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

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 2022, the implementation of the duties of the committees that assist the Board of Commissioners can proceed according to the Work Plan and the schedule of the annual meeting.

Audit Committee Duties and Responsibilities

The duties and responsibilities of the Audit Committee are to assist the Board of Commissioners in order to support the effectiveness of the implementation of their duties and responsibilities, including:

1. Monitoring and evaluating the planning and implementation of internal audits as well as monitoring the follow-up of internal audit results in order to ensure the accuracy of the design and operational effectiveness of internal controls, including internal control over financial reporting.
2. Carrying out monitoring and evaluation of:
 - Implementation of the duties of the Internal Audit Work Unit.
 - Suitability of the audit by a public accounting firm with audit standards;
 - Suitability of financial statements with financial accounting standards;
 - Implementation of follow-up by the Board of Directors on the findings of the Internal Audit Division, public accountants, and the results of the supervision of the Financial Services Authority to provide recommendations to the Board of Commissioners.
3. Providing recommendations regarding the appointment of public accountants and public accounting firms to the Board of Commissioners to be recommended to the GMS.
4. Reviewing financial information to be issued by the Bank to the public and / or authorities, including financial statements,

- projected financial statements and other reports related to the Bank's financial information.
5. Reviewing complaints related to the Bank's accounting and financial reporting processes.
 6. Reviewing the Bank's compliance with the laws and regulations relating to the Bank's activities.
 7. Providing independent opinion in the event of disagreements between management and public accountants for the services they provide.
 8. Providing recommendations to the Board of Commissioners regarding the appointment of a Public Accountant based on independence, the scope of the engagement and fees (compensation for services).
 9. Reviewing the implementation of audits by internal auditors and overseeing the implementation of follow-up by the Directors on the findings of internal auditors.
 10. Reviewing and providing advice to the Board of Commissioners regarding the potential conflict of interests of the Bank.
 11. Maintaining the confidentiality of documents, data and information obtained by the Bank in the context of carrying out its role.

Risk Monitoring Committee Duties and Responsibilities

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

1. Providing recommendations to the Board of Commissioners by evaluating the suitability of the risk management policy and the implementation of the policy.
2. Conduct a review of the implementation of risk management which consists of a risk profile report and other reports related to the management of 8 (eight) types of risk.
3. Monitor the adequacy of the process of identification, measurement, monitoring, control and risk management information systems.
4. Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the duties of the Risk Management Committee and the Risk Management Division.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee Duties and Responsibilities

The duties and responsibilities of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee are to assist the Board of Commissioners in order to support the effectiveness of the implementation of their duties and responsibilities, including:

1. Related to remuneration duties, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee has the following duties and responsibilities:

- a. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee must evaluate the remuneration policy and system.
 - b. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee must provide recommendations to the Board of Commissioners regarding:
 - 1) Remuneration policies and systems for the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors of both local and foreign workers, to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders;
 - 2) Remuneration policies and systems for Executive Officers and employees both from local and foreign workers as a whole to be submitted to the Board of Directors.
 - c. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee must ensure that the remuneration policy is at least in accordance with:
 - 1) Financial performance and fulfilment of reserves as regulated in applicable laws and regulations;
 - 2) Individual work performance;
 - 3) Fairness with peer groups;
 - 4) Consideration of the Bank's long-term goals and strategies.
2. Related to the nomination duties, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee has the following duties and responsibilities:
 - a. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee must prepare and provide recommendations regarding the system and procedure for selecting and/or replacing members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors from both local and foreign workers to the Board of Commissioners to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders.
 - b. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee must provide recommendations:
 - 1) Regarding prospective members of the Board of Commissioners and/or Board of Directors of both local and foreign workers to the Board of Commissioners to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders.
 - 2) Providing recommendations regarding Independent Parties who will become members of the Audit Committee or Risk Monitoring Committee to the Board of Commissioners.
 - 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 2022 seen from the minutes of the committee meeting, notes contain recommendations to the Board of Commissioners, notes and/or working papers corresponding to monitoring and evaluation in accordance with the functions of each committee as follows:

1. Audit Committee Activities

During 2022 the Audit Committee has held 20 (twenty) meetings, all of which were attended by more than 51% (fifty one percent) of the total members of the Audit Committee including Independent Commissioners and Independent Parties. The Audit Committee has provided suggestions, input and recommendations to the Board of Commissioners.

The Audit Committee has participated in a series of stages regarding the implementation of the audit of the Company's Financial Statements by the Public Accounting Firm (KAP), namely the Audit Committee has provided recommendations for the appointment of a Public Accountant and a Public Accounting Firm to the Board of Commissioners. In addition, the Audit Committee has evaluated the Implementation of the Provision of Audit Services on the Company's annual historical financial information for the 2021 financial year by the Public Accounting Firm (KAP) Purwantono, Sungkoro, Surja.

2. Risk Monitoring Committee Activities

During 2022 the Risk Monitoring Committee has held 10 (ten) meetings, all of which were attended by more than 51% (fifty one percent) of the total members of the Risk Monitoring Committee including Independent Commissioners and Independent Parties. The Risk Monitoring Committee has provided suggestions, input and recommendations to the Board of Commissioners.

The Risk Monitoring Committee provides recommendations to the Board of Commissioners by evaluating the suitability between risk management policies and the implementation of these policies. The Risk Monitoring Committee monitors and evaluates the implementation of the tasks of the Risk Management Committee and the Risk Management Division.

3. Remuneration and Nomination Committee Activities

During 2022 the Remuneration and Nomination Committee held 4 (four) meetings, all of which were attended by more than 51% (fifty one percent) of the total members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee including an Independent Commissioner and Executive Officer in charge of human resources or employee representatives. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee has provided suggestions, input and recommendations to the Board of Commissioners.

The supervisory mechanism by evaluating the suitability of the remuneration policy with financial performance and the fulfillment of reserves as regulated in the applicable laws and regulations; individual work performance; fairness with peer groups; and consideration of the Bank's long-term goals and strategies.

Composition of the committee members under the Board of Commissioners is in accordance with the size and complexity of CCB Indonesia. All members of the Committees under the Board of Commissioners have good track record of integrity, character, and good moral that are well maintained by each individual.

Committee meeting decisions are taken by deliberation and/or a majority vote. The results of the committee meeting have been stipulated in the minutes of meetings and are well documented. The results of the committee meetings are always sought to be taken into consideration and recommendation to the Board of Commissioners in decision making.



甲豆大園

The image displays a traditional Indonesian batik pattern. The top-left corner features a dark brown, geometric woven pattern. The rest of the fabric is a light cream color with a repeating lattice of small crosses. Overlaid on this is a vibrant floral motif in shades of blue, red, and green, with some purple accents. The text 'Motif Pagi Sore Tiga Negeri - Banyumas' is written in a yellow, cursive font across the lower part of the image.

Motif Pagi Sore Tiga Negeri - Banyumas

The Pagi Sore motif identifies this batik as a combination of two motifs that cross diagonally in the middle of the fabric. While the term "Tiga Negeri" is a mixture of three geographical areas or nations, namely Lasem, Pekalongan, and Solo, it is used in the manufacturing process. Lasem is known for its red colouring, Pekalongan or Kudus for its blue, Solo or Yogyakarta for its soga brown colouring.

The background features a traditional batik pattern with a repeating diamond lattice motif. A large, white, stylized letter 'V' is superimposed on the left side of the image, partially overlapping the batik pattern. The text 'Corporate Information' is positioned to the right of the 'V'.

V

**Corporate
Information**



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Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

Organizational Structure

Risk Management Committee : Agresius R. Kadiaman, Junianto, Zhu Yong, You Wennan, Suandi Sitorus, Erwin Ruchiawan, Vidya Maman T

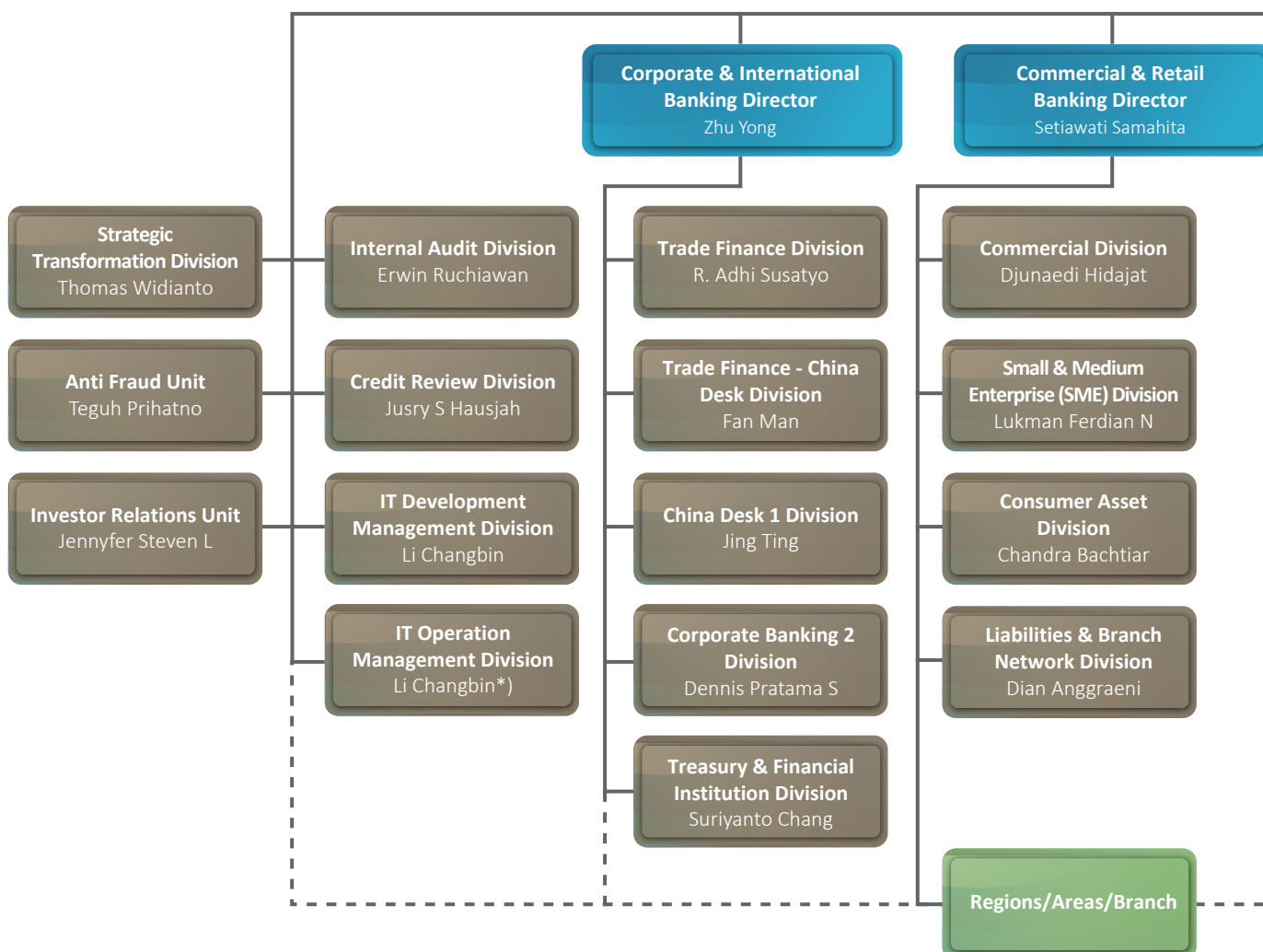
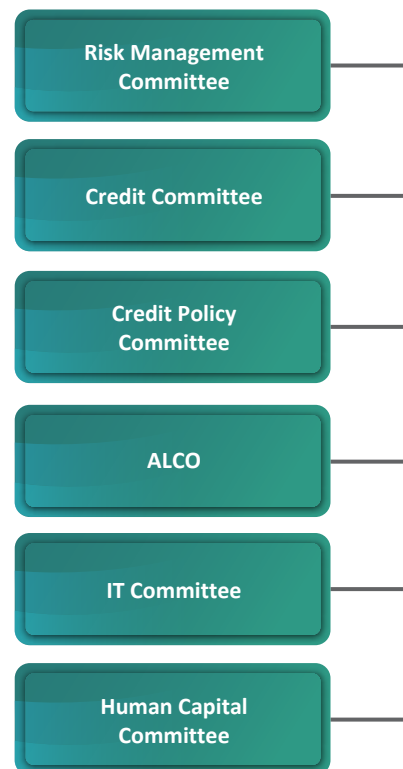
Credit Committee : You Wennan, Zhu Yong, Setiawati Samahita, Junianto

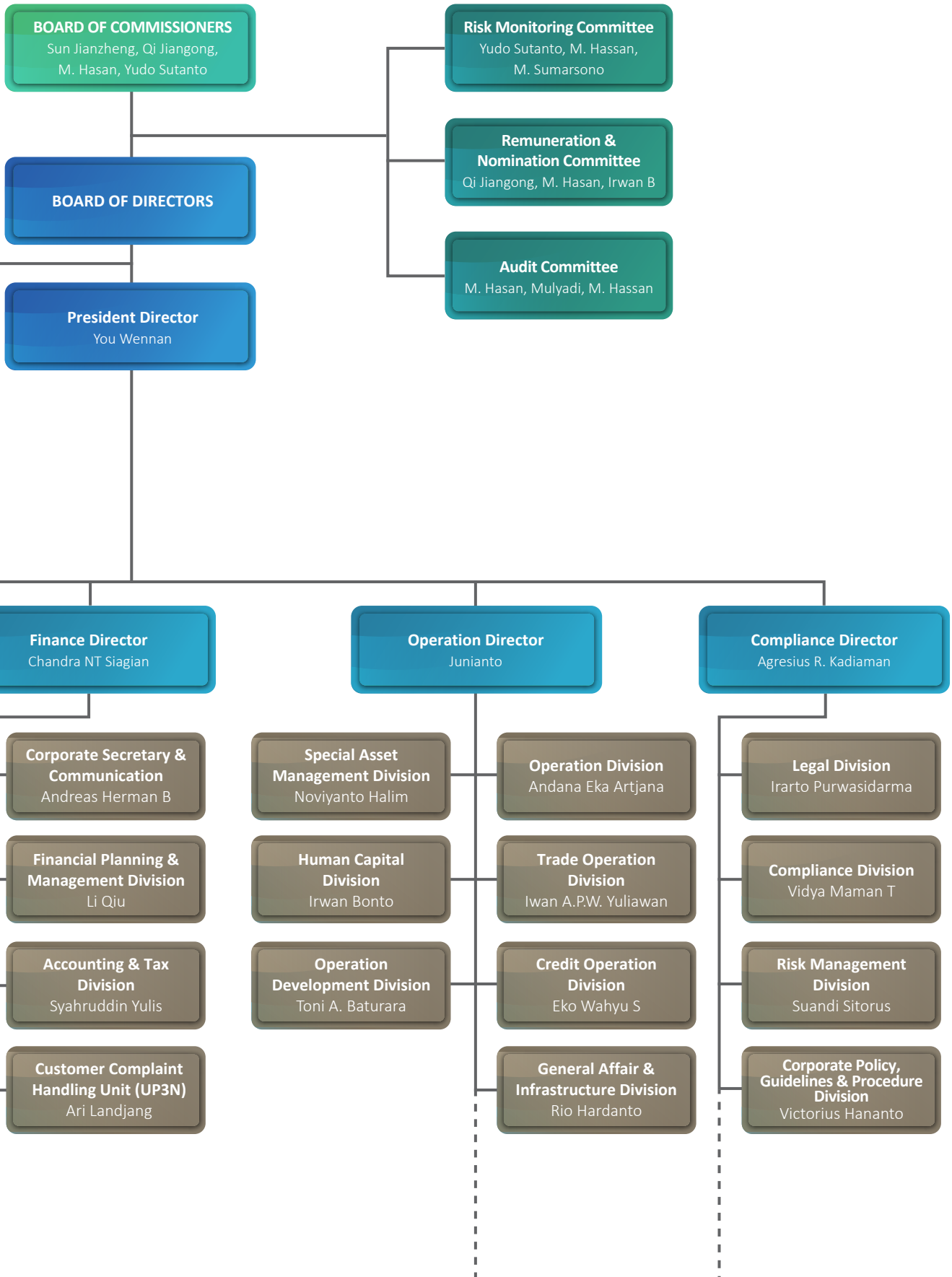
Credit Policy Committee : You Wennan, Agresius R. Kadiaman, Zhu Yong, Setiawati Samahita, Junianto, Suandi Sitorus, Jusry Hausjah, Fan Man, R Adhi Susatyo, Dennis Pratama, Jing Ting, Chandra Bachtiar, Djunaedi Hidajat, Lukman Ferdian N, Eko Wahyu S, Vidya Maman T, Erwin Ruchiawan

ALCO : You Wennan, Chandra NT Siagian, Junianto, Zhu Yong, Setiawati Samahita, Jusry Hausjah, Fan Man, R Adhi Susatyo, Chandra Bachtiar, Djunaedi Hidajat, Lukman Ferdian N, Dennis Pratama, Jing Ting, Dian Anggraeni, Suriyanto Chang, Li Qiu, Syahrudin Yulis, Agus Setiawan, Lilis Tanuwijaya, Ka Tjing, Christiana Hidayati, Tang Amir, Sui Seng, Liauw Tarsisius F, Herman Indra

IT Committee : You Wennan, Junianto, Agresius R. Kadiaman, Li Changbin, Andana Eka A, Suandi Sitorus, Toni Batubara

Human Capital Committee : Junianto, You Wennan, Chandra NT Siagian, Agresius R. Kadiaman, Zhu Yong, Setiawati Samahita, Irwan Bonto







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Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

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

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

Training attended in 2022: Online Training "Risk Management Refreshment - Commissioner Level" by Kovida Daya Indonesia and LSPP (Banking Professional Certification Institute) on 29 July 2022 in Jakarta

As a member of Board of Commissioners, he has adhered to all the requirements stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Capital Market Authority Regulation IX.I.6), No. 27/POJK.03/2016, Circular Letter of Financial Services Authority No. 39/SEOJK.03/2016 and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-11/D.03/2019 dated January 17th, 2019.



Qi Jiangong
Commissioner

Chinese citizen, born in Shanxi, China on June 11th, 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 6th, 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 2 August 2022, he was appointed as Deputy General Manager and Chief Manager of Equity and Investment Management Department, who was in charge of Equity and Investment Management Department.

He was appointed as Chairman, Non Executive Director of BlackRock CCB Wealth Management Limited on May 10, 2021 until now.

Starting August 2, 2022 until now, he was appointed as General Manager of Financial Institutional Business Department of China Construction Bank Corporation, who is responsible for the management of the financial institution business.

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

During 2022 he did not attend any training or seminar.

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 5th, 2017.

Special Assignment:

Member of Remuneration and Nomination Committee since September 27th, 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 2nd, 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.

Training attended in 2022: Online Training "Refreshment of Risk Management - Commissioner" by Asta Consulting and LSPP (Banking Professional Certification Institute) on 14 February 2022 in Jakarta.

As a member of Board of Commissioners, he has adhered to all the requirements stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Capital Market Authority Regulation IX.I.6), No. 27/POJK.03/2016, Circular Letter of Financial Services Authority No. 39/SEOJK.03/2016 and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-63/D.03/2016 dated October 27th, 2016.

Special Assignment:

Chairman of Risk Monitoring Committee since February 21st, 2017.

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

Training attended in 2022: Online Training "Refreshment of Risk Management - Commissioner" by Asta Consulting and LSPP (Banking Professional Certification Institute) on 14 February 2022 in Jakarta.

As a member of Board of Commissioners, he has adhered to all the requirements stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Capital Market Authority Regulation IX.I.6), No. 27/POJK.03/2016, Circular Letter of Financial Services Authority No. 39/SEOJK.03/2016 and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-101/D.03/2016 dated November 30th, 2016.

Special Assignment:

Chairman of Remuneration and Nomination Committee since October 22nd, 2010 until now.

Chairman of Audit Committee since March 14th, 2017 until now.

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.



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Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

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 2nd, 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 2nd, 2018, he effectively became the President Director of the Company.

Training attended in 2022: Online Training “Risk Management” by CCB Corporation University on 13 – 16 September 2022 in Beijing, China.

As President Director, he leads other Directors, and oversees Internal Audit, Credit Review, Information Technology (IT) Development and IT Operation Management, 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 27th, 2018.



Zhu Yong

Director of Corporate & International Banking

Chinese citizen, born in Guizhou, China in 1975. He obtained his Bachelor of Economics from Shanghai Finance and Economics University, China in 1996 and his Master Degree in Accounting from Tsinghua University, China in 2008.

Appointed as Director of the Company since 29 March, 2019. Began his career in China Construction Bank Corporation (CCB) in July 1996 in various key and strategic positions. Started at CCB Guizhou Branch in Accounting Department until February 2001, continued to CCB Tongren Branch until July 2003 with his last position as General Manager of Finance & Accounting Department. Returned to CCB Guizhou Branch until October 2014, his last position was General Manager of Investment Banking Department. In October 2014, he was appointed as Director of CCB Guiyang Jingrui Branch and then in November 2014 was appointed as President Director at CCB Guiyang Jingrui Branch, in this matter responsible for comprehensive management of CCB Guiyang

Jingrui Branch, including business development, internal risk control, and others.

Training attended in 2022: Training “Leadership and Management” by CCB Corporation University on 19 September 2022 – 6 December 2022 in Beijing, China.

As a Director, he oversees China Desk, Corporate Banking, Trade Finance, Trade Finance China Desk, Treasury dan 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 4th, 2019.



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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 30th, 2016 based on the approval from the Financial Services Authority No. SR 104/PB.12/2016.

Began his career at PT Bank Universal, Tbk (now is PT Bank Permata, Tbk) from May 1992 until March 1993 as Trainee of Management Development Program (MDP). In April 1993, he was appointed as Account Officer of Semarang Branch until May 1995. From June 1995, he served as Team Leader of Corporate Banking Jakarta until December 1997. Then from January 1998 until December 1999, he became the Head Caretaker of Bandung Branch.

Then from January 2000, he served as Account Manager, Jakarta until March 2003. In April 2003, he became Team Leader – Parts, Tools & Machinery. From May 2003, he started his career at PT Bank NISP Tbk as Credit Risk Section Head Jakarta until December 2004. From January 2005 until September 2005, he served as Commercial Credit Development Head. Then from September 2005, he was appointed as Corporate Business Head Jakarta until January 2006. Continued as Marketing Coordinator of Jakarta V until February 2006. Then served as Marketing Department Head of Regional V Jakarta and Branch Head of Bekasi concurrent as Area Coordinator from February 2006 until January 2009. Continued as Distribution Head of Metro Surabaya (Emerging Business and Commercial Head) in January 2009 until June 2010. From July 2010, he worked at PT Bank Windu Kentjana International, Tbk as Regional Head of Jabodetabek until December 2010. Then he was appointed as Regional Head Sumatera, Bali, Pontianak & Jatabek in January 2011 until August 2013.

The trainings attended in 2022 as follow:

1. Webinar "The Impact of ESG on the Performance of the Financial Services Industry" by OJK Institute on 27 January 2022 in Jakarta.
2. Webinar "The Impact of Climate Change on Financing Aspects and Insurance Premiums Based on Green Economy" by OJK Institute on 24 February 2022 in Jakarta
3. Webinar "Stakeholder Engagement in New Era - Post Event Coverage" by Public Affairs Forum Indonesia (PAFI) on March 29, 2022 in Jakarta
4. Webinar "Srikandi for Indonesia's Sustainable Economy" by BCA Cash Management - ESG Webinar on 22 April 2022 in Jakarta
5. Webinar "Socialization of Phase 2 SNAP Implementation to Next Mover" by Indonesian Payment System Association (ASPI) on 25 May 2022 in Jakarta
6. Webinar "Indonesia Digital Economic and Financial Festival (FEKDI) 2022" by Indonesian Payment System Association (ASPI) on 14 July 2022 in Jakarta
7. Webinar "Launching QRIS Interstate and Domestic Government Credit Cards (KKP)" by Bank Indonesia on 29 August 2022 in Jakarta
8. Webinar "Socialization of PADG PIP and PIP" by Indonesian Payment System Association (ASPI) on September 29, 2022 in Jakarta

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.1.6), 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.



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 30th, 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 attended in 2022 as follow:

1. Online Training "Refreshment of Risk Management - Director" by Asta Consulting and LSPP (Banking Professional Certification Institute) on 14 February 2022 in Jakarta.
2. Webinar "Economic Outlook 2022 – Faisal Basri" by CCB Indonesia on April 6, 2022 in Jakarta.

As a Director, she oversees Commercial, Small & Medium Enterprise (SME), Consumer Assets, 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 30th, 2016.



Opening



Business and Functional Review



Financial Review



Chandra N T Siagian
Director of Finance

Indonesian citizen, born in Medan 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 attended in 2022 as follow:

1. Webinar "Economic Outlook 2022 – Faisal Basri" by CCB Indonesia on April 6, 2022 in Jakarta.
2. Webinar "The 21st ICMSS Capital Market Seminar" by the Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia on 17 February 2022 in Jakarta.

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

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.1.6), 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
 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 6th, 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 attended in 2022 as follow:

1. Webinar "Opportunities, Challenges, and Impacts of Utilizing New Technology in Strengthening the APU/PPT Regime" by OJK Institute on 11 February 2022 in Jakarta.
2. Webinar "Synergy Builds the Nation, Prevents Criminals from Dominating the Nation" by PPATK on March 22, 2022 in Jakarta.
3. Webinar "The Role of Regtech in Supporting the Performance of Financial Services Institutions" by OJK Institute on March 31, 2022 in Jakarta.
4. Webinar "Preventing & Combating Financial Crime in the Financial Services Industry" by OJK Institute on 9 June 2022 in Jakarta.
5. Webinar "Strengthening the Application of the Risk-Based APU PPT Program at Banks to Support Indonesian MER Assessments" by OJK Institute and PPATK on June 29, 2022 in Jakarta.
6. Online Training "How to Measure Successful Digital Financial Services/Return on Digital Investment" by OJK Institute on 4 August 2022 in Jakarta.
7. Webinar "Digital Governance: Prerequisites to Support Digital Transformation" by OJK Institute on 11 August 2022 in Jakarta.
8. Webinar "Prospects for Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) as Debt Guarantees" by OJK Institute on 1 September 2022 in Jakarta.
9. Online Training "Risk Management" by CCB Corporation University on 13 – 16 September 2022 in Beijing, China.
10. Webinar "Beneficial Owner Information Disclosure in the AML-CFT Regime" by the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce (Kadin) on 5-6 October 2022 in Jakarta.
11. Webinar "Indonesian B20 Compliance Integrity Task Force Conference" by OJK Institute on 10 October 2022 in Jakarta.
12. Online Training "Disclosure of Beneficial Ownership Information in AML/CFT Regime" by OJK Institute on 27-28 October 2022 in Jakarta.
13. Webinar "Digital Transformation Strategy to Provide Solutions and Strengthen Customer Data Security and Bank Operations" by FKDKP on November 4, 2022 in Jakarta.
14. Webinar "Socialization of Commercial Bank Regulations" by OJK Institute on 17 November 2022 in Jakarta.
15. Online Training "Periodic Training II Year 2022 Directorate of Compliance, Internal Audit Division, Anti-Fraud Unit and P3N Unit" by CCB Indonesia on 19 November 2022 in Jakarta.
16. Webinar "Building Banking Resilience in Facing Challenges in 2023" by FKDKP on 12 December 2022 in Jakarta.
17. Webinar "Launching of the 2022 Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Financial Integrity Rating (FIR on ML/TF) to Reporting Parties" by PPATK on December 14, 2022 in Jakarta.

As a Director, he oversees Compliance/Anti Money Laundering Counter Terrorism Financing, Risk Management, Legal, and Corporate Policy Guidelines & 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 31st, 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.







Opening



Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

Committees Profile

Audit Committee



Mohamad Hasan
Chairman of Audit Committee/
Independent Commissioner

Indonesian citizen, born in Palembang in 1944.

He served as a Chairman of Audit Committee since March 14, 2017. He obtained his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1972 from Sriwijaya University, Palembang.

He was appointed as Independent Commissioner since 24 June 2010 and continued after the merger between Bank Windu and Bank Anda as of 30 November 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 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 2020. 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 in Audit Committee Professional (CACP) in 2017.



Mohamad Hassan
Audit Committee Member/
Independent Party

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta in 1960.

He serves as member of Audit Committee since May 4, 2021.

He holds a Diploma IV in Accounting from STAN 1991 and a Master of Accountancy & Financial Information Systems (MAFIS), with a concentration in Internal Audit from Cleveland State University, Ohio, USA in 1993.

He started his career as an Auditor at the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP), Jakarta (1983 - 1987) and then started his career as an instructor/widyaiswara at BPKP until 2010. From Mar 2017 - Jan 2021, he was a member of the Audit Committee at the Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS). Since 1995 until now he has been in management at the Internal Audit Education Foundation (YPIA). He is currently also an Independent Commissioner at PT Inti Bangun Sejahtera, Tbk and a member of the Audit Committee in several companies.

He obtained Qualified Internal Auditor (QIA) certification in 2000, Certified Risk Management Professional (CRMP) in 2010, Certification in Risk Management Assurance (CRMA) in 2013, Chartered Accountant (CA) in 2014, Certification in Audit Committee Practices (CACP) in 2016, Certified Professional Management Accountant (CPMA) in 2018, Qualified Government Internal Auditor (QGIA) in 2020, Qualified Healthcare Internal Auditor (QHIA) in 2021, and Indonesia Internal Audit Practitioner (IIAP) in 2022.

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 Risk Monitoring Committee since 21 February 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 2 November 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.



Mohamad Hassan
Member of Risk Monitoring Committee/
Independent Party

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta in 1960.

He serves as member of Audit Committee since May 4, 2021.

He holds a Diploma IV in Accounting from STAN 1991 and a Master of Accountancy & Financial Information Systems (MAFIS), with a concentration in Internal Audit from Cleveland State University, Ohio, USA in 1993.

He started his career as an Auditor at the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP), Jakarta (1983 - 1987) and then started his career as an instructor/widyaiswara at BPKP until 2010. From Mar 2017 - Jan 2021, he was a member of the Audit Committee at the Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS). Since 1995 until now he has been in management at the Internal Audit Education Foundation (YPIA). He is currently also an Independent Commissioner at PT Inti Bangun Sejahtera, Tbk and a member of the Audit Committee in several companies.

He obtained Qualified Internal Auditor (QIA) certification in 2000, Certified Risk Management Professional (CRMP) in 2010, Certification in Risk Management Assurance (CRMA) in 2013, Chartered Accountant (CA) in 2014, Certification in Audit Committee Practices (CACP) in 2016, Certified Professional Management Accountant (CPMA) in 2018, Qualified Government Internal Auditor (QGIA) in 2020, Qualified Healthcare Internal Auditor (QHIA) in 2021, and Indonesia Internal Audit Practitioner (IIAP) in 2022.



Mohammad Sumarsono
Member of Risk Monitoring Committee/
Independent Party

Indonesian citizen, born in Surabaya in 1962.

He served as a member of Risk Monitoring Committee since September 1, 2021.

He earned his Master in Management in 1998 at the IPWI School of Economics, Jakarta.

In the banking sector, starting his career at PT Bank Bumi Daya, Persero in 1985 - 1999 (before placing the position he received 18 months of Accounting Education at the Management Institute, Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia, Jakarta). accounting and internal control and in 1999 became part of the Bank Mandiri Merger Team for accounting, as an independent committee member at a national private bank since 2013 until now either as the Risk Monitoring Committee or the Audit Committee, as a trainer in the banking sector since 2005 until now and in 2021 he obtained level 3 risk management certification.

Outside of banking, started his career in several Public Accounting Firms in 2003 - 2021 as Senior Consultant and Associate Director, in heavy equipment rental company in 2010 as General Manager, in college in 2012 - 2017 as Head of Financial Accounting Bureau and Head of Internal Bureau Audit, as a lecturer at several universities in 2002 - 2020 (National Lecturer Identification Number/NIDN No. 0304056202) and in 2017 obtained audit committee certification (Certification of Audit Committee Practices/CACP).



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Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

Remuneration and Nomination Committee



Mohamad Hasan

Chairman of Remuneration and Nomination Committee/Independent Commissioner

Indonesian citizen, born in Palembang in 1944.

He served as a Chairman of Audit Committee since March 14, 2017. He obtained his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1972 from Sriwijaya University, Palembang.

He was appointed as Independent Commissioner since 24 June 2010 and continued after the merger between Bank Windu and Bank Anda as of 30 November 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.



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 27 September 2017.

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 6th, 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 2 August 2022, he was appointed as Deputy General Manager and Chief Manager of Equity and Investment Management Department, who was in charge of Equity and Investment Management Department. He was appointed as Chairman, Non Executive Director of BlackRock CCB Wealth Management Limited on May 10, 2021 until now.

Starting August 2, 2022 until now, he was appointed as General Manager of Financial Institutional Business Department of China Construction Bank Corporation, who is responsible for the management of the financial institution business.



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 21 February 2019. He holds a Law degree from Hasanuddin University, Makassar in 1989. He served as a Head of the CCB Indonesia's Human Capital 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 Bank 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	Jakarta 13-Nov-64	02-Jan-08	S1	Management	Universitas Trisakti
2	RIO HARDANTO	WNI	General Affair & Infrastructure Division Head	Jakarta 18-May-75	17-Jul-17	S1	Politic	Universitas Indonesia
3	ANDANA EKA ARTJANA	WNI	Operation Division Head	Surabaya 30-Mar-67	11-Aug-08	S1	Accounting	UPN Veteran Surabaya
4	TONI AZLIYANTO BATUBARA	WNI	Operation Development Division Head	Jakarta 19-May-73	09-Aug-10	S1	Banking Management	STIE Bhakti Pembangunan
5	SYAHRUDDIN YULIS	WNI	Accounting & Tax Division Head	Jambi 17-Oct-73	20-Oct-20	S1	Accounting	STIE Malangkucewara
6	IRWAN IGNATIUS BONTO	WNI	Human Capital Division Head	Makassar 19-Aug-65	03-Jun-13	S1	Law	Universitas Hasanuddin
7	LI CHANGBIN	China	Head of IT Development Management Division concurrently IT Operation Management	Guangdong 01-Nov-88	27-Apr-21	S2	Electronic & Communication Engineering	South China University of Technology
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	Management	Universitas Atmajaya
10	LUKMAN FERDIAN NUGRAHA	WNI	Pjs. Small & Medium Enterprise (SME) Division Head	Bogor 06-Feb-87	11-Apr-16	S1	Information & Library Science	Universitas Padjadjaran
11	DJUANAEDI HIDAJAT	WNI	Commercial Division Head	Karawang 26-Sep-70	18-Jan-10	S2	Management	Universitas Tarumanegara
12	SURIYANTO CHANG	WNI	Treasury & Financial Institution Division Head	Medan 20-May-68	08-Aug-16	S1	Management	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	Accounting	Universitas Negeri Medan
15	VIDYA MAMAN TIMBOWO	WNI	Compliance Division Head	Donggala 10-May-81	29-Nov-19	S1	Law	Universitas Sam Ratulangi
16	VICTORIUS HANANTO	WNI	Corporate Policy, Guidelines & Procedure Division Head	Wonogiri 03-Jun-75	16-Sep-13	S1	Forest Management	Universitas Gajah Mada
17	JUSRY SANDHI HAUSJAH	WNI	Credit Review Division Head	Jakarta 15-Jun-69	01-Dec-16	S1	Management	Universitas Trisakti
18	THOMAS WIDIANTO	WNI	Strategic Transformation Division Head	Yogyakarta 07-Aug-71	18-Mar-10	S1	Management	Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta
19	IWAN APW YULIAWAN	WNI	Trade Operation Division Head	Palembang 23-Jul-65	21-May-07	S1	Management	Universitas Pancasila
20	JING TING	China	China Desk 1 Division Head	Chongqing 19-Sep-86	13-Jun-22	S2	Finance	Sichuan University
21	FAN MAN	China	Trade Finance-China Desk Division Head	Guangxi 21-Nov-92	20-Feb-21	S1	Arts	Guangxi University
22	NOVIYANTO HALIM	WNI	Special Asset Management Unit Head	Teluk Betung 24-Nov-72	01-Jul-03	S1	Management	Universitas Kristen Krida Wacana
23	EKO WAHYU SUPRIHATINO	WNI	Credit Operation Division Head	Jakarta 22-Feb-72	10-Feb-10	S1	Finance & Banking Management	STIE PERBANAS
24	ARI LANDJANG	WNI	Unit Pelayanan dan Penyelesaian Pengaduan Nasabah (UP3N) Unit Head	Tanjung 05-Nov-68	05-Jan-11	S1	Oil Engineering	Universitas Veteran Jogya
25	TEGUH PRIHATNO	WNI	Anti Fraud Unit Head	Jakarta 06-Jun-72	05-Jan-15	D3	Computer Technics	STMIK Gunadarma
26	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
27	DIAN ANGGRAENI	WNI	Liabilities & Branch Network Division Head	Jakarta 05-Jun-80	28-Jul-16	S1	Mathematics and Natural Science	Universitas Indonesia
28	ERWIN RUCHIAWAN	WNI	Pjs. Audit Internal Division Head	Bandung 27-May-70	09-May-16	S1	Accounting & Finance	STIE Indonesia
29	DENNIS PRATAMA SETIAWAN	WNI	Corporate Banking 2 Division Head	Jakarta 02-Sep-89	25-Aug-16	S1	Economics	Universitas Jiangnan, China
30	LI QIU	China	Financial Planning & Management Division Head	Sichuan 20-Aug-83	05-Dec-20	S2	Finance	Chongqing University
31	SUI SENG	WNI	Regional Heads of Sumatra, Kalimantan and Sulawesi	Tanjungbatu 04-Mar-71	03-Jan-11	S1	Management	STIE Gotong Royong



No	Name	Citizen	Latest Position	Place, Date of Birth	Joining Date	Education	Major	University
32	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
33	AGUS SETIAWAN TJAHJADI	WNI	Regional Head Jakarta I	Jakarta 24-Aug-70	03-May-10	D3	Informatics Management	STMIK Bina Nusantara
34	LIAUW TARSISIUS FREDY	WNI	Regional Head of Jawa Barat	Yogyakarta 21-May-69	02-Jun-21	S1	Management	Universitas Trisakti
35	LILIS TANUWIJAYA	WNI	Regional Head Jakarta II	Pontianak 30-Jun-66	16-Jan-06	S1	Accounting	Universitas Tanjungpura
36	KA TJING	WNI	Regional Head Jakarta III & Karawang	Kep. Riau 26-Sep-65	02-Jan-08	S1	Accounting	STIE YKPN
37	CHRISTIANA HIDAYATI W	WNI	Regional Head of Jawa Tengah & Yogyakarta	SURAKARTA 27-Dec-69	28-Jan-19	S2	Management	Universitas Gadjah Mada
38	HERMAN INDRA	WNI	Regional Head Tangerang & Sumatera	Palembang 24-Feb-83	07-Mar-16	S1	Informatic Technics	Universitas Bina Nusantara Jakarta
39	TUTI LASMI	WNI	Branch Manager of Bogor - Pajajaran	Bogor 29-Jul-63	04-Sep-06	D3	Secretary	AK Bahasa Mandarin
40	SUCIASTITI	WNI	Branch Manager of Bandung - Abdurachman Saleh	Mataram 07-Feb-68	24-Jul-17	SMA	IPA	SMAN Ampenan
41	PALGUNO JATU LAKSITO ADI	WNI	Branch Manager of Solo-Veteran	Boyolali 07-Jan-86	02-Sep-19	S1	Economics	Universitas Islam Indonesia
42	GRACE RAYNATA	WNI	Branch Manager of Semarang - Pemuda merangkap Sub BM Semarang-Depok	Malang 21-Mar-87	17-Apr-18	S1	Management	Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana
43	HENRI	WNI	Branch Manager of Tanjung Pinang - Katamso	Tanjung Pinang 22-Jan-85	15-Sep-14	S1	Management	Universitas Terbuka
44	PAULUS SIN KIANG	WNI	Branch Manager of Pontianak - Ahmad Yani	Pontianak 15-May-67	01-Apr-10	S1	Management	Universitas Terbuka
45	RITA	WNI	Branch Manager of Batam-Nagoya	Batam 15-Apr-78	10-Jun-19	S1	Management	Universitas Terbuka
46	ERWAN CHANDRA	WNI	Branch Manager of Palembang - Kebumen	Palembang 27-Apr-84	10-Oct-22	S1	Business Administration	STMIK MDP Palembang
47	MIKAEL GUTOMO	WNI	Branch Manager of Jakarta, Sahid Sudirman	Balik Papan 11-Dec-85	09-May-11	S1	Social Politics	Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta
48	BUDI HERMAWAN	WNI	Branch Manager of Yogyakarta - Diponegoro	Yogyakarta 04-Jan-72	01-Jun-11	S1	Economics	Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta
49	ANDRY ASALI	WNI	Branch Manager of Pekanbaru - Jend. Sudirman	Pekanbaru 28-Aug-76	01-Mar-11	S2	Management	Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta
50	HENRIJ	WNI	Branch Manager of Lampung - Sudirman	Metro Lampung 29-Oct-68	24-Feb-11	S1	Management	Universitas Terbuka
51	ERIC GANDIWIJAYA	WNI	Branch Manager of Sukabumi - A Yani	Sukabumi 15-Jan-81	17-Sep-12	S1	Management	Universitas Kristen Maranatha
52	DAVID YOESEOF	WNI	Branch Manager of Makassar	Makassar 06-Aug-70	14-Nov-14	S1	Banking Financial Management	Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Makassar
53	DODDY CANDRA	WNI	Pjs. Branch Manager of Cirebon merangkap Sub BM Melinda 2	Jakarta 19-Sep-72	26-Oct-98	S1	English	Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung
54	FARIDA ANDRYANI	WNI	Branch Manager of Pangkal Pinang	Pangkal Pinang 23-Apr-85	08-Oct-21	D3	Accounting Computer	STIMIK AMIK Atma Luhur
55	INDRA	WNI	Branch Manager of Denpasar - Bali Sunset Road	Pontianak 16-Mar-70	17-Feb-20	S1	Management	Universitas Panca Bhakti
56	LINAWATI	WNI	Branch Manager of Malang - Basuki Rahmat	Pasuruan 29-May-87	27-Jun-22	S1	Economic management	Universitas Tritunggal
57	I NENGAH KALER	WNI	Pemimpin KC Mataram - Pejanggalik	Bangli 05-Oct-66	01-Jan-17	SMA	IPA	SMA Negeri 1 Bangli
58	ANTONIUS ANDRIANTO	WNI	Branch Manager of Surabaya - Pucang Anom	Jember 12-Apr-72	01-Aug-22	S1	Civil Engineering	Universitas Katolik Widya Mandala, Surabaya
59	SUDJAJA SUHANTA	WNI	Branch Manager of Karawang	Karawang 01-May-66	01-Oct-18	D3	Economics	STIE Swadaya, Jakarta



Opening



Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

Product, Services, Rate Information

Saving Products

1. Savings Account

- CCB Indonesia Saving
- CCB Indonesia Saving Plus
- CCB Indonesia Community Saving
- CCB Indonesia Business Saving IDR
- CCB Indonesia Foreign Business Saving (USD, SGD, CNY)
- CCB Indonesia SmartPlan Regular
- CCB Indonesia SmartPlan Special Gift
- CCB Indonesia Payroll Saving
- Student Savings (SimPel)

- CCB Indonesia Time Deposit (IDR, USD, SGD, CNY)
- CCB Indonesia Current Account (IDR, EUR, JPY, SGD, USD, CNY, AUD, HKD)

2. Bancassurance

- Inheritance Insurance
- SmartPension Insurance
- Carlink Pro Ultimate
- SiJi Smart Kid
- CLII Excellent Hospital Income Plan

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 (SKBDN)
- Bank Guarantee
- Standby Letter of Credit (SBLC)
- Demand Guarantee
- Negotiation/Discounting under LC/SKBDN

- Documentary Collection under L/C or SKBDN
- Documentary Collection non L/C or SKBDN (D/A or D/P)
- Invoice Financing (A/P or A/R Financing)
- Trust Receipt

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 Loan

Corporate Banking Products

a. Direct loan

- Back to back Loan
- Overdraft
- Syndication Loan
- Investment Loan
- Project Financing
- Working Capital Loan
- Trust Receipt (T/R), UPAS

b. Indirect loan

- Letter of credit (L/C) / SKBDN product
- Bank Guarantee (Bid Bond, Performance Bond, Advance Payment Bond, Retention Bond)
- SBLC Financing
- FX facility (tod/tom/spot/forward)

Services

- ATM (All Prima ATM Network)
- Internet Banking (Corporate & Individual) & Mobile Banking
- Virtual Account
- CCBI Alerts (SMS & e-mail Notification)
- Domestic Transfer
- International Transfer
- Clearing
- International Remittance
- Foreign Exchange Trading
- Export and Import (Trade Finance)
- Bank Settlement
- Safe Deposit Box (SDB)
- Payroll Service
- Bank Guarantee
- State Receipt Module (MPN) G3
- Reksus (Special Account Services) DHE SDA IDR, USD, CNY, SGD)
- Bilateral Payment between Indonesia and China (in IDR/CNY)
- Prefix (transfer to CCB China)

Services

1. ATM / Debit Card

- Transactions on CCB Indonesia ATM network
 - Cash withdrawal, balance inquiry, overbooking, online transfer
 - Mobile phone top-up balance
 - Postpaid mobile phone bill payment, pay TV, BPJS, PDAM bills
- Transactions on Prima and ALTO networks
 - Cash withdrawals, balance inquiry, online transfers
 - ATM / Debit Card with the NPG (National Payment Gateway) logo

2. Internet Banking and Mobile Banking

- Corporate Internet Banking
 - Transaction history, Overbooking, Online Transfer, SKN and RTGS.
 - 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





Trade Finance Services

- Issuance of Letter of Credit (L/C) and Local L/C (SKBDN)
- Bank Guarantee
- Standby L/C
- Demand Guarantee
- L/C or SKBDN Discounting/Negotiation
- Non L/C or Non SKBDN Discounting (D/A, D/P)
- Bill of Exchange Avalization (non L/C)
- Supply Chain Financing
- Invoice Financing
 - A/P Financing
 - A/R Financing
- Pre Shipment Financing (LC/Local LC/PO/Sales Contract)
- Documentary Collection under L/C and Non L/C
- L/C advising
- Trust Receipt (T/R)

Treasury

- FX Today, Tomorrow dan Spot
- FX Forward
- Bank Notes
- Deposit on Call
- Local Currency Settlement (LCS)

Average Interest Rate

Average Interest Rate of Third Party Fund:

Third Party Fund	2022	2021
1. Current Account		
• IDR	2.27%	2.21%
• Foreign Currency	0.33%	0.43%
2. Saving Account		
• IDR	1.58%	1.58%
• Foreign Currency	0.82%	0.74%
3. Time Deposit		
• IDR	3.60%	3.41%
• Foreign Currency	2.62%	1.24%

Average Interest Rate of Loan:

Loan	2022	2021
1. Loan		
• IDR	7.94%	8.37%
• Foreign Currency		
- USD	4.30%	3.45%
- SGD	6.32%	4.01%
2. Employee Loan	3%-13%	3%-12%







Opening



Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

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 Pecenongan	Jl. Pecenongan No. 88, Jakarta Pusat 10170	021-3863328/ 3868450	021-3868504
5.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Batavia	Menara Batavia Lt. 1, Jl. KH. Mas Mansyur Kav. 126, Jakarta Pusat 10220	021-57930045/48	021-57930046
6.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Intiland	Intiland Tower Main Lower Ground Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 32, Jakarta Pusat 10220	021-57953078-80	021-57950213
7.	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
8.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Radioa Dalam	Jl. Radio Dalam A/1A (Komp. Yado), Jakarta Selatan, 12140	021 - 27513213/14	021 - 27513211
9.	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
10.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Melawai	Jl. Melawai Raya No. 19 E, Jakarta Selatan 12160	021-7229355	021-7255001
11.	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
12.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Plaza Asia	Plaza ASIA Lt. Dasar Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 59, Jakarta Selatan 12190	021-51401255	021-51401259
13.	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
14.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Hayam Wuruk	Jl. Hayam Wuruk No. 106 B-C, Jakarta Barat	021-2601333 (hunting)	021-2601314
15.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Asemka	Jl. Asemka No. 24, Jakarta Barat 11110	021-6901818	021-6906040
16.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Slipi	Jl. Let. Jend. S. Parman Kav. 92, Jakarta Barat 11420	021-5668292	021-566185
17.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Glodok	Jl. Pinangsia (Glodok Plaza) H.40, Jakarta Barat 11000	021-62200264	021-6245671
18.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Pesanggrahan	Jl. Pesanggrahan Raya 3 C, Jakarta Barat 11620	021-58902433	021-5862906
19.	Sub Branch 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
20.	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
21.	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
22.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Pluit	Jl. Pluit Sakti Raya 28 / A-5, Jakarta Utara 14450	021-6601236/ 6601256	021-6604293
23.	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
24.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Laguna	Apartemen Laguna Pluit Lt. Dasar No. 23 Jl. Pluit Timur Blok MM, Jakarta Utara 14450	021-22677450	-
25.	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



Opening



Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

EAST JAKARTA, DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
26.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Jatinegara	Bukit Duri Plaza Jl. Jatinegara Barat No. 54 E , Jakarta Timur 13650	021-2800082	021-8501833
27.	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Indomobil	Wisma Indomobil Lt. 2 Jl. MT. Haryono Kav.8 Jakarta Timur 13330	021-8583179	021-8583181
28.	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
29.	Sub Branch Office Tangerang Merdeka	Jl. Merdeka No. 207 D, Tangerang 15113	021-55791905/ 55791907	021-55791906
30.	Sub Branch Office Tangerang Alam Sutera Prominence	The Prominence Tower GF Jl. Jalur Sutera Barat No. 15 Alam Sutera, Tangerang	021-80600838	
31.	Sub Branch Office Tangerang Gading Serpong	Jl. Boulevard Gading Serpong Blok BA-02 No. 37, Tangerang 15810	021- 54203693	021- 54203762
32.	Sub Branch Office Tangerang ITC BSD	ITC BSD Blok R No. 39, BSD City,Serpong, Tangerang Selatan 15320	021-53154836-38/ 53154839	021-53154840
33.	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
34.	Sub Branch Office Bekasi Ahmad Yani	Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani A6, No. 11, Bekasi.	021- 28519940	021- 28519934
35.	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
36.	Sub Branch Office Bekasi Harapan Indah	Ruko Boulevard Hijau Blok B 8 No. 52, Kota Harapan Indah, Bekasi 17131	021- 88387063-65	021 -88387067
37.	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
38.	Branch Office Bogor Pajajaran	Jl. Pajajaran No. 70 E, Bogor 16143	0251 - 8314963	0251 - 8315166
39.	Sub Branch Office Bogor Dewi Sartika	Jl. Dewi Sartika, Ruko Central Blok C No. 1 , Bogor 16121	0251- 8312744/ 8312892	0251- 8314156
40.	Sub Branch Office Bogor Surya Kencana	Jl. Surya Kencana No. 83, Bogor 16000	0251- 8323443	0251-8312336
41.	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
42.	Branch Office Sukabumi	Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani No. 4, Sukabumi 43131	0266-246000	0266-243000

BANDUNG, WEST JAVA PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
43.	Branch Office Bandung Abdurachman Saleh	Jl. Abdurachman Saleh No. 1A Ruko E-F, Bandung 40174	022- 6030222	022- 6030378
44.	Sub Branch Office Bandung Braga	Jl. Braga No.100, Bandung	022-4239677 (Hunting)	022-4239650
45.	Sub Branch Office Bandung Buah Batu	Jl.Buah Batu No 201 E, Bandung	022-7302220 (Hunting)	022-87354333
46.	Sub Branch Office Bandung Sudirman	Ruko Sudirman Plaza, Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 91 A, Bandung 40241	022-4241307/ 4241306	022-4241332
47.	Sub Branch Office Bandung Naripan	Jl. Naripan No. 79-81, Bandung 40112	022-4207336/ 4207375	022-4219387
48.	Sub Branch Office Bandung RS. Melinda DR. Cipto	Rumah Sakit Bedah Melinda, Jl. Dr. Cipto No. 1, Bandung	022-4233777 ext. 7732-33	-
49.	Sub Branch Office Bandung RS. Melinda Pajajaran	Melinda Hospital Jl. Padjajaran No. 46, Bandung	022-4266482	-

KARAWANG, WEST JAVA PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
50.	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
51.	Branch Office Cirebon	Jl. Yos Sudarso No. 14, Cirebon 45111	0231 - 8300805	0231 - 8332797

SEMARANG, CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
52.	Branch Office Semarang Pemuda	Jl. Pemuda No. 150, Komplek Ruko Pemuda Mas Blok A No. 14, Semarang 50132	024-3547893	024-3553045
53.	Sub Branch Office Semarang Depok	Jl. Depok No.26 C-D, Semarang	024-3554676-79	024-3517481
54.	Sub Branch Office Semarang Beteng	Jl. Beteng No. 67, Semarang 50137	024 - 3 5 1 3 2 5 1 / 3513250	024-3549075

SOLO, CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
55.	Branch Office Solo Veteran	Jl. Veteran No. 68, Solo 57115	0271-644123	0271-666717



Opening



Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

YOGYAKARTA, YOGYAKARTA SPECIAL REGION PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
56.	Branch Office Yogyakarta	Jl. Pangeran Diponegoro No.11-13, Yogyakarta 55232	0274-555233	0274-550078

SURABAYA, EAST JAVA PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
57.	Sub Branch Office Surabaya Darmo	Komplek Darmo Square Blok D-8, Jl. Raya Darmo No. 54-56, Surabaya 60264	031-5680623	031-5665604
58.	Sub Branch Office Surabaya Bongkaran	Jl. Bongkaran No. 28 - 30, Surabaya	031-3540909 (hunting)	031-3571730
59.	Branch Office Surabaya Puncang Anom	Jl. Puncang Anom Timur No.19, Surabaya	031-5025337	031- 5025334
60.	Sub Branch Office Surabaya HR. Muhamad	Komp Pertokoan Surya inti Permata Blok C1-C2, Jl. HR Muhammad, Surabaya	031-7345683, 7345659	031-7345685
61.	Sub Branch Office Sidoarjo	Jl. Jend A Yani No 40 D, Sidoarjo	031 8924415-17	031 8921561

MALANG, EAST JAVA PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
62.	Branch Office Malang Basuki Rahmat	Jl. Jend Basuki Rahmat No. 16, Malang	0341-327891-93	0341-328130
63.	Sub Branch Office Malang Lawang	Jl. M. H. Thamrin No. 19 C, Lawang	0341-426715-16	0341-426715

RIAU ISLANDS PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
64.	Branch Office Batam Nagoya	Komplek Pasar Nagoya Lama Blok A, Jl. Imam Bonjol Blok E No. 9-10, Batam 29444	0778-457255	0778-457770
65.	Branch Office Tanjungpinang Katamso	Jl. Brigjen Katamso No. 88, Tanjungpinang 29111	0771-313999/ 29185	0771-315918
66.	Sub Branch Office Tanjungpinang Merdeka	Jl. Merdeka No. 100, Tanjungpinang 29111	0771-317578	0771-311099
67.	Sub Branch 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
68.	Branch Office Pekanbaru Sudirman	Jl. Jendral Sudirman No. 408 - 410, Pekanbaru 28115	0761- 26288	0761- 26088
69.	Sub Branch 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
70.	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
71.	Branch Office Lampung	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 60 B - 60 C, Bandar Lampung 35118	0721-258989	0721-241260

PALEMBANG, SOUTH SUMATRA PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
72.	Branch Office Palembang Kebumen	Jl. Kebumen Darat No. 913A,914, 914/787, Palembang 30122	0711-370980	0711-370983

PONTIANAK, WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
73.	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
74.	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
75.	Sub Branch Office Bali Kuta	JL. M. H. Thamrin No.43, Denpasar	0361-427611	0361-423659
76.	Branch Office Bali Sunset Road	Jl. Sunset Road No.234, Kuta, Badung, Bali	0361-9346455 (hunting)	0361-9346456
77.	Sub Branch Office Bali Tabanan	Jl. Gajah Mada No. 84, Tabanan, Denpasar, Bali	0361-814817, 811574	-

MATARAM, WEST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
78.	Branch Office Mataram	Jl. Pejanggih No.109, Mataram	0370-621666 (hunting)	0370-622110
79.	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
80.	Branch Office Makassar	Jl. Sulawesi No. 19 & 21, Kota Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan 90174	0411-3632977 / 3632979	0411- 3632974



Motif lok can - Lasem

Lok Can batik is primarily formed of blue, particularly light blue (Chinese: Lok = blue), with a background colour of white or cream. It was originally made of silk (Chinese: Can = silk). The phoenix bird is the primary adornment, though it may occasionally be changed to feature a smaller bird motif, such as a pocketbook or sriti, which are popular in Lasem. The Phoenix Bird Motif is constantly modified to fit with floral and even animal motifs. Batik Lasem Lok Can has social-philosophical significance in addition to aesthetic value, as the Phoenix bird (Hong) represents virtue, success, and immortality.



VI

**Financial
Statement**



Opening



Business and Functional Review



Financial Review

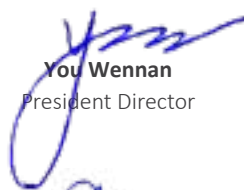
RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

THE STATEMENT LETTER OF MEMBERS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND MEMBERS OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ON THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE 2022 ANNUAL REPORT OF PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK INDONESIA TBK

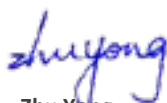
We, the undersigned, declare that all information included in the 2022 Annual Report of PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk has been fully disclosed responsible for the correctness of the contents of the Company's Annual Report

We hereby certify the statement is made truthfully.
Jakarta, 11 April 2023

Members of Board of Directors,




You Wennan
President Director



Zhu Yong
Director



Setiawati Samahita
Director



Junianto
Director



Chandra NT Siagian
Director



Agresius R. Kadiaman
Compliance Director

Members of 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 2022
dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut
beserta laporan auditor independen/
*Financial statements as of December 31, 2022
and for the year then ended
with independent auditors' report*

**SURAT PERNYATAAN DIREKSI
TENTANG TANGGUNG JAWAB ATAS
LAPORAN KEUANGAN
TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2022
DAN UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
PADA TANGGAL TERSEBUT**

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK
INDONESIA TBK**

Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

1. Nama/Name
Alamat Kantor/Office address

Alamat Rumah/Residential Address

Nomor Telepon/Telephone number
Jabatan/Title
2. Nama/Name
Alamat Kantor/Office address

Alamat Rumah/Residential Address

Nomor Telepon/Telephone number
Jabatan/Title

menyatakan bahwa:

1. Kami bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian laporan keuangan PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia, Tbk ("Bank").
2. Laporan keuangan Bank telah disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.
3. a. Semua informasi dalam laporan keuangan 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

**DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
REGARDING THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022
AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED**

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK INDONESIA
TBK**

We, the undersigned:

- : You Wennan
: Sahid Sudirman Center Lt.15
: Jl.Jendral Sudirman Kav 86
: Jakarta 10220
: Jl.Sekolah Duta II Blok PC No.4 RT. 002 RW. 014
: Kel.Pondok Pinang Kec.Kebayoran Lama Jakarta Selatan
: 021-50821000
: Direktur Utama / Presiden Director
- : Chandra NT Siagian
: Sahid Sudirman Center Lt.15
: Jl.Jendral Sudirman Kav 86
: Jakarta 10220
: Jl.Sawo No 15 Kavling 6 Perum Sawo Residence
: RT 007 RW 005 Kel.Cipete Kec.Kebayoran Baru
: Jakarta Selatan
: 021-50821000
: Direktur / Director


declare that:

1. *We are responsible for the preparation and presentation of financial statements of PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia, Tbk ("Bank").*
2. *The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.*
3. a. *All information has been fully and correctly disclosed in the financial statements of the Bank*
b. *The financial statements of the Bank do not contain materially misleading information or facts, and do not conceal any information or facts.*
4. *We are responsible for the Bank's internal control system.*

This statement has been made truthfully

17 Februari 2023/February 17, 2023


You Wennan
Direktur Utama / Presiden Director


Chandra NT Siagian
Direktur / Director

h/g

The original financial statements included herein are in Indonesian language.

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION
BANK INDONESIA Tbk
LAPORAN KEUANGAN
TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2022
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, 2022
AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

Daftar Isi	Halaman/ Pages	Table of Contents
Laporan Auditor Independen		<i>Independent Auditors' Report</i>
Laporan Posisi Keuangan	1 - 3	<i>Statement of Financial Position</i>
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The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen

Laporan No. 00088/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-1/1/II/2023

Pemegang Saham, Dewan Komisaris,
dan Direksi
PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk.

Opini

Kami telah mengaudit laporan keuangan PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk. ("Bank") terlampir, yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan tanggal 31 Desember 2022, serta laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, laporan perubahan ekuitas, dan laporan arus kas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, dan catatan atas laporan keuangan, termasuk ikhtisar kebijakan akuntansi signifikan.

Menurut opini kami, laporan keuangan terlampir menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan Bank tanggal 31 Desember 2022, serta kinerja keuangan dan arus kasnya untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

Basis opini

Kami melaksanakan audit kami berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia ("IAPI"). Tanggung jawab kami menurut standar tersebut diuraikan lebih lanjut dalam paragraf Tanggung Jawab Auditor terhadap Audit atas Laporan Keuangan pada laporan kami. Kami independen terhadap Bank berdasarkan ketentuan etika yang relevan dalam audit kami atas laporan keuangan di Indonesia, dan kami telah memenuhi tanggung jawab etika lainnya berdasarkan ketentuan tersebut. Kami yakin bahwa bukti audit yang telah kami peroleh adalah cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan suatu basis bagi opini audit kami.

Independent Auditors' Report

Report No. 00088/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-1/1/II/2023

*The Shareholders, the Board of Commissioners,
and the Board of Directors
PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk.*

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk. (the "Bank"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2022, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as of December 31, 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("IICPA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements paragraph of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the ethical requirements relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Indonesia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with such requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Laporan No. 00088/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-1/1/II/2023 (lanjutan)

Report No. 00088/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-1/1/II/2023 (continued)

Hal audit utama

Key audit matter

Hal audit utama adalah hal-hal yang, menurut pertimbangan profesional kami, merupakan hal yang paling signifikan dalam audit kami atas laporan keuangan periode ini. Hal audit utama tersebut disampaikan dalam konteks audit kami atas laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan dan dalam merumuskan opini audit kami terhadapnya, dan kami tidak menyatakan suatu opini audit terpisah atas hal audit utama tersebut. Untuk hal audit utama di bawah ini, penjelasan kami tentang bagaimana audit kami merespons hal tersebut disampaikan dalam konteks tersebut.

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. Such key audit matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements taken as a whole and in forming our audit opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate audit opinion on such key audit matters. For the key audit matter below, our description of how our audit addressed such key audit matter is provided in such context.

Kami telah memenuhi tanggung jawab yang dijelaskan dalam paragraf Tanggung Jawab Auditor terhadap Audit atas Laporan Keuangan pada laporan kami, termasuk sehubungan dengan hal audit utama yang dikomunikasikan di bawah ini. Oleh karena itu, audit kami mencakup pelaksanaan prosedur yang dirancang untuk merespons penilaian kami atas risiko kesalahan penyajian material dalam laporan keuangan terlampir. Hasil prosedur audit kami, termasuk prosedur yang dilakukan untuk merespons hal audit utama di bawah ini, memberikan dasar bagi opini audit kami atas laporan keuangan terlampir.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements paragraph of our report, including in relation to the key audit matter communicated below. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the accompanying financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the key audit matter below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan

Allowance for impairment losses on loans

Penjelasan atas hal audit utama:

Description of the key audit matter:

Seperti yang dijelaskan dalam Catatan 11 atas laporan keuangan terlampir, pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022, cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan adalah sebesar Rp454.746 juta. Kebijakan akuntansi signifikan untuk cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2e atas laporan keuangan terlampir. Kami fokus pada area ini karena nilai tercatat atas kredit yang diberikan dan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan adalah signifikan terhadap laporan keuangan terlampir.

As described in Note 11 to the accompanying financial statements, as of December 31, 2022, the allowance for impairment losses for loans was Rp454,746 million. The significant accounting policies of allowance for impairment losses are disclosed in Note 2e to the accompanying financial statements. We focused on this area due to the carrying value of loans and the allowance for impairment losses on loans are significant to the accompanying financial statements.

The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Laporan No. 00088/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-1/1/II/2023 (lanjutan)

Report No. 00088/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-1/1/II/2023 (continued)

Hal audit utama (lanjutan)

Key audit matter (continued)

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan (lanjutan)

Allowance for impairment losses on loans (continued)

Penjelasan atas hal audit utama (lanjutan):

Description of the key audit matter (continued):

Penentuan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai memerlukan pertimbangan dan memiliki ketidakpastian estimasi termasuk dalam penentuan model untuk menghitung cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai, identifikasi eksposur kredit yang mengalami penurunan kualitas kredit yang signifikan, penentuan asumsi yang digunakan dalam model perhitungan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai (untuk eksposur yang dinilai secara individu atau kolektif), termasuk faktor ekonomi makro masa depan.

Determination of allowance for impairment losses requires judgement and is subject to estimation uncertainty which includes determining the model to calculate allowance for impairment losses, identification of credit exposures with significant deterioration in credit quality, and determining assumptions used in the allowance for impairment losses calculation models (for exposures assessed on an individual or collective basis), including forward-looking macroeconomics factors.

Respons audit:

Audit response:

Prosedur audit kami dalam merespons hal audit utama tersebut di atas mencakup, antara lain: menguji pengendalian utama atas pemberian, penilaian kualitas kredit internal secara regular, pencatatan dan pengawasan kredit yang diberikan, memperoleh pemahaman dan menilai metodologi pengukuran penurunan nilai, validasi model cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai, data masukan, dasar, dan asumsi yang digunakan oleh Bank dalam menghitung cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai, serta menguji tiga tahapan kualitas kredit portofolio sesuai dengan kriteria tingkatan (*staging*) yang disusun oleh Bank untuk kredit yang diberikan, menguji apakah pengalaman historis mewakili keadaan saat ini dan kerugian terkini yang terjadi dalam portofolio, serta menilai kewajaran atas penyesuaian asumsi masa depan, analisis faktor ekonomi makro, dan beberapa skenario probabilitas tertimbang untuk kredit yang diberikan.

Our audit procedures address the key audit matter mentioned above included, among others: tested the key controls over the origination, regular internal credit quality assessments, recording and monitoring of the loans, obtained understanding and assessed impairment measurement methodologies, validation of allowance for impairment losses models, and inputs, bases and assumptions used by the Bank in calculating the allowance for impairment losses, and tested the classification into three stage credit quality of loan portfolios in accordance with staging criteria developed by the Bank for loans, tested whether historical experience is representative of current circumstances and of the recent losses incurred in the portfolios, and assessed reasonableness of forward-looking adjustments, macroeconomic factor analysis, and probability-weighted multiple scenarios for loans.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Laporan No. 00088/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-1/1/II/2023 (lanjutan)

Report No. 00088/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-1/1/II/2023 (continued)

Hal audit utama (lanjutan)

Key audit matter (continued)

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan (lanjutan)

Allowance for impairment losses on loans (continued)

Respons audit (lanjutan):

Audit response (continued):

Untuk cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dinilai secara individual, kami menguji sampel kredit yang diberikan untuk mengevaluasi ketepatan waktu Bank dalam melakukan identifikasi eksposur yang mengalami penurunan kualitas kredit yang signifikan atau yang telah mengalami penurunan nilai; untuk kasus-kasus di mana penurunan nilai telah diidentifikasi, kami menilai asumsi Bank atas arus kas masa depan yang akan diterima, termasuk nilai agunan yang dapat direalisasikan berdasarkan informasi pasar yang tersedia atau penilaian yang dilakukan oleh penilai independen.

With respect to individually assessed allowance for impairment losses, we tested a sample of loans to evaluate the timely identification by the Bank of exposures with significant deterioration in credit quality or those which have been impaired; for cases where impairment has been identified, assessed the Bank's assumptions on the expected future cash flows, including the value of realizable collateral based on available market information or valuation prepared by independent valuer.

Kami juga memeriksa keakurasian perhitungan jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dengan melakukan perhitungan ulang berdasarkan sampel, menilai apakah pengungkapan di laporan keuangan cukup dan secara memadai mencerminkan eksposur Bank terhadap risiko kredit, dan melibatkan pakar auditor internal kami untuk membantu kami dalam melakukan prosedur-prosedur di atas ketika keahlian spesifik mereka diperlukan.

We also checked the accuracy of the calculation of the allowance for impairment losses amount by recalculating the impairment assessment on a sample basis, assessed whether the financial statement disclosures are adequately and appropriately reflecting the Bank's exposures to credit risk, and involved our auditors' internal expert to assist us in the performance of the above procedures where their specific expertise was required.

Informasi lain

Other information

Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas informasi lain. Informasi lain terdiri dari informasi yang tercantum dalam Laporan Tahunan 2022 ("Laporan Tahunan"). Laporan Tahunan diharapkan akan tersedia bagi kami setelah tanggal laporan auditor independen ini.

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report 2022 (the "Annual Report"). The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this independent auditors' report.

The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Laporan No. 00088/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-1/1/II/2023 (lanjutan)

Report No. 00088/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-1/1/II/2023 (continued)

Informasi lain (lanjutan)

Other information (continued)

Opini audit kami atas laporan keuangan terlampir tidak mencakup Laporan Tahunan, dan oleh karena itu, kami tidak menyatakan bentuk keyakinan apapun atas Laporan Tahunan tersebut.

Our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements does not cover the Annual Report, and accordingly, we do not express any form of assurance on the Annual Report.

Sehubungan dengan audit kami atas laporan keuangan terlampir, tanggung jawab kami adalah untuk membaca Laporan Tahunan dan, dalam pelaksanaannya, mempertimbangkan apakah Laporan Tahunan mengandung ketidakkonsistensian material dengan laporan keuangan terlampir atau pemahaman yang kami peroleh selama audit, atau mengandung kesalahan penyajian material.

In connection with our audit of the accompanying financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Annual Report when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the Annual Report is materially inconsistent with the accompanying financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Ketika kami membaca Laporan Tahunan, jika kami menyimpulkan bahwa terdapat suatu kesalahan penyajian material di dalamnya, kami diharuskan untuk mengkomunikasikan hal tersebut kepada pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola dan melakukan tindakan yang tepat berdasarkan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate actions based on the applicable laws and regulations.

Tanggung jawab manajemen dan pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola terhadap laporan keuangan

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

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.

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.

The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Laporan No. 00088/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-1/1/II/2023 (lanjutan)

Report No. 00088/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-1/1/II/2023 (continued)

Tanggung jawab manajemen dan pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola terhadap laporan keuangan (lanjutan)

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements (continued)

Dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan, manajemen bertanggung jawab untuk menilai kemampuan Bank dalam mempertahankan kelangsungan usahanya, mengungkapkan, sesuai dengan kondisinya, hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan kelangsungan usaha, dan menggunakan basis akuntansi kelangsungan usaha, kecuali manajemen memiliki intensi untuk melikuidasi Bank atau menghentikan operasinya, atau tidak memiliki alternatif yang realistis selain melaksanakannya.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease its operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola bertanggung jawab untuk mengawasi proses pelaporan keuangan Bank.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Tanggung jawab auditor terhadap audit atas laporan keuangan

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Tujuan kami adalah untuk memperoleh keyakinan memadai tentang apakah laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan, dan untuk menerbitkan laporan auditor independen yang mencakup opini audit kami. Keyakinan memadai merupakan suatu tingkat keyakinan tinggi, namun bukan merupakan suatu jaminan bahwa audit yang dilaksanakan berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh IAPI akan selalu mendeteksi kesalahan penyajian material ketika hal tersebut ada. Kesalahan penyajian dapat disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan dan dianggap material jika, baik secara individual maupun agregat, dapat diekspektasikan secara wajar akan memengaruhi keputusan ekonomi yang dibuat oleh pengguna berdasarkan laporan keuangan tersebut.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements taken as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an independent auditors' report that includes our audit opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the IICPA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of such financial statements.

The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Laporan No. 00088/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-1/1/II/2023 (lanjutan)

Report No. 00088/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-1/1/II/2023 (continued)

Tanggung jawab auditor terhadap audit atas laporan keuangan (lanjutan)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Sebagai bagian dari suatu audit berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh IAPI, kami menerapkan pertimbangan profesional dan mempertahankan skeptisisme profesional selama audit. Kami juga:

As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the IICPA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Mengidentifikasi dan menilai risiko kesalahan penyajian material dalam laporan keuangan, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan, mendesain dan melaksanakan prosedur audit yang responsif terhadap risiko tersebut, serta memperoleh bukti audit yang cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan basis bagi opini audit kami. Risiko tidak terdeteksinya suatu kesalahan penyajian material yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan lebih tinggi daripada yang disebabkan oleh kesalahan, karena kecurangan dapat melibatkan kolusi, pemalsuan, penghilangan secara sengaja, pernyataan salah, atau pengabaian atas pengendalian internal.
 - Memeroleh suatu pemahaman tentang pengendalian internal yang relevan dengan audit untuk mendesain prosedur audit yang tepat sesuai dengan kondisinya, tetapi bukan untuk tujuan menyatakan suatu opini audit atas keefektifitasan pengendalian internal Bank.
 - Mengevaluasi ketepatan kebijakan akuntansi yang digunakan serta kewajaran estimasi akuntansi dan pengungkapan terkait yang dibuat oleh manajemen.
- *Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to such risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or override of internal control.*
 - *Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an audit opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.*
 - *Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.*

The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Laporan No. 00088/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-1/1/II/2023 (lanjutan)

Report No. 00088/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-1/1/II/2023 (continued)

Tanggung jawab auditor terhadap audit atas laporan keuangan (lanjutan)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Sebagai bagian dari suatu audit berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh IAPI, kami menerapkan pertimbangan profesional dan mempertahankan skeptisisme profesional selama audit. Kami juga: (lanjutan)

As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the IICPA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also: (continued)

- Menyimpulkan ketepatan penggunaan basis akuntansi kelangsungan usaha oleh manajemen dan, berdasarkan bukti audit yang diperoleh, apakah terdapat suatu ketidakpastian material yang terkait dengan peristiwa atau kondisi yang dapat menyebabkan keraguan signifikan atas kemampuan Bank untuk mempertahankan kelangsungan usahanya. Ketika kami menyimpulkan bahwa terdapat suatu ketidakpastian material, kami diharuskan untuk menarik perhatian dalam laporan auditor independen kami ke pengungkapan terkait dalam laporan keuangan atau, jika pengungkapan tersebut tidak memadai, memodifikasi opini audit kami. Kesimpulan kami didasarkan pada bukti audit yang diperoleh hingga tanggal laporan auditor independen kami. Namun, peristiwa atau kondisi masa depan dapat menyebabkan Bank tidak dapat mempertahankan kelangsungan usahanya.
- Mengevaluasi penyajian, struktur, dan isi laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan, termasuk pengungkapannya, dan apakah laporan keuangan mencerminkan transaksi dan peristiwa yang mendasarinya dengan suatu cara yang mencapai penyajian wajar.

- *Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our independent auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our audit opinion. Our conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our independent auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.*

Kami mengomunikasikan kepada pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola mengenai, antara lain, ruang lingkup dan saat yang direncanakan atas audit, serta temuan audit signifikan, termasuk setiap defisiensi signifikan dalam pengendalian internal yang kami identifikasi selama audit kami.

- *Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.*

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 00088/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-1/1/II/2023 (lanjutan)

Tanggung jawab auditor terhadap audit atas laporan keuangan (lanjutan)

Kami juga memberikan suatu pernyataan kepada pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola bahwa kami telah mematuhi ketentuan etika yang relevan mengenai independensi, serta mengomunikasikan kepada pihak tersebut seluruh hubungan dan hal-hal lain yang dianggap secara wajar berpengaruh terhadap independensi kami, dan, jika relevan, pengamanan terkait.

Dari hal-hal yang dikomunikasikan kepada pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola, kami menentukan hal-hal mana saja yang paling signifikan dalam audit atas laporan keuangan periode kini dan oleh karenanya merupakan hal audit utama. Kami menguraikan hal audit utama tersebut dalam laporan auditor independen kami kecuali peraturan perundang-undangan melarang pengungkapan publik tentang hal audit utama tersebut atau ketika, dalam kondisi yang sangat jarang terjadi, kami menentukan bahwa suatu hal audit utama tidak seharusnya dikomunikasikan dalam laporan auditor independen kami karena konsekuensi yang merugikan dari mengomunikasikannya akan diekspektasikan secara wajar melebihi manfaat kepentingan publik atas komunikasi tersebut.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Report No. 00088/2.1032/AU.1/07/1681-1/1/II/2023 (continued)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe such key audit matters in our independent auditors' report unless laws or regulations preclude public disclosure about such key audit matters or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a key audit matter should not be communicated in our independent auditors' report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja



Christophorus Alvin Kossim

Registrasi Akuntan Publik No. AP.1681/Public Accountant Registration No. AP.1681

17 Februari 2023/February 17, 2023



The original financial statements included herein are in Indonesian language.

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION
BANK INDONESIA Tbk
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)**

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION
BANK INDONESIA Tbk
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As of December 31, 2022
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)**

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/December 31		
		2022	2021	
ASET				ASSETS
Kas	2d,2w,4,34	217.290	254.610	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	2d,2f,2w,5 33,34,39	1.481.410	1.114.099	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	2d,2f,2w 6,33,34,39			Current accounts with other banks
Pihak berelasi	2ad,32	10.188	101.899	Related parties
Pihak ketiga		269.248	557.249	Third parties
		279.436	659.148	
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(282)	(925)	Less: allowance for impairment losses
Neto		279.154	658.223	Net
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	2d,2g,2w 33,7,34,39			Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Pihak ketiga		624.216	1.771.492	Third parties
Tagihan derivatif	2d,33,39	12.738	7.045	Derivative receivables
Efek-efek				Marketable securities
Pihak ketiga	2d,2h,8,39	893.950	1.108.110	Third parties
Tagihan akseptasi	2d,2w,9,39	-	8.888	Acceptance receivables
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		-	(4)	Less: allowance for impairment losses
Neto		-	8.884	Net
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	2d,2i,10 34,39	3.947.168	6.436.653	Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale
Biaya dibayar di muka	2n,15	5.264	7.040	Prepaid expenses
Kredit yang diberikan	2c,2d,2e,2j 2w,11,33,34,39			Loans
Pihak berelasi	2ad,32	7.676	6.111	Related parties
Pihak ketiga		16.679.609	13.766.552	Third parties
		16.687.285	13.772.663	
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(454.746)	(291.961)	Less: allowance for impairment losses
Neto		16.232.539	13.480.702	Net
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	2d,2t,2w,2ad 12,32,34,39	57.308	42.486	Interest receivables
Agunan yang diambil alih	2o,16	139.306	141.436	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.

The original financial statements included herein are in Indonesian language.

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION
BANK INDONESIA Tbk
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
(lanjutan)
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)**

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION
BANK INDONESIA Tbk
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(continued)
As of December 31, 2022
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)**

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/December 31		
		2022	2021	
ASET (lanjutan)				ASSETS (continued)
Aset tetap dan aset hak guna, setelah dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan masing-masing sebesar Rp378.443 dan Rp325.565 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021	2k,2y,13,28	733.485	797.087	<i>Fixed assets and right-of-use assets, net of accumulated depreciation of Rp378,443 and Rp325,565 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively</i>
<i>Goodwill</i>	2l,14	190.075	190.075	<i>Goodwill</i>
Aset pajak tangguhan	2x,21f	73.849	42.073	<i>Deferred tax assets</i>
Aset lain-lain	2d,2l,2w 17	135.201	134.533	<i>Other assets</i>
JUMLAH ASET		25.022.953	26.194.548	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 2022
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)**

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION
BANK INDONESIA Tbk
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(continued)
As of December 31, 2022
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)**

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/December 31		
		2022	2021	
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS				LIABILITIES AND EQUITY
LIABILITAS				LIABILITIES
Liabilitas segera	2d,2p,2w, 18,33	16.495	10.020	Obligation due immediately
Liabilitas derivatif	2d,34,39	1.764	389	Derivative payables
Liabilitas akseptasi	2d,2w,9 2d,2q,2w		8.888	Acceptance payables
Simpanan dari nasabah	19,33,34,39			Deposits from customers
Pihak berelasi	2ad,32	14.924	64.163	Related parties
Pihak ketiga		17.931.654	19.209.846	Third parties
Simpanan dari bank lain	2d,2r,2w,20,33			Deposits from other banks
Pihak berelasi	2ad,32,34,39	229	677	Related parties
Pihak ketiga		67.782	73.445	Third parties
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	2d,2w,2ad 22,32,34,39	27.053	23.839	Interest payables
Utang pajak	2x,21	50.232	43.167	Taxes payable
Provisi	2ab,36	44.588	34.436	Provisions
Surat berharga subordinasi	2ad,23,32,33,38	467.025	427.575	Subordinated securities
Liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan	2v,35 2d,2w,24	139.261	127.639	Employment benefits obligation
Liabilitas lain-lain	33,34,39	62.709	89.258	Other liabilities
JUMLAH LIABILITAS		18.823.716	20.113.342	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 saham masing-masing pada 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021				Authorised capital - 60,000,000,000 shares as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively
Modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh 37.919.730.514 saham masing-masing pada 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021	25	3.791.973	3.791.973	Issued and fully paid-up capital - 37,919,730,514 shares as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively
Tambahan modal disetor	25	1.267.378	1.267.378	Additional paid-in capital
Penghasilan komprehensif lain	2d,2h,2k,2v	255.490	273.418	Other comprehensive income
Saldo laba				Retained earnings
Telah ditentukan penggunaannya		4.500	4.000	Appropriated
Belum ditentukan penggunaannya		879.896	744.437	Unappropriated
JUMLAH EKUITAS		6.199.237	6.081.206	TOTAL EQUITY
JUMLAH LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS		25.022.953	26.194.548	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 2022
(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, 2022
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)**

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/December 31		
		2022	2021	
PENDAPATAN DAN BEBAN OPERASIONAL				OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES
Pendapatan bunga	2t,2ad 26,32,37	1.322.606	1.248.020	Interest income
Beban bunga	2t,2ad 27,32,37	(518.652)	(527.188)	Interest expense
PENDAPATAN BUNGA BERSIH		803.954	720.832	NET INTEREST INCOME
PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA				OTHER OPERATING INCOME
Pendapatan provisi dan komisi (Kerugian)/keuntungan transaksi mata uang asing - neto	2u	71.640	54.403	Fee and commission income
Kerugian yang belum direalisasi dari perubahan nilai wajar efek-efek - neto	2i	(2.419)	(5.131)	(Loss)/gain on foreign exchange transactions - net Unrealized loss from changes in fair value of marketable securities - net
JUMLAH PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA		68.965	64.092	TOTAL OTHER OPERATING INCOME
Penyisihan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset produktif	2e,2j,6f, 7e,8g,11i	(170.846)	(174.615)	Provision for impairment losses on earning assets
Penyisihan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset non produktif	2m	(2.018)	(461)	Provision for impairment losses on non-earning assets
BEBAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA				OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES
Beban umum dan administrasi	2ad,28,32	(239.385)	(222.112)	General and administrative expenses
Beban tenaga kerja	2ad,29,32	(290.016)	(278.808)	Personnel expenses
JUMLAH BEBAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA		(529.401)	(500.920)	TOTAL OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES
PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL - BERSIH		170.654	108.928	NET OPERATING INCOME
Pendapatan bukan operasional		6.475	4.740	Non-operating income
Beban bukan operasional		(1.387)	(9.654)	Non-operating expense
PENDAPATAN/(BEBAN) BUKAN OPERASIONAL - BERSIH		5.088	(4.914)	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.

The original financial statements included herein are in Indonesian language.

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION
BANK INDONESIA Tbk
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN
KOMPREHENSIF LAIN
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal
31 Desember 2022
(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, 2022
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)**

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/December 31		
		2022	2021	
LABA SEBELUM PAJAK PENGHASILAN		175.742	104.014	INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX
BEBAN PAJAK PENGHASILAN	2x,21b	(39.783)	(24.622)	INCOME TAX EXPENSE
LABA BERSIH TAHUN BERJALAN		135.959	79.392	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:
Pengukuran kembali atas imbalan kerja karyawan	35b	(2.373)	5.181	Remeasurement of employment benefits obligation
Pajak penghasilan terkait	21f	522	(1.230)	Related income tax
		(1.851)	3.951	
Pos-pos yang akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi:				Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:
Rugi neto yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai efek-efek dan obligasi pemerintah yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain		(20.610)	(24.174)	Unrealized net loss on changes in value of fair value through other comprehensive income securities
Pajak penghasilan terkait	21f	4.534	5.318	Related income tax
		(16.076)	(18.856)	
RUGI KOMPREHENSIF LAIN TAHUN BERJALAN SETELAH PAJAK		(17.927)	(14.905)	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR NET OF TAX
JUMLAH PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF TAHUN BERJALAN		118.032	64.487	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR
LABA BERSIH PER SAHAM				EARNINGS PER SHARE
Dasar dan dilusian (dalam Rupiah penuh)	2ac,31	3,59	2,09	Basic and diluted (in full Rupiah)

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements taken as a whole.

PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK INDONESIA Tbk
 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
 For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
 (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK INDONESIA Tbk
 LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS
 Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2022
 (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Catatan/ Note	Modal saham/ Share capital	Tambahan modal disetor/Additional paid-in capital	komprehensif	Penghasilan/(kerugian) komprehensif lain/ Other comprehensive income/(loss)			Saldo laba/Retained earnings	Jumlah ekuitas Total equity	Balance as of December 31, 2020
				Labai/(rugi) yang timbul dari operasi atau efek-efek dalam nilai nilai wajar melalui penghasilan	Lain-neto/ Unrealized - net gain/ (loss) on fair value changes on income securities	Pengukuran kembali atas imbalan kerja karyawan/ Remeasurement of employee benefits obligation			
Saldo tanggal 31 Desember 2020	3.791.973	1.267.378	1.267.378	30.652	4.551	253.119	665.545	6.016.718	
Laba bersih tahun berjalan	-	-	-	-	-	-	79.392	79.392	
Alokasi saldo laba yang telah dilentukan penggunaannya	-	-	-	-	-	-	(500)	500	
Perubahan nilai wajar atas efek-efek dalam kelompok nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain - bersih	-	-	(18.856)	-	-	-	-	(18.856)	
Pengukuran kembali atas imbalan kerja karyawan - bersih	-	-	-	-	3.951	-	-	3.951	
Saldo tanggal 31 Desember 2021	3.791.973	1.267.378	1.267.378	11.796	8.502	253.119	744.437	6.081.205	
Laba bersih tahun berjalan	-	-	-	-	-	-	135.959	135.959	
Alokasi saldo laba yang telah Ditentukan penggunaannya	-	-	-	-	-	-	(500)	500	
Perubahan nilai wajar atas efek-efek dalam kelompok nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain - bersih	-	-	(16.076)	-	-	-	-	(16.076)	
Pengukuran kembali atas imbalan kerja karyawan - bersih	-	-	(4.280)	-	(1.851)	-	-	(1.851)	
Saldo tanggal 31 Desember 2022	3.791.973	1.267.378	1.267.378	(4.280)	6.651	253.119	879.896	6.199.237	

Net income for the year
Allocation to appropriated
retained earnings

Changes in fair value of fair value
through other comprehensive
income of securities - net

Remeasurement of
employment benefits obligation - net

Net income for the year
Allocation to appropriated
retained earnings

Changes in fair value of fair value
through other comprehensive
income of securities - net

Remeasurement of
employment benefits obligation - net

Calatan 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 2022
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)**

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION
BANK INDONESIA Tbk
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended
December 31, 2022
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)**

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/December 31		
		2022	2021	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI				CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan bunga, provisi dan komisi		1.389.576	1.330.721	Interest, fees and commissions receipt
Beban bunga dan beban keuangan lainnya		(516.727)	(533.253)	Payment of interest and other financial charges
Beban umum dan administrasi		(165.773)	(149.251)	Payment of general and administrative expenses
Beban tenaga kerja		(280.769)	(268.967)	Payment of personnel expenses
Pendapatan lainnya		1.564	5.979	Other operating income received
Pembayaran beban operasi lainnya		(3.677)	(8.891)	Other operating expense paid
Pembayaran pajak penghasilan	21	(61.155)	(38.022)	Payment of income tax
				Cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities
Arus kas sebelum perubahan dalam aset dan liabilitas operasi		363.039	338.316	
				Decrease/(increase) in operating assets:
Penurunan/(kenaikan) aset operasi:				Loans
Kredit yang diberikan		(2.943.906)	912.627	Derivative receivables
Tagihan derivatif		(5.693)	(2.998)	Acceptance receivables
Tagihan akseptasi	9	8.888	(8.888)	Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji janji dijual kembali	10	2.489.485	(1.536.354)	Other assets
Aset lain-lain		6.142	(7.881)	
				(Decrease)/increase in operating liabilities:
(Penurunan)/kenaikan liabilitas operasi				Obligation due immediately
Liabilitas segera	18	6.475	(11.570)	Deposits from customers and deposits from other banks
Simpanan dari nasabah dan simpanan dari bank lain	19,20	(1.333.541)	855.716	Derivative payables
Liabilitas derivatif		1.375	389	Acceptance payables
Liabilitas akseptasi	9	(8.888)	8.888	Taxes payable
Utang pajak	21	1.717	(1.074)	Other liabilities
Liabilitas lain-lain		(8.863)	12.572	
Arus kas bersih (digunakan untuk)/ diperoleh dari aktivitas operasi		(1.423.770)	559.743	Net cash flows (used in)/ provided by operating activities

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

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**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION
BANK INDONESIA Tbk
LAPORAN ARUS KAS (lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal
31 Desember 2022
(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, 2022
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)**

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/December 31		
		2022	2021	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI				CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan dari penjualan efek-efek yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain		193.550	42.258	Proceeds from sale of fair value through other comprehensive income securities
Hasil penjualan aset tetap	13	659	158	Proceeds from sale of fixed assets
Hasil penjualan agunan yang diambil alih	16	1.800	10.664	Proceeds from sale of foreclosed assets
Hasil penjualan aset terbengkalai	17	2.100	-	Proceeds from sale of abandoned properties
Perolehan aset tetap dan aset hak guna		(26.790)	(35.139)	Acquisition of fixed assets and right-of-use of assets
Arus kas bersih diperoleh dari aktivitas investasi		171.319	17.941	Net cash flows provided by investing activities
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN				CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES
Pembayaran liabilitas sewa	38	(12.924)	(12.209)	Payment lease liabilities
Arus kas bersih digunakan untuk aktivitas pendanaan		(12.924)	(12.209)	Net cash flows used in financing activities
(PENURUNAN)/KENAIKAN BERSIH KAS DAN SETARA KAS		(1.265.375)	565.475	NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
KAS DAN SETARA KAS PADA AWAL TAHUN		3.799.349	3.207.665	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF YEAR
Pengaruh perubahan kurs mata uang asing		68.378	26.209	The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates
KAS DAN SETARA KAS PADA AKHIR TAHUN		2.602.352	3.799.349	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF YEAR
Kas dan setara kas terdiri dari:				Cash and cash equivalents consist of:
Kas	4	217.290	254.610	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	5	1.481.410	1.114.099	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	6	279.436	659.148	Current accounts with other banks
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	7	624.216	1.771.492	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Jumlah kas dan setara kas		2.602.352	3.799.349	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 2022
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, 2022
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 Bagjjo, S.H. di Jakarta. Akta pendirian ini disahkan oleh Menteri Kehakiman Republik Indonesia dengan Surat Keputusannya No.Y.A. 5/369/19 tanggal 12 Oktober 1974, dan diumumkan dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No. 93 tanggal 19 November 1974. Tambahan No. 719. Pada tahun 2007, berdasarkan Akta No. 172 tanggal 28 November 2007, dibuat di hadapan Notaris Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., di Jakarta yang diumumkan dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No. 58 tanggal 18 Juli 2008, Tambahan No.12219, nama Bank diubah menjadi PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk. Perubahan nama ini telah disetujui melalui Surat Keputusan Gubernur Bank Indonesia No. 10/9/KEP.GBI/2008 tanggal 8 Februari 2008.

Melalui Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa tanggal 11 November 2016, telah disetujui perubahan nama Bank dari PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk menjadi PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk. Perubahan nama Bank ini telah mendapat persetujuan melalui Keputusan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia No. AHU-0003776.AH.01.10 tahun 2016 tanggal 30 November 2016 tentang Persetujuan Perubahan Anggaran Dasar Bank dan melalui Akta No. 58 tanggal 11 November 2016, dibuat di hadapan Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., notaris di Jakarta.

Bank dimiliki oleh China Construction Bank Corporation (CCB Corp.) selaku *ultimate shareholder*.

Sejak tanggal 16 Juli 2018, Bank berdomisili di Jakarta dengan kantor pusat di Gedung Sahid Sudirman Center lantai 15, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 86, Jakarta Pusat 10220 (sebelumnya berdomisili di Equity Tower lantai 9, SCBD Lot. 9, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53, Jakarta Selatan 12190). Sebaran cabang Bank meliputi daerah Jawa, Bali, Sumatra, Kepulauan Riau, Kalimantan Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Bangka Belitung, dan Nusa Tenggara Barat.

1. GENERAL

a. Establishment and general information

PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk (the "Bank") was established under the name of PT Bank Multicor on April 2, 1974 based on Notarial Deed No. 4 of Bagjjo, S.H., public notary in Jakarta. The Deed of Establishment was approved by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. Y.A. 5/369/19 dated October 12, 1974, and was published in State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 93 dated November 19, 1974, Supplement No. 719. In 2007, based on Notarial Deed No. 172 dated November 28, 2007 of Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., public notary in Jakarta and published in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 58 dated July 18, 2008, Supplement No. 12219, the Bank's name was changed to PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk. The name change had been approved through the Decision Letter of the Governor of Bank Indonesia No.10/9/KEP.GBI/2008 dated February 8, 2008.

Through the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting on November 11, 2016, the change of the Bank's name from PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk to PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk has been approved. The change of the Bank's name had been approved through Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Decision No. AHU-0003776.AH.01.10 year 2016 dated November 30, 2016 regarding the Approval of the Bank's Articles of Association Change and based on Notarial Deed No. 58 dated November 11, 2016 of Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., public notary in Jakarta.

The Bank is owned by China Constuction Bank Corporation (CCB Corp.) as the ultimate shareholder.

Since July 16, 2018, the Bank is domiciled in Jakarta with head office located at Sahid Sudirman Center Building 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.

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

a. Pendirian dan informasi umum (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, jumlah jaringan cabang-cabang dan kantor-kantor pembantu Bank adalah sebagai berikut (tidak diaudit):

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Kantor cabang	21	21
Kantor cabang pembantu	58	61

Sesuai dengan pasal 3 Anggaran Dasar Bank, ruang lingkup kegiatan Bank adalah menjalankan kegiatan umum perbankan. Bank adalah sebuah bank devisa nasional. Bank telah beroperasi secara komersial sejak tahun 1974 dan mulai menjadi bank umum pada tahun 1993 berdasarkan Surat Bank Indonesia No.25/637/UPSD/PBAL tanggal 17 Maret 1993.

b. Kombinasi bisnis

Tahun 2007

Untuk memperkuat struktur permodalan terkait dengan implementasi arsitektur Perbankan Indonesia, para pemegang saham PT Bank Multicor Tbk dan PT Bank Windu Kentjana telah menyetujui untuk melakukan penggabungan usaha (*merger*). Dalam penggabungan ini PT Bank Windu Kentjana menjadi "Perusahaan Yang Menerima Penggabungan" dan PT Bank Multicor Tbk sebagai "Perusahaan yang akan Bergabung".

Bank telah mendapat pernyataan efektif sehubungan dengan *merger* di atas berdasarkan surat Ketua Bapepam-LK No. S-5968/BL/2007 tanggal 26 November 2007 dan izin Bank Indonesia berdasarkan Keputusan Gubernur Bank Indonesia No. 9/67/KEP.GBI/2007 mengenai pernyataan *merger* pada tanggal 18 Desember 2007. Keputusan Gubernur Bank Indonesia tersebut mulai berlaku sejak tanggal persetujuan perubahan Anggaran Dasar PT Multicor Tbk oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dengan surat keputusan No. AHU-00982.AH.01.02 tanggal 8 Januari 2008.

1. GENERAL (continued)

a. Establishment and general information (continued)

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the number of the Bank's branches and representative offices are as follows (unaudited):

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Branch offices	21	21
Sub-branch offices	58	61

In accordance with article 3 of the Bank's Articles of Association, the scope of its activities is to engage in general banking. The Bank is a foreign exchange national bank. The Bank had started the operation commercially since 1974 and started becoming a general bank since 1993 based on Bank Indonesia Letter No. 25/637/UPSD/PBAL dated March 17, 1993.

b. Business combination

Year 2007

The shareholders of PT Bank Multicor Tbk and PT Bank Windu Kentjana agreed to merge in order to strengthen the capital structure in relation with the implementation of the Indonesian Banking Architecture. In this merger, PT Bank Windu Kentjana is "the Surviving Company" and PT Bank Multicor Tbk is "the Merged Company".

The Bank has received the notice of effectivity of the merger based on the letter of the Chairman of Bapepam-LK No. S-5968/BL/2007 dated November 26, 2007 and the merger license from Bank Indonesia based on the Decision of the Governor of Bank Indonesia No. 9/67/KEP.GBI/2007 regarding merger statement dated December 18, 2007. The effective date of the merger is based on approval for the changes in Articles of Association of PT Bank Multicor Tbk by the Ministry of Laws and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. AHU-00982.AH.01.02 dated January 8, 2008.

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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.

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b. Kombinasi bisnis (lanjutan)

Tahun 2016 (lanjutan)

Penggabungan usaha tersebut dicatat dengan metode penyatuan kepemilikan (*pooling of interest*) berdasarkan nilai buku masing-masing Perusahaan.

c. Penawaran umum efek

Pada tanggal 20 Juni 2007, Bank memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Ketua Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan (Bapepam-LK) melalui surat No. S-3023/BL/2007 untuk penawaran umum perdana atas 300.000.000 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham dengan harga penawaran sebesar Rp200 per saham. Saham-saham Bank telah tercatat di Bursa Efek Indonesia pada tanggal 3 Juli 2007.

Pada tanggal 24 Juni 2010, Bank mengadakan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa untuk mengesahkan rencana Bank untuk melaksanakan Penawaran Umum Terbatas I dalam rangka penerbitan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu sejumlah 1.014.630.713 lembar saham yang bernilai nominal Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham dengan harga pelaksanaan sebesar Rp200 (nilai penuh) per saham. Risalah Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa ini didokumentasikan dalam Akta No. 187 tanggal 24 Juni 2010 dari Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., notaris di Jakarta.

Penawaran Umum Terbatas I ini telah mendapat pernyataan efektif dari Ketua Bapepam-LK pada tanggal 24 Juni 2010 melalui Surat Keputusan No. S-5684/BL/2010. Jumlah dana yang diperoleh dari hasil Penawaran Umum Terbatas I ini adalah sebesar Rp202.926.

Sesuai dengan Keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 28 Juni 2012 yang dibuat di hadapan akta Notaris Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., No. 171, Bank telah melakukan Penawaran Umum Terbatas II dengan hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu sejumlah 525.962.624 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham dan harga pelaksanaan sebesar Rp200 (nilai penuh) per saham.

1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Business combination (continued)

Year 2016 (continued)

The merger will be performed using the pooling of interest method based on each entity's book value.

c. Public offering of the shares

On June 20, 2007, the Bank obtained the notice of effectivity from the Chairman of the Capital Market and Financial Institutions Supervisory Agency (Bapepam-LK) in his letter No. S-3023/BL/2007 for the initial public offering of 300,000,000 shares with a par value of Rp100 (full amount) per share and offering price of Rp200 per share. On July 3, 2007, the Bank's shares were listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

On June 24, 2010, the Bank held an Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting to ratify the plan of the Bank to issue additional 1,014,630,713 shares with a par value of Rp100 (full amount) per share through Limited Public Offering I at an exercise price of Rp200 (full amount) per share. The minutes of the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting were documented in Notarial Deed No. 187 dated June 24, 2010 of Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., public notary in Jakarta.

The Limited Public Offering I took effect upon receipt from the Chairman of Bapepam-LK of the notice of effectivity in his Decision Letter No. S-5684/BL/2010 on June 24, 2010. The proceeds from this Limited Public Offering I amounted to Rp202,926.

Based on the Decision of Extraordinary General Shareholders Meeting held on June 28, 2012 which was notarised under notarial deed No. 171 of Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., the Bank offered Limited Public Offering II with Pre-emptive Rights of 525,962,624 shares at par value of Rp100 (full amount) per share at exercise price of Rp200 (full amount) per share.

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Penawaran umum efek (lanjutan)

Dengan Penawaran Umum Terbatas II ini, modal saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh menjadi sebesar Rp428.284 yang terdiri dari 4.282.838.507 lembar saham. Penawaran Umum Terbatas II Dengan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu tersebut telah memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari ketua Bapepam-LK pada tanggal 27 Juni 2012 melalui surat No. S-8057/BL/2012.

Bank juga menerbitkan Waran Seri I sebanyak 525.962.624 lembar dengan nilai nominal Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham dan harga penawaran sebesar Rp225 (nilai penuh) per saham, yang seluruhnya berjumlah Rp118.342 atas setiap saham baru yang diterbitkan Bank sehubungan dengan Penawaran Umum Terbatas II.

Nilai wajar Waran Seri I pada saat waran tersebut diterbitkan adalah sebesar Rp566 yang disajikan sebagai bagian dari tambahan modal disetor. Pada tanggal 18 Juli 2013, 2 Oktober 2013, dan 25 November 2013, masing-masing sebesar 3 Waran Seri I, 5.000 Waran Seri I dan 280 Waran Seri I dikonversikan menjadi saham Bank yang dilaksanakan dengan harga pelaksanaan sebesar Rp225 (nilai penuh) per saham, nilai nominal Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham.

Jumlah dana yang diperoleh dari hasil Penawaran Umum Terbatas ini sebesar Rp105.192 dengan biaya emisi sebesar Rp1.242.

Sesuai dengan Keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 19 November 2013 yang diaktakan dengan akta notaris Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., No. 121, Bank telah melakukan Penawaran Umum Terbatas III dengan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu seluruhnya 1.627.480.640 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham dan harga penawaran sebesar Rp125 (nilai penuh) per saham.

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.

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Penawaran umum efek (lanjutan)

Dengan Penawaran Umum Terbatas ini, modal saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh menjadi sebesar Rp519.032 yang terdiri dari 5.910.324.430 lembar saham. Penawaran Umum Terbatas III Dengan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu tersebut telah memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Dewan Komisiner OJK pada tanggal 19 November 2013 melalui surat No. S-368/D.04/2013.

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.

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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 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 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.

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Penawaran umum efek (lanjutan)

Sehubungan dengan Penawaran Umum Terbatas IV ini, telah ditandatangani perjanjian jual beli (SPA) dimana Johnny Wiraatmadja sebagai pemegang saham pengendali Bank akan menyerahkan HMETD yang menjadi haknya dalam Penawaran Umum Terbatas IV ini kepada China Construction Bank (CCB) untuk kemudian HMETD akan dilaksanakan oleh CCB untuk menjadi saham baru Bank. Selanjutnya, CCB akan memiliki saham Bank tidak kurang dari 51% dari jumlah seluruh saham yang ditempatkan dan disetor penuh setelah Penawaran Umum Terbatas IV dilaksanakan.

Dengan Penawaran Umum Terbatas ini, modal saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh menjadi sebesar Rp1.663.126 yang terdiri dari 16.631.260.145 lembar saham. Penawaran Umum Terbatas IV Dengan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu tersebut telah memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Dewan Komisiner OJK pada tanggal 22 Juni 2016 melalui surat No. S-311/D.04/2016.

Jumlah dana yang diperoleh dari hasil Penawaran Umum Terbatas ini sebesar Rp1.663.126 dengan biaya emisi sebesar Rp42.351.

Pada periode 1 Januari hingga 31 Desember 2016, 11.654.379 Waran Seri II dikonversikan menjadi saham Bank yang dilaksanakan dengan harga pelaksanaan sebesar Rp190 (nilai penuh) per saham untuk Waran Seri II menggunakan nilai nominal sebesar Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham.

1. GENERAL (continued)

c. Public offering of the shares (continued)

Related to Limited Public Offering IV, the Sale Purchase Agreement has been signed in which Johnny Wiraatmadja as the Bank's majority shareholder will hand over his Pre-emptive Right in Limited Public Offering IV to China Construction Bank (CCB) to eventually be converted by CCB as newly issued shares. CCB will then own not less than 51% of the Bank's authorised and issued shares after Limited Public Offering IV has been held.

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.

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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 sebagaimana ternyata dalam Akta Berita Acara Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa no.35 tanggal 11 Oktober 2019 yang telah dilaporkan kepada OJK sebagaimana dibuktikan berdasarkan tanda terima OJK No.081322 tertanggal 18 Oktober 2019 dibuat di hadapan Eliwaty Tjitra S.H, Notaris di Jakarta di mana pada poin b para pemegang saham Bank memutuskan untuk menyetujui rencana Bank untuk melakukan Penawaran Umum Terbatas dengan mengeluarkan sebanyak-banyaknya 32.000.000.000 (tiga puluh dua miliar) saham baru kepada para pemegang saham Bank dengan menerbitkan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu (HMETD).

Sehubungan dengan Penawaran Umum Terbatas V ini, Bank menawarkan sebanyak 21.288.269.763 (dua puluh satu miliar dua ratus delapan puluh delapan juta dua ratus enam puluh sembilan ribu tujuh ratus enam puluh tiga) Saham Baru atas nama dengan nilai nominal Rp100,- (seratus Rupiah) setiap saham yang merupakan 56,14% dari jumlah saham Bank yang telah beredar setelah PUT V.

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 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 Limited Public Offering V, the Bank offers 21,288,269,763 (twenty-one billion two hundred and eighty-eight million two hundred and sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-three) New Shares on behalf of a par value of IDR100.- (one hundred Rupiah) per share which represents 56.14% of the total shares of the Bank that have been outstanding after Limited Public Offering V.

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.

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Penawaran umum efek (lanjutan)

Dengan Penawaran Umum Terbatas ini, modal saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh menjadi sebesar Rp3.791.973 yang terdiri dari 37.919.730.514 lembar saham. Penawaran Umum Terbatas V dengan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu tersebut telah memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Dewan Komisiner OJK pada tanggal 16 Juni 2020 melalui surat No. S-162/D.04/2020.

China Construction Bank Corporation (CCB Corp) adalah Pemegang Saham Utama Bank. Pada saat Penawaran Umum Terbatas V dilaksanakan, CCB Corp memiliki 9.978.756.012 (sembilan miliar sembilan ratus tujuh puluh delapan juta tujuh ratus lima puluh enam ribu dua belas) saham dalam Bank. CCB Corp telah melaksanakan seluruh haknya sesuai dengan porsi kepemilikan sahamnya dalam Bank.

Jumlah dana yang diperoleh dari hasil Penawaran Umum Terbatas ini sebesar Rp3.193.240 dengan biaya emisi sebesar Rp35.383. Hasil emisi Penawaran Umum Terbatas V mencapai 100% (seratus persen) dari target dana yang direncanakan.

Setelah pelaksanaan Penawaran Umum Terbatas V, jumlah saham yang telah ditempatkan dan disetor penuh Bank adalah sebanyak 37.919.730.514 (tiga puluh tujuh miliar sembilan ratus sembilan belas juta tujuh ratus tiga puluh ribu lima ratus empat belas) saham, telah dicatatkan pada Bursa Efek Indonesia.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, masing-masing total saham yang telah ditempatkan dan disetor penuh Bank adalah sebanyak 37.919.730.514 dan 37.919.730.514 lembar saham, telah dicatatkan pada Bursa Efek Indonesia (Catatan 25).

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 emissions reached 100% (one hundred percent) of the planned fund target.

After the implementation of Limited Public Offering V, the number of fully issued and paid-up shares is 37,919,730,514 (thirty-seven billion nine hundred and nineteen million seven hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and fourteen) shares, which were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank's fully issued and paid-up shares is 37,919,730,514 and 37,919,730,514, respectively, which were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (Note 25).

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

d. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, dan karyawan

Susunan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Dewan Komisaris		
Komisaris Utama	Sun Jianzheng	Sun Jianzheng
Komisaris	Qi Jiangong	Qi Jiangong
Komisaris Independen	Mohamad Hasan	Mohamad Hasan
Komisaris Independen	Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo	Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo
Direksi		
Direktur Utama	You Wennan	You Wennan
Direktur <i>Corporate and International Banking</i>	Zhu Yong	Zhu Yong
Direktur Keuangan	Chandra N.T. Siagian	Chandra N.T. Siagian
Direktur Operasional	Junianto	Junianto
Direktur <i>Commercial and Retail Banking</i>	Setiawati Samahita	Setiawati Samahita
Direktur Kepatuhan	Agresius R. Kadiaman	Agresius R. Kadiaman

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, jumlah karyawan Bank (termasuk karyawan kontrak) masing-masing sebanyak 1.203 dan 1.221 orang (tidak diaudit).

e. Komite Audit

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, susunan Komite Audit adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Ketua	Mohamad Hasan	Mohamad Hasan
Anggota	Mohamad Hassan	Mohamad Hassan
Anggota	Mulyadi	Mulyadi

Pembentukan Komite Audit Bank telah sesuai dengan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan ("POJK") No. 55/POJK.04/2015.

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, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Board of Commissioners		
President Commissioner	Sun Jianzheng	Sun Jianzheng
Commissioner	Qi Jiangong	Qi Jiangong
Independent Commissioner	Mohamad Hasan	Mohamad Hasan
Independent Commissioner	Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo	Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo
Board of Directors		
President Director	You Wennan	You Wennan
Corporate and International Banking Director	Zhu Yong	Zhu Yong
Finance Director	Chandra N.T. Siagian	Chandra N.T. Siagian
Operational Director	Junianto	Junianto
Commercial and Retail Banking Director	Setiawati Samahita	Setiawati Samahita
Compliance Director	Agresius R. Kadiaman	Agresius R. Kadiaman

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the total number of the Bank's employees (including contract employees) are 1,203 and 1,221 employees, respectively (unaudited).

e. Audit Committee

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the composition of the Audit Committee are as follows:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Chairman	Mohamad Hasan	Mohamad Hasan
Member	Mohamad Hassan	Mohamad Hassan
Member	Mulyadi	Mulyadi

The establishment of the Bank's Audit Committee is in compliance Regulation of Financial Services Authority ("POJK") No. 55/POJK.04/2015.

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

f. Sekretaris Perusahaan

Sekretaris Perusahaan Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah Andreas Basuki.

g. Satuan Kerja Audit Internal

31 Desember/December 31

	2022	2021	
Kepala Satuan Kerja Audit Internal	Erwin Ruchiawan	Martinus Rubianto	Head of Internal Audit

Kepala Satuan Kerja Audit Internal, Erwin Ruchiawan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 statusnya Pejabat Sementara setelah Martinus Rubianto memundurkan diri pada tanggal 23 September 2022.

The Bank's Corporate Secretary as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is Andreas Basuki.

g. Internal Audit

The status Head of Internal Audit, Erwin Ruchiawan as of December 31, 2022 is temporary after previous Head of Internal Audit Martinus Rubianto resigned on September 23, 2022.

h. Komite Pemantau Risiko

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, susunan Komite Pemantau Risiko adalah sebagai berikut:

31 Desember/December 31

	2022	2021	
Ketua	Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo	Yudo Sutanto, Nyoo	Chairman
Anggota	Mohamad Hassan	Mohamad Hassan	Member
Anggota	Mohammad Sumarsono	Mohammad Sumarsono	Member

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the composition of the Risk Monitoring Committee are as follows:

h. Risk Monitoring Committee

i. Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, susunan Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi adalah sebagai berikut:

31 Desember/December 31

	2022	2021	
Ketua	Mohamad Hasan	Mohamad Hasan	Chairman
Anggota	Qi Jiangong	Qi Jiangong	Member
Anggota	Irwan Ignatius Bonto	Irwan Ignatius Bonto	Member

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the composition of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee are as follows:

i. Remuneration and Nomination Committee

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN

Manajemen Bank bertanggung jawab penuh terhadap penyajian laporan keuangan terlampir yang diselesaikan dan disetujui untuk diterbitkan oleh Direksi pada tanggal 17 Februari 2023.

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 February 17, 2023.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi signifikan yang diterapkan secara konsisten untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 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, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

a. Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards including Statements and Interpretations issued by the Board of Financial Accounting Standards of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants ("DSAK-IAI") and Bapepam-LK's regulation No. VIII G.7, Appendix of the Decision of the Chairman of Bapepam-LK No. KEP-347/BL/2012 dated June 25, 2012 regarding "Guidelines on Financial Statements Presentations and Disclosures for Issuers or Public Companies".

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis under the historical cost convention, except for the revaluation of fixed assets and where accounting standards require fair value measurement.

The statements of cash flows are prepared based on the modified direct method by classifying cash flows on the basis of operating, investing and financing activities.

For the purpose of presentation of the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, current accounts with Bank Indonesia, current accounts with other banks, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks that mature within three months from the date of acquisition, as long as they are neither being pledged as collateral nor restricted.

The Bank has determined that its functional and presentation currency is Rupiah. Figures in the financial statements are rounded to and stated in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise specified.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG 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 2022 dan 2021, sesuai dengan Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia (PSAK).

b. Perubahan pada pernyataan standar akuntansi keuangan dan interpretasi pernyataan standar akuntansi keuangan

Penerapan dari standar dan interpretasi baru berikut sejak 1 Januari 2022, tidak menimbulkan perubahan substansial terhadap kebijakan akuntansi Bank dan tidak berdampak signifikan terhadap jumlah yang dilaporkan pada periode berjalan atau tahun sebelumnya:

- Amendemen PSAK 57: "Provisi, liabilitas kontinjensi dan aset kontinjensi tentang kontrak memberatkan - Biaya memenuhi kontrak"
- Penyesuaian tahunan PSAK 71: "Instrumen keuangan"
- Penyesuaian tahunan PSAK 73: "Sewa"

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, 2022 and 2021, which confirm to the Statements of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS).

b. Changes to the statements of financial accounting standards and interpretations of statement of financial accounting standards

The adoption of these new and revised standards and interpretation since January 1, 2022 did not result in substansial changes to Bank's accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial period/years:

- Amendment of SFAS 57: "Provision, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets related to onerous contracts - Cost of fulfilling the contract"
- Amendment of SFAS 71: "Financial instrument"
- Annual improvement of SFAS 73: "Lease".

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

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 diakuisi 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.

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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

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.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

c. Kombinasi bisnis (lanjutan)

Metode akuisisi (lanjutan)

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)

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 constitute 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.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan

Bank menerapkan PSAK No. 71 "Instrumen Keuangan", PSAK No. 60, "Instrumen Keuangan: Pengungkapan", dan PSAK 68, "Pengukuran Nilai Wajar" sejak 1 Januari 2020.

(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.

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 Instruments" SFAS No. 60, "Financial Instruments: Disclosures", and SFAS No. 68, "Fair Value Measurement" since January 1, 2020.

(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.

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.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi jika memenuhi kondisi sebagai berikut:

- Aset keuangan dikelola dalam model bisnis yang bertujuan untuk memiliki aset keuangan dalam rangka mendapatkan arus kas kontraktual ("hold to collect"); dan
- Persyaratan kontraktual dari aset keuangan tersebut memberikan hak pada tanggal tertentu atas arus kas yang diperoleh semata dari pembayaran pokok dan bunga (SPPI) dari jumlah pokok terutang.

Aset keuangan diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain jika memenuhi kondisi sebagai berikut:

- Aset keuangan dikelola dalam model bisnis yang bertujuan untuk mendapatkan arus kas kontraktual dan menjual aset keuangan ("hold to collect and sell"); dan
- Persyaratan kontraktual dari aset keuangan tersebut memenuhi kriteria SPPI.

Pada saat pengakuan awal, Bank dapat membuat pilihan yang tidak dapat dibatalkan untuk menyajikan instrumen ekuitas yang bukan dimiliki untuk diperdagangkan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Classification (continued)

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if they meet the following conditions:

- *Financial assets are managed in a business model that aims to have financial assets in order to obtain contractual cash flow ("hold to collect"); and*
- *The contractual terms of the financial assets provide rights on a certain date for cash flow obtained solely from payment of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount owed.*

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if they meet the following conditions:

- *Financial assets are managed in a business model that aims to obtain contractual cash flow and sell financial assets ("hold to collect and sell"); and*
- *The contractual requirements of the financial assets meet the SPPI criteria.*

At initial recognition, the Bank may make an irrevocable choice to present equity instruments that are not held for trading at fair value through other comprehensive income.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan lainnya yang tidak memenuhi persyaratan untuk diklasifikasikan sebagai aset keuangan diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi atau nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain diklasifikasikan sebagai diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

Saat pengakuan awal Bank dapat membuat penetapan yang tidak dapat dibatalkan untuk mengukur aset yang memenuhi persyaratan untuk diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi atau nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, apabila penetapan tersebut mengeliminasi atau secara 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)

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;*

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d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Penilaian model bisnis (lanjutan)

Penilaian model bisnis dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan, tetapi tidak terbatas pada hal-hal berikut: (lanjutan)

- Apakah risiko yang memengaruhi kinerja dari model bisnis (termasuk aset keuangan yang dimiliki dalam model bisnis) dan khususnya bagaimana cara aset keuangan tersebut dikelola; dan
- Bagaimana penilaian kinerja pengelola aset keuangan (sebagai contoh, apakah penilaian kinerja berdasarkan nilai wajar dari aset yang dikelola atau arus kas kontraktual yang diperoleh).

Aset keuangan yang dimiliki untuk diperdagangkan dan penilaian kinerja berdasarkan nilai wajar diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

Derivatif juga dikategorikan dalam kelompok ini, kecuali derivatif yang ditetapkan sebagai instrumen lindung nilai efektif.

Penilaian mengenai arus kas kontraktual yang diperoleh semata-mata dari pembayaran pokok dan bunga (SPPI)

Untuk tujuan penilaian ini, pokok didefinisikan sebagai nilai wajar dari aset keuangan pada saat pengakuan awal. Bunga didefinisikan sebagai imbalan untuk nilai waktu atas uang dan risiko kredit terkait jumlah pokok terutang pada periode waktu tertentu dan juga risiko dan biaya peminjaman standar, serta margin laba.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Classification (continued)

Business models evaluation (continued)

The evaluation of the business model is carried out by considering, but not limited to the following: (continued)

- What risks affect the performance of the business model (including financial assets held in the business model) and specifically how the financial assets are managed; and
- How to evaluate the performance of managers of financial assets (for example, whether performance appraisals are based on the fair value of the assets being managed or the contractual cash flows obtained).

Financial assets held for trading and which performance appraisals based on fair value are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives are also 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.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

(i) Classification (continued)

Penilaian mengenai arus kas kontraktual yang diperoleh semata-mata dari pembayaran pokok dan bunga (SPPI) (lanjutan)

Evaluation of contractual cash flows obtained solely from payment of principal and interest (SPPI) (continued)

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:

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:

- 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.

- *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.*

Liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan ke dalam kategori sebagai berikut pada saat pengakuan awal:

Financial liabilities are classified into the following categories at initial recognition:

- 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.

- *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.*

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d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Klasifikasi (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)

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
Kas/Cash	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial assets at amortized cost
Giro pada Bank Indonesia/ Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial assets at amortized cost
Giro pada bank lain/ Current accounts with other banks	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial assets at amortized cost
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain/ Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial assets at amortized cost
Efek-efek/Marketable securities	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial assets at amortized cost Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain/Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Tagihan akseptasi/Acceptance receivables	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial assets at amortized cost
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali/Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial assets at amortized cost
Kredit yang diberikan/ Loans	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial assets at amortized cost
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima/Interest receivables	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial assets at amortized cost
Aset lain-lain/ Other assets	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial assets at amortized cost

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

(i) Classification (continued)

Berikut klasifikasi instrumen keuangan Bank berdasarkan PSAK No. 71: (lanjutan)

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

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d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(ii) Pengakuan awal

Aset dan liabilitas keuangan pada awalnya diukur pada nilai wajarnya. Dalam hal aset atau liabilitas keuangan tidak diklasifikasikan sebagai nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, nilai wajar tersebut ditambah/dikurangi biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung dengan perolehan atau penerbitan aset atau liabilitas keuangan.

Bank pada pengakuan awal dapat menetapkan aset dan keuangan liabilitas tertentu sebagai nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (opsi nilai wajar). Opsi nilai wajar dapat digunakan hanya bila memenuhi ketentuan sebagai berikut:

- Penetapan sebagai opsi nilai wajar mengurangi atau mengeliminasi inkonsistensi pengukuran dan pengakuan (*accounting mismatch*) yang dapat timbul; atau
- Aset dan liabilitas keuangan merupakan bagian dari portofolio instrumen keuangan yang risikonya dikelola dan dilaporkan kepada manajemen kunci berdasarkan nilai wajar; atau
- Aset dan liabilitas keuangan terdiri dari kontrak utama dan derivatif melekat yang harus dipisahkan tetapi tidak dapat mengukur derivatif melekat secara terpisah.

(iii) Pengukuran setelah pengakuan awal

Aset keuangan dalam kelompok aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain dan aset dan liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi diukur pada nilai wajarnya.

2. SUMMARY OF 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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value.

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d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(iii) Pengukuran setelah pengakuan awal (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan kelompok biaya perolehan diamortisasi dan liabilitas keuangan lainnya diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

(iv) Penghentian pengakuan

a. Aset keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya jika:

- Hak kontraktual atas arus kas yang berasal dari aset keuangan tersebut berakhir; atau
- Bank telah mentransfer haknya untuk menerima arus kas yang berasal dari aset keuangan atau menanggung kewajiban untuk membayarkan arus kas yang diterima tersebut secara penuh tanpa penundaan berarti kepada pihak ketiga di bawah kesepakatan pelepasan (*pass through arrangement*); dan

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)

(iii) Subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets classified as amortized cost and other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

(iv) Derecognition

a. *Financial assets are 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*

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.

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d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(v) Pengakuan pendapatan dan beban

- a. Pendapatan dan beban bunga atas aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain, serta aset dan liabilitas keuangan yang dicatat berdasarkan biaya perolehan diamortisasi diakui pada laporan laba rugi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

Jumlah tercatat bruto aset keuangan adalah biaya perolehan diamortisasi aset keuangan sebelum disesuaikan dengan cadangan penurunan nilai.

Dalam menghitung pendapatan dan beban bunga, tingkat suku bunga efektif diterapkan pada jumlah tercatat bruto aset (ketika aset tersebut bukan aset keuangan yang memburuk) atau terhadap biaya perolehan diamortisasi dari liabilitas.

Untuk aset keuangan yang memburuk setelah pengakuan awal, pendapatan bunga dihitung dengan menerapkan tingkat suku bunga efektif terhadap biaya perolehan diamortisasi dari aset keuangan tersebut. Jika aset tersebut tidak lagi memburuk, maka perhitungan pendapatan bunga akan dihitung dengan menerapkan tingkat suku bunga efektif terhadap nilai tercatat bruto dari aset keuangan tersebut.

Untuk aset keuangan yang telah memburuk pada saat pengakuan awal, pendapatan bunga dihitung dengan menerapkan tingkat bunga efektif terhadap biaya perolehan diamortisasi dari aset keuangan tersebut. Jika aset tersebut tidak lagi memburuk, maka perhitungan pendapatan bunga akan tetap dihitung dengan menerapkan tingkat bunga efektif terhadap biaya perolehan diamortisasi dari aset keuangan tersebut.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(v) Income and expense recognition

- a. Interest income and expense on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, as well as financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost are recognized in the statement of profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for allowance for impairment.

In calculating interest income and expenses, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of an asset (when the asset is not a deteriorated financial asset) or to the amortized cost of a liability.

For financial assets that deteriorated after initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying an effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial assets. If the asset is no longer deteriorating, the calculation of interest income will be calculated by applying an effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

For financial assets that have deteriorated at initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial assets. If the asset no longer deteriorates, the calculation of interest income will still be calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

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d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(v) Pengakuan pendapatan dan beban (lanjutan)

- b. Keuntungan dan kerugian yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain selain keuntungan atau kerugian selisih kurs atas instrumen utang diakui secara langsung dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain (sebagai bagian dari ekuitas) hingga aset keuangan tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya atau terdapat penurunan nilai.

Pada saat aset keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya atau mengalami penurunan nilai, keuntungan atau kerugian kumulatif yang sebelumnya diakui dalam ekuitas harus diakui pada laporan laba rugi.

Dalam menghitung pendapatan dan beban bunga, tingkat suku bunga efektif diterapkan pada jumlah tercatat bruto aset (ketika aset tersebut bukan aset keuangan yang memburuk) atau terhadap biaya perolehan diamortisasi dari liabilitas.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(v) Income and expense recognition (continued)

- b. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income other than foreign exchange gains or losses on debt instruments are recognized directly in other comprehensive income (as part of equity) until the financial asset is derecognized or impaired.

When a financial asset is derecognized or impaired, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in equity are recognized in statement of profit or loss.

In calculating interest income and expenses, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of an asset (when the asset is not a deteriorated financial asset) or to the amortized cost of a liability.

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d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(vi) Reklasifikasi aset keuangan

Bank mereklasifikasi aset keuangan jika dan hanya jika, model bisnis untuk pengelolaan aset keuangan berubah.

Tidak terdapat reklasifikasi untuk liabilitas keuangan.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi ke klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dicatat sebesar nilai wajarnya. Selisih antara nilai tercatat dengan nilai wajar diakui sebagai keuntungan atau kerugian pada laba rugi dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lainnya.

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

The Bank reclassifies financial assets if and only if, the business model for managing financial assets changes.

There is no reclassification of financial liabilities.

Reclassifications of financial assets from amortized cost classifications to fair value through profit or loss are recorded at fair value. The difference between the recorded value and fair value is recognized in profit or loss on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Reclassifications of financial assets from amortized cost classifications to fair value classifications through other comprehensive income are recorded at their fair values.

Reclassification of financial assets from fair value classification through other comprehensive income to fair value classification through profit or loss is recorded at fair value. Unrealized gains or losses are reclassified to profit or loss.

Reclassification of financial assets from fair value classifications through other comprehensive income to the amortized cost classification is recorded at carrying value. Unrealized gains or losses are removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value.

Reclassifications on financial assets from fair value classification through profit or loss to fair value classification through other comprehensive income are recorded at fair value.

Reclassification of financial assets from fair value classification through profit or loss to amortized cost classification is recorded at fair value.

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d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(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.

(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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(vii) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if and only if, there is currently an enforceable legal rights to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on the future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Bank or the counterparty.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by accounting standards.

(viii) Amortized cost measurement

The amortized cost of a financial assets or liabilities are the amount at which the financial assets or liabilities are measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest rate method of any difference between the initial amount recognized and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(ix) Pengukuran nilai wajar

(ix) Fair value measurement

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.

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.

Pengukuran nilai wajar mengasumsikan bahwa transaksi untuk menjual aset atau mengalihkan liabilitas terjadi:

The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- Di pasar utama untuk aset dan liabilitas tersebut; atau
- Jika tidak terdapat pasar utama, di pasar yang paling menguntungkan untuk aset atau liabilitas tersebut.

- *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.*

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.

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.

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.

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

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d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(ix) Pengukuran nilai wajar (lanjutan)

Semua aset dan liabilitas dimana nilai wajar diukur atau diungkapkan dalam laporan keuangan dapat dikategorikan pada level hierarki nilai wajar, berdasarkan tingkatan *input* terendah yang 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.

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d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(ix) Pengukuran nilai wajar (lanjutan)

Untuk tujuan pengungkapan nilai wajar, Bank telah menentukan kelas aset dan liabilitas berdasarkan sifat, karakteristik risiko aset dan liabilitas, dan level hierarki nilai wajar (Catatan 34).

e. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan

Pada setiap tanggal pelaporan, Bank menghitung kerugian kredit ekspektasian berdasarkan estimasi 12 bulan. Jika terjadi kenaikan risiko kredit yang signifikan sejak pengakuan awal maka estimasi kerugian kredit ekspektasian akan dihitung sepanjang umur kontrak.

Kerugian kredit ekspektasian merupakan estimasi probabilitas tertimbang dari kerugian kredit (yaitu nilai kini dari seluruh kekurangan kas) selama perkiraan umur instrumen keuangan. Kekurangan kas adalah selisih antara arus kas yang terutang kepada Bank sesuai dengan kontrak dan arus kas yang diperkirakan akan diterima oleh Bank.

Bank menetapkan definisi peningkatan risiko kredit instrumen keuangan secara 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 34).

e. Allowance for impairment losses on financial assets

At reporting date, the Bank calculates expected credit loss based on estimated 12 months. If there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the estimated expected credit loss will be calculated throughout the life of the contract.

Expected credit losses are estimated weighted probabilities of credit losses (is the present value of all cash shortages) over the estimated life of the financial instrument. Cash shortages are the difference between the cash flows owed to the Bank in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that are expected to be received by the Bank.

The Bank has determined the definition of a 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.

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e. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Bank mengelompokkan aset keuangan dibeli dari aset keuangan memburuk apabila:

- hilangnya pasar aktif dari aset keuangan; dan
- pembelian dengan diskon sangat besar.
- pihak peminjam dinyatakan pailit;
- terdapat perubahan dari bentuk penyediaan dana, atau
- debitur telah berada pada *stage 3* dan memenuhi salah satu kondisi berikut:
- telah dilakukan restrukturisasi secara berulang-ulang dan terjadi pelanggaran kontrak secara signifikan; atau
- atas restrukturisasi yang terjadi, terdapat selisih negatif lebih dari 20% atas nilai kini arus kas masa depan (yang didiskontokan menggunakan suku bunga efektif awal) antara persyaratan awal dan persyaratan restrukturisasi.

Bank melakukan penurunan nilai secara individu atau kolektif dengan mempertimbangkan semua informasi yang wajar dan didukung, 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)

The bank classifies a debt financial asset as purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset if:

- there is a loss of an active market from financial assets; and
- purchases with very large discounts
- the borrower is declared bankrupt;
- there is a change in the form of provision of funds, or
- the debtor is at *stage 3* and meets one of the following conditions:
- repeated restructuring and significant breach of contract; or
- for the restructuring that occurs, there is a negative difference of more than 20% of the present value of future cash flows (discounted using the original effective interest rate) between the initial terms and the terms of the restructuring

The bank is impaired individually or collectively by considering all reasonable and supported information, including forward looking information.

Calculation of allowance for impairment losses on financial assets assessed collectively grouped based on similar credit risk characteristics and taking into account the loan segmentation based on future loss model.

The Bank uses statistical method, credit rating and macroeconomy forecast to assess allowance for impairment losses on loans.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

f. Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain

Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

g. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain berupa deposito berjangka dan *interbank call money*.

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

h. Efek-efek

Efek-efek terdiri dari 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.

Klasifikasi efek-efek diungkapkan di catatan 2d.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f. Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks

Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less allowance for impairment losses.

g. Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks

Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks are in the form of time deposits and interbank call money.

Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less allowance for impairment losses.

h. Marketable securities

Marketable securities consist of securities traded in the capital market and money market such as 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.

The classification of marketable securities are disclosed in note 2d.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

h. Efek-efek (lanjutan)

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.
- 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 2022 dan 2021, 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. Lihat Catatan 2d untuk kebijakan akuntansi tersebut.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Marketable securities (continued)

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. Unrealized gains or losses from the increase or decrease in fair values are presented in current year profit or loss.
- 3) At fair value through other comprehensive income marketable securities are measured at fair value. Unrealized 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, 2022 and 2021, 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. Refer to Note 2d for the accounting policy of loans.

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i. Tagihan/Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dibeli/dijual dengan janji dijual/dibeli kembali (lanjutan)

Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji untuk dibeli kembali disajikan sebagai liabilitas dalam laporan posisi keuangan sebesar jumlah pembelian kembali, dikurangi dengan bunga dibayar di muka yang belum diamortisasi. Selisih antara harga jual dan harga beli kembali diperlakukan sebagai bunga dibayar di muka dan diakui sebagai beban bunga selama jangka waktu sejak efek-efek tersebut dijual hingga dibeli kembali menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

j. Kredit yang diberikan

Kredit yang diberikan merupakan penyediaan uang atau tagihan yang dapat disamakan dengan itu, berdasarkan kesepakatan dengan pihak penerima kredit dan mewajibkan pihak penerima kredit untuk melunasi setelah jangka waktu tertentu dengan imbalan bunga.

Kredit yang diberikan (termasuk kredit yang diberikan dalam pinjaman sindikasi) pada awalnya diukur pada nilai wajar ditambah dengan biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung dan biaya tambahan untuk memperoleh aset keuangan tersebut. Setelah pengakuan awal, kredit yang diberikan diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dikurangi dengan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

Kredit yang diberikan diklasifikasikan sebagai diukur pada biaya perolehan amortisasi.

Kredit yang diberikan dalam pinjaman sindikasi ataupun penerusan kredit dinyatakan sebesar pokok kredit sesuai dengan porsi risiko yang ditanggung oleh Bank.

Restrukturisasi kredit

Restrukturisasi kredit meliputi adanya penjadwalan ulang pembayaran pokok kredit dan bunga, perpanjangan jangka waktu pembayaran dan ketentuan kredit yang baru.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

i. Receivables/Liabilities on securities purchased/sold under agreements to resale/repurchase (continued)

Securities sold under repurchase agreements are presented as liabilities in the statement of financial position, at the repurchase price, net of unamortized prepaid interest. The difference between the selling price and the repurchase price is treated as prepaid interest and recognized as interest expense over the period starting from when those securities are sold until they are repurchased using effective interest rate method.

j. Loans

Loans represent the lending of money or equivalent receivables under contracts with borrowers, where the borrowers are required to repay their debts with interest after a specified period of time.

Loans (including loans under syndication) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to obtaining the financial asset. After initial recognition, loans are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, net of allowance for impairment losses.

Loans are classified as amortized costs.

Loans under syndication or channelling are stated at the principal amount according to the risk portion assumed by the Bank.

Loan restructuring

Loan restructuring may involve modified through loans principal and interest rescheduling, extending the payment arrangements and new loan conditions.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

j. Kredit yang diberikan (lanjutan)

Kerugian yang timbul dari restrukturisasi kredit yang berkaitan dengan modifikasi persyaratan kredit hanya diakui bila nilai tunai penerimaan kas masa depan yang telah ditentukan dalam persyaratan kredit yang baru, termasuk penerimaan yang diperuntukkan sebagai bunga maupun pokok lebih kecil dari nilai kredit yang diberikan yang tercatat sebelum restrukturisasi.

Saat persyaratan kredit telah dinegosiasi ulang atau dimodifikasi (kredit restrukturisasi), penurunan nilai yang ada diukur dengan menggunakan suku bunga efektif awal yang digunakan sebelum persyaratan diubah dan kredit tidak lagi diperhitungkan sebagai menunggak. Manajemen secara berkelanjutan meninjau kredit yang dinegosiasi ulang untuk meyakinkan terpenuhinya seluruh kriteria dan pembayaran di masa depan. Kredit yang terus menjadi subjek penilaian penurunan nilai individual atau kolektif, dihitung dengan menggunakan suku bunga efektif awal.

Kredit yang direstrukturisasi dinyatakan sebesar nilai yang lebih rendah antara nilai tercatat kredit yang diberikan pada tanggal restrukturisasi atau nilai tunai penerimaan kas masa depan setelah restrukturisasi.

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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j. Loans (continued)

Losses on loan restructuring in respect of modification of the terms of the loans are recognised only if the cash value of total future cash receipts specified in the new terms of the loans, including both receipts designated as interest and those designated as loan principal are less than the recorded amounts of loans before restructuring.

Once the terms of the loans have been renegotiated or modified (restructured loans), any impairment is measured using the original effective interest rate as calculated before the modification of terms and the loan is no longer considered past due. Management continuously reviews renegotiated loans to ensure that all criteria are met and the future payments are likely to occur. The loans which continue to be subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment are calculated using the loan original effective interest rate.

Restructured loans are presented at the lower of the carrying value of the loan at the time of restructuring or the net present value of the total future cash receipts after restructuring.

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.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

j. Kredit yang diberikan (lanjutan)

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.

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 penghasilan komprehensif lainnya. Penurunan yang menghapus nilai kenaikan yang sebelumnya atas aset yang sama dibebankan terhadap "surplus revaluasi aset" sebagai bagian dari laba komprehensif; penurunan lainnya dibebankan pada laporan laba rugi.

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)

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.

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.

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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
Bangunan dan prasarana bangunan	10 - 20
Parabot kantor, peralatan kantor dan kendaraan	3 - 10

Pada setiap akhir tahun buku, manajemen melakukan pengkajian ulang atas nilai residu, masa manfaat dan metode penyusutan yang disesuaikan secara prospektif.

Jumlah tercatat aset tetap dihentikan pengakuannya pada saat dilepaskan atau saat tidak ada manfaat ekonomis masa depan yang diharapkan dari penggunaan atau pelepasannya. Laba atau rugi yang timbul dari penghentian pengakuan aset (dihitung sebagai perbedaan antara jumlah neto hasil pelepasan dan jumlah tercatat dari aset) diperhitungkan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain pada periode aset tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya.

Bila nilai tercatat suatu aset melebihi taksiran jumlah yang dapat diperoleh kembali, maka nilai tersebut diturunkan ke jumlah yang dapat diperoleh kembali tersebut, yang ditentukan sebagai nilai tertinggi antara harga jual neto dan nilai pakai.

Aset dalam penyelesaian merupakan akumulasi biaya bahan dan biaya lainnya sampai dengan tanggal dimana aset tersebut telah selesai dan siap untuk digunakan. Biaya-biaya tersebut direklasifikasi ke aset tetap yang bersangkutan ketika aset tersebut telah siap dipakai.

2. SUMMARY OF 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:

	Tarif penyusutan/ Depreciation rate	
	5% - 20%	<i>Buildings and building improvements</i>
	3% - 5%	<i>Furniture and fixtures, office equipment and vehicles</i>

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of fixed assets are reviewed by the management and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate, at the end of each year.

An item of fixed assets is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period such asset is derecognised.

When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its estimated recoverable amount, which is determined as the higher of the fair value less cost to sell or value in use.

Construction in progress represents the accumulated costs of materials and other relevant costs up to the date when the asset is complete and ready for use. These costs are reclassified to the respective fixed assets accounts when the asset has been made ready for use.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

I. Aset tidak berwujud

Aset tidak berwujud terdiri dari *goodwill* dan *Core Deposits Intangible*.

Aset tidak berwujud diakui jika, dan hanya jika, biaya perolehan aset tersebut dapat diukur secara andal dan kemungkinan besar Bank akan memperoleh manfaat ekonomis masa depan dari aset tersebut.

Goodwill

Goodwill yang timbul dari kombinasi bisnis diakui sebagai aset pada tanggal diperolehnya pengendalian (tanggal akuisisi). *Goodwill* diukur sebagai selisih dari imbalan yang dialihkan, jumlah setiap kepentingan non pengendali pada pihak yang diakuisisi dan nilai wajar dari kepentingan ekuitas yang sebelumnya dimiliki pihak pengakuisisi pada pihak yang diakuisisi (jika ada) atas jumlah selisih bersih dari aset teridentifikasi yang diperoleh dan liabilitas yang diambil alih pada tanggal akuisisi.

Untuk tujuan uji penurunan nilai, *goodwill* dialokasikan pada setiap unit penghasil kas dari Bank yang diharapkan memberikan manfaat dari sinergi kombinasi bisnis tersebut. Unit penghasil kas yang telah memperoleh alokasi *goodwill* diuji penurunan nilainya secara tahunan dan ketika terdapat indikasi bahwa unit tersebut mengalami penurunan nilai. Jika jumlah terpulihkan dari unit penghasil kas kurang dari jumlah tercatatnya, rugi penurunan nilai dialokasikan pertama untuk mengurangi jumlah tercatat aset atas setiap *goodwill* yang dialokasikan pada unit, dan selanjutnya ke aset lainnya dari unit dibagi prorata atas dasar jumlah tercatat setiap aset dalam unit tersebut. Setiap kerugian penurunan nilai *goodwill* diakui secara langsung dalam laba/rugi pada laporan laba rugi komprehensif. Rugi penurunan nilai yang diakui atas *goodwill* tidak dapat dipulihkan pada periode berikutnya.

2. SUMMARY OF 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.

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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 penghasilan komprehensif lainnya sebatas penurunan nilai tersebut tidak melebihi jumlah surplus revaluasi untuk aset yang sama. Kerugian penurunan nilai untuk aset yang direvaluasi mengurangi surplus revaluasi untuk aset tersebut.

2. SUMMARY OF 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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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 Cipta Kerja No. 11 tahun 2020 tanggal 2 November 2020 ("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 aktuarial secara periodik dengan menggunakan metode *projected unit credit* dan menerapkan asumsi atas tingkat diskonto, hasil yang diharapkan atas aset dana pensiun dan tingkat kenaikan manfaat pasti pensiun tahunan.

Keuntungan dan kerugian atas pengukuran kembali yang timbul dari penyesuaian dan perubahan dalam asumsi-asumsi aktuarial dan hasil atas aset dana pensiun (tidak termasuk bunga bersih) langsung diakui seluruhnya melalui penghasilan komprehensif lainnya pada saat terjadinya.

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 Job Creation No. 11 year 2020 dated November 2, 2020 ("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.

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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.

Pada bulan April 2022, DSAK-IAI menerbitkan materi penjelasan melalui siaran pers atas persyaratan pengatribusian imbalan pada periode jasa sesuai dengan PSAK 24: Imbalan Kerja yang diadopsi dari IAS 19 *Employee Benefits*. Materi penjelasan tersebut menyampaikan informasi bahwa pola fakta umum dari program pensiun berbasis Undang-Undang Ketenagakerjaan yang berlaku di Indonesia saat ini memiliki pola fakta serupa dengan yang ditanggapi dan disimpulkan dalam IFRS *Interpretation Committee* ("IFRIC") *Agenda Decision Attributing Benefit to Periods of Service* (IAS 19). Bank telah menerapkan materi penjelasan tersebut dan dengan demikian merubah kebijakan akuntansi menyangkut atribusi imbalan kerja pada periode jasa dari kebijakan yang diterapkan sebelumnya pada laporan keuangan Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut. Dampak perubahan perhitungan tersebut adalah tidak material terhadap Bank, sehingga dibukukan seluruhnya pada laporan keuangan pada tahun berjalan (Catatan 35).

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

In April 2022, DSAK-IAI issued an explanatory material through a press release regarding attribution of benefits to periods of service in accordance with SFAS 24: Imbalan Kerja which was adopted from IAS 19 Employee Benefits. The explanatory material conveyed the information that the fact pattern of the pension program based on the Labor Law currently enacted in Indonesia is similar to those responded and concluded in the IFRS Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) Agenda Decision Attributing Benefit to Periods of Service (IAS 19). The Bank has adopted the said explanatory material and accordingly changed its accounting policy regarding attribution of benefits to periods of service previously applied in the financial statements of the Bank as of December 31, 2021 and for the year then ended. The impact of the change in calculation is immaterial to the Bank, therefore the impact of the changes is recorded entirely in the financial statements for the current year (Note 35).

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

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 2022 dan 2021 sebesar:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
1 Poundsterling Britania Raya	18.786,09	19.250,86
1 Euro Eropa	16.581,72	16.112,46
1 Dolar Amerika Serikat	15.567,50	14.252,50
1 Dolar Singapura	11.592,88	10.554,67
1 Dolar Australia	10.557,88	10.346,61
1 Yuan Renminbi Cina	2.234,50	2.236,50
1 Dolar Hong Kong	1.996,55	1.828,03
1 Yen Jepang	117,81	123,77

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 penghasilan komprehensif lain atau langsung diakui ke ekuitas. Dalam hal ini, pajak tersebut masing-masing diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain atau ekuitas.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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, 2022 and 2021, amounted to:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
1 Poundsterling Britania Raya	18.786,09	19.250,86
1 Euro Eropa	16.581,72	16.112,46
1 Dolar Amerika Serikat	15.567,50	14.252,50
1 Dolar Singapura	11.592,88	10.554,67
1 Dolar Australia	10.557,88	10.346,61
1 Yuan Renminbi Cina	2.234,50	2.236,50
1 Dolar Hong Kong	1.996,55	1.828,03
1 Yen Jepang	117,81	123,77

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.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

x. Pajak penghasilan (lanjutan)

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 mengkompensasi 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 (continued)

The Bank periodically evaluates the implementation of prevailing tax regulations especially those that are subject to further interpretation on its implementation including evaluation on tax assessment letters received from tax authorities. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred income tax on temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Currently enacted or substantially enacted tax rates are used in the determination of deferred income tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to compensate all or part of the benefit of the deferred tax assets.

The related tax effects of the provisions for and/or reversals of all temporary differences during the year including the effect of change in tax rates, are recognised as "Income Tax Benefit/(Expense) - Deferred" and included in the determination of net profit or loss for the year, except to the extent that they relate to items previously charged or credited to equity.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG 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

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);
- Untuk 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

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.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

y. Aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa (lanjutan)

Bank mengakui liabilitas sewa sebesar jumlah pembayaran sewa yang masih harus dibayar hingga akhir masa sewa yang didiskontokan dengan menggunakan suku bunga pinjaman inkremental. Sedangkan aset hak guna mencakup jumlah liabilitas sewa yang diakui, biaya langsung awal yang dibayarkan, biaya pemulihan dan pembayaran sewa yang dilakukan pada atau sebelum tanggal mulai sewa, dikurangi insentif sewa yang diterima. Aset hak guna disusutkan dengan metode garis lurus selama jangka waktu yang lebih pendek antara masa sewa dengan estimasi masa manfaat aset.

Jika kepemilikan aset sewa dialihkan ke Bank pada akhir masa sewa atau pembayaran sewa mencerminkan pelaksanaan opsi pembelian, maka penyusutan dihitung menggunakan estimasi masa manfaat ekonomis aset. Aset hak guna diuji penurunan nilainya sesuai dengan PSAK 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)

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.

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y. Aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa (lanjutan)

Dalam menghitung nilai kini dari pembayaran sewa, Bank menggunakan suku bunga pinjaman inkremental penyewa pada tanggal dimulainya sewa karena suku bunga implisit dalam sewa tidak dapat ditentukan. Setelah tanggal dimulainya sewa, jumlah liabilitas sewa ditingkatkan untuk mencerminkan 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)

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 recognize these lease payments on a straight-line basis during the lease period on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. This expense is recorded under general and administrative expenses in profit or loss.

The recording implementation of SFAS 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.*

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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 earn revenues and incur expenses including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Bank's other components whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the Bank's key managements to make decision about resources allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. Segment's results that are reported to the Bank's key managements include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

The Bank has identified and disclosed financial information based on the business activities (business segments) in which the Bank engages. The segments of revenues, expenses, income from assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis to that segment.

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.

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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 "Tambahkan 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.

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**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 (ix).

Dalam menentukan nilai wajar atas aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan dimana tidak terdapat harga pasar yang dapat diobservasi. Bank harus menggunakan teknik penilaian. Untuk instrumen keuangan yang jarang diperdagangkan dan tidak memiliki harga yang transparan, nilai wajarnya menjadi kurang objektif sehingga membutuhkan tingkat pertimbangan yang beragam. Hal tersebut bergantung pada likuiditas, konsentrasi, ketidakpastian faktor pasar, asumsi penentuan harga, dan risiko lainnya yang mempengaruhi instrumen tertentu.

Bila nilai wajar aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan yang tercatat pada laporan posisi keuangan tidak tersedia di pasar aktif, nilainya ditentukan dengan menggunakan berbagai teknik penilaian termasuk penggunaan model matematika. Masukan (*input*) untuk model ini berasal dari data pasar yang bisa diamati sepanjang data tersebut tersedia.

Bila data pasar yang bisa diamati tersebut tidak tersedia, pertimbangan manajemen diperlukan untuk menentukan nilai wajar. Pertimbangan manajemen tersebut mencakup pertimbangan likuiditas dan masukan model seperti volatilitas untuk transaksi derivatif yang berjangka waktu panjang dan tingkat diskonto, tingkat pelunasan dipercepat, dan asumsi tingkat gagal bayar.

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 (ix).

In determining the fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market price, the Bank should use the valuation techniques. For financial instruments that are traded infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective and requires varying degrees of judgment depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible.

When observable market data are not available, management's judgment is required to establish fair values. The management's judgments include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as volatility for long-term derivatives and discount rates, early payment rates, and default rate assumptions.

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.

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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.

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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 35.

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 35.

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**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 tangguhan

Aset pajak tangguhan diakui atas jumlah pajak penghasilan terpulihkan pada periode mendatang sebagai akibat dari perbedaan temporer. Justifikasi manajemen diperlukan untuk menentukan jumlah aset pajak tangguhan yang dapat diakui sesuai dengan perkiraan waktu dan tingkat laba fiskal di masa mendatang sejalan dengan strategi rencana perpajakan ke depan.

Pajak penghasilan

Bank mengakui liabilitas atas pajak penghasilan badan berdasarkan estimasi apakah akan terdapat tambahan pajak penghasilan badan.

**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.

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4. KAS

4. Cash

	31 Desember/December 31				
	2022		2021		
	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (nilai penuh)/ <i>Notional amount in foreign currencies (full amount)</i>	Ekuivalen Rupiah/ <i>Rupiah equivalent</i>	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (nilai penuh)/ <i>Notional amount in foreign currencies (full amount)</i>	Ekuivalen Rupiah/ <i>Rupiah equivalent</i>	
Rupiah		184.318		227.990	Rupiah
Mata uang asing					Foreign currencies
Dolar Singapura	2.041.260	23.664	1.227.349	12.954	Singapore Dollar
Dolar Amerika Serikat	431.645	6.719	784.915	11.187	United States Dollar
Yuan Renminbi Cina	1.158.470	2.589	1.108.220	2.479	Chinese Yuan Renminbi
Jumlah		217.290		254.610	Total

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, saldo kas dalam mata uang Rupiah termasuk kas pada ATM, masing-masing sebesar Rp1.213 dan Rp1.611.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the balance of cash in Rupiah include cash in ATM amounting to Rp1,213 and Rp1,611, respectively.

5. GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA

5. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Rupiah	1.294.608	764.963	Rupiah
Dolar Amerika Serikat	186.802	349.136	United States Dollar
Jumlah	1.481.410	1.114.099	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.

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5. GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2022, Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM) Bank telah sesuai dengan Peraturan Bank Indonesia (PBI) No.15/15/PBI/2013 tanggal 24 Desember 2013 tentang Giro Wajib Minimum Bank Umum Dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing Bagi Bank Umum Konvensional sebagaimana telah diubah beberapa kali dengan PBI No.18/3/PBI/2016 tanggal 10 Maret 2016, PBI No.18/14/PBI/2016 tanggal 18 Agustus 2016, PBI No. 19/6/PBI/2017 tanggal 17 April 2017, PBI No. 20/3/PBI/2018 tanggal 29 Maret 2018, PBI No. 23/16/PBI/2021 tanggal 21 Desember 2021, PBI No. 24/4/PBI/2022 tanggal 25 Februari 2022 dan Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur (PADG) No. 20/30/PADG/2018 tanggal 30 November 2018, No.21/14/PADG/2019 tanggal 26 Juni 2019, No. 21/27/PADG/2019 tanggal 26 Desember 2019, No. 22/2/PADG/2020 tanggal 13 Maret 2020, No. 22/10/PADG/2020 tanggal 30 April 2020, PADG 22/19/PADG/2020 tanggal 29 Juli 2020, 24/3/PADG/2022 tanggal 1 Maret 2022, dan 24/8/PADG/2022 tanggal 30 Juni 2022 perubahan terakhir tentang "Giro Wajib Minimum dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing bagi Bank Umum Konvensional, Bank Umum Syariah, dan Unit Usaha Syariah" yang masing-masing sebesar:

5. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA (continued)

As of December 31, 2021 and 2022, the Bank's Minimum Statutory Reserve complies with Bank Indonesia (BI) Regulation No. 15/15/PBI/2013 dated December 24, 2013 which have been further amended with PBI No. 18/3/PBI/2016 dated March 10, 2016, PBI No. 18/14/PBI/2016 dated August 18, 2016, PBI No. 19/6/PBI/2017 dated April 17, 2017, PBI No. 20/3/PBI/2018 dated March 29, 2018, PBI No. 23/16/PBI/2021 dated December 21, 2021, PBI No. 24/4/PBI/2022 dated February 25, 2022 and Regulation of Members of The Board of Governors (PADG) No.20/30/PADG/2018 dated November 30, 2018, No. 21/14/PADG/2019 dated June 26, 2019, No. 21/27/PADG/2019 dated December 26, 2019, No. 22/2/PADG/2020 dated March 13, 2020, No. 22/10/PADG/2020 dated April 30, 2020, 22/19/PADG/2020 dated July 29, 2020, No. 24/3/PADG/2022 dated March 1, 2022 and the latest 24/8/PADG/2022 dated June 30, 2022 "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		
	2022	2021	
Rupiah			Rupiah
- GWM Primer Harian*)	0,00%	0,50%	Primary Minimum Statutory Reserve - Daily*)
- Rata-rata*)	9,00%	3,00%	Average*)
- PLM**)	6,00%	6,00%	PLM**)
Mata uang asing	4,00%	4,00%	Foreign Currencies

*) Mulai berlaku per 1 September 2022

**) Berdasarkan PBI Nomor 22/17/PBI/2020 tentang Perubahan Kedua atas Peraturan Bank Indonesia Nomor 20/4/PBI/2018 tentang Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial dan Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial bagi Bank Umum Konvensional, Bank Umum Syariah, dan Unit Usaha Syariah, PLM ditetapkan 6%

***) Berdasarkan PADG Nomor 24/8/PADG/2022 tanggal 30 Juni 2022. Penyesuaian kebijakan pengaturan GWM Rupiah menjadi 9%

*) Effective on September 1, 2022

**) Based on PBI Number 22/17/PBI/2020 concerning the Second Amendment to the Regulation of Bank Indonesia 20/10/PADG/2018 concerning Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer (PLM) for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Banks and Sharia Business Unit, PLM is 6% (six percent)

***) Based on PADG No. 24/8/PADG/2022 dated June 30, 2022. Adjusting Minimum Statutory Reserve to 9% (nine percent)

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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 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing sebesar:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Rupiah		
- GWM Primer		
Harian	9,62%	5,61%
Rata-rata	9,46%	5,71%
- PLM	6,87%	8,46%
Mata uang asing	4,58%	6,24%

Bank telah memenuhi ketentuan Bank Indonesia yang berlaku tentang Giro Wajib Minimum Bank Umum pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021.

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, 2022 and 2021, respectively, are as follows:

	Rupiah
Primary Minimum Statutory Reserve -	
Daily	
Average	
PLM -	
Foreign currencies	

The Bank has fulfilled Bank Indonesia regulation regarding Statutory Reserves Requirement on Commercial Banks as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

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6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN

a. Berdasarkan mata uang:

	31 Desember/December 31				
	2022		2021		
	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (nilai penuh)/ <i>Notional amount in foreign currencies (full amount)</i>	Ekuivalen Rupiah/ <i>Rupiah equivalent</i>	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (nilai penuh)/ <i>Notional amount in foreign currencies (full amount)</i>	Ekuivalen Rupiah/ <i>Rupiah equivalent</i>	
Rupiah	-	34.781	-	202.049	Rupiah
Mata uang asing					Foreign currencies
Dolar Amerika Serikat	11.508.627	179.161	22.309.538	317.968	United States Dollar
Dolar Singapura	3.096.418	35.896	46.695.403	104.434	Singapore Dollar
Yuan Renminbi Cina	6.729.140	15.036	2.422.496	25.569	Chinese Yuan Renminbi
Euro Eropa	818.269	13.568	518.676	8.357	European Euro
Dolar Australia	58.192	615	24.265	251	Australian Dollar
Dolar Hong Kong	85.934	172	45.043	82	Hong Kong Dollar
Poundsterling Britania Raya	6.590	124	9.655	186	Great Britain Poundsterling
Yen Jepang	702.165	83	2.037.047	252	Japanese Yen
		244.655		457.099	
Jumlah		279.436		659.148	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(282)		(925)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto		279.154		658.223	Net

b. Berdasarkan kolektibilitas:

Seluruh giro pada bank lain pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 digolongkan sebagai "lancar".

b. By collectability:

All current accounts with other banks as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were classified as "current".

c. Berdasarkan transaksi dengan pihak berelasi dan pihak ketiga:

c. By related parties and third parties:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Pihak berelasi			Related parties
Mata uang asing			Foreign currencies
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Shenzhen	7.302	88.994	China Construction Bank Corporation, Shenzhen Branch
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Zhejiang	2.679	12.467	China Construction Bank Corporation, Zhejiang Branch
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang London	124	186	China Construction Bank Corporation, London Branch
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Tokyo	83	252	China Construction Bank Corporation, Tokyo Branch
	10.188	101.899	

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6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN (lanjutan)

- c. Berdasarkan transaksi dengan pihak berelasi dan pihak ketiga: (lanjutan)

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Pihak ketiga		
Rupiah		
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	23.629	17.428
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	11.072	184.165
PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk	47	-
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	34	457
Mata uang asing		
Citibank N.A., New York	159.816	294.883
United Overseas Bank Ltd. Singapura	35.896	25.512
Citibank N.A., London	13.568	8.357
Standard Chartered Bank, Amerika Serikat	8.436	10.596
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	7.782	9.611
PT Bank ICBC Indonesia	5.055	2.973
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	3.127	2.934
ANZ Australia	614	251
Standard Chartered Bank, Hong Kong	172	82
	269.248	557.249
Jumlah	279.436	659.148
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(282)	(925)
Neto	279.154	658.223

**6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS
(continued)**

- c. By related parties and third parties: (continued)

31 Desember/December 31		
2022	2021	
		Third parties
		Rupiah
		PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
		PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk
		PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk
		PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
		Foreign currencies
		Citibank N.A., New York
		United Overseas Bank Ltd. Singapore
		Citibank N.A., London
		Standard Chartered Bank, United States
		PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
		PT Bank ICBC Indonesia
		PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
		ANZ Australia
		Standard Chartered Bank, Hong Kong
		Total
		Allowance for impairment losses
		Net

- d. Tingkat suku bunga efektif rata-rata setahun:

- d. Average effective interest rates per annum:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Rupiah	0,19%	0,75%
Mata uang asing	0,37%	0,29%

Rupiah
Foreign currencies

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6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN (lanjutan)

- e. Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto atas giro pada bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total	
Nilai tercatat bruto awal					Initial gross carrying amount
1 Januari 2021	256.464	-	-	256.464	as at January 1, 2021
Aset baru	12.467	-	-	12.467	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(10)	-	-	(10)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Pengukuran kembali	390.227	-	-	390.227	Remeasurement
31 Desember 2021	659.148	-	-	659.148	December 31, 2021
Aset baru	2.723	-	-	2.723	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(475)	-	-	(475)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Pengukuran kembali	(381.960)	-	-	(381.960)	Remeasurement
31 Desember 2022	279.436	-	-	279.436	December 31, 2022

- f. Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas giro pada bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total	
Saldo awal					Beginning balance
1 Januari 2021	10	-	-	10	as at January 1, 2021
Aset baru	19	-	-	19	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	-	-	-	-	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Pengukuran kembali	896	-	-	896	Remeasurement
31 Desember 2021	925	-	-	925	December 31, 2021
Aset baru	3	-	-	3	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(1)	-	-	(1)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Pengukuran kembali	(645)	-	-	(645)	Remeasurement
31 Desember 2022	282	-	-	282	December 31, 2022

- 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.

6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS (continued)

- e. Movements in the gross carrying amount of current accounts with other banks are as follows:

- f. Movements in the allowance for impairment losses amount of current accounts with other banks are as follows:

- 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.

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7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN BANK LAIN

a. Berdasarkan jenis dan mata uang:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Rupiah			Rupiah
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Bank Indonesia	234.935	388.916	Bank Indonesia
	234.935	388.916	
Mata uang asing			Foreign currencies
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Bank Indonesia	389.281	1.382.576	Bank Indonesia
	389.281	1.382.576	
Jumlah	624.216	1.771.492	Total

b. Tingkat suku bunga efektif setahun:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Rupiah	3,16% - 5,19%	3,35% - 3,87%	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	0,14% - 1,62%	0,06% - 1,02%	Foreign currencies

c. Sisa umur hingga jatuh tempo atas penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain adalah di bawah 3 bulan.

c. The remaining period until maturity on placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks is under 3 month.

d. Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto atas penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:

d. Movements in the gross carrying amount of placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks are as follows:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total	
Nilai tercatat bruto awal 1 Januari 2021	1.954.575	-	-	1.954.575	Initial gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2021
Aset baru	1.771.492	-	-	1.771.492	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(1.954.575)	-	-	(1.954.575)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
31 Desember 2021	1.771.492	-	-	1.771.492	December 31, 2021
Aset baru	624.216	-	-	624.216	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(1.771.492)	-	-	(1.771.492)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
31 Desember 2022	624.216	-	-	624.216	December 31, 2022

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7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN BANK LAIN (lanjutan)

- e. Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total	
Saldo awal					Beginning balance
1 Januari 2021	-	-	-	-	as at January 1, 2021
Aset baru	5	-	-	5	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(5)	-	-	(5)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
31 Desember 2021	-	-	-	-	December 31, 2021
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	-	-	-	-	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
31 Desember 2022	-	-	-	-	December 31, 2022

7. PLACEMENTS WITH BANK INDONESIA AND OTHER BANKS (continued)

- e. The movements in the allowance for impairment losses of placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks are as follows:

- f. Manajemen berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai tidak diperlukan.

- f. Management believes that no allowance for impairment losses is necessary.

8. EFEK-EFEK

- a. Berdasarkan tujuan, jenis, dan mata uang:

8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

- a. By purpose, type and currency:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain			Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Rupiah			Rupiah
Efek-efek pemerintah			Government Securities
Obligasi Negara PBS031	222.491	-	Government bonds PBS031
Obligasi Negara SR015	181.132	-	Government bonds SR015
Obligasi Pemerintah 017	134.089	141.632	Government bonds 017
Obligasi Pemerintah 033	129.727	129.840	Government bonds 033
Obligasi Negara SPN12231207	100.034	-	Government Bonds SPN12231207
Obligasi Negara SPN12230105	46.737	-	Government bonds SPN12230105
Obligasi Negara FR0063	39.752	-	Government bonds FR0063
Obligasi Negara FR0077	29.449	-	Government bonds FR0077
Obligasi Negara ORI019	19.822	-	Government bonds ORI019
Sukuk Ritel Syariah 002	-	300.229	Sukuk Ritel Sharia 002
Obligasi Ritel Indonesia 016	-	243.512	Indonesian Ritel Bonds 016
Sukuk Negara Ritel 011	-	100.349	Indonesian Sukuk Ritel 011
Obligasi Pemerintah 12220707	-	99.663	Government bonds 12220707
Obligasi Pemerintah 12220819	-	99.419	Government bonds 12220819
Total efek-efek yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	903.233	1.114.644	Total marketable securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
Diskonto yang belum diamortisasi	(9.283)	(6.534)	Unamortised discount
Jumlah	893.950	1.108.110	Total

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8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

b. Berdasarkan penerbit:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Pemerintah	893.950	1.108.110	Government

c. Berdasarkan kolektibilitas:

Seluruh efek-efek milik Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 diklasifikasikan sebagai "lancar".

8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)

b. By issuer:

c. By collectability:

All of the marketable securities owned by the Bank as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are classified as "current".

d. Tingkat suku bunga efektif setahun:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Rupiah			Rupiah
Obligasi korporasi	-	7,26% - 9,20%	Corporate bonds
Efek-efek pemerintah	3,04% - 5,93%	5,81% - 5,96%	Government securities

e. Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto atas efek-efek adalah sebagai berikut:

d. Effective interest rates per annum:

e. Movements in the gross carrying amount of securities are as follows:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total	
Nilai tercatat bruto awal 1 Januari 2021	1.174.538	-	-	1.174.538	Initial gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2021
Aset baru	199.082	-	-	199.082	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(236.867)	-	-	(236.867)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Pengukuran kembali	(28.643)	-	-	(28.643)	Remeasurement
31 Desember 2021	1.108.110	-	-	1.108.110	December 31, 2021
Aset baru	634.925	-	-	634.925	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(842.897)	-	-	(842.897)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Pengukuran kembali	(6.188)	-	-	(6.188)	Remeasurement
31 Desember 2022	893.950	-	-	893.950	December 31, 2022

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8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

- f. Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas efek-efek adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total	
Saldo awal					Beginning balance
1 Januari 2021	1	-	-	1	as at January 1, 2021
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(1)	-	-	(1)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
31 Desember 2021	-	-	-	-	December 31, 2021
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	-	-	-	-	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
31 Desember 2022	-	-	-	-	December 31, 2022

- g. Manajemen berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai tidak diperlukan.

8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)

- f. The movements in the allowance for impairment losses of securities are as follows:

- g. Management believes that no allowance for impairment losses is necessary.

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		
	2022	2021	
Euro Eropa	-	8.888	European Euro
Jumlah	-	8.888	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	(4)	Allowance for impairment losses
Jumlah	-	8.884	Total

b. Liabilitas akseptasi

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Euro Eropa	-	8.888	European Euro
Jumlah	-	8.888	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

b. Acceptance payables

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**9. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS AKSEPTASI
(lanjutan)**

**9. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLES AND
PAYABLES (continued)**

2. Berdasarkan jangka waktu

2. Based on period

a. Tagihan akseptasi

a. Acceptance receivables

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Mata uang asing			Foreign currencies
≤ 1 bulan	-	-	≤ 1 month
> 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	-	8.888	> 1 month ≤ 3 months
> 3 bulan ≤ 6 bulan	-	-	> 3 months ≤ 6 months
Jumlah	-	8.888	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	(4)	Allowance for impairment losses
Jumlah	-	8.884	Total

b. Liabilitas akseptasi

b. Acceptance payables

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Mata uang asing			Foreign currencies
≤ 1 bulan	-	-	≤ 1 month
> 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	-	8.888	> 1 month ≤ 3 months
> 3 bulan ≤ 6 bulan	-	-	> 3 months ≤ 6 months
Jumlah	-	8.888	Total

Berdasarkan kolektabilitas Bank Indonesia, seluruh tagihan akseptasi pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 diklasifikasikan lancar.

By Bank Indonesia collectability, all acceptance receivables as of December 31, 2022 are classified as current.

Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto atas tagihan akseptasi adalah sebagai berikut:

Movements in the gross carrying amount of acceptance receivables are as follows:

	31 Desember/December 31, 2022				
	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total	
Nilai tercatat bruto awal 1 Januari 2021	-	-	-	-	Initial gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2021
Aset baru	8.888	-	-	8.888	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	-	-	-	-	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
31 Desember 2021	8.888	-	-	8.888	December 31, 2021
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(8.888)	-	-	(8.888)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
31 Desember 2022	-	-	-	-	December 31, 2022

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**9. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS AKSEPTASI
(lanjutan)**

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas tagihan akseptasi adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31, 2022			
	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total
Saldo awal				
1 Januari 2021	-	-	-	-
Aset baru	4			4
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)				
Pengukuran kembali	-	-	-	-
31 Desember 2021	4	-	-	4
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(4)	-	-	(4)
31 Desember 2022	-	-	-	-

Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian penurunan nilai atas tidak tertagihnya tagihan akseptasi dan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022, manajemen berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai tidak diperlukan.

9. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (continued)

The movements in the allowance for impairment losses of acceptance receivables are as follows:

Beginning balance as at January 1, 2021
New assets originated
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Remeasurement
December 31, 2021
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
December 31, 2022

The Bank's management believes that the allowance for impairment losses as of December 31, 2021 is adequate to cover possible impairment losses from acceptances receivables and as of December 31, 2022, 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 2022 dan 2021 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, 2022 and 2021 consist of:

31 Desember 2022/December 31, 2022								
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	VR0074	300.000	05 Des 2022/ Dec 05, 2022	02 Jan 2023/ Jan 02, 2023	287.452	288.746	46	288.700
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0069	290.000	04 Feb 2022/ Feb 04, 2022	03 Feb 2023/ Feb 03, 2023	269.741	278.633	806	277.827
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0041	280.000	20 Des 2022/ Dec 20, 2022	17 Jan 2023/ Jan 17, 2023	259.857	261.027	669	260.358
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0056	250.000	16 Des 2022/ Dec 16, 2022	13 Jan 2023/ Jan 13, 2023	238.311	239.384	460	238.924
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0084	250.000	06 Des 2022/ Dec 06, 2022	03 Jan 2023/ Jan 03, 2023	231.561	232.604	74	232.530
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0037	230.000	27 Des 2022/ Dec 27, 2022	24 Jan 2023/ Jan 24, 2023	214.125	215.127	824	214.303
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0064	220.000	28 Des 2022/ Dec 28, 2022	25 Jan 2023/ Jan 25, 2023	209.261	210.241	840	209.401
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0073	220.000	12 Des 2022/ Dec 12, 2022	09 Jan 2023/ Jan 09, 2023	205.639	206.565	265	206.300

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**10. TAGIHAN ATAS EFEK-EFEK YANG DIBELI
DENGAN JANJI DIJUAL KEMBALI (lanjutan)**

**10. RECEIVABLES ON SECURITIES PURCHASED
UNDER AGREEMENTS TO RE SALE
(continued)**

a. Berdasarkan jenis (lanjutan)

a. By type (continued)

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 2022 dan 2021 terdiri dari: (lanjutan)

Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale (*reverse repo*) were denominated in Rupiah and are placed at Bank Indonesia as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 consist of: (continued)

31 Desember 2022/December 31, 2022

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	FR0096	210.000	23 Des 2022/ Dec 23, 2022	20 Jan 2023/ Jan 20, 2023	200.432	201.370	637	200.733
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0045	210.000	21 Des 2022/ Dec 21, 2022	04 Jan 2023/ Jan 04, 2023	196.689	197.111	90	197.021
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0044	200.000	26 Des 2022/ Dec 26, 2022	23 Jan 2023/ Jan 23, 2023	192.465	193.366	708	192.658
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0096	200.000	23 Des 2022/ Dec 23, 2022	20 Jan 2023/ Jan 20, 2023	190.888	191.780	605	191.175
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0068	200.000	07 Des 2022/ Dec 07, 2022	04 Jan 2023/ Jan 04, 2023	185.082	185.915	89	185.826
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0080	180.000	14 Des 2022/ Dec 14, 2022	11 Jan 2023/ Jan 11, 2023	166.929	167.681	268	167.413
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0088	150.000	07 Jan 2022/ Jan 07, 2022	06 Jan 2023/ Jan 06, 2023	138.855	143.447	63	143.384
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0078	150.000	09 Des 2022/ Dec 09, 2022	06 Jan 2023/ Jan 06, 2023	142.752	143.395	115	143.280
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0072	140.000	19 Des 2022/ Dec 19, 2022	16 Jan 2023/ Jan 16, 2023	131.029	131.619	316	131.303
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0072	150.000	29 Des 2022/ Dec 29, 2022	26 Jan 2023/ Jan 26, 2023	138.729	139.380	581	138.799
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0065	130.000	30 Des 2022/ Dec 30, 2022	27 Jan 2023/ Jan 27, 2023	120.452	121.017	525	120.492
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0048	100.000	27 Des 2022/ Dec 27, 2022	10 Jan 2023/ Jan 10, 2023	96.007	96.222	138	96.084
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0075	80.000	28 Des 2022/ Dec 28, 2022	11 Jan 2023/ Jan 11, 2023	74.964	75.132	120	75.012
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0065	37.500	08 Apr 2022/ Apr 08, 2022	06 Jan 2023/ Jan 06, 2023	34.814	35.661	16	35.645
		4.177.500			3.926.034	3.955.423	8.255	3.947.168

31 Desember 2021/December 31, 2021

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	FR0079	220.000	08 Jan 2021/ Jan 08, 2021	07 Jan 2022/ Jan 07, 2022	250.388	259.578	151	259.427
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0079	200.000	08 Jan 2021/ Jan 08, 2021	07 Jan 2022/ Jan 07, 2022	227.626	236.003	138	235.865
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0079	180.000	08 Jan 2021/ Jan 08, 2021	07 Jan 2022/ Jan 07, 2022	204.864	212.423	124	212.299
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0080	200.000	16 Apr 2021/ Apr 16, 2021	18 Apr 2022/ Apr 18, 2022	195.455	202.210	1.969	200.241
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0052	150.000	08 Okt 2021/ Oct 08, 2021	08 Apr 2022/ Apr 08, 2022	183.150	186.122	1.584	184.538
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0058	150.000	24 Nov 2021/ Nov 24, 2021	23 Feb 2022/ Feb 23, 2022	164.128	165.389	735	164.654
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0072	150.000	03 Sep 2021/ Sep 03, 2021	02 Sep 2022/ Sep 02, 2022	161.438	166.743	3.556	163.187
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0058	149.000	24 Nov 2021/ Nov 24, 2021	23 Feb 2022/ Feb 23, 2022	163.034	164.291	732	163.559
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0058	150.000	08 Des 2021/ Dec 08, 2021	09 Mar 2022/ Mar 09, 2022	162.999	164.256	925	163.331

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**10. TAGIHAN ATAS EFEK-EFEK YANG DIBELI
DENGAN JANJI DIJUAL KEMBALI (lanjutan)**

**10. RECEIVABLES ON SECURITIES PURCHASED
UNDER AGREEMENTS TO RESELL
(continued)**

a. Berdasarkan jenis (lanjutan)

a. By type (continued)

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 2022 dan 2021 terdiri dari: (lanjutan)

Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale (*reverse repo*) were denominated in Rupiah and are placed at Bank Indonesia as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 consist of: (continued)

31 Desember 2021/December 31, 2021

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	FR0073	150.000	22 Des 2021/ Dec 22, 2021	23 Mar 2022/ Mar 23, 2022	162.204	163.451	1.109	162.342
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0075	150.000	05 Feb 2021/ Feb 05, 2021	04 Feb 2022/ Feb 04, 2022	153.946	159.612	529	159.083
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0074	150.000	17 Nov 2021/ Nov 17, 2021	16 Feb 2022/ Feb 16, 2022	152.874	154.045	592	153.453
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0080	150.000	05 Nov 2021/ Nov 05, 2021	06 Mei 2022/ May 06, 2022	151.896	154.354	1.688	152.666
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0058	140.000	08 Des 2021/ Dec 08, 2021	09 Mar 2022/ Mar 09, 2022	152.133	153.302	861	152.441
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0080	150.000	21 Okt 2021/ Oct 21, 2021	20 Jan 2022/ Jan 20, 2022	151.426	152.590	243	152.347
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0092	150.000	05 Nov 2021/ Nov 05, 2021	05 Ags 2022/ Aug 05, 2022	147.390	151.011	2.865	148.146
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0075	150.000	24 Des 2021/ Dec 24, 2021	21 Jan 2022/ Jan 21, 2022	146.292	146.636	245	146.391
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0065	150.000	27 Okt 2021/ Oct 27, 2021	26 Jan 2022/ Jan 26, 2022	144.253	145.361	305	145.056
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0092	150.000	13 Okt 2021/ Oct 13, 2021	12 Jan 2022/ Jan 12, 2022	143.850	144.956	134	144.822
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0076	150.000	03 Des 2021/ Dec 03, 2021	03 Jun 2022/ Jun 03, 2022	143.547	145.861	1.946	143.915
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0088	150.000	10 Nov 2021/ Nov 10, 2021	09 Feb 2022/ Feb 09, 2022	142.713	143.810	470	143.340
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0092	150.000	29 Des 2021/ Dec 29, 2021	30 Mar 2022/ Mar 30, 2022	142.971	144.070	1.062	143.008
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0089	150.000	05 Nov 2021/ Nov 05, 2021	04 Nov 2022/ Nov 04, 2022	142.224	146.926	3.966	142.960
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0089	150.000	03 Nov 2021/ Nov 03, 2021	02 Feb 2022/ Feb 02, 2022	142.046	143.138	384	142.754
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0053	150.000	21 Mei 2021/ May 21, 2021	18 Feb 2022/ Feb 18, 2022	138.949	142.479	621	141.858
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0058	130.000	03 Des 2021/ Dec 03, 2021	02 Sep 2022/ Sep 02, 2022	141.181	144.640	3.091	141.549
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0045	120.000	03 Des 2021/ Dec 03, 2021	02 Des 2022/ Dec 02, 2022	141.122	145.788	4.294	141.494
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0088	150.000	08 Okt 2021/ Oct 08, 2021	07 Okt 2022/ Oct 07, 2022	140.179	144.814	3.552	141.262
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0054	120.000	15 Des 2021/ Dec 15, 2021	16 Mar 2022/ Mar 16, 2022	140.539	141.619	878	140.741
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0053	150.000	08 Okt 2021/ Oct 08, 2021	08 Jul 2022/ Jul 08, 2022	139.636	143.067	2.363	140.704
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	VR0057	150.000	15 Des 2021/ Dec 15, 2021	12 Jan 2022/ Jan 12, 2022	138.915	139.241	128	139.113
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0075	140.000	21 Mei 2021/ May 21, 2021	20 Mei 2022/ May 20, 2022	134.577	139.190	1.761	137.429
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0088	140.000	03 Sep 2021/ Sep 03, 2021	03 Jun 2022/ Jun 03, 2022	130.630	133.800	1.777	132.023
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0054	110.000	06 Ags 2021/ Aug 06, 2021	05 Ags 2022/ Aug 05, 2022	126.778	130.752	2.358	128.394
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0068	120.000	17 Des 2021/ Dec 17, 2021	14 Jan 2022/ Jan 14, 2022	126.693	126.991	138	126.853
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0088	130.000	06 Okt 2021/ Oct 06, 2021	05 Jan 2022/ Jan 05, 2022	121.540	122.472	42	122.430
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0054	100.000	15 Des 2021/ Dec 15, 2021	16 Mar 2022/ Mar 16, 2022	117.116	118.019	734	117.285
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0073	100.000	06 Ags 2021/ Aug 06, 2021	06 Mei 2022/ May 06, 2022	111.874	114.479	1.193	113.286

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10. TAGIHAN ATAS EFEK-EFEK YANG DIBELI DENGAN JANJI DIJUAL KEMBALI (lanjutan)

a. Berdasarkan jenis (lanjutan)

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 2022 dan 2021 terdiri dari: (lanjutan)

10. RECEIVABLES ON SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER AGREEMENTS TO RESALE (continued)

a. By type (continued)

Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale (*reverse repo*) were denominated in Rupiah and are placed at Bank Indonesia as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 consist of: (continued)

31 Desember 2021/December 31, 2021

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	VR0057	120.000	02 Jul 2021/ Jul 02, 2021	01 Jul 2022/ Jul 01, 2022	111.449	115.145	1.838	113.307
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0089	110.000	05 Nov 2021/ Nov 05, 2021	04 Nov 2022/ Nov 04, 2022	104.297	107.756	2.917	104.839
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0088	110.000	31 Des 2021/ Dec 31, 2021	28 Jan 2022/ Jan 28, 2022	102.005	102.244	231	102.013
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0088	100.000	08 Okt 2021/ Oct 08, 2021	07 Okt 2022/ Oct 07, 2022	93.453	96.552	2.376	94.176
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0088	100.000	31 Des 2021/ Dec 31, 2021	28 Jan 2022/ Jan 28, 2022	92.732	92.950	210	92.740
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0068	80.000	22 Des 2021/ Dec 22, 2021	19 Jan 2022/ Jan 19, 2022	85.261	85.461	129	85.332
		6.219.000			6.371.773	6.493.597	56.944	6.436.653

b. Berdasarkan periode jatuh tempo

Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali akan diselesaikan dalam waktu tidak lebih dari 12 bulan setelah tanggal laporan posisi keuangan.

b. By maturity period

Securities purchased under resale agreements will be settled no more than 12 months after the date of financial positions.

c. Tingkat suku bunga efektif setahun

c. Effectives interest rate per annum

31 Desember/December 31

	2022	2021	
Rupiah	3,79%	3,39%	Rupiah

d. Berdasarkan kolektibilitas

Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali (*reverse repo*) milik Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 diklasifikasikan sebagai "lancar".

d. By collectability

All of the securities purchased under resale agreements (*reverse repo*) owned by the Bank as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 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.

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11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN

a. Berdasarkan jenis kredit

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Pihak berelasi		
Rupiah		
Konsumer	6.302	4.341
Karyawan	1.374	1.770
	7.676	6.111
Pihak ketiga		
Rupiah		
Modal kerja	6.368.535	5.039.131
Investasi	3.532.969	3.452.004
Konsumer	1.492.931	1.403.434
Karyawan	3.456	4.201
	11.397.891	9.898.770
Mata uang asing		
Investasi	3.461.785	1.740.715
Modal Kerja	1.819.933	2.127.067
	5.281.718	3.867.782
Jumlah	16.687.285	13.772.663
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(454.746)	(291.961)
Neto	16.232.539	13.480.702

11. LOANS

a. By type of loans

<i>Related parties</i>
<i>Rupiah</i>
<i>Consumer</i>
<i>Employee</i>
<i>Third parties</i>
<i>Rupiah</i>
<i>Working capital</i>
<i>Investment</i>
<i>Consumer</i>
<i>Employee</i>
<i>Foreign currencies</i>
<i>Working capital</i>
<i>Investment</i>
<i>Total</i>
<i>Allowance for impairment losses</i>
Net

b. Berdasarkan sektor ekonomi

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Rupiah		
Perantara keuangan	2.528.658	831.150
Industri pengolahan	1.817.249	1.938.796
Rumah tangga	1.504.064	1.413.746
Konstruksi	1.210.305	1.231.350
Perdagangan besar dan eceran	1.202.719	1.295.084
Real estate, usaha persewaan, dan jasa perusahaan	1.024.700	861.698
Penyediaan akomodasi dan penyediaan makan minum dan minuman	721.527	943.867
Transportasi, pergudangan, dan komunikasi	684.254	649.296
Listrik, gas, dan air	319.230	222.948
Pertambangan	214.223	331.624
Jasa kesehatan dan kegiatan sosial	110.084	80.822
Pertanian, perburuan, dan kehutanan	40.388	37.489
Jasa kemasyarakatan, sosial budaya, hiburan, dan jasa lainnya	13.630	20.375
Perikanan	7.693	39.323
Jasa pendidikan	5.995	6.463
Lain-lain	848	850
	11.405.567	9.904.881

<i>Rupiah</i>
<i>Financial intermediary</i>
<i>Manufacturing</i>
<i>Household</i>
<i>Construction</i>
<i>Wholesale and retail</i>
<i>Real estate, leasing and services</i>
<i>Accommodation, food and</i>
<i>beverages</i>
<i>Transportation, warehousing and</i>
<i>communication</i>
<i>Electricity, gas and water</i>
<i>Mining</i>
<i>Health and social services</i>
<i>Agriculture, hunting and forestry</i>
<i>Social, art, culture, recreation</i>
<i>and other services</i>
<i>Fishing</i>
<i>Education services</i>
<i>Others</i>

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11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

b. Berdasarkan sektor ekonomi (lanjutan)

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Mata uang asing			<i>Foreign currencies</i>
Listrik, gas, dan air	2.311.861	1.839.488	<i>Electricity, gas and water</i>
Industri pengolahan	1.300.689	1.409.282	<i>Manufacturing</i>
Pertambangan dan penggalian	879.522	38.049	<i>Mining and excavation</i>
<i>Real estate</i> , usaha persewaan, dan jasa perusahaan	382.548	37.946	<i>Real estate, leasing and services</i>
Pertanian Perburuan dan Kehutanan	325.474	332.221	<i>Agriculture and Forestry</i>
Perdagangan besar dan eceran	81.624	37.538	<i>Wholesale and retail</i>
Transportasi, pergudangan, dan komunikasi	-	173.258	<i>Transportation, warehousing and communication</i>
	5.281.718	3.867.782	
Jumlah	16.687.285	13.772.663	<i>Total</i>
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(454.746)	(291.961)	<i>Allowance for impairment losses</i>
Neto	16.232.539	13.480.702	Net

11. LOANS (continued)

b. *By economic sectors (continued)*

c. Berdasarkan jatuh tempo perjanjian kredit

c. *By maturity based on loan agreement*

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Rupiah			<i>Rupiah</i>
≤ 1 tahun	4.169.341	4.439.046	<i>≤ 1 year</i>
> 1 - 2 tahun	406.412	607.772	<i>> 1 - 2 years</i>
> 2 - 5 tahun	3.036.324	1.778.185	<i>> 2 - 5 years</i>
> 5 tahun	3.793.490	3.079.878	<i>> 5 years</i>
	11.405.567	9.904.881	
Mata uang asing			<i>Foreign currencies</i>
≤ 1 tahun	865.928	1.244.617	<i>≤ 1 year</i>
> 1 - 2 tahun	453.550	181.407	<i>> 1 - 2 years</i>
> 2 - 5 tahun	655.622	376.663	<i>> 2 - 5 years</i>
> 5 tahun	3.306.618	2.065.095	<i>> 5 years</i>
	5.281.718	3.867.782	
Jumlah	16.687.285	13.772.663	<i>Total</i>
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(454.746)	(291.961)	<i>Allowance for impairment losses</i>
Neto	16.232.539	13.480.702	Net

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11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Berdasarkan kolektibilitas

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Lancar	15.991.257	12.917.535	Current
Dalam perhatian khusus	128.820	250.400	Special mention
Kurang lancar	4.356	7.069	Substandard
Diragukan	233.779	249.473	Doubtful
Macet	329.073	348.186	Loss
	16.687.285	13.772.663	
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(454.746)	(291.961)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	16.232.539	13.480.702	Net

11. LOANS (continued)

d. By collectability

e. Kredit restrukturisasi

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 saldo kredit yang direstrukturisasi Bank adalah sebesar:

e. Restructured loans

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 the Bank's restructured loans are as follows:

Jenis/Type	Kolektibilitas/ Collectability	31 Desember/December 31	
		2022	2021
Modal kerja/Working capital	Lancar/Current	1.738.823	2.171.078
	Dalam perhatian khusus/ Special mention	27.969	197.151
	Kurang lancar/ Substandard	2.426	4.500
	Diragukan/Doubtful	233.513	213.788
	Macet/Loss	133.674	169.019
		2.136.405	2.755.536
Investasi/Investment	Lancar/Current	1.942.529	1.814.977
	Dalam perhatian khusus/ Special mention	18.185	38.066
	Macet/Loss	35.797	5.008
		1.996.511	1.858.051
Konsumer/Consumer	Lancar/Current	116.862	212.275
	Dalam perhatian khusus/ Special mention	12.297	2.243
	Kurang lancar/ Substandard	836	2.569
	Diragukan/Doubtful	266	688
	Macet/Loss	6.791	1.848
		137.052	219.623
Jumlah/Total		4.269.968	4.833.210
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai/ Allowance for impairment losses		(334.557)	(218.892)
Neto/Net		3.935.411	4.614.318

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11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

e. Kredit restrukturisasi (lanjutan)

Seluruh restrukturisasi kredit dilakukan melalui penjadwalan ulang pembayaran pokok kredit dan bunga, penambahan jangka waktu kredit dan penyesuaian suku bunga.

Termasuk dalam kredit restrukturisasi diatas adalah restrukturisasi untuk debitur yang terdampak pandemi COVID-19 sesuai dengan POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2020 "Stimulus Perekonomian Nasional sebagai kebijakan *countercyclical* dampak penyebaran *Corona Virus Disease 2019*" tertanggal 13 Maret 2020 yang telah diperbaharui beberapa kali dengan POJK No. 48/POJK.03/2020 "Perubahan Pertama Atas POJK No.11/POJK.03/2020" tertanggal 1 Desember 2020 dan POJK No. 17/POJK.03/2021 "Perubahan Kedua Atas POJK No.11/POJK.03/2020" tertanggal 10 September 2021. Per tanggal 31 Desember 2022 total saldo kredit restrukturisasi Covid-19 adalah sebesar Rp654.485 (2021: Rp 4.256.586).

f. Kredit yang diberikan kepada karyawan

Kredit yang diberikan kepada karyawan terdiri dari kredit untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, untuk membeli rumah, kendaraan bermotor, dan keperluan pribadi lainnya, dengan suku bunga per tahun masing-masing sebesar 3%-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 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing berjumlah Rp7.676 dan Rp6.111 (Catatan 32) yang diberikan kepada dewan komisaris, direksi, dan pejabat eksekutif dan diklasifikasikan lancar.

Rasio kredit usaha kecil terhadap jumlah kredit yang diberikan adalah sebesar 13,04% dan 19,61% masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021.

g. Tingkat suku bunga efektif rata-rata setahun:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Rupiah	7,94%	8,37%
Mata uang asing	4,30%	3,67%

Rupiah
Mata uang asing

11. LOANS (continued)

e. Restructured loans (continued)

All restructured loans were modified through loans principal and interest rescheduling, extension of loan maturity period and interest rate adjustment.

Included in the above restructured loan are restructured for debtors affected by COVID-19 pandemic in accordance with 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 which was updated by SFAS No. 48/POJK.03/2020 "First Changes in POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2020" dated December, 1 2020 and SFAS No. 17/POJK.03/2021 "Second Changes in POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2020" dated September 10, 2021. As of December 31, 2022 the balance of Covid-19 restructured loans amounted to Rp654,485 (2021: Rp4,256,586).

f. Employee loans

Loans to employees consist of loans with annual interest ranging from 3%-13% for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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, 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp7,676 and Rp6,111, (Note 32) 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 13.04% and 19.61% as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

g. Average effective interest rates per annum:

Rupiah
Foreign currencies

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11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

- h. Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto atas kredit yang diberikan adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total	
Nilai tercatat bruto awal 1 Januari 2021	14.216.530	44.581	467.970	14.729.081	Initial gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2021
Aset baru	1.153.144	-	-	1.153.144	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(1.706.918)	(13.286)	(54.573)	(1.774.777)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Transfer ke Tahap 1	31.956	(19.095)	(12.861)	-	Transfers to Stage 1
Transfer ke Tahap 2	(9.760)	9.760	-	-	Transfers to Stage 2
Transfer ke Tahap 3	(332.136)	(11.237)	343.373	-	Transfers to Stage 3
Pengukuran kembali	(238.442)	(3.365)	(49.186)	(290.993)	Remeasurement
Penghapusbukuan	-	-	(43.792)	(43.792)	Bad debts written-off
31 Desember 2021	13.114.374	7.358	650.931	13.772.663	December 31, 2021
Aset baru	3.568.197	4.841	-	3.573.038	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(1.057.553)	(2.094)	(81.178)	(1.140.825)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Transfer ke Tahap 1	10.207	(3.156)	(7.051)	-	Transfers to Stage 1
Transfer ke Tahap 2	(76.935)	77.077	(142)	-	Transfers to Stage 2
Transfer ke Tahap 3	(22.062)	(850)	22.912	-	Transfers to Stage 3
Pengukuran kembali	498.847	1.826	(8.951)	491.722	Remeasurement
Penghapusbukuan	-	-	(9.313)	(9.313)	Bad debts written-off
31 Desember 2022	16.035.075	85.002	567.208	16.687.285	December 31, 2022

11. LOANS (continued)

- h. Movements in the gross carrying amount of loans are as follows:

- i. Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total	
Saldo awal 1 Januari 2021	11.031	2.610	159.638	173.279	Beginning balance as at January 1, 2021
Aset baru	653	-	-	653	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(1.414)	(593)	-	(2.007)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Transfer ke Tahap 1	4.099	(939)	(3.160)	-	Transfers to Stage 1
Transfer ke Tahap 2	(45)	45	-	-	Transfers to Stage 2
Transfer ke Tahap 3	(321)	(942)	1.263	-	Transfers to Stage 3
Pengukuran kembali	4.795	311	167.598	172.704	Remeasurement
Penghapusbukuan	-	-	(43.792)	(43.792)	Bad debts written-off
Perubahan valuta asing	-	-	(8.876)	(8.876)	Currency exchanges
31 Desember 2021	18.798	492	272.671	291.961	December 31, 2021
Aset baru	5.321	405	-	5.726	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(564)	(171)	(19.236)	(19.971)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Transfer ke Tahap 1	1.399	(208)	(1.191)	-	Transfers to Stage 1
Transfer ke Tahap 2	(65)	651	(586)	-	Transfers to Stage 2
Transfer ke Tahap 3	(32)	(17)	49	-	Transfers to Stage 3
Pengukuran kembali	7.866	8.701	164.590	181.157	Remeasurement
Penghapusbukuan	-	-	(9.313)	(9.313)	Bad debts written-off
Perubahan valuta asing	-	-	5.186	5.186	Currency exchanges
31 Desember 2022	32.723	9.853	412.170	454.746	December 31, 2022

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk telah memadai.

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate.

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11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

- j. Rasio kredit bermasalah bruto (rasio NPL - bruto) Bank terhadap total kredit yang diberikan adalah sebesar 3,40% dan 4,39%, masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, sedangkan rasio kredit bermasalah neto terhadap total kredit (rasio NPL - neto) adalah sebesar 0,93% dan 2,45%, masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021.

11. LOANS (continued)

- j. The ratio of gross non-performing loans (gross NPL ratio) of the Bank to total loans are 3.40% and 4.39% as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, while the net non-performing loans to total loans (net NPL ratio) are 0.93%, and 2.45% as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

12. PENDAPATAN BUNGA YANG MASIH AKAN DITERIMA

12. INTEREST RECEIVABLES

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Bunga atas:			
Kredit yang diberikan	49.007	31.156	Interest on: Loans
Efek-efek	8.301	11.330	Marketable securities
Jumlah	57.308	42.486	Total

Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima dari pihak berelasi adalah sebesar Rp18 dan Rp16 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 (Catatan 32).

Interest receivables from related parties as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, amounted to Rp18 and Rp16, respectively (Note 32).

Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima dalam mata uang asing adalah sebesar Rp19.032 dan Rp7.022 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021.

Interest receivables in foreign currencies as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, amounted to Rp19,032 and Rp7,022, respectively.

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13. ASET TETAP DAN ASET HAK GUNA

Akun ini terdiri dari:

13. FIXED ASSETS AND RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

This account consists of:

31 Desember/December 31, 2022						
	1 Januari/ January 1, 2022	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Deductions	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassifications	31 Desember/ December 31, 2022	
Kepemilikan langsung						Direct ownership
Harga penilaian kembali						Revalued amount
Tanah	392.190	-	(7.046)	-	385.144	Land
Bangunan	414.337	302	(388)	-	414.251	Buildings
Prasarana	48.765	976	(166)	110	49.685	Leasehold improvements
Inventaris kantor	111.339	3.917	(119)	2.999	118.136	Office equipment
Kendaraan	79.050	-	(1.931)	-	77.119	Vehicles
	1.045.681	5.195	(9.650)	3.109	1.044.335	
Aset dalam penyelesaian	1.051	3.575	(1.095)	(3.109)	422	Construction in progress
Total biaya perolehan aset tetap	1.046.732	8.770	(10.745)	-	1.044.757	Total cost of fixed assets
Aset hak guna	75.920	19.418	(28.167)	-	67.171	Right-of-use of assets
Total biaya perolehan aset tetap dan aset hak guna	1.122.652	28.188	(38.912)	-	1.111.928	Total cost of fixed assets and right-of-use of assets
Akumulasi penyusutan						Accumulated depreciation
Bangunan	(101.553)	(21.957)	383	-	(123.127)	Buildings
Prasarana	(35.452)	(2.757)	129	-	(38.080)	Leasehold improvements
Inventaris kantor	(94.375)	(14.468)	87	-	(108.756)	Office equipment
Kendaraan	(66.030)	(11.403)	1.755	-	(75.678)	Vehicles
	(297.410)	(50.585)	2.354	-	(345.641)	
Aset hak guna	(28.155)	(21.252)	16.605	-	(32.802)	Right-of-use of assets
Total akumulasi penyusutan aset tetap dan aset hak guna	(325.565)	(71.837)	18.959	-	(378.443)	Total accumulated depreciation of fixed assets and right-of-use of assets
Nilai buku neto	797.087				733.485	Net book value

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13. ASET TETAP DAN ASET HAK GUNA (lanjutan)

**13. FIXED ASSETS AND RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS
(continued)**

Akun ini terdiri dari: (lanjutan)

This account consists of: (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2021						
	1 Januari/ January 1, 2021	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Deductions	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassifications	31 Desember/ December 31, 2021	
Kepemilikan langsung						Direct ownership
Harga penilaian kembali						Revalued amount
Tanah	394.337	-	(2.147)	-	392.190	Land
Bangunan	415.620	663	(1.946)	-	414.337	Buildings
Prasarana	48.964	49	(275)	27	48.765	Leasehold improvements
Inventaris kantor	106.785	4.043	(276)	787	111.339	Office equipment
Kendaraan	79.505	-	(455)	-	79.050	Vehicles
	1.045.211	4.755	(5.099)	814	1.045.681	
Aset dalam penyelesaian	371	1.494	-	(814)	1.051	Construction in progress
Total biaya perolehan aset tetap	1.045.582	6.249	(5.099)	-	1.046.732	Total cost of fixed assets
Aset hak guna	47.030	28.890	-	-	75.920	Right-of-use of assets
Total biaya perolehan aset tetap dan aset hak guna	1.092.612	35.139	(5.099)	-	1.122.652	Total cost of fixed assets and right-of-use of assets
Akumulasi penyusutan						Accumulated depreciation
Bangunan	(80.653)	(22.042)	1.142	-	(101.553)	Buildings
Prasarana	(32.942)	(2.751)	241	-	(35.452)	Leasehold improvements
Inventaris kantor	(78.669)	(15.982)	276	-	(94.375)	Office equipment
Kendaraan	(54.834)	(11.538)	342	-	(66.030)	Vehicles
	(247.098)	(52.313)	2.001	-	(297.410)	
Aset hak guna	(13.265)	(14.890)	-	-	(28.155)	Right-of-use of assets
Total akumulasi penyusutan aset tetap dan aset hak guna	(260.363)	(67.203)	2.001	-	(325.565)	Total accumulated depreciation of fixed assets and right-of-use of assets
Nilai buku neto	832.249				797.087	Net book value

Aset tetap Bank, kecuali tanah diasuransikan pada perusahaan asuransi yaitu, PT Asuransi Bina Dana Arta, pihak ketiga dengan nilai pertanggungan sebesar Rp252.581 dan Rp285.944 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021. Manajemen berpendapat bahwa nilai pertanggungan tersebut cukup untuk menutupi kemungkinan kerugian atas aset yang dipertanggungjawabkan.

All fixed assets, except for land are insured with insurance company PT Asuransi Bina Dana Arta, a third party for coverage amounting to Rp252,581 and Rp285,944 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. All the insurance companies above are third parties. Management believes that the insurance coverages are adequate to cover possible losses on the assets insured.

Rincian laba penjualan aset tetap untuk tahun-tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of gain on sale of fixed assets for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Hasil penjualan aset tetap	659	158	Proceeds from sale of fixed assets Net book value of fixed assets
Nilai buku bersih aset tetap	(152)	(63)	
Laba penjualan aset tetap	507	95	Gain on sale of fixed assets

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13. ASET TETAP DAN ASET HAK GUNA (lanjutan)

Nilai tercatat bruto dari aset tetap yang telah didepresiasi penuh oleh Bank namun masih digunakan adalah sebesar Rp173.929 dan Rp30.488 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 (tidak diaudit).

Sejak tahun 2014, Bank menerapkan model revaluasi untuk semua aset tetap, sehingga nilai tercatat pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 mencerminkan nilai wajar. Penilaian kembali atas aset tetap selain prasarana per 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.

Informasi mengenai penilaian kembali aset tetap pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 yang dilakukan oleh Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

	Nilai buku sebelum revaluasi/ <i>Carrying amount before revaluation</i>	Nilai buku setelah revaluasi/ <i>Carrying amount after revaluation</i>
Tanah	315.698	404.471
Bangunan	278.665	314.404
Inventaris kantor	23.298	41.862
Kendaraan	10.975	36.688
Jumlah	628.636	797.425

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 untuk tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2019.

**13. FIXED ASSETS AND RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS
(continued)**

The gross carrying amount of the Bank fully depreciated fixed assets that are still in use amounted to Rp173,929 and Rp30,488 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (unaudited), respectively.

Since 2014, the Bank has applied revaluation model for all fixed assets thus, the carrying values as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 reflect the fair values. The revaluations of fixed assets except for leasehold improvements using cut-off 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 were performed based on Indonesian Valuation Standards which are appropriate with recent market transactions done on arm's length terms. The valuation method used is market data approach and cost approach.

Fair values of fixed assets are calculated using the comparable market data approach and cost reproduction or cost replacement approach. The approximate market prices of comparable fixed assets is adjusted for differences in key attributes such as size, location, physical conditions, depreciation factor, and replacement costs. The fair value measurement also considers highest and best use of the asset being valued.

Information of the revaluation of fixed assets as at December 31, 2019 performed by the Bank are as follows:

	Kenaikan nilai revaluasi/ <i>Increase in revaluation value</i>	Penurunan nilai revaluasi/ <i>Decrease in revaluation value</i>	
	90.930	2.157	Land
	35.739	-	Buildings
	18.564	-	Office equipment
	25.713	-	Vehicles
Jumlah	170.946	2.157	Total

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 for the year ended December 31, 2019.

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13. ASET TETAP DAN ASET HAK GUNA (lanjutan)

Jumlah tercatat aset tetap apabila aset tersebut dicatat dengan model biaya adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Tanah	7.559	7.559	Land
Bangunan	298.921	319.422	Buildings
Prasarana	6.634	8.216	Leaseholds improvements
Inventaris kantor	6.035	6.271	Office equipment
Kendaraan	819	1.794	Vehicles
Jumlah	319.968	343.262	Total

13. FIXED ASSETS AND RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (continued)

The amount of fixed assets if recorded using cost method are the following:

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, 2022			
	Persentase penyelesaian/ Percentage of completion	Akumulasi biaya/ Accumulated cost	Estimasi penyelesaian/ Estimated timing of completion	
Prasarana dan inventaris kantor	49%	422	2023	Leasehold improvements and office equipment
	31 Desember/December 31, 2021			
	Persentase penyelesaian/ Percentage of completion	Akumulasi biaya/ Accumulated cost	Estimasi penyelesaian/ Estimated timing of completion	
Prasarana dan inventaris kantor	85%	1.051	2022	Leasehold improvements and office equipment

Manajemen juga berpendapat bahwa tidak terdapat penurunan nilai lainnya atas aset tersebut pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021.

Management believes that as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, no other impairment in value for fixed assets.

Aset hak guna per 31 Desember 2022 adalah sebagai berikut:

Rights of use assets as of December 31, 2022 as follows:

	1 Januari/ January 1, 2022	Penambahan dan reklasifikasi/ Additions and reclassification	Pengurangan dan reklasifikasi/ Deductions and reclassification	31 Desember/ December 31, 2022	
Biaya perolehan					Cost
Bangunan	48.415	8.089	(9.112)	47.392	Buildings
Kendaraan	5.720	1.230	(1.678)	5.272	Vehicles
Lain-lain	21.785	10.099	(17.377)	14.507	Others
Total biaya perolehan	75.920	19.418	(28.167)	67.171	Total cost
Akumulasi penyusutan					Accumulated depreciation
Bangunan	(23.484)	(12.376)	9.147	(26.713)	Buildings
Kendaraan	(2.768)	(1.780)	1.678	(2.870)	Vehicles
Lain-lain	(1.903)	(7.096)	5.780	(3.219)	Others
Total Akumulasi penyusutan	(28.155)	(21.252)	16.605	(32.802)	Total Accumulated depreciation
Nilai buku - neto	47.765			34.369	Book value - net

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Aset hak guna per 31 Desember 2022 adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

	1 Januari/ January 1, 2021	Penambahan dan reklasifikasi/ Additions and reclassification	Pengurangan dan reklasifikasi/ Deductions and reclassification	31 Desember/ December 31, 2021	
Biaya perolehan					Cost
Bangunan	42.048	6.367	-	48.415	Buildings
Kendaraan	2.746	2.974	-	5.720	Vehicles
Lain-lain	2.236	19.549	-	21.785	Others
Total biaya perolehan	47.030	28.890	-	75.920	Total cost
Akumulasi penyusutan					Accumulated depreciation
Bangunan	(11.713)	(11.771)	-	(23.484)	Buildings
Kendaraan	(1.023)	(1.745)	-	(2.768)	Vehicles
Lain-lain	(529)	(1.374)	-	(1.903)	Others
Total Akumulasi penyusutan	(13.265)	(14.890)	-	(28.155)	Total Accumulated depreciation
Nilai buku – neto	33.765			47.765	Book value - net

Bank menyewa beberapa aset termasuk gedung kantor, rumah dinas, kendaraan dan lain-lain.

**13. FIXED ASSETS AND RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS
(continued)**

Rights of use assets as of December 31, 2022 as follows:

The Bank rent a number of assets including offices, official houses, vehicles and others.

14. GOODWILL

Seperti diungkapkan pada Catatan 1b, Bank melakukan akuisisi atas 100% kepemilikan saham pada PT Bank Antardaerah. Nilai wajar dari aset dan liabilitas teridentifikasi PT Bank Antardaerah pada tanggal akuisisi (24 Juni 2016) adalah:

	Nilai wajar/ Fair value
Imbalan yang dialihkan	517.913
Nilai wajar aset bersih teridentifikasi	(271.755)
Goodwill atas akuisisi	246.158
Core Deposits Intangible	(55.428)
Teknologi perangkat lunak dan teknologi pendukung lainnya	(655)
Residual goodwill	190.075

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.

14. GOODWILL

As disclosed in Note 1b, the Bank acquired 100% equity interests in PT Bank Antardaerah. The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of PT Bank Antardaerah as at the date of acquisition (June 24, 2016) were:

Consideration transferred	517.913
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	(271.755)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	246.158
Core Deposits Intangible	(55.428)
Software technology and other supporting technologies	(655)
Residual goodwill	190.075

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.

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14. GOODWILL (lanjutan)

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 2022.

Nilai terpulihkan tersebut dikategorikan sebagai tingkat 3 dalam hierarki nilai wajar. Asumsi kunci yang digunakan dalam perhitungan nilai pakai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah 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 13,20% dan 15,20% masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021.

Tidak ada kerugian penurunan nilai *goodwill* yang diidentifikasi selama tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021.

15. BIAYA DIBAYAR DI MUKA

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Pemeliharaan informasi teknologi	2.300	1.742
Asuransi	634	890
Sewa	101	163
Lain-lain	2.229	4.245
Jumlah	5.264	7.040

14. GOODWILL (continued)

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 2022.

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, 2022 and 2021 is 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 13.20% and 15.20% for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

There is no impairment of the goodwill identified for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

15. PREPAID EXPENSES

<i>Information technology maintenance</i>
<i>Insurance</i>
<i>Rent</i>
<i>Others</i>
Total

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16. AGUNAN YANG DIAMBIL ALIH

Agunan Yang Diambil Alih ("AYDA") merupakan agunan pinjaman berupa tanah dan bangunan yang telah diambil alih oleh Bank. Rincian dalam akun ini sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Agunan yang diambil alih	141.740	143.575
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(2.434)	(2.139)
	139.306	141.436

Berdasarkan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Republik Indonesia ("POJK") No. 40/POJK.03 /2019 tentang "Penilaian Kualitas Aset Bank Umum", khususnya AYDA, Bank diwajibkan untuk melakukan upaya penyelesaian terhadap AYDA yang dimiliki.

Rincian rugi penjualan AYDA untuk tahun-tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Hasil penjualan	1.800	10.664
Nilai buku bersih	(1.834)	(19.359)
Rugi penjualan	(34)	(8.695)

Mutasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas AYDA adalah:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Saldo awal	2.139	2.139
Penambahan selama tahun berjalan	295	-
Saldo akhir	2.434	2.139

Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian penurunan nilai atas agunan yang diambil alih.

16. FORECLOSED ASSETS

Foreclosed assets represent loan collaterals taken over by the Bank in the form of land and buildings. The details in this account are as follows:

31 Desember/December 31		
2022	2021	
141.740	143.575	Foreclosed assets
(2.434)	(2.139)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
139.306	141.436	

Based on Financial Services Authority Republic of Indonesia ("POJK") No. 40/POJK.03 /2019 regarding "Asset Quality Ratings for Commercial Banks" and particularly on the foreclosed assets, the Bank is required to have an action plan for settlement for its foreclosed assets.

The details of on sale of foreclosed assets for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

31 Desember/December 31		
2022	2021	
1.800	10.664	Proceeds from sale
(1.834)	(19.359)	Net book value
(34)	(8.695)	Loss on sale

The changes in allowance for impairment losses of foreclosed assets are as follows:

31 Desember/December 31		
2022	2021	
2.139	2.139	Beginning balance
295	-	Addition during the year
2.434	2.139	Ending balance

The Bank's management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible impairment losses from foreclosed assets.

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17. ASET LAIN-LAIN

17. OTHER ASSETS

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Properti terbengkalai - neto <i>Core deposits intangible</i> (setelah dikurangi akumulasi amortisasi masing-masing sebesar Rp30.485 dan Rp24.942 pada 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021)	94.310	89.085	<i>Abandoned properties - net Core deposits intangible (net of accumulated amortization of Rp30,485 and Rp24,942 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively)</i>
Persediaan	24.942	30.485	<i>Inventories</i>
Uang jaminan	5.061	5.571	<i>Refundable deposits</i>
Tagihan transaksi ATM Prima	3.375	3.311	<i>ATM Prima billing transaction</i>
Lain-lain	2.730	2.346	<i>Others</i>
	4.783	3.735	
Jumlah - neto	135.201	134.533	Total - net

Properti terbengkalai merupakan aset tetap yang dimiliki Bank tetapi tidak digunakan untuk kegiatan usaha perbankan yang lazim. Manajemen secara aktif berusaha untuk menjual properti terbengkalai tersebut.

The abandoned properties are fixed assets held by the Bank but not used for its customary banking business. Management is actively trying to sell these abandoned properties.

Rincian laba penjualan properti terbengkalai untuk tahun-tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of gain on sale of abandoned properties for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Hasil penjualan	2.100	-	<i>Proceeds from sale</i>
Nilai buku bersih	(1.583)	-	<i>Net book value</i>
Laba penjualan	517	-	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		
	2022	2021	
Saldo awal	2.316	1.855	<i>Beginning balance</i>
Penambahan selama tahun berjalan	1.721	461	<i>Addition during the year</i>
Saldo akhir	4.037	2.316	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 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp2.126 dan Rp144.

Other assets denominated in foreign currency as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp2,126 and Rp144, respectively.

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18. LIABILITAS SEGERA

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 liabilitas segera merupakan liabilitas sehubungan dengan transaksi kliring dan transfer.

Liabilitas segera dalam mata uang asing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp96 dan Rp1.723.

18. OBLIGATION DUE IMMEDIATELY

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, obligation due immediately are related to clearing transactions and transfers.

Obligation due immediately denominated in foreign currencies as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp96 and Rp1,723.

19. SIMPANAN DARI NASABAH

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Rupiah			Rupiah
Deposito berjangka	10.463.797	10.612.339	Time deposits
Giro	1.968.584	1.993.151	Current accounts
Tabungan	996.635	965.192	Saving accounts
	13.429.016	13.570.682	
Mata uang asing			Foreign currencies
Deposito berjangka	3.434.766	4.131.817	Time deposits
Giro	1.021.569	1.484.131	Current accounts
Tabungan	61.227	87.379	Saving accounts
	4.517.562	5.703.327	
Jumlah	17.946.578	19.274.009	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		
	2022	2021	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 32)			Related parties (Note 32)
Rupiah	755	1.440	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	20	24	Foreign currencies
	775	1.464	
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Rupiah	1.967.829	1.991.711	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	1.021.549	1.484.107	Foreign currencies
	2.989.378	3.475.818	
Jumlah	2.990.153	3.477.282	Total

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19. SIMPANAN DARI NASABAH (lanjutan)

a. Giro (lanjutan)

Suku bunga efektif rata-rata per tahun:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Rupiah	2,27%	2,21%
Mata uang asing	0,33%	0,43%

Giro yang dijadikan jaminan kredit yang diberikan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing adalah RpNihil.

b. Tabungan

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 32)		
Rupiah	4.483	2.197
Mata uang asing	39	80
	4.522	2.277
Pihak ketiga		
Rupiah	992.152	962.995
Mata uang asing	61.188	87.299
	1.053.340	1.050.294
Jumlah	1.057.862	1.052.571

Tabungan yang dijadikan jaminan kredit yang diberikan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing adalah RpNihil.

Suku bunga efektif rata-rata per tahun:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Rupiah	1,58%	1,58%
Mata uang asing	0,82%	0,74%

19. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS (continued)

a. Current accounts (continued)

Average effective interest rate per annum:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Rupiah	2,21%	2,21%
Foreign currencies	0,43%	0,43%

Total current accounts amounting to RpNil as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, were pledged and used as credit guarantee.

b. Saving accounts

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 32)		
Rupiah	2.197	2.197
Mata uang asing	80	80
	2.277	2.277
Pihak ketiga		
Rupiah	962.995	962.995
Mata uang asing	87.299	87.299
	1.050.294	1.050.294
Total	1.052.571	1.052.571

Total saving accounts amounting to RpNil as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, were pledged and used as credit guarantee.

Average effective interest rate per annum:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Rupiah	1,58%	1,58%
Foreign currencies	0,74%	0,74%

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19. SIMPANAN DARI NASABAH (lanjutan)

19. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS (continued)

c. Deposito berjangka

c. Time deposits

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 32)			Related parties (Note 32)
Rupiah	9.466	59.215	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	161	1.207	Foreign currencies
	9.627	60.422	
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Rupiah	10.454.331	10.553.124	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	3.434.605	4.130.610	Foreign currencies
	13.888.936	14.683.734	
Jumlah	13.898.563	14.744.156	Total

Suku bunga efektif rata-rata per tahun:

Average effective interest rates per annum:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Rupiah	3,60%	3,41%	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	2,62%	1,24%	Foreign currencies

Berdasarkan tanggal jatuh tempo:

By maturity date:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
≤ 1 bulan	10.777.484	9.610.957	≤ 1 month
> 1 - 3 bulan	2.664.066	3.163.152	> 1 - 3 months
> 3 - 6 bulan	360.377	1.806.285	> 3 - 6 months
> 6 - 12 bulan	96.636	163.762	> 6 - 12 months
Jumlah	13.898.563	14.744.156	Total

Jumlah deposito berjangka yang dijadikan jaminan kredit, bank garansi, dan *letters of credit* yang diterbitkan Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp410.904 dan Rp421.846

Total time deposits amounting to Rp410,904 and Rp421,846 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, are pledged as collateral by the debtors on the credit facilities, bank guarantees and letters of credit issued by the Bank.

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20. SIMPANAN DARI BANK LAIN

20. DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Pihak berelasi			<i>Related Parties</i>
Rupiah			<i>Rupiah</i>
Giro	229	677	<i>Current accounts</i>
Pihak ketiga			<i>Third parties</i>
Rupiah			<i>Rupiah</i>
Giro	37.375	39.947	<i>Current accounts</i>
Tabungan	29.407	25.348	<i>Saving accounts</i>
Deposito berjangka	1.000	8.150	<i>Time deposits</i>
	67.782	73.445	
Jumlah	68.011	74.122	Total

Suku bunga efektif rata-rata per tahun:

Average effective interest rates per annum:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Rupiah	2,89%	3,45%	<i>Rupiah</i>

Berdasarkan tanggal jatuh tempo:

By maturity date:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
≤ 1 bulan	67.011	61.766	<i>≤ 1 month</i>
> 1 - 3 bulan	1.000	11.679	<i>> 1 - 3 months</i>
> 3 - 12 bulan	-	677	<i>> 3 - 12 months</i>
Jumlah	68.011	74.122	Total

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 tidak ada simpanan dari bank lain yang dijadikan jaminan.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 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		
	2022	2021	
Pajak penghasilan badan			<i>Corporate income tax</i>
PPh pasal 25	7.134	145	<i>Income tax article 25</i>
PPh pasal 29	27.994	29.635	<i>Income tax article 29</i>
	35.128	29.780	
Pajak lain-lain			<i>Other income taxes</i>
PPh pasal 4 (2)	8.193	8.090	<i>Income tax article 4 (2)</i>
PPh pasal 21	6.557	5.108	<i>Income tax article 21</i>
PPh pasal 23 dan 26	322	189	<i>Income tax article 23 and 26</i>
PPN	31	-	<i>Value-added tax</i>
Bea materai	1	-	<i>Stamp duties</i>
	15.104	13.387	
Jumlah	50.232	43.167	Total

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21. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

b. Beban pajak penghasilan

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Beban pajak kini	66.503	51.869	Current tax expense
Manfaat pajak tangguhan	(26.720)	(27.247)	Deferred tax benefit
Jumlah	39.783	24.622	Total

21. TAXATION (continued)

b. Income tax expense

c. Rekonsiliasi antara laba sebelum beban pajak menurut laporan laba rugi dengan laba kena pajak adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Laba sebelum beban pajak	175.742	104.014	Income before tax expense
Perbedaan temporer:			Temporary differences:
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset produktif	88.600	93.349	Provision for impairment losses on earning assets
Estimasi liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan	10.536	(4.123)	Estimated employee benefit liabilities
Pembayaran imbalan kerja	(9.525)	(5.140)	Employee benefits paid
Penyusutan aset tetap	13.493	11.568	Depreciation of fixed assets
Cadangan bonus dan tunjangan hari raya	5.682	14.961	Bonus and festives provision
Lain-lain	15.382	17.717	Others
Jumlah perbedaan temporer	124.168	128.332	Total temporary differences
Perbedaan permanen :			Permanent differences
Penyusutan aset tetap	(842)	1.363	Depreciation of Fixed Asset
Biaya promosi	-	21	Promotion expense
Lain-lain	3.217	2.037	Others
Jumlah perbedaan permanen	2.375	3.421	Total permanent differences
Laba kena pajak	302.285	235.767	Taxable income
Beban pajak penghasilan sesuai dengan tarif pajak yang berlaku (22%)	66.503	51.869	Current income tax expense at statutory tax rate (22%)
Dikurangi: pajak penghasilan yang dibayar di muka - Pasal 25	(38.509)	(22.234)	Less: prepayment of income tax - Article 25
Utang pajak penghasilan	27.994	29.635	Income tax payable

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21. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

- d. Perhitungan pajak penghasilan badan untuk tahun yang berakhir tanggal 31 Desember 2022 adalah estimasi untuk pengisian SPT 2022 dan perhitungan pajak penghasilan badan 2021 adalah sesuai dengan SPT Bank.
- e. Rekonsiliasi antara beban pajak

Rekonsiliasi antara beban pajak penghasilan dan hasil perhitungan teoritis laba sebelum pajak penghasilan adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Laba sebelum beban pajak sebagaimana disajikan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain	175.742	104.014
Pajak penghasilan dengan tarif pajak yang berlaku	38.663	22.883
Pengaruh pajak atas perbedaan permanen	522	753
Dampak perubahan tarif pajak	-	986
Penyesuaian	598	-
Jumlah beban pajak	39.783	24.622

- f. (Liabilitas)/aset pajak tangguhan

Rincian dari (liabilitas)/aset pajak tangguhan Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31, 2022			
	31 Desember/December 31, 2021	Dikreditkan/ (dibebankan) ke laporan laporan laba rugi Credited/(charged) to statement of profit or loss and other income	Dibebankan ke ekuitas/ Charged to equity	31 Desember/ December 31, 2022
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset produktif	979	444	-	1.423
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset non-produktif	6.494	19.492	-	25.986
Provisi imbalan kerja karyawan	17.811	222	197	18.230
Penyusutan aset tetap	4.344	2.968	-	7.312
Cadangan bonus	7.048	1.250	-	8.298
Lain-lain	5.397	2.344	4.859	12.600
Jumlah	42.073	26.720	5.056	73.849

21. TAXATION (continued)

- d. The calculations of corporate income tax for the year ended December 31, 2021 are estimated numbers for 2021 annual tax return and 2020 corporate income tax which conform to the Bank's Annual Tax Return.
- e. Reconciliation of tax expense

The reconciliation between income tax expense and the theoretical tax amount on profit before income tax is as follows:

Income before tax expense as shown in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	175.742	104.014
Income tax expense at effective tax rates	38.663	22.883
Tax effect of permanent differences	522	753
Effect of tax rate adjustments	-	986
Adjustments	598	-
Total tax expense	39.783	24.622

- f. Deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets

The details of the Bank's deferred tax (liabilities)/assets are as follows:

Allowance for impairment losses on earning assets	1.423
Allowance for impairment losses on non-earning assets	25.986
Provisions for employee benefits obligation	18.230
Depreciation of fixed assets	7.312
Bonus allowance	8.298
Others	12.600
Total	73.849

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21. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

- f. (Liabilitas)/aset pajak tangguhan (lanjutan)
Rincian dari (liabilitas)/aset pajak tangguhan Bank adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

21. TAXATION (continued)

- f. *Deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets (continued)*
The details of the Bank's deferred tax (liabilities)/assets are as follows: (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2021

	31 Desember/ December 31, 2020	Dampak Perubahan tarif pajak yang ditangguhkan ke laporan laba rugi/ Effect of changes in tax rate - deferred 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, 2021	
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset produktif	(12.766)	(1.277)	-	20.537	-	6.494	Allowance for impairment losses loans on earning assets
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset non produktif	798	80	-	101	-	979	Allowance for impairment losses loans on non-earning assets
Provisi imbalan kerja karyawan	18.877	1.545	(90)	(2.038)	(483)	17.811	Provision for employee benefits obligation
Penyusutan aset tetap	1.635	164	-	2.545	-	4.344	Depreciation of fixed assets
Cadangan bonus	3.757	-	-	3.291	-	7.048	Bonus allowance
Lain-lain	(1.563)	(1.498)	-	3.797	4.661	5.397	Others
Jumlah	10.738	(986)	(90)	28.233	4.178	42.073	Total

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.

g. Administration

Under the Taxation Laws of Indonesia, the Bank calculates, determines and submits tax returns on the basis of self assessments. The Director General of Tax (DGT) may assess or amend taxes within 5 (five) years since the tax becomes due.

22. BUNGA YANG MASIH HARUS DIBAYAR

22. INTEREST PAYABLES

31 Desember/December 31

	2022	2021	
Simpanan dari nasabah			Deposits from customers
Deposito berjangka	23.250	22.348	Time deposits
Giro	920	716	Current accounts
Tabungan	27	33	Saving accounts
Simpanan dari bank lain			Deposits from other banks
Deposito berjangka	5	22	Time deposits
Giro	20	21	Current accounts
Surat berharga subordinasi	2.831	699	Subordinated securities
Jumlah	27.053	23.839	Total

Termasuk dalam bunga yang masih harus dibayar dari simpanan dari nasabah dan surat berharga subordinasi adalah bunga yang masih harus dibayar kepada pihak berelasi sebesar Rp2.852 dan Rp781 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 (Catatan 32).

Bunga yang masih harus dibayar dalam mata uang asing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp7.343 dan Rp4.404.

Included in interest payables from deposits from customers and subordinated securities are interest payables to related parties amounting to Rp2,852 and Rp781, respectively as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (Note 32).

Interest payables denominated in foreign currencies as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp7,343 and Rp4,404.

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23. 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.

23. 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.

24. LIABILITAS LAIN-LAIN

24. OTHER LIABILITIES

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Provisi kredit diterima di muka	33.131	19.784	Advances on loan provision
Liabilitas sewa	8.690	18.927	Lease Liabilities
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas komitmen dan kontinjensi	7.051	2.452	Allowance for impairment losses of commitments and contingencies
Setoran jaminan	4.226	33.480	Security deposits
Kewajiban <i>trade</i> dan <i>treasury</i> operasional	3.179	1.310	Trade and treasury operation liability
Biaya yang masih harus dibayar	2.540	6.117	Accrued expenses
Titipan nasabah	1.211	3.323	Customers deposits
Liabilitas kepada notaris	210	1.231	Liability to notary
Lain-lain	2.471	2.634	Others
Jumlah	62.709	89.258	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 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp29.389 dan Rp25.666. Pengungkapan liabilitas sewa pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 sebagai berikut:

Other liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp29,389 and Rp25,666. Lease liabilities disclosed as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Kategori aset pendasar	31 Desember/December 31, 2022					Saldo akhir 31 Desember 2022/ Ending balance December 31, 2022	Category of underlying asset
	Saldo awal 1 Januari 2022/ Beginning balance January 1, 2022	Penambahan liabilitas sewa neto/ Addition of lease liabilities net	Beban bunga atas liabilitas sewa/ Interest payable on lease liabilities	Liabilitas sewa yang telah dibayarkan/ Lease liabilities paid			
Bangunan	2.115	-	57	(2.049)	123	Building	
Kendaraan	3.067	1.230	188	(1.976)	2.509	Vehicle	
Lainnya	13.745	168	1.044	(8.899)	6.058	Others	
Jumlah	18.927	1.398	1.289	(12.924)	8.690	Total	

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24. LIABILITAS LAIN-LAIN (lanjutan)

Pengungkapan liabilitas sewa pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

24. OTHER LIABILITIES (continued)

Lease liabilities disclosed as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows: (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2021						
Kategori aset pendasar	Saldo awal 1 Januari 2021/ Beginning balance January 1, 2021	Penambahan liabilitas sewa/ Addition of lease liabilities	Beban bunga atas liabilitas sewa/ Interest payable on lease liabilities	Liabilitas sewa yang telah dibayarkan/ Lease liabilities paid	Saldo akhir 31 Desember 2021/ Ending balance December 31, 2021	Category of underlying asset
Bangunan	535	3.910	130	(2.460)	2.115	Building
Kendaraan	1.782	2.974	241	(1.930)	3.067	Vehicle
Lainnya	1.769	19.549	246	(7.819)	13.745	Others
Jumlah	4.086	26.433	617	(12.209)	18.927	Total

25. MODAL SAHAM

Pada tanggal 11 Oktober 2019, Bank mendapatkan persetujuan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa sebagaimana termuat dalam Akta Berita Acara Rapat Umum Pemegang saham Luar Biasa No. 35 tanggal 11 Oktober 2019 yang dibuat di hadapan Notaris Eliwaty Tjitra S.H, Notaris di Jakarta yang menyetujui peningkatan modal ditempatkan dan disetor Bank dengan cara mengeluarkan saham baru sebanyak-banyaknya 32.000.000.000 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal masing-masing Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham dengan harga penawaran Rp150 (nilai penuh) per saham. Melalui Penawaran Umum Terbatas (PUT) V di 2020, Bank menawarkan dan menerbitkan sebanyak 21.288.269.763 (dua puluh satu miliar dua ratus delapan puluh delapan juta dua ratus enam puluh sembilan ribu tujuh ratus enam puluh tiga) Saham Baru.

Hasil penerbitan saham tersebut telah diterima oleh Bank sehingga dengan demikian jumlah seluruh saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh Bank meningkat menjadi 37.919.730.514 lembar saham atau sebesar Rp3.791.973 dan terdapat penambahan nilai tambahan modal disetor sebanyak Rp1.029.030 menjadi Rp1.267.378 sebagaimana termuat dalam Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 87 tanggal 16 Desember 2020 yang dibuat di hadapan Notaris Eliwaty Tjitra, SH Notaris di Jakarta, yang telah mendapat persetujuan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia No. AHU-AH.0221010 Tahun 2020 tanggal 30 Desember 2020 dan pemberitahuan perubahan anggaran dasarnya telah diterima dan dicatat dalam Sistem Administrasi Badan Hukum Menkumham No. AHU-AH.01.03-0425446 Tahun 2020 tanggal 30 Desember 2020.

25. SHARE CAPITAL

On October 11, 2019, the Bank has received approval from the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders as stated in Deed of Minutes of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders No. 35 dated October 11, 2019 made by Notary Eliwaty Tjitra SH, Notary in Jakarta, which approved to increase the Bank's issued and paid-up capital by issuing new shares maximum of 32,000,000,000 shares with nominal amount of Rp100 (full amount) per share with offering price Rp150 (full amount) per share. Through Limited Public Offering (PUT) V in 2020, the Bank offers and issued 21,288,269,763 (twenty-one billion two hundred and eighty-eight million two hundred and sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-three) New Shares.

The proceed of shares issuance has been received by the Bank so therefore the total number of issued and fully paid-up shares of the Bank increases to 37,919,730,514 shares or Rp3,791,973 and increase the additional paid in capital amounted to Rp1,029,030 to be Rp1,267,378 as stated in Deed of Resolutions Statement No. 87 dated May 28, 2020 by Notary Eliwaty Tjitra SH, Notary in Jakarta, which has been approved by Ministry of Laws and Human Rights No. AHU- AH.0221010. Year 2020 dated December 30, 2020 and notice of the amendment has been received and recorded by Ministry of Laws and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia as stated in the Letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0425446 dated December 30, 2020.

The original financial statements included herein are in Indonesian language.

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25. MODAL SAHAM (lanjutan)

25. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

31 Desember 2022/December 31, 2022					
	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
UOB Kay Hian	3.112.882.656	100	311.288	8,21%	UOB Kay Hian
Johnny Wiraatmadja	2.613.613.705	100	261.361	6,89%	Johnny Wiraatmadja
Masyarakat (masing-masing di bawah 5%)	9.441.670.446	100	944.167	24,90%	Public (each below 5%)
Jumlah	37.919.730.514	100	3.791.973	100,00%	Total
31 Desember 2021/December 31, 2021					
	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
UOB Kay Hian	3.112.882.656	100	311.288	8,21%	UOB Kay Hian
Johnny Wiraatmadja	2.611.613.705	100	261.161	6,89%	Johnny Wiraatmadja
Masyarakat (masing-masing di bawah 5%)	9.443.670.446	100	944.367	24,90%	Public (each below 5%)
Jumlah	37.919.730.514	100	3.791.973	100,00%	Total

26. PENDAPATAN BUNGA

26. INTEREST INCOME

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Kredit yang diberikan	1.024.885	985.882	Loans
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	223.097	184.555	Receivables on securities under agreements to resale
Efek-efek	48.841	62.938	Marketable securities
Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	22.316	11.824	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	3.467	2.821	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Jumlah	1.322.606	1.248.020	Total

Pendapatan bunga yang berasal dari pihak berelasi sebesar Rp648 dan Rp427 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 (Catatan 32).

Interest income from related parties amounted to Rp648 and Rp427 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (Note 32).

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27. BEBAN BUNGA

27. INTEREST EXPENSES

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Deposito berjangka	401.874	423.518	Time deposits
Giro	40.805	38.956	Current accounts
Premi penjaminan pemerintah	40.077	39.299	Premium on government guarantee
Surat berharga subordinasi	16.111	7.936	Subordinated securities
Tabungan	15.924	15.494	Saving accounts
Simpanan dari bank lain	3.825	1.985	Deposits from other banks
Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	36	-	Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements
Jumlah	518.652	527.188	Total

Beban bunga kepada pihak berelasi sebesar Rp15.298 dan Rp8.542 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 (Catatan 32).

Interest expenses to related parties amounted to Rp15,298 and Rp8,542 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (Note 32).

28. BEBAN UMUM DAN ADMINISTRASI

28. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Biaya penyusutan aset tetap dan aset hak guna (Catatan 13)	71.837	67.203	Depreciation of fixed assets and right-of-uses (Note 13)
Jasa profesional	23.547	20.805	Professional fees
Outsourcing	21.164	20.118	Outsourcing
Teknologi sistem informasi	20.391	27.757	IT system
Pungutan OJK	11.915	12.151	OJK levy
Biaya barang dan jasa	9.006	8.721	Cost of goods and services
Administrasi bank	7.710	7.318	Bank charges
Perbaikan dan pemeliharaan	6.931	5.219	Repairs and maintenance
Perjalanan dan transportasi	6.055	5.338	Travel and transportation
Jasa transaksi ATM	5.957	6.453	ATM transaction fees
Sewa kantor	5.862	5.632	Rental
Core Deposits Intangible	5.543	5.543	Core Deposits Intangible
Biaya keanggotaan dan representasi	3.980	2.150	Membership and representation
Publikasi	3.696	1.253	Publications
Latihan dan pendidikan	3.243	3.066	Training and education
Pajak dan perizinan	3.057	2.431	Tax & license
Alat-alat tulis dan perlengkapan kantor	2.998	2.221	Stationery and office supplies
Biaya premi asuransi	1.454	1.034	Insurance Premi
Iuran dana pensiun (Catatan 35)	1.011	2.785	Contribution pension plan (Note 35)
Lain-lain	24.028	14.914	Others
Jumlah	239.385	222.112	Total

29. BEBAN TENAGA KERJA

29. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Gaji dan tunjangan lainnya	237.900	225.387	Salaries and other benefits
Tunjangan hari raya dan akhir tahun	28.116	27.921	Festives and year-end allowances
Bonus	24.000	25.500	Bonus
Jumlah	290.016	278.808	Total

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30. KOMITMEN DAN KONTINJENSI

Bank memiliki tagihan dan liabilitas komitmen dan kontinjensi dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Komitmen		
Tagihan komitmen		
Transaksi mata uang asing yang belum diselesaikan	1.688.891	835.394
<i>Irrevocable letters of credit</i>	2.335	6.916
Liabilitas komitmen		
Fasilitas kredit kepada nasabah yang belum digunakan	(4.248.150)	(3.031.145)
<i>Irrevocable letters of credit</i>	(2.335)	(6.916)
Transaksi mata uang asing yang belum diselesaikan	(1.675.011)	(828.602)
Liabilitas komitmen - neto	(4.234.270)	(3.024.353)
Kontinjensi		
Tagihan kontinjensi		
Pendapatan bunga dalam penyelesaian	158.719	220.043
Garansi yang diterima	3.315.885	2.829.089
Liabilitas kontinjensi		
Garansi yang diterbitkan	(652.918)	(683.693)
Liabilitas kontinjensi - neto	2.821.686	2.365.439

Saldo transaksi komitmen dan kontinjensi dengan pihak berelasi sebesar RpNihil masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021.

Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto atas tagihan dan liabilitas komitmen dan kontinjensi adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total	
Nilai tercatat bruto awal					Initial gross carrying amount
1 Januari 2021	3.783.209	-	16	3.783.225	as at January 1, 2021
Aset baru	384.849	-	-	384.849	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(312.721)	-	(16)	(312.737)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Pengukuran kembali	(133.583)	-	-	(133.583)	Remeasurement
31 Desember 2021	3.721.754	-	-	3.721.754	December 31, 2021
Aset baru	2.037.692	-	-	2.037.692	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(539.151)	-	-	(539.151)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Pengukuran kembali	(316.892)	-	-	(316.892)	Remeasurement
31 Desember 2022	4.903.403	-	-	4.903.403	December 31, 2022

The Bank has commitments and contingent receivables and liabilities as follows:

30. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Bank has commitments and contingent receivables and liabilities as follows:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Commitments		
Commitment receivables		
Unsettled foreign currencies transactions	1.688.891	835.394
<i>Irrevocable letters of credit</i>	2.335	6.916
Commitment liabilities		
Unused loan facilities	(4.248.150)	(3.031.145)
<i>Irrevocable letters of credit</i>	(2.335)	(6.916)
Unsettled foreign currencies transactions	(1.675.011)	(828.602)
Commitment liabilities - net	(4.234.270)	(3.024.353)
Contingencies		
Contingent receivables		
Past due interest revenues	158.719	220.043
Guarantee received	3.315.885	2.829.089
Contingent liabilities		
Guarantee issued	(652.918)	(683.693)
Contingent liabilities - net	2.821.686	2.365.439

Commitments and contingencies transactions with related parties amounted to RpNil as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Movements in the gross carrying amount of commitments and contingencies are as follows:

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30. KOMITMEN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas komitmen dan kontinjensi adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total
Saldo awal				
1 Januari 2021	765	-	-	765
Aset baru	797	-	-	797
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(150)	-	-	(150)
Pengukuran kembali	1.040	-	-	1.040
31 Desember 2021	2.452	-	-	2.452
Aset baru	2.648	-	-	2.648
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(311)	-	-	(311)
Pengukuran kembali	2.262	-	-	2.262
31 Desember 2022	7.051	-	-	7.051

30. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

The movements in the allowance for impairment losses of commitments and contingencies are as follows:

Beginning balance as at January 1, 2021
New assets originated
Assets derecognized or repaid
(excluding write-offs)
Remeasurement
December 31, 2021
New assets originated
Assets derecognized or repaid
(excluding write-offs)
Remeasurement
December 31, 2022

31. LABA BERSIH PER SAHAM

Laba bersih per saham dasar dihitung dengan membagi laba bersih tahun berjalan dengan rata-rata tertimbang jumlah saham yang beredar pada tahun yang bersangkutan.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, tidak ada efek yang berpotensi menjadi saham biasa. Oleh karena ini, laba per saham dilusian sama dengan laba per saham dasar.

31. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of outstanding shares during the related years.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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	
	2022	2021
Laba bersih tahun berjalan	135.959	79.392
Jumlah rata-rata tertimbang saham untuk perhitungan laba per saham	37.919.730.514	37.919.730.514
Laba bersih per saham dasar dan dilusian (dalam Rupiah penuh)	3,59	2,09

Net income for the year
Weighted average number of shares for the computation of basic earnings per share
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in full Rupiah)

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32. SIFAT DAN TRANSAKSI PIHAK BERELASI

Sifat hubungan berelasi

Rincian sifat hubungan dan jenis transaksi yang signifikan dengan pihak berelasi pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

32. 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, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Pihak berelasi/ Related parties	Sifat dari hubungan/ Nature of relationship	Sifat dari transaksi/ Nature of transactions
China Construction Bank Corporation/ <i>China Construction Bank Corporation</i>	Pemegang saham akhir/ <i>Ultimate shareholder</i>	Surat berharga subordinasi, Simpanan dari bank lain/ <i>Subordinated securities, Deposits from other banks</i>
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Tokyo/ <i>China Construction Bank Corporation, Tokyo Branch</i>	Kantor cabang dari pemegang saham akhir/ <i>Branch office of the ultimate shareholder</i>	Giro pada bank lain/ <i>Current accounts with other banks</i>
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Shenzhen/ <i>China Construction Bank Corporation, Shenzhen Branch</i>	Kantor cabang dari pemegang saham akhir/ <i>Branch office of the ultimate shareholder</i>	Giro pada bank lain/ <i>Current accounts with other banks</i>
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang London/ <i>China Construction Bank Corporation, London Branch</i>	Kantor cabang dari pemegang saham akhir/ <i>Branch office of the ultimate shareholder</i>	Giro pada bank lain/ <i>Current accounts with other banks</i>
<i>China Construction Bank Corporation, Zhejiang Branch</i>	Kantor cabang dari pemegang saham akhir/ <i>Branch office of the ultimate shareholder</i>	Giro pada bank lain/ <i>Current accounts with other banks</i>
Dana Pensiun Bank Windu/ <i>Bank Windu Pension Fund</i>	Dikelola oleh pejabat eksekutif Bank/ <i>Controlled by Bank's executive officers</i>	Simpanan dari nasabah/ <i>Deposits from customers</i>
Dewan Komisaris, Direksi dan karyawan kunci/ <i>Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and the Bank's key personnel</i>	Manajemen Bank/ <i>The Bank's Management</i>	Kredit yang diberikan, Simpanan dari nasabah / <i>Loans, Deposits from customers</i>

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**32. SIFAT DAN TRANSAKSI PIHAK BERELASI
(lanjutan)**

Transaksi-transaksi dengan pihak berelasi

Dalam kegiatan usaha normal, Bank melakukan transaksi-transaksi tertentu dengan pihak-pihak berelasi, dimana dilaksanakan dengan syarat dan kondisi yang sama sebagaimana dilakukan dengan pihak yang tidak berelasi, kecuali untuk kredit yang diberikan kepada karyawan.

- a. Transaksi aset dengan pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Aset		
Kredit yang diberikan	7.676	6.111
Giro pada bank lain:		
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Shenzhen	7.302	88.994
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Zhejiang	2.679	12.467
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang London	124	186
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Tokyo	83	252
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	18	16
Jumlah aset dari pihak-pihak berelasi	17.882	108.026
Jumlah aset	25.022.953	26.194.548

Persentase atas saldo aset dari pihak-pihak berelasi terhadap jumlah aset adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Kredit yang diberikan	0,03%	0,02%
Giro pada bank lain	0,04%	0,39%
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	0,00%	0,00%
Persentase aset dari pihak-pihak berelasi terhadap jumlah aset	0,07%	0,41%

**32. NATURE OF RELATIONSHIP AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES
(continued)**

Transactions with related parties

In the normal course of business, the Bank entered into certain transactions with related parties, whereby it was conducted under terms and conditions similar to those granted to third parties, with the exception of loans granted to the Bank's employees.

- a. Asset account balances of transactions with related parties are as follows:

	Assets
	Loans
Current accounts with other banks:	
China Construction Bank Corporation, Shenzhen Branch	
China Construction Bank Corporation, Zhejiang Branch	
China Construction Bank Corporation, London Branch	
China Construction Bank Corporation, Tokyo Branch	
	Interest receivables
	Total assets with related parties
	Total assets

The percentages of asset balances with related parties compared to total assets are as follows:

	Loans
Current accounts with other banks	
	Interest receivables
	Total percentage of assets with related parties to total assets

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**32. SIFAT DAN TRANSAKSI PIHAK BERELASI
(lanjutan)**

**Transaksi-transaksi dengan pihak berelasi
(lanjutan)**

b. Transaksi liabilitas dengan pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Liabilitas		
Surat berharga subordinasi	467.025	427.575
Simpanan dari nasabah	14.924	64.163
Simpanan dari bank lain	229	677
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	2.852	781
Jumlah liabilitas dari pihak-pihak berelasi	485.030	493.196
Jumlah liabilitas	18.823.716	20.113.344

Persentase atas saldo liabilitas dari pihak-pihak berelasi terhadap jumlah liabilitas adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Surat berharga subordinasi	2,48%	2,13%
Simpanan dari nasabah	0,08%	0,32%
Simpanan dari bank lain	0,00%	0,00%
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	0,02%	0,00%
Persentase liabilitas dari pihak-pihak berelasi terhadap jumlah liabilitas	2,58%	2,45%

c. Transaksi laba rugi dengan pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Laporan laba rugi		
Pendapatan bunga	648	427
Beban bunga	15.298	8.542

Persentase atas saldo laporan laba rugi dari pihak-pihak berelasi terhadap jumlah masing-masing adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Pendapatan bunga	0,05%	0,03%
Beban bunga	2,95%	1,62%

**32. NATURE OF RELATIONSHIP AND
TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES
(continued)**

Transactions with related parties (continued)

b. Liabilities account balances of transactions with related parties are as follows:

31 Desember/December 31		
2022	2021	
		Liabilities
		Subordinated securities
		Deposits from customers
		Deposits from other banks
		Interest payables
		Total liabilities with related parties
		Total liabilities

The percentages of liability balances with related parties compared to total liabilities are as follows:

31 Desember/December 31		
2022	2021	
		Subordinated securities
		Deposits from customers
		Deposits from other banks
		Interest payables
		Total percentage of liabilities with related parties to total liabilities

c. Statements of profit or loss transactions with related parties are as follows:

31 Desember/December 31		
2022	2021	
		Statements of profit or loss
		Interest income
		Interest expenses

The percentages of statements of profit and loss balance with related parties compared to respective totals are as follows:

31 Desember/December 31		
2022	2021	
		Interest income
		Interest expenses

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**32. SIFAT DAN TRANSAKSI PIHAK BERELASI
(lanjutan)**

**Transaksi-transaksi dengan pihak berelasi
(lanjutan)**

d. Kompensasi manajemen kunci:

Jumlah agregat dari kompensasi terhadap manajemen kunci Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut (tidak diaudit):

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Imbalan jangka pendek		
Direksi	29.541	26.825
Dewan Komisaris	2.772	2.634
Komite Audit	851	696
Karyawan kunci	55.994	55.662
Imbalan jangka panjang		
Direksi	1.508	3.612
Karyawan kunci	271	1.480
Jumlah	90.937	90.909

**32. NATURE OF RELATIONSHIP AND
TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES
(continued)**

Transactions with related parties (continued)

d. Compensation of key management personnels:

The aggregate compensation of key management personnel of the Bank as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (unaudited):

	2022	2021	
Imbalan jangka pendek			Short-term employee benefits
Direksi	29.541	26.825	Board of Directors
Dewan Komisaris	2.772	2.634	Board of Commissioners
Komite Audit	851	696	Audit Committee
Karyawan kunci	55.994	55.662	Key management personnel
Imbalan jangka panjang			Post-employment benefits
Direksi	1.508	3.612	Board of Directors
Karyawan kunci	271	1.480	Key management personnels
Jumlah	90.937	90.909	Total

33. POSISI DEvisa NETO

Perhitungan Posisi Devisa Neto ("PDN") didasarkan pada Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 5/13/PBI/2003 tanggal 17 Juli 2003 sebagaimana telah diubah terakhir dengan Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 17/5/PBI/2015 tanggal 29 Mei 2015 tentang Posisi Devisa Neto Bank Umum. Berdasarkan peraturan tersebut, Bank diwajibkan untuk menjaga rasio PDN laporan posisi keuangan dan secara keseluruhan maksimum 20% dari jumlah modal. PDN adalah penjumlahan nilai absolut yang dinyatakan dalam Rupiah dari selisih neto antara aset dan liabilitas dalam mata uang asing dan selisih neto dari tagihan dan liabilitas komitmen dan kontinjensi yang dicatat dalam rekening administratif yang didenominasi dalam setiap mata uang asing. Perhitungan Posisi Devisa Neto ("PDN") didasarkan Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 22/14/PBI/2020 sebagaimana telah diubah terakhir tentang Operasi Moneter.

33. NET OPEN POSITION

The Net Open Position ("NOP") is calculated based on Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 5/13/PBI/2003 dated July 17, 2003 which was last amended by Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 17/5/PBI/2015 dated May 29, 2015 regarding Net Open Position for Commercial Bank. Based on this regulation, the Bank is required to maintain Net Open Position ratio of the overall statements of financial position at a maximum of 20% of the total capital. The NOP is the sum of the absolute values, which are stated in Rupiah, of the net difference between the assets and liabilities denominated in each foreign currency and the net difference of the receivables and payables of both commitments and contingencies recorded in the administrative accounts denominated in each foreign currency. The Net Open Position ("NOP") is calculated based on Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 22/14/PBI/2020 which was last amended regarding Monetary Operation

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33. POSISI DEvisa NETO (lanjutan)

Posisi Devisa Neto Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

33. NET OPEN POSITION (continued)

The Bank's Net Open Position as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

		31 Desember/December 31 2022			
		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		5.646.290	5.628.236	18.056	United States Dollar
Dolar Singapura		704.587	708.629	4.042	Singapore Dollar
Yuan Renminbi Cina		320.402	321.262	860	Chinese Yuan Renminbi
Dolar Australia		614	645	31	Australian Dollar
Yen Jepang		708	525	183	Japanese Yen
Euro Eropa		13.508	13.965	457	European Euro
Dolar Hong Kong		172	-	172	Hong Kong Dollar
Poundsterling Britania Raya		124	-	124	Great Britain Poundsterling
Jumlah		6.686.405	6.673.262	23.925	Total
Jumlah Modal Tier I dan Tier II pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022				5.992.483	Total Capital Tier I and Tier II December 31, 2022
Rasio PDN pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022				0,40%	NOP Ratio as of December 31, 2022
Jumlah Modal Tier I dan Tier II pada tanggal 30 November 2022				5.997.850	Total Capital Tier I and Tier II November 30, 2022
Rasio PDN pada tanggal 30 November 2022				0,40%	NOP Ratio as of November 30, 2022
		31 Desember/December 31 2021			
		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		5.945.440	5.940.540	4.900	United States Dollar
Dolar Singapura		632.382	633.374	992	Singapore Dollar
Yuan Renminbi Cina		197.388	197.567	179	Chinese Yuan Renminbi
Dolar Australia		251	20	231	Australian Dollar
Yen Jepang		252	192	60	Japanese Yen
Euro Eropa		17.239	17.250	11	European Euro
Dolar Hong Kong		82	-	82	Hong Kong Dollar
Poundsterling Britania Raya		186	-	186	Great Britain Poundsterling
Jumlah		6.793.220	6.788.943	6.641	Total
Jumlah Modal Tier I dan Tier II pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021				5.915.204	Total Capital Tier I and Tier II December 31, 2021
Rasio PDN pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021				0,11%	NOP Ratio as of December 31, 2021
Jumlah Modal Tier I dan Tier II pada tanggal 30 November 2021				5.907.475	Total Capital Tier I and Tier II November 30, 2021
Rasio PDN pada tanggal 30 November 2021				0,11%	NOP Ratio as of November 30, 2021

The original financial statements included herein are in Indonesian language.

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34. 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 2022 dan 2021:

34. 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, 2022 and 2021:

	31 Desember/December 31				
	2022		2021		
	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	12.738	12.738	7.045	7.045	Derivative receivables
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain					Fair value through other comprehensive income
Efek-efek	893.950	893.950	1.108.110	1.108.110	Marketable securities
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi					Measured at amortized cost
Kas	217.290	217.290	254.610	254.610	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	1.481.410	1.481.410	1.114.099	1.114.099	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain - neto	279.154	279.154	658.223	658.223	Current accounts with other banks - net
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	624.216	624.216	1.771.492	1.771.492	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net
Tagihan akseptasi	-	-	8.884	8.884	Acceptance receivables
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	3.947.168	3.947.168	6.436.653	6.436.653	Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	16.232.539	16.232.539	13.480.702	13.480.702	Loans - net
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	57.308	57.308	42.486	42.486	Interest receivables
Aset lain-lain*	6.105	6.105	5.657	5.657	Other assets*
Jumlah aset keuangan	23.751.878	23.751.878	24.887.961	24.887.961	Total financial assets
Liabilitas keuangan					Financial liabilities
Liabilitas segera	16.495	16.495	10.020	10.020	Obligation due immediately
Liabilitas derivatif	1.764	1.764	389	389	Derivative payables
Liabilitas akseptasi			8.888	8.888	Acceptance payables
Simpanan dari nasabah:					Deposits from customers:
Giro	2.990.153	2.990.153	3.477.282	3.477.282	Current accounts
Tabungan	1.057.862	1.057.862	1.052.571	1.052.571	Saving account
Deposito berjangka	13.898.563	13.898.563	14.744.156	14.744.156	Time deposits
Simpanan dari bank lain	68.011	68.011	74.122	74.122	Deposits from other banks
Surat berharga subordinasi	467.025	467.025	427.575	427.575	Subordinated securities
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	27.053	27.053	23.839	23.839	Interest payables
Liabilitas lain-lain**	4.436	4.436	34.711	34.711	Other liabilities**
Jumlah liabilitas keuangan	18.531.362	18.531.362	19.853.553	19.853.553	Total financial liabilities

*) Aset lain-lain terdiri dari tagihan transaksi ATM Prima dan uang jaminan

**) Liabilitas lain-lain terdiri dari setoran jaminan dan liabilitas kepada notaris

*) Other assets consist of ATM Prima billing transaction and deposit guarantee

**) Other liabilities consist of deposits and liability to notary

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34. NILAI WAJAR ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

Instrumen keuangan yang tidak diukur pada nilai wajar

Kredit yang diberikan dan surat berharga subordinasi yang merupakan instrumen keuangan yang tidak diukur pada nilai wajarnya dikelompokkan sebagai Tingkat 3 dalam hierarki nilai wajar.

Nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas keuangan selain efek-efek yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo, kredit yang diberikan dan surat berharga subordinasi mendekati nilai tercatat karena instrumen keuangan tersebut memiliki jangka waktu jatuh tempo jangka pendek (level 2) dan/atau suku bunganya sering ditinjau ulang.

Nilai wajar dari kredit yang diberikan dengan suku bunga mengambang dan nilai tercatat atas kredit jangka pendek dengan suku bunga tetap adalah perkiraan yang layak atas nilai wajar. Nilai wajar dari kredit jangka panjang yang diberikan dengan suku bunga tetap menunjukkan nilai diskon dari perkiraan arus kas masa depan yang diharapkan akan diterima oleh Bank. Perkiraan arus kas ini didiskontokan dengan menggunakan suku bunga pasar untuk menentukan nilai wajar. Termasuk di dalam kredit yang diberikan adalah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang telah diperhitungkan dengan metode yang disajikan pada Catatan 2.

Surat berharga subordinasi memiliki tingkat suku bunga mengambang (level 2). Oleh karena itu, nilai tercatat mencerminkan nilai wajar.

35. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA KARYAWAN

Liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan terdiri dari:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Liabilitas imbalan kerja - jangka panjang	82.861	80.956
Liabilitas imbalan kerja - lainnya	56.400	46.683
Jumlah	139.261	127.639

34. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Loans and subordinated securities which are financial instruments that are not measured at fair value are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Fair values of certain financial assets and liabilities other than held-to-maturity securities, loans and subordinated securities are approximately the same with their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturities of these financial instruments and/or repriced frequently (level 2).

The carrying amounts of variable rate loans and short-term fixed rate loans are the reasonable approximation of their fair values. The carrying amount of long term fixed rate loans shows the discounted estimated future cash flows. The cash flows estimation is discounted at the market interest rate to determine fair value. Included in loans are allowance for impairment losses which are calculated using the method as disclosed in Note 2.

The subordinated securities bear variable rate. Therefore (level 2), the amortized cost represent reasonable approximation of the fair value.

35. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION

Employment benefits obligation consists of:

Long-term employee benefits	
Long-term employee benefits - other	
Total	

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**35. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA KARYAWAN
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Imbalan kerja lainnya

Imbalan kerja lainnya termasuk imbalan kerja jangka pendek untuk bonus dan imbalan kerja jangka panjang untuk manajemen. Bank mengakui liabilitas dan beban imbalan kerja jangka pendek untuk bonus berdasarkan rumusan yang mempertimbangkan kinerja karyawan dan laba sebelum pajak Bank setelah penyesuaian tertentu yang menyebabkan kewajiban konstruktif. Bank mengakui liabilitas dan beban imbalan kerja jangka panjang untuk manajemen berdasarkan rumusan yang mempertimbangkan masa kerja manajemen pada akhir periode pelaporan.

Program pensiun manfaat pasti

Bank mempunyai imbalan pasca-kerja manfaat pasti yang terdiri atas program pensiun imbalan pasti dan imbalan pasca-kerja per tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 sesuai dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 11 tahun 2020, PP Nomor 35 tahun 2021 tentang Cipta Kerja dan Peraturan Perusahaan periode 2021-2023.

Bank membentuk liabilitas atas imbalan pasca-kerja manfaat pasti dan imbalan kerja jangka panjang untuk Pejabat dan karyawan yang memenuhi kriteria berdasarkan perhitungan aktuarial oleh PT Biro Pusat Aktuarial, pihak ketiga dalam laporannya tertanggal 10 Januari 2023 dan 17 Januari 2022 untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021.

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 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing sebesar Rp1.011 dan Rp2.785.

**35. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION
(continued)**

Other employee benefits

Other employee benefits include short-term employee benefits for bonuses and long-term employee benefits for management. The Bank recognises liabilities and expenses for short-term employee benefits for bonuses based on a formula that takes into consideration the employee's performance and the Bank's income before tax expense after certain adjustments has created a constructive obligation. The Bank recognises liabilities and expenses for long-term employee benefits for management based on a formula that takes into consideration the management's service periods at the end of reporting period.

Defined benefits pension plan

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 the Bank provides post-employment defined benefits which consist of a defined benefits pension plan and post-employment benefits in accordance with Law No. 11 of 2020, PP No. 35 of 2021 on Job Creation and the Bank's Regulation period 2021-2021.

The Bank calculates the employee defined benefits liabilities and long-term employee benefits for eligible Board level and employee based on the actuarial calculations of PT Biro Pusat Aktuarial, a third party in their report dated January 10, 2023 and January 17, 2022 for the years ended on December 31, 2022 and 2021.

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, 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp1,011 and Rp2,785, respectively.

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**35. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA KARYAWAN
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**35. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION
(continued)**

Berikut ini adalah asumsi utama yang digunakan dalam laporan aktuarial:

The following are the key assumptions used in the actuarial reports:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Tingkat diskonto imbalan kerja jangka panjang karyawan	5,77% - 7,30%	3,40% - 7,55%	Long term employee benefit discount rate
Tingkat diskonto imbalan kerja jangka panjang pejabat Perusahaan	5,77% - 5,51%	3,40% - 5,01%	Long term employee benefit for Board level discount rate
Tingkat pengembalian aset program	6,94%	6,06%	Expected return on plan assets
Tingkat kenaikan gaji per tahun	3,00%	3,00%	Annual salary increase rates
Tingkat kematian	TMI_2019*)	TMI_2019*)	Mortality rate
Usia pensiun (tahun)	55	55	Retirement age (years old)

^{*)} Tabel Mortalita Indonesia/Mortality Table of Indonesia 2019

a. Liabilitas imbalan kerja

a. Employee benefits liabilities

	31 Desember/December 31, 2022			
	Program pensiun imbalan pasti didanai/ Defined benefits pension plan - funded	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai/ Defined benefits pension plan - unfunded	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai lainnya/ Other defined benefits pension - unfunded	
Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja	17.833	82.861	16.196	Present value of benefits obligation
Nilai wajar aset program	(23.500)	-	-	Fair value of plan assets
Pengaruh aset plafon	5.667	-	-	The effect of assets ceiling
Liabilitas - neto	-	82.861	16.196	Liabilities - net

	31 Desember/December 31, 2021			
	Program pensiun imbalan pasti didanai/ Defined benefits pension plan - funded	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai/ Defined benefits pension plan - unfunded	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai lainnya/ Other defined benefits pension - unfunded	
Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja	27.128	80.956	14.638	Present value of benefits obligation
Nilai wajar aset program	(31.663)	-	-	Fair value of plan assets
Pengaruh aset plafon	4.535	-	-	The effect of assets ceiling
Liabilitas - neto	-	80.956	14.638	Liabilities - net

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**35. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA KARYAWAN
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**35. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION
(continued)**

b. Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja

b. Present value of benefits obligation

31 Desember/December 31, 2022

	Program pensiun imbalan pasti didanai/ <i>Defined benefits pension plan - funded</i>	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai/ <i>Defined benefits pension plan - unfunded</i>	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai lainnya/ <i>Other defined benefits pension - unfunded</i>	
Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja, awal tahun	27.128	80.956	14.638	<i>Present value of benefits obligation, beginning of the year</i>
Biaya jasa kini	1.589	9.348	3.252	<i>Current service cost</i>
Biaya jasa lalu*)	(642)	(2.876)	-	<i>Past service cost*)</i>
Beban bunga	1.643	4.064	661	<i>Interest cost</i>
Pengukuran kembali manfaat jangka panjang lainnya	-	-	-	<i>Remeasurement of other long-term employee benefits</i>
Kontribusi karyawan	556	-	-	<i>Contribution by plan participants</i>
Manfaat yang dibayarkan	(9.705)	(9.525)	(3.834)	<i>Benefits paid</i>
Kerugian (keuntungan) aktuarial	(2.736)	894	1.479	<i>Actuarial loss (gain)</i>
Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja, akhir tahun	17.833	82.861	16.196	<i>Present value of benefits obligation, end of year</i>

*) Dampak siaran pers Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia (DSAK-IAI) atas persyaratan pengatribusian imbalan pada periode jasa sesuai PSAK no. 24

*) Impact of the press release Institute of Indonesia Chartered Accountants' Accounting Standard Board (DSAK-IAI) on the requirements for attributing benefits to the period of service in accordance with PSAK no. 24

31 Desember/December 31, 2021

	Program pensiun imbalan pasti didanai/ <i>Defined benefits pension plan - funded</i>	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai/ <i>Defined benefits pension plan - unfunded</i>	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai lainnya/ <i>Other defined benefits pension - unfunded</i>	
Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja, awal tahun	20.078	92.415	13.480	<i>Present value of benefits obligation, beginning of the year</i>
Biaya jasa kini	2.452	9.283	3.463	<i>Current service cost</i>
Biaya jasa lalu	-	(17.793)	-	<i>Past service cost</i>
Beban bunga	1.196	4.758	684	<i>Interest cost</i>
Pengukuran kembali manfaat jangka panjang lainnya	-	(371)	(4)	<i>Remeasurement of other long-term employee benefits</i>
Kontribusi karyawan	692	-	-	<i>Contribution by plan participants</i>
Manfaat yang dibayarkan	(1.984)	(5.140)	-	<i>Benefits paid</i>
Kerugian (keuntungan) aktuarial	4.694	(2.196)	(2.985)	<i>Actuarial loss (gain)</i>
Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja, akhir tahun	27.128	80.956	14.638	<i>Present value of benefits obligation, end of year</i>

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**35. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA KARYAWAN
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**35. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION
(continued)**

c. Biaya imbalan kerja

c. Employee benefits expense

31 Desember/December 31, 2022

	Program pensiun imbalan pasti didanai/ <i>Defined benefits pension plan - funded</i>	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai/ <i>Defined benefits pension plan - unfunded</i>	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai lainnya/ <i>Other defined benefits pension - unfunded</i>	
Biaya jasa kini	1.589	9.348	3.252	Current service cost
Biaya jasa lalu*)	(642)	(2.876)	-	Past service cost*)
Bunga atas kewajiban	1.643	4.064	661	Interest on obligation
Beban atas aset	(1.918)	-	-	Interest on assets
Bunga dari plafon aset	275	-	-	Interest of assets ceiling
Jumlah	947	10.536	3.913	Total

*) Dampak siaran pers Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia (DSAK-IAI) atas persyaratan pengatribusian imbalan pada periode jasa sesuai PSAK no. 24

*) Impact of the press release Institute of Indonesia Chartered Accountants' Accounting Standard Board (DSAK-IAI) on the requirements for attributing benefits to the period of service in accordance with PSAK no. 24

31 Desember/December 31, 2021

	Program pensiun imbalan pasti didanai/ <i>Defined benefits pension plan - funded</i>	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai/ <i>Defined benefits pension plan - unfunded</i>	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai lainnya/ <i>Other defined benefits pension - unfunded</i>	
Biaya jasa kini	2.452	9.283	3.463	Current service cost
Biaya jasa lalu	-	(17.793)	-	Past service cost
Bunga atas kewajiban	1.196	4.758	684	Interest on obligation
Beban atas aset	(1.680)	-	-	Interest on assets
Bunga dari plafon aset	484	-	-	Interest of assets ceiling
Pengukuran kembali manfaat jangka panjang lainnya	-	(371)	(4)	Remeasurement of other long-term employee benefits
Jumlah	2.452	(4.123)	4.143	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

	2022	2021	
Saldo pada awal tahun	31.663	28.201	Balance at beginning of year
Tingkat pengembalian aset program	1.918	1.680	Return on plan assets
Kontribusi pemberi kerja	1.011	2.785	Contribution by employer
Kontribusi karyawan	556	692	Contribution by employee
Manfaat program pensiun yang dibayarkan	(9.705)	(1.984)	Program pension benefits paid
(Kerugian) keuntungan aktuarial	(1.943)	289	Actuarial (loss) gain
Saldo pada akhir tahun	23.500	31.663	Balance at end of year

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**35. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA KARYAWAN
(lanjutan)**

**35. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION
(continued)**

- e. Tabel berikut menunjukkan analisis sensitivitas nilai kini kewajiban imbalan kerja diasumsikan terdapat perubahan atas asumsi aktuarial utama (tidak diaudit):

- 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):

Imbalan kerja karyawan

Define employee benefits

31 Desember/December 31, 2022		
	Perubahan persentase/ Percentage change	Pengaruh terhadap Nilai kini kewajiban/ Impact to present value of employee benefit obligation
Tingkat diskonto	+1%	(2.747)
	-1%	3.033
Tingkat kenaikan gaji	+1%	3.131
	-1%	(2.879)

31 Desember/December 31, 2021		
	Perubahan persentase/ Percentage change	Pengaruh terhadap Nilai kini kewajiban/ Impact to present value of employee benefit obligation
Tingkat diskonto	+1%	(3.122)
	-1%	3.475
Tingkat kenaikan gaji	+1%	3.567
	-1%	(3.252)

Imbalan kerja jangka panjang untuk manajemen

Long term employee benefits for management

31 Desember/December 31, 2022		
	Perubahan persentase/ Percentage change	Pengaruh terhadap Nilai kini kewajiban/ Impact to present value of employee benefit obligation
Tingkat diskonto	+1%	(174)
	-1%	179
Tingkat kenaikan gaji	+1%	183
	-1%	(182)

31 Desember/December 31, 2021		
	Perubahan persentase/ Percentage change	Pengaruh terhadap Nilai kini kewajiban/ Impact to present value of employee benefit obligation
Tingkat diskonto	+1%	(278)
	-1%	287
Tingkat kenaikan gaji	+1%	351
	-1%	(348)

- 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	
	2022	2021
Deposito	11,62%	21,00%
Efek-efek	88,38%	79,00%

Time deposits
Marketable Securities

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**35. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA KARYAWAN
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- g. Analisa profil jatuh tempo pembayaran imbalan kerja karyawan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 (tidak diaudit) adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Dalam waktu 12 bulan berikutnya	25.949	21.553	Within the next 12 months
Antara 1 dan 5 tahun	47.243	48.718	Between 1 and 5 years
Di atas 5 tahun	163.825	179.407	Beyond 5 years
Jumlah	237.017	249.678	Total

Durasi rata-rata liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah 8,19 dan 9,03 tahun, serta Durasi rata-rata liabilitas imbalan kerja manajemen pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah 1,16 dan 2,15 tahun (tidak diaudit).

**35. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION
(continued)**

- g. The maturity profile analysis of the employee benefits payments as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (unaudited) are as follows:

The average duration of employees' benefits liability as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is 8.19 and 9.03 years. The average duration of management's benefits liability as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is 1.16 and 2.15 years (unaudited).

36. 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.

36. 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.

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36. MASALAH HUKUM (lanjutan)

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.

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.

36. LEGAL MATTERS (continued)

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.

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.

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36. 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 (Tergugat II), 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 1995.
 - 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 Penggugat sejak adanya Putusan yang berkekuatan hukum tetap.
 - Menghukum Tergugat I dan Tergugat II 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 (angka penuh) 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.

36. 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 (Defendant II) on September 28, 2018 at 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 the Plaintiff as a Buyer in good faith for receivables (credit assets) arising from the Loan Agreement Number 8 dated November 28, 1995.
 - Declare the Defendant I and the Defendant II 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 certificates 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.
 - Punish the Defendant I and the Defendant II to pay jointly for material losses suffered by the Plaintiff, which are consist of:
 - 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 (full amount) per year; calculated and paid since the lawsuit was registered at the North 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.

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36. MASALAH HUKUM (lanjutan)

Atas putusan tersebut Bank mengajukan upaya hukum Banding melalui Pengadilan Tinggi DKI Jakarta dengan register No. 272/PDT/2020/PT.DKI yang pada tanggal 6 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 dengan register No. 3540K/Pdt/2001 yang kemudian dikeluarkan putusan tertanggal 6 Desember 2021 yang menyatakan menolak permohonan kasasi dari Pemohon kasasi I dan II.

Atas putusan Kasasi tersebut Bank mengajukan upaya hukum Peninjauan Kembali kepada Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia melalui Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Utara sebagaimana Akta Pernyataan Permohonan Peninjauan Kembali tanggal 21 Juni 2022 sebagai upaya maksimal Bank dalam menyelesaikan perkara tersebut.

Sampai dengan akhir Desember 2022 Bank masih menunggu relas putusan resmi atas upaya Peninjauan Kembali.

37. SEGMENT OPERASI

Segmen operasi dilaporkan sesuai dengan laporan internal Bank yang disiapkan untuk mengambil keputusan operasional, yaitu Direksi yang bertanggung jawab untuk mengalokasikan sumber daya ke segmen tertentu dan penilaian atas performanya.

Untuk tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, Bank diorganisasikan kedalam empat segmen operasi berdasarkan produk dan jasa sebagai berikut:

- Segmen kredit
- Segmen treasuri
- Segmen ekspor-impor
- Tidak dapat dialokasikan

Tidak ada pendapatan dari satu konsumen eksternal atau pihak lain yang mencapai 10% atau lebih dari total pendapatan Bank untuk tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021.

36. LEGAL MATTERS (continued)

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 6, 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 registered by Number 3540K/Pdt/2001 then on December 6, 2021 the decision which rejecting the appeal cassation of the Cassation Petitioner I and II issued.

Based on the Cassation decision, the Bank submitted Judicial Review to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia through the North Jakarta District Court as stated in the Deed of Statement of Request for Judicial dated June 21, 2022 as for the maximum effort of the Bank to solve the case.

Until the end of December 2022 the Bank is still waiting the official notification decision on the Judicial Review.

37. 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, 2022 and 2021, 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, 2022 and 2021.

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37. SEGMENT OPERASI (lanjutan)

Berikut ini adalah informasi keuangan Bank berdasarkan segmen operasi:

a. Laporan laba dan rugi dan posisi keuangan

37. 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, 2022						
	Kredit/ Loans	Treasury/ Treasury	Ekspor- import/ Trade finance	Aset, liabilitas, pendapatan dan beban yang tidak dapat dialokasi/ Unallocated assets, liabilities, income and expenses	Total	
Pendapatan						<i>Income</i>
Pendapatan bunga	1.024.885	297.721	-	-	1.322.606	<i>Interest income</i>
Pendapatan lainnya	-	-	2.529	76.482	79.011	<i>Other income</i>
Jumlah pendapatan	1.024.885	297.721	2.529	76.482	1.401.617	<i>Total income</i>
Beban						<i>Expenses</i>
Beban bunga	-	(16.111)	-	(502.541)	(518.652)	<i>Interest expense</i>
Beban lainnya	-	(2.419)	-	(704.804)	(707.223)	<i>Other expenses</i>
Jumlah beban	-	(18.530)	-	(1.207.345)	(1.225.875)	<i>Total expenses</i>
Segmen - neto	1.024.885	279.191	2.529	(1.130.863)		<i>Segment - net</i>
Laba sebelum beban pajak					175.742	<i>Income before tax expense</i>
Beban pajak					(39.783)	<i>Tax expense</i>
Laba tahun berjalan					135.959	<i>Income for the year</i>
Aset segmen	16.232.539	7.225.898	-	1.564.516	25.022.953	<i>Segment assets</i>
Liabilitas segmen	(467.025)	(68.011)	(4.226)	(18.284.454)	(18.823.716)	<i>Segment liabilities</i>
Segmen - neto	15.765.514	7.157.887	(4.226)	(16.719.938)	6.199.237	<i>Segment - net</i>

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37. SEGMENT OPERASI (lanjutan)

Berikut ini adalah informasi keuangan Bank berdasarkan segmen operasi: (lanjutan)

a. Laporan laba dan rugi dan posisi keuangan (lanjutan)

37. 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, 2021						
	Kredit/ Loans	Treasuri/ Treasury	Ekspor- import/ Trade finance	Aset, liabilitas, pendapatan dan beban yang tidak dapat dialokasi/ Unallocated assets, liabilities, income and expenses	Total	
Pendapatan						Income
Pendapatan bunga	985.836	262.138	46	-	1.248.020	Interest income
Pendapatan lainnya	-	-	-	73.963	73.963	Other income
Jumlah pendapatan	985.836	262.138	46	73.963	1.321.983	Total income
Beban						Expenses
Beban bunga	-	(7.936)	-	(519.252)	(527.188)	Interest expense
Beban lainnya	-	(5.131)	-	(685.650)	(690.781)	Other expenses
Jumlah beban	-	(13.067)	-	(1.204.902)	(1.217.969)	Total expenses
Segmen - neto	985.836	249.071	46	(1.130.939)		Segment - net
Laba sebelum beban pajak					104.014	Income before tax expense
Beban pajak					(24.622)	Tax expense
Laba tahun berjalan					79.392	Income for the year
Aset segmen	13.480.702	11.088.577	-	1.625.269	26.194.548	Segment assets
Liabilitas segmen	(427.575)	(74.189)	(33.478)	(19.578.100)	(20.113.342)	Segment liabilities
Segmen - neto	13.053.127	11.014.388	(33.478)	(17.952.831)	6.081.206	Segment - net

38. REKONSILIASI BERSIH

Rekonsiliasi dari aktivitas pendanaan adalah sebagai berikut:

38. NET FINANCING RECONCILIATION

Reconciliation from financing activities are as follows:

31 Desember/December 31, 2022						
	1 Januari/ 1 January 2022	Arus kas/Cash flows		Perubahan non-kas/ Non-cash changes	Selisih kurs/ Foreign exchange	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022
		Penerimaan/ Proceeds	Pembayaran/ Payment			
Surat berharga subordinasi	427.575	-	-	-	39.450	467.025
Liabilitas sewa	18.927	-	(12.924)	2.687	-	8.690
Total	446.502	-	(12.924)	2.687	39.450	475.715

31 Desember/December 31, 2021						
	1 Januari/ 1 January 2021	Arus kas/Cash flows		Perubahan non-kas/ Non-cash changes	Selisih kurs/ Foreign exchange	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
		Penerimaan/ Proceeds	Pembayaran/ Payment			
Surat berharga subordinasi	421.500	-	-	-	6.075	427.575
Liabilitas sewa	4.086	-	(12.209)	27.050	-	18.927
Total	425.586	-	(12.209)	27.050	6.075	446.502

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39. 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, tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Bagi Bank Umum, maka Bank menerapkan manajemen risiko sesuai dengan kompleksitasnya. Kebijakan Penerapan Manajemen Risiko mengacu pada ketentuan dan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan antara lain Nomor: 18/POJK.03/2016 tanggal 16 Maret 2016 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Bagi Bank Umum dan Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor: 34/SEOJK.03/2016 tanggal 01 September 2016 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Bagi Bank Umum (beserta lampiran), Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor 55/POJK.03/2016 tertanggal 07 Desember 2016 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola Bagi Bank Umum, Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor 13/SEOJK.03/2017 tanggal 17 Maret 2017 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola Bagi Bank Umum dan 13/POJK.03/2021 tentang Penyelenggaraan Produk Bank Umum. Bank memiliki kebijakan internal berupa Kebijakan Umum dan Pedoman- Pedoman Umum Manajemen Risiko yang bertujuan untuk memastikan risiko-risiko yang dihadapi Bank dapat diidentifikasi, diukur, dikendalikan, dan dilaporkan dengan baik.

Berdasarkan POJK No. 18/POJK.03/2016 tanggal 16 Maret 2016, tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Bagi Bank Umum, bank umum konvensional diwajibkan untuk menerapkan delapan (8) jenis risiko dan lima (5) peringkat penetapan penilaian peringkat risiko.

Sebagaimana diamanatkan ketentuan peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (POJK) terkait penerapan manajemen risiko, Bank menyusun laporan profil risiko triwulanan secara *self assessment*. Dari hasil *self assessment* profil risiko triwulanan yang disampaikan kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) posisi Desember 2022, predikat risiko Bank secara keseluruhan berada pada tingkat risiko komposit *low to moderate*.

39. 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 implementation based on its complexity. The Risk Management Implementation Policy refers to the provisions and regulations of the Financial Services Authority, No.18/POJK.03/2016 dated March 16, 2016 concerning the Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks and Circular Letter of the Financial Services Authority Number: 34/SEOJK.03/2016 dated 01 September 2016 concerning Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks (along with attachments), Financial Services Authority Regulation No.55/POJK.03/2016 dated 07 December 2016 concerning Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks, Financial Services Authority Circular Letter Number 13/SEOJK.03/2017 dated 17 March 2017 concerning the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance for Commercial Banks and 13/POJK.03/2021 concerning the Operation of Commercial Bank Products. The Bank has internal policies in the form of General Policies and General Guidelines for Risk Management which aim to ensure that the risks faced by the Bank can be identified, measured, controlled, and reported properly.

Based on POJK Regulation No. 18/POJK.03/2016 dated March 16, 2016 regarding, the risk management implementation for commercial bank, conventional banks are required to apply eight (8) type of risks and five (5) grades to value risks.

In relation to the implementation of risk management as required by Financial Services Authority (OJK), the Bank prepares quarterly risk profile report on self assesment basis. Based on the self assessment results of the quarterly risk profile report submitted to Financial Services Authority (OJK) as of December 2022, the Bank's overall risk profile is at the low to moderate composite risk level.

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Susunan Manajemen Risiko

Dari sudut pandang manajemen risiko, struktur organisasi Bank dapat dibagi menjadi:

- a. Dewan Komisaris merupakan badan manajemen terpenting yang mempunyai wewenang dan tanggung jawab;
 - Mengevaluasi kebijakan Manajemen Risiko dan strategi Manajemen Risiko secara periodik atau dalam frekuensi tertentu yang lebih sering dalam hal terdapat perubahan faktor yang mempengaruhi kegiatan bisnis Bank secara signifikan.
 - Mengevaluasi pertanggungjawaban Direksi dan memberikan arahan perbaikan atas pelaksanaan kebijakan Manajemen Risiko secara berkala.
 - Memastikan kebijakan dan proses manajemen Risiko dilaksanakan secara efektif dan terintegrasi dalam proses manajemen risiko secara keseluruhan. Dewan Komisaris dibantu oleh Komite Pemantau Risiko.
- b. Direksi dan komite-komite manajemen sebagai struktur strategis. Direksi menjalankan fungsi kebijakan risiko (risk policy) melalui komite-komite Direksi seperti Komite Manajemen Risiko (KMR), Komite Asset & Liability (ALCO), Komite Kebijakan Perkreditan (KKP). Fungsi utamanya antara lain:
 - Bertanggung jawab atas pelaksanaan kebijakan Manajemen Risiko dan eksposur Risiko yang diambil oleh Bank secara keseluruhan, sesuai dengan tingkat Risiko yang akan diambil (*risk appetite*) dan toleransi Risiko (*risk tolerance*) Bank.
 - Mengevaluasi dan memutuskan transaksi yang memerlukan persetujuan Direksi.
 - Mengembangkan budaya Manajemen Risiko pada seluruh jenjang organisasi.
 - Memastikan peningkatan kompetensi sumber daya manusia yang terkait dengan Manajemen Risiko.
 - Memastikan bahwa fungsi Manajemen Risiko telah beroperasi secara independen. Komite Manajemen Risiko akan memantau penerapan manajemen risiko antara lain berdasarkan laporan yang dipersiapkan oleh Divisi Manajemen Risiko.

39. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Management Structure

From the point of view of risk management, the Bank organisational structure can be divided into:

- a. *The Board of Commissioners is the most important management agency having authority and responsibility;*
 - *Evaluating Risk Management policies and Risk Management strategies periodically or in a certain frequency more frequently in the event that there are changes in factors that significantly affect the Bank's business activities.*
 - *Evaluating the accountability of the Board of Directors and providing directions for improvement of the implementation of Risk Management policies on a regular basis.*
 - *Ensuring that Risk management policies and processes are implemented effectively and integrated into the overall risk management process. the Board of Commissioners is assisted by the Risk Monitoring Committee.*
- b. *The board of Directors and management committees as strategic structure. The Board of Directors carries out the function of risk policy (risk policy) through the Board of Directors committees such as the Risk Management Committee (RMC), Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO), Credit Policy Committee (CPC). Its main function, among others:*
 - *Responsible for the implementation of Risk Management policies and Risk exposures taken by the Bank as a whole, in accordance with the level of Risk to be taken (risk appetite) and the Bank's risk tolerance.*
 - *Evaluate and decide on transactions that require the approval of the Board of Directors.*
 - *Develop a Risk Management culture at all levels of the organization.*
 - *Ensuring the improvement of human resource competencies related to Risk Management.*
 - *Ensure that the Risk Management function operates independently. The Risk Management Committee will monitor the implementation of risk management among others, according to a report prepared by the Risk Management Division.*

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Susunan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

- c. Komite Pemantau Risiko, merupakan fungsi pengawasan manajemen risiko pada level Komisaris dan Pihak Independen. Adapun kewenangan dan tugas dari Komite Pemantau Risiko antara lain;
- Evaluasi tentang kesesuaian antara kebijakan manajemen risiko dengan pelaksanaan kebijakan Bank,
 - Pemantauan dan evaluasi pelaksanaan tugas komite manajemen risiko dan Divisi Manajemen Risiko, guna memberikan rekomendasi kepada Dewan Komisaris.
- d. Divisi Manajemen Risiko merupakan fungsi pengelolaan penerapan manajemen risiko pada Bank CCB Indonesia yang independen terhadap aktivitas operasional Bank, bertanggung jawab secara berkelanjutan terhadap pemantauan dan analisis eksposur risiko yang dihadapi oleh Bank.
- e. *Risk Taking Unit*, merupakan unit bisnis dan operasional, serta unit lain yang termasuk dalam first line of defense yang bertanggung jawab atas masing-masing risiko pada aktivitas bisnis dan operasional bank.
- f. *Internal Control*, merupakan sistem Pengendalian Internal Bank di masing-masing Divisi dan Kantor didukung oleh fungsi pengawasan dari Divisi Audit Internal, pengawasan dari Divisi Kepatuhan, serta Satuan Kerja *Anti-Fraud*.

39. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Management Structure (continued)

- c. *Risk Monitoring Committee*, is a risk management supervisory function at the level of Commissioners and Independent Parties. The authorities and duties of the Risk Monitoring Committee include;
- Evaluation of conformity between risk management policies and the implementation of Bank policies,
 - Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the duties of the risk management committee and the Risk Management Division, in order to provide recommendations to the Board of Commissioners.
- d. *Risk Management Division* is a function of managing the implementation of risk management at Bank CCB Indonesia which is independent of the Bank's operational activities, responsible for the monitoring and analysis of continuous exposure to the risks faced by the Bank.
- e. *Risk Taking Unit*, is a business and operational unit, as well as other units included in the first line of defense which are responsible for each risk in the bank's business activities and operations.
- f. *Internal Control*, has the function to control system in each Division and Office supported by a supervisory function from the Internal Audit Division, supervision from the Compliance Division, and the Anti-Fraud Work Unit

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

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, dan kemudian diperbaharui POJK No.17/POJK.03/2021 Peraturan Menko Perekonomian No. 6/2020 yang telah diubah dengan Permenko Perekonomian No. 3 Tahun 2021 tentang Perubahan Keempat atas Peraturan Menteri Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian Nomor 6 Tahun 2020 tentang Perlakuan Khusus bagi Penerima Kredit Usaha Rakyat Terdampak Pandemi *Corona Virus Disease* 2019 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.

39. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

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 March 24, 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, then was updated by POJK No.17/POJK.03/2021 Regulation of the Coordinating Minister for the Economy No. 6/2020 and the Bank's internal regulations which has been amended by the Coordinating Minister for the Economy No. 3 of 2021 concerning the Fourth Amendment to the Regulation of the Coordinating Minister for the Economy Number 6 of 2020 concerning Special Treatment for People's Business Credit Recipients Affected by the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic and the Bank's internal provisions.

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.

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39. 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 portofolio Bank dapat tetap terjaga dengan baik. Dalam kaitan dengan kondisi Pandemi COVID-19 yang tengah berlangsung, Bank lebih mengintensifkan pelaksanaan dari kerangka kerja pengawasan kredit yang telah dimiliki oleh Bank dan sudah berjalan secara efektif dalam memonitor kinerja debitur, baik secara individual maupun portofolio. Monitoring yang lebih intensif 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 dan kemudian diperbaharui POJK No.17/POJK.03/2021 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 Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (POJK), dan kebijakan perkreditan yang disusun oleh manajemen. Komite Kredit merupakan komite tertinggi yang membantu Direksi dalam pengawasan pengelolaan risiko kredit melalui keputusan dan rekomendasi yang dikeluarkannya. Secara periodik, Komite Kredit melakukan rapat antara lain untuk memantau Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit dan kualitas kredit, serta kecukupan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset. Bank selalu memonitor penyebaran risiko yang timbul sejalan dengan pertumbuhan sektor ekonomi dimana Bank melakukan kegiatan bisnisnya. Batasan ditetapkan secara spesifik berdasarkan nasabah dan sektor industri untuk menghindari konsentrasi risiko kredit yang berlebihan. Batasan tersebut juga diterapkan bagi nasabah individu atau korporasi.

39. 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 then was updated by POJK No.17/POJK.03/2021 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 Financial Services Authority (POJK) regulations, and loan policies which were prepared by the management. The Credit Committee is the highest committee who helps the Directors in monitoring the management of credit risk through its decisions and recommendations. The Credit Committee holds a meeting regularly to monitor Legal Lending Limit and loan quality, and the adequacy of allowance for impairment losses on assets. The Bank monitors the spread of risk in relation with the growth of economic sectors where the Bank business focuses. The limit is applied specifically based on customers and industrial sectors to avoid the high credit risk. The limit is also applied to individual or corporate customers.

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

- (i) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi		
Tagihan derivatif	12.738	7.045
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain		
Efek-efek - neto	893.950	1.108.110
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi		
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	1.481.410	1.114.099
Giro pada bank lain - neto	279.154	658.223
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	624.216	1.771.492
Tagihan Akseptasi - neto	-	8.884
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	3.947.168	6.436.653
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	16.232.539	13.480.702
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	57.308	42.486
Aset lain-lain*	6.105	5.657
Jumlah	23.534.588	24.633.351

*Fair value through profit or loss
Derivative receivables*

*Fair value through
other comprehensive income
Marketable securities - net*

*Measured at amortized cost
Current accounts with
Bank Indonesia
Current accounts with
other banks - net*

*Placements with Bank Indonesia
and other banks - net
Acceptance Receivables
Receivables on securities
purchased under
agreements to resale
Loans - net*

*Interest receivables
Other assets**

Total

*) Aset lain-lain terdiri dari tagihan transaksi ATM Prima dan uang jaminan

*) Other asset consist of ATM Prima billing transaction and refundable deposits

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Rekening administratif		
Fasilitas kredit yang belum digunakan	4.248.150	3.031.145
Garansi yang diterbitkan	652.918	683.693
Irrevocable letters of credit	2.335	6.916
Jumlah	4.903.403	3.721.754

Administrative accounts

*Unused loan facilities
Guarantees issued
Irrevocable letters of credit*

Total

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

- (i) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

Untuk kredit yang diberikan, Bank menggunakan agunan untuk meminimalkan risiko kredit. Berdasarkan klasifikasi, kredit Bank dapat dibedakan menjadi dua kelompok besar, yaitu:

- Secured loans
- Unsecured loans

Untuk *secured loans*, Bank menetapkan jenis dan nilai agunan yang dijamin sesuai skema kredit. Jenis dari agunan terdiri dari:

- a. Agunan fisik antara lain tanah, bangunan, dan BPKB kendaraan bermotor.
- b. *Financial collateral* antara lain simpanan dari nasabah (tabungan, giro, dan deposito berjangka), surat berharga, dan emas.
- c. Lainnya antara lain garansi, jaminan pemerintah, dan lembaga penjamin.

Apabila terjadi default (gagal bayar), Bank akan menggunakan agunan tersebut sebagai pilihan terakhir untuk pemenuhan kewajiban *counterparty*.

Unsecured loans terdiri dari *fully unsecured loans* dan *partially secured loans* seperti kredit untuk karyawan golongan berpenghasilan tetap dan kredit konsumen lainnya. Dalam pembayaran kewajibannya, *partially secured loans* umumnya dilakukan melalui pemotongan penghasilan secara otomatis.

Dengan demikian, meskipun kredit tersebut termasuk dalam kategori *unsecured loans* namun tingkat risiko dari *partially secured loans* tidak sebesar nilai tercatat kredit. Sedangkan untuk *fully unsecured loans*, tingkat risiko adalah sebesar nilai tercatat kredit.

39. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

- (i) The maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account collateral held as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are presented below: (continued)

For the loans, the Bank uses collateral to minimise the credit risk. The Bank's loans are classified into two major categories, which are:

- Secured loans
- Unsecured loans

For secured loans, the Bank determines the type and value of collateral according to the loan scheme. Types of collateral are as follows:

- a. Physical collateral, such as land, buildings and proof of vehicle ownership.
- b. Financial collateral, such as deposits from customers (time deposit, savings, current accounts), securities, and gold.
- c. Others, such as guarantees, government guarantees and guarantee institution.

In times of default, Bank will use the collateral as the last resort in recovering the counterparty's obligation.

Unsecured loans consist of fully unsecured loans and partially secured loans such as loans for fixed income employees and other consumer loans. In their payment obligations, partially secured loans are generally made through automatic payroll deduction.

Although it is included in the unsecured loans category, the risk level of partially secured loans is lower than the carrying value. As for fully unsecured loan, the risk level is equal to the carrying value.

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

- (i) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

Proses penentuan peringkat kredit Bank membedakan eksposur untuk menentukan eksposur mana yang memiliki faktor risiko lebih besar dan tingkat kerugian potensial yang lebih tinggi. Peringkat kredit setiap debitur ditelaah secara berkala dan perubahannya diimplementasikan secepatnya. Peringkat kredit yang diterapkan atas setiap debitur juga mempertimbangkan kualitas kredit dari debitur tersebut yang telah ditentukan oleh bank-bank lain.

Peringkat kredit Bank sesuai dengan peringkat kredit dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) sebagaimana diatur dalam peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) yang berlaku.

- (ii) Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit berdasarkan:

a. Sektor geografis

Tabel berikut menggambarkan rincian eksposur risiko kredit Bank (tanpa memperhitungkan agunan atau pendukung kredit lainnya), yang dikategorikan berdasarkan area geografis pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021:

	31 Desember/December 31, 2022					
	Kantor pusat/ Head office	Jawa	Sumatera	Kalimantan	Lain-lain/ Others	Total
Nilai wajar melalui laba atau rugi						
Tagihan derivatif	12.738	-	-	-	-	12.738
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain						
Efek-efek - neto	893.950	-	-	-	-	893.950
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi						
Giro pada						
Bank Indonesia	1.481.410	-	-	-	-	1.481.410
Giro pada bank lain - neto	279.154	-	-	-	-	279.154
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	624.216	-	-	-	-	624.216
Tagihan atas efek-efek dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	3.947.168	-	-	-	-	3.947.168
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	12.185.113	3.192.888	370.484	156.262	327.792	16.232.539
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	46.395	8.944	965.	389	615	57.308
Aset lain-lain*	6.105	-	-	-	-	6.105
Jumlah	19.476.249	3.201.832	371.449	156.651	328.407	23.534.588

*) Aset lain-lain terdiri dari tagihan transaksi ATM Prima dan uang jaminan

*) Other asset consist of ATM Prima billing transaction and refundable deposits

39. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

- (i) The maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account collateral held as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are presented below: (continued)

The Bank's credit rating determination processes differentiate exposures in order to highlight those with greater risk factors and higher potential severity of loss. The credit rating for each debtor is reviewed regularly and any amendments are implemented promptly. The credit rating applied for each debtor also considered credit quality of the respective debtor as determined by other banks.

The Bank's credit rating follows Financial Services Authority (OJK) credit rating as stipulated in the prevailing Financial Services Authority (OJK) regulation.

- (ii) Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure as categorised by:

a. Geographical region

The following tables provide details of the Bank credit exposures at their carrying amounts (without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements), as categorised by geographical region as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

(ii) Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit berdasarkan:

b. 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 2022 dan 2021:

	31 Desember/December 31, 2022					Total	
	Kantor pusat/ Head office	Jawa	Sumatera	Kalimantan	Lain-lain/ Others		
Nilai wajar melalui laba atau rugi							
Tagihan derivatif	12.738	-	-	-	-	12.738	Fair value through profit or loss Derivative receivables
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain							
Efek-efek - neto	893.950	-	-	-	-	893.950	Fair value through other comprehensive income Marketable securities - net
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi							Measured at amortized cost
Giro pada							Current accounts with
Bank Indonesia	1.481.410	-	-	-	-	1.481.410	Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain - neto	279.154	-	-	-	-	279.154	Current accounts with other banks - net
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	624.216	-	-	-	-	624.216	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net
Tagihan atas efek-efek dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	3.947.168	-	-	-	-	3.947.168	Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	12.185.113	3.192.888	370.484	156.262	327.792	16.232.539	Loans - net
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	46.395	8.944	965.	389	615	57.308	Interest receivables
Aset lain-lain*	6.105	-	-	-	-	6.105	Other assets*
Jumlah	19.476.249	3.201.832	371.449	156.651	328.407	23.534.588	Total

*) Aset lain-lain terdiri dari tagihan transaksi ATM Prima dan uang jaminan

*) Other asset consist of ATM Prima billing transaction and refundable deposits

39. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure as categorised by:

b. 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, 2022 and 2021:

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39. 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 2022 dan 2021: (lanjutan)

	31 Desember/December 31, 2021						
	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	7.045	-	-	-	-	7.045	Derivative receivables
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain							Fair value through other comprehensive income
Efek-efek - neto	1.108.110	-	-	-	-	1.108.110	Marketable securities - net
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi							Measured at amortized cost
Giro pada							Current accounts with
Bank Indonesia	1.114.099	-	-	-	-	1.114.099	Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain - neto	658.223	-	-	-	-	658.223	Current accounts with other banks - net
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	1.771.492	-	-	-	-	1.771.492	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net
Tagihan Akseptasi	8.884	-	-	-	-	8.884	Acceptance Receivables
Tagihan atas efek-efek dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	6.436.653	-	-	-	-	6.436.653	Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	6.636.116	4.503.534	1.273.298	188.547	879.207	13.480.702	Loans - net
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	27.366	10.278	3.205	526	1.111	42.486	Interest receivables
Aset lain-lain*	5.657	-	-	-	-	5.657	Other assets*
Jumlah	17.773.645	4.513.812	1.276.503	189.073	880.318	24.633.351	Total

*) Aset lain-lain terdiri dari tagihan transaksi ATM Prima dan uang jaminan

*) Other asset consist of ATM Prima billing transaction and refundable deposits

39. 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, 2022 and 2021: (continued)

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

(ii) Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit berdasarkan: (lanjutan)

a. Sektor geografis (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan eksposur maksimum risiko kredit bank untuk komitmen dan kontinjensi tanpa memperhitungkan agunan atau pendukung kredit lainnya:

31 Desember/December 31, 2022							
	Kantor pusat/ Head office	Jawa	Sumatera	Kalimantan	Lain-lain/ Others	Total	
Fasilitas kredit yang belum digunakan	3.617.872	408.774	79.849	35.937	105.718	4.248.150	Unused loans facilities Guarantees issued Irrevocable letters of credit
Garansi yang diterbitkan	624.159	2.680	7.528	-	18.551	652.918	
Irrevocable letters of credit	2.335	-	-	-	-	2.335	
Jumlah	4.244.366	411.454	87.377	35.937	124.269	4.903.403	Total

31 Desember/December 31, 2021							
	Kantor pusat/ Head office	Jawa	Sumatera	Kalimantan	Lain-lain/ Others	Total	
Fasilitas kredit yang belum digunakan	1.771.360	788.185	185.983	26.426	259.191	3.031.145	Unused loans facilities Guarantees issued Irrevocable letters of credit
Garansi yang diterbitkan	650.288	4.980	8.375	-	20.050	683.693	
Irrevocable letters of credit	6.916	-	-	-	-	6.916	
Jumlah	2.428.564	793.165	194.358	26.426	279.241	3.721.754	Total

b. Jenis counterparty

Tabel berikut menggambarkan rincian eksposur kredit Bank pada nilai tercatat (tanpa memperhitungkan agunan atau pendukung kredit lainnya) yang dikategorikan berdasarkan jenis counterparty pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021:

31 Desember/December 31, 2022							
	Pemerintah RI (termasuk Bank Indonesia)/ Government of Republic of Indonesia (including Bank Indonesia)	Bank/ Banks	Lembaga keuangan bukan bank/ Non-bank financial institutions	Perusahaan lainnya/ Other companies	Perseorangan/ Individuals	Total	
Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi	-	12.738	-	-	-	12.738	Fair value through profit or loss
Tagihan derivatif	-	-	-	-	-	-	Derivative receivables
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	893.950	-	-	-	-	893.950	Fair value through other comprehensive income
Efek-efek - neto	-	-	-	-	-	-	Marketable securities - net

39. 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 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:

b. Counterparty type

The following tables provide details of the Bank credit exposures at their carrying amounts (without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements) as categorised by counterparty type as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

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39. 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 2022 dan 2021: (lanjutan)

39. 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, 2022 and 2021: (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2022						
	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						<i>Current accounts with</i>
Bank Indonesia	1.481.410	-	-	-	-	<i>Bank Indonesia</i>
Giro pada						<i>Current accounts with</i>
bank lain - neto	-	279.154	-	-	-	<i>other banks - net</i>
Penempatan pada						<i>Placements with</i>
Bank Indonesia dan	624.216	-	-	-	-	<i>Bank Indonesia and</i>
bank lain - neto						<i>other banks</i>
Tagihan atas efek-efek						<i>Receivables on securities</i>
yang dibeli dengan	3.947.168	-	-	-	-	<i>purchased under</i>
janji dijual kembali						<i>agreements to resale</i>
Kredit yang diberikan	847	-	2.524.778	12.213.775	1.493.139	<i>Loans - net</i>
- neto						
Pendapatan bunga						
yang masih harus	2	-	5.327	47.442	4.537	<i>Interest receivables</i>
diterima						
Aset lain-lain*	6.105	-	-	-	-	<i>Other assets*</i>
Jumlah	6.953.698	291.892	2.530.105	12.261.217	1.497.676	Total

*) Aset lain-lain terdiri dari tagihan transaksi ATM Prima dan uang jaminan

*) *Other asset consist of ATM Prima billing transaction and refundable deposits*

31 Desember/December 31, 2021						
	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						Fair value through
laporan laba rugi						profit or loss
Tagihan derivatif	-	7.045	-	-	-	<i>Derivative receivables</i>
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan						Fair value through
komprehensif lain						other comprehensive income
Efek-efek - neto	1.108.110	-	-	-	-	<i>Marketable securities - net</i>

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39. 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 2022 dan 2021: (lanjutan)

39. 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, 2022 and 2021: (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2021						
	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						<i>Current accounts with</i>
Bank Indonesia	1.114.099	-	-	-	-	<i>Bank Indonesia</i>
Giro pada						<i>Current accounts with</i>
bank lain - neto	-	658.223	-	-	-	<i>other banks - net</i>
Penempatan pada						<i>Placements with</i>
Bank Indonesia dan						<i>Bank Indonesia and</i>
bank lain - neto	1.771.492	-	-	-	-	<i>other banks</i>
Tagihan Akseptasi	-	-	-	8.884	-	<i>Acceptance Receivables</i>
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	6.436.653	-	-	-	-	<i>Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale</i>
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	848	-	830.532	11.246.446	1.402.876	<i>Loans - net</i>
Pendapatan bunga yang masih harus diterima	11.332	-	910	26.010	4.234	<i>Interest receivables</i>
Aset lain-lain*	5.657	-	-	-	-	<i>Other assets*</i>
Jumlah	10.448.191	665.268	831.442	11.281.340	1.407.110	Total

*) Aset lain-lain terdiri dari tagihan transaksi ATM Prima dan uang jaminan

*) Other asset consist of ATM Prima billing transaction and refundable deposits

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

- a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)
- (ii) Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit berdasarkan: (lanjutan)
- b. Jenis *counterparty* (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan eksposur maksimum risiko kredit bank untuk komitmen dan kontinjensi tanpa memperhitungkan agunan atau pendukung kredit lainnya:

31 Desember/December 31, 2022

	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	-	-	287.355	3.958.195	2.600	4.248.150	Unused loans facilities
Garansi yang diterbitkan <i>Irrevocable letters of credit</i>	-	-	-	652.918	-	652.918	Guarantees issued Irrevocable letters of credit
Jumlah	-	-	287.355	4.613.448	2.600	4.903.403	Total

31 Desember/December 31, 2021

	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	-	-	223.760	2.804.785	2.600	3.031.145	Unused loans facilities
Garansi yang diterbitkan <i>Irrevocable letters of credit</i>	-	-	-	683.693	-	683.693	Guarantees issued Irrevocable letters of credit
Jumlah	-	-	223.760	3.495.394	2.600	3.721.754	Total

- (iii) Evaluasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, giro pada Bank Indonesia, giro pada bank lain, penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain, efek-efek, efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali, tagihan derivatif, tagihan akseptasi, dan aset lain-lain berupa uang jaminan dan tagihan transaksi ATM Prima tidak memiliki bukti objektif atas penurunan nilai secara individual dan kolektif.

39. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

- a. Credit risk (continued)
- (ii) Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure as categorised by: (continued)
- b. Counterparty type (continued)

The tables below show the bank's maximum credit risk exposure for commitment and contingencies without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements:

- (iii) Assessment of allowance for impairment losses

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, current accounts with Bank Indonesia, current accounts with other banks, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks, securities, securities purchased under resale agreements, derivative receivables, acceptance receivables and other assets in form of refundable deposits and ATM Prima billing transaction have no objective evidence of impairment individually as well as collectively.

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

(iii) Evaluasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, penurunan nilai secara individu dan kolektif terhadap kredit yang diberikan sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

31 Desember/December 31, 2022			
	Individual/ Individual	Kolektif/ Collective	Total
Modal kerja	470.114	7.718.354	8.188.468
Investasi	70.531	6.924.222	6.994.753
Konsumen	26.563	1.472.671	1.499.234
Karyawan	-	4.830	4.830
Jumlah	567.208	16.120.077	16.687.285
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(382.550)	(72.196)	(454.746)
Neto	184.658	16.047.881	16.232.539

*Working capital
Investment
Consumer
Employees*

Total

*Allowance for
impairment losses*

Net

31 Desember/December 31, 2021			
	Individual/ Individual	Kolektif/ Collective	Total
Modal kerja	467.698	6.312.148	6.779.846
Investasi	44.909	5.534.162	5.579.071
Konsumen	-	1.407.775	1.407.775
Karyawan	-	5.971	5.971
Jumlah	512.607	13.260.056	13.772.663
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(235.209)	(56.752)	(291.961)
Neto	277.398	13.203.304	13.480.702

*Working capital
Investment
Consumer
Employees*

Total

*Allowance for
impairment losses*

Net

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

- a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)
(iv) Tabel di bawah menunjukkan kualitas kredit per jenis aset keuangan (diluar cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai):

39. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

- a. Credit risk (continued)
(iv) The tables below show credit quality per class of financial assets (gross of allowance for impairment losses):

		31 Desember/December 31, 2022					
		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	12.738	-	-	-	-	12.738	Derivative receivables
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain							Fair value through other comprehensive income
Efek-efek	893.950	-	-	-	-	893.950	Marketable securities
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi							Measured at amortized cost
Giro pada							Current accounts with
Bank Indonesia	1.481.410	-	-	-	-	1.481.410	Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain - gross	279.436	-	-	-	-	279.436	Current accounts with other banks - gross
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - gross	624.216	-	-	-	-	624.216	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - gross
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	3.947.168	-	-	-	-	3.947.168	Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale
Kredit yang diberikan	15.459.067	540.862	-	120.148	567.208	16.687.285	Loans
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	44.731	10.775	-	1.802	-	57.308	Interest receivables
Aset lain-lain*	6.105	-	-	-	-	6.105	Other assets*
Jumlah	22.748.821	551.637		121.950	567.208	23.989.616	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(28.547)	(3.294)		(11.017)	(412.170)	(455.028)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	22.720.274	548.343		110.933	155.038	23.534.588	Net

		31 Desember/December 31, 2021					
		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	7.045	-	-	-	-	7.045	Derivative receivables
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain							Fair value through other comprehensive income
Efek-efek	1.108.110	-	-	-	-	1.108.110	Marketable securities
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi							Measured at amortized cost
Giro pada							Current accounts with
Bank Indonesia	1.114.099	-	-	-	-	1.114.099	Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain - gross	659.148	-	-	-	-	659.148	Current accounts with other banks - gross
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - gross	1.771.492	-	-	-	-	1.771.492	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - gross
Tagihan Akseptasi	8.888	-	-	-	-	8.888	Acceptance Receivables
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	6.436.653	-	-	-	-	6.436.653	Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale
Kredit yang diberikan	12.137.012	970.292	-	14.428	650.931	13.772.663	Loans
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	32.275	8.859	-	1.352	-	42.486	Interest receivables
Aset lain-lain*	5.657	-	-	-	-	5.657	Other assets*
Jumlah	23.280.379	979.151		15.780	650.931	24.926.241	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(9.140)	(10.554)		(526)	(272.670)	(292.890)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	23.271.239	968.597		15.254	378.261	24.633.351	Net

*) Aset lain-lain terdiri dari tagihan transaksi ATM Prima dan uang jaminan

*) Other asset consist of ATM Prima billing transaction and refundable deposits

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

- (iv) Tabel di bawah menunjukkan kualitas kredit per jenis aset keuangan (diluar cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai): (lanjutan)

Kualitas kredit didefinisikan sebagai berikut:

Tingkat tinggi

Ini berkaitan dengan rekening debitur pada 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.

- (v) Analisis umur pinjaman yang jatuh tempo tetapi tidak mengalami penurunan nilai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, sebagai berikut:

31 Desember/December 31, 2022					
	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	14.462	10.369	4.083	28.914	Working capital
Investasi	1.683	6.664	5.370	13.717	Investment
Konsumen	19.001	45.069	13.447	77.517	Consumer
Jumlah	35.146	62.102	22.900	120.148	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(1.164)	(6.291)	(3.562)	(11.017)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	33.982	55.811	19.338	109.131	Net

31 Desember/December 31, 2021					
	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	6.410	1.996	-	8.406	Working capital
Konsumen	2.522	3.162	338	6.022	Consumer
Jumlah	8.932	5.158	338	14.428	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(76)	(416)	(34)	(526)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	8.856	4.742	304	13.902	Net

39. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

- (v) The tables below show credit quality per class of financial assets (gross of allowance for impairment losses): (continued)

The credit quality are defined as follows:

High grade

This pertains to those accounts 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) The aging analysis of past due but not impaired loans as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

b. Manajemen risiko pasar

Risiko ini disebabkan oleh pergerakan variabel pasar yang dapat merugikan portofolio yang dimiliki Bank yaitu suku bunga dan nilai tukar. Ruang lingkup manajemen risiko pasar antara lain meliputi aktivitas fungsional kegiatan treasuri dan investasi dalam bentuk efek-efek. penyediaan dana dan kegiatan pendanaan. *Asset and Liability Committee* ("ALCO") merupakan komite yang membantu Direksi dalam mengawasi dan mengelola risiko pasar.

Bank juga menetapkan kebijakan limit terhadap aktivitas treasuri untuk menghindari terjadinya konsentrasi portofolio pada suatu instrumen ataupun *counterparty* tertentu. sehingga terjadi diversifikasi pengelolaan aset dan liabilitas.

i. Risiko tingkat suku bunga

Tabel di bawah ini mengikhtisarkan eksposur Bank terhadap risiko tingkat suku bunga atas instrumen keuangan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021:

31 Desember/December 31, 2022						
	Suku bunga mengambang/ Variable interest rate		Suku bunga tetap/ Fixed interest rate	Tidak dikenakan bunga/ Non-interest bearing	Total	
	Tidak lebih dari 3 bulan/ Up to 3 months	Lebih dari 3 bulan/ More than 3 months				
Aset keuangan						
Kas	-	-	-	217.290	217.290	Financial assets Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	1.481.410	-	-	-	1.481.410	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain - neto	279.154	-	-	-	279.154	Current accounts with other banks - net
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank lain - neto	-	-	624.216	-	624.216	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Tagihan derivatif	12.738	-	-	-	12.738	Derivative receivables
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	-	3.947.168	-	-	3.947.168	Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale
Efek-efek - neto	-	893.950	-	-	893.950	Marketable securities
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	1.442.290	13.318.373	1.471.876	-	16.232.539	Loans - net
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	1.424	51.503	4.381	-	57.308	Interest receivables
Aset lain-lain*	6.105	-	-	-	6.105	Other assets*
Jumlah aset keuangan	3.223.121	18.210.994	2.100.473	217.290	23.751.878	Total financial assets

*) Aset lain-lain terdiri dari tagihan transaksi ATM Prima dan uang jaminan

*) Other asset consist of ATM Prima billing transaction and refundable deposits

39. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b. Market risk management

Market risk is caused by the movements in market variables which are interest and exchange rate which can cause losses on the Bank portfolio. The scope of this risk includes treasury activities and investment in securities or funding. *Asset and Liability Committee* ("ALCO") is the committee which will help the Directors in monitoring and managing market risk.

The Bank also implement limit policy in treasury activities to avoid portfolio concentrated in one instrument or specific counterparty to achieve diversification in assets and liabilities.

i. Interest rate risk

The tables below summarise the Bank exposure to interest rate risk on financial instrument as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

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39. 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 2022 dan 2021: (lanjutan)

39. 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, 2022 and 2021: (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2022

	Suku bunga mengambang/ Variable interest rate		Suku bunga tetap/ Fixed interest rate	Tidak dikenakan bunga/ Non-interest bearing	Total	
	Tidak lebih dari 3 bulan/ Up to 3 months	Lebih dari 3 bulan/ More than 3 months				
Liabilitas segera	-	-	-	16.495	16.495	Obligation due immediately
Liabilitas derivatif	1.764	-	-	-	1.764	Derivative payables
Liabilitas Akseptasi	-	-	-	-	-	Acceptance payables
Simpanan dari nasabah						Deposits from customers
Giro	2.990.153	-	-	-	2.990.153	Current accounts
Tabungan	1.057.862	-	-	-	1.057.862	Saving accounts
Deposito berjangka	-	-	13.898.563	-	13.898.563	Time deposits
Simpanan dari bank lain	68.011	-	-	-	68.011	Deposits from other banks
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	27.053	-	-	-	27.053	Interest payables
Surat berharga subordinasi	-	467.025	-	-	467.025	Subordinated securities
Liabilitas lain-lain**	4.436	-	-	-	4.436	Other liabilities**
Jumlah liabilitas keuangan	4.149.279	467.025	13.898.563	16.495	18.531.362	Total financial liabilities
Gap repricing suku bunga-kotor	(926.158)	17.743.969	(11.798.090)	200.795	5.220.516	Gross interest repricing gap

31 Desember/December 31, 2021

	Suku bunga mengambang/ Variable interest rate		Suku bunga tetap/ Fixed interest rate	Tidak dikenakan bunga/ Non-interest bearing	Total	
	Tidak lebih dari 3 bulan/ Up to 3 months	Lebih dari 3 bulan/ More than 3 months				
Aset keuangan						Financial assets
Kas	-	-	-	254.610	254.610	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	1.114.099	-	-	-	1.114.099	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain - neto	658.223	-	-	-	658.223	Current accounts with other banks - net
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	-	-	1.771.492	-	1.771.492	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Tagihan derivatif	7.045	-	-	-	7.045	Derivative receivables
Tagihan Akseptasi - neto	-	-	-	8.884	8.884	Acceptance receivables
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	-	6.436.653	-	-	6.436.653	Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale
Efek-efek - neto	-	1.108.110	-	-	1.108.110	Marketable securities
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	1.986.235	10.126.073	1.368.394	-	13.480.702	Loans - net
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	14.248	24.146	4.092	-	42.486	Interest receivables
Aset lain-lain*	5.657	-	-	-	5.657	Other assets*
Jumlah aset keuangan	3.785.507	17.694.982	3.143.978	263.494	24.887.961	Total financial assets

*) Aset lain-lain terdiri dari tagihan transaksi ATM Prima dan uang jaminan

***) Liabilitas lain-lain terdiri dari setoran jaminan dan liabilitas kepada notaris

*) Other asset consist of ATM Prima billing transaction and refundable deposits

**) Other liabilities consist of security deposits and liability to notary

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

- b. Manajemen risiko pasar (lanjutan)
i. Risiko tingkat suku bunga (lanjutan)

39. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

- b. Market risk management (continued)
i. Interest rate risk (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2021

	Suku bunga mengambang/ Variable interest rate		Suku bunga tetap/ Fixed interest rate	Tidak dikenakan bunga/ Non-interest bearing	Total	
	Tidak lebih dari 3 bulan/ Up to 3 months	Lebih dari 3 bulan/ More than 3 months				
Liabilitas segera	-	-	-	10.020	10.020	Obligation due immediately
Liabilitas derivatif	389	-	-	-	389	Derivative payables
Liabilitas Akseptasi	-	-	-	8.888	8.888	Acceptance payables
Simpanan dari nasabah						Deposits from customers
Giro	3.477.282	-	-	-	3.477.282	Current accounts
Tabungan	1.052.571	-	-	-	1.052.571	Saving accounts
Deposito berjangka	-	-	14.744.156	-	14.744.156	Time deposits
Simpanan dari bank lain	74.122	-	-	-	74.122	Deposits from other banks
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	23.839	-	-	-	23.839	Interest payables
Surat berharga subordinasi	-	427.575	-	-	427.575	Subordinated securities
Liabilitas lain-lain**	34.711	-	-	-	34.711	Other liabilities**
Jumlah liabilitas keuangan	4.662.914	427.575	14.744.156	18.908	19.853.553	Total financial liabilities
Gap repricing suku bunga-kotor	(877.407)	17.267.407	(11.600.178)	244.586	5.034.408	Gross interest repricing gap

** Liabilitas lain-lain terdiri dari setoran jaminan dan liabilitas kepada notaris

** Other liabilities consist of security deposits and liability to notary

Analisis sensitivitas untuk beberapa faktor pasar menunjukkan bagaimana laba atau rugi dapat dipengaruhi oleh perubahan dari beberapa faktor risiko sesuai dengan tabel di bawah ini. Secara umum, sensitivitas diestimasi dengan membandingkan suatu nilai awal ke nilai tertentu setelah perubahan tertentu dari faktor pasar, dengan mengasumsikan seluruh variabel lainnya tetap. Total sensitivitas atas laporan laba rugi didasarkan pada asumsi bahwa terdapat perubahan paralel dalam kurva penghasilan.

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan sensitivitas dari laporan laba rugi Bank terhadap kemungkinan perubahan suku bunga untuk aset dan liabilitas keuangan untuk tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021:

Sensitivity analysis for several market factors showing how profit or loss could be affected by changes in the relevant risk factor are in the following tables below. In general, sensitivity is estimated by comparing an initial value to the value derived after a specified change in the market factor, assuming all other variables are constant. The total sensitivity of statement of profit or loss is based on the assumption that there are parallel shifts in the yield curve.

The tables below demonstrates the sensitivity of the Bank's statement of profit or loss to reasonably possible changes in interest rates for financial assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

31 Desember/December 31, 2022

	Perubahan basis poin/ Change in basis point	Dampak ke laporan laba rugi/ Impact to the statement of profit or loss	
Rupiah	+100	19.278	Rupiah
	-100	(19.278)	
Mata uang asing	+100	25.624	Foreign currencies
	-100	(25.624)	

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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 2022 dan 2021: (lanjutan)

31 Desember/December 31, 2021

	Perubahan basis poin/ Change in basis point	Dampak ke laporan laba rugi/ Impact to the statement of profit or loss	
Rupiah	+100	33.133	Rupiah
	-100	(33.133)	
Mata uang asing	+100	11.979	Foreign currencies
	-100	(11.979)	

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).

39. 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, 2022 and 2021: (continued)

ii. Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the probability of loss to earnings arising from changes in foreign exchange rates. The Bank manage exposure to effects of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates by maintaining foreign currency exposure within the existing regulatory guidelines (maintaining the Net Open Position based on Bank Indonesia regulations).

31 Desember/December 31, 2022

	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%	324	Foreign currencies
	-10%	(324)	

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

- b. Manajemen risiko pasar (lanjutan)
- ii. Risiko mata uang (lanjutan)

39. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

- b. Market risk management (continued)
- ii. Foreign currency risk

31 Desember/December 31, 2021

	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%	666	Foreign currencies
	-10%	(666)	

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

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.

- c. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from possible losses due to the inability of Bank to fulfill their obligation as it falls due. Liquidity risk is being managed through application of liquidity strategies such as the decision of pricing and gapping of fund resources and loans, analysis of sufficient capital and investments in portfolio and securities. The Bank maintains their liquidity to access financial market through their relationships with the other correspondent banks.

- c. Risiko likuiditas

Risiko likuiditas merupakan risiko yang timbul dari kemungkinan kerugian disebabkan oleh ketidakmampuan Bank memenuhi liabilitas yang telah jatuh waktu. Pengelolaan risiko likuiditas dilakukan melalui suatu strategi likuiditas antara lain mencakup penetapan *pricing* dan *gapping* terhadap sumber dana dan kredit, analisis kecukupan modal serta investasi dalam portofolio dan efek-efek. Bank akan senantiasa memelihara kemampuan likuiditasnya untuk melakukan akses pasar uang dengan memelihara hubungan dengan bank-bank koresponden.

- c. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from possible losses due to the inability of Bank to fulfill their obligation as it falls due. Liquidity risk is being managed through application of liquidity strategies such as the decision of pricing and gapping of fund resources and loans, analysis of sufficient capital and investments in portfolio and securities. The Bank maintains their liquidity to access financial market through their relationships with the other correspondent banks.

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

c. Risiko likuiditas (lanjutan)

Tabel jatuh tempo berikut menyajikan informasi mengenai perkiraan sisa jatuh tempo dari aset dan liabilitas keuangan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021:

31 Desember/December 31, 2022

	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	217.290	-	-	-	-	-	217.290	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	1.481.410	-	-	-	-	-	1.481.410	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	279.154	-	-	-	-	-	279.154	Current accounts with other banks
Tagihan derivatif yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	624.216	-	-	-	-	-	624.216	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Efek-efek	12.738	-	-	-	-	-	12.738	Derivative receivables
Kredit yang diberikan Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	3.947.168	-	-	-	-	-	3.947.168	Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale
Aset lain-lain*	46.737	1.225.271	39.752	100.034	707.427	-	893.950	Marketable securities
	527.204	-	947.981	2.647.876	5.709.847	5.629.106	16.687.285	Loans
	197	1.769	1.781	4.735	17.531	31.295	57.308	Interest receivables
	6.105	-	-	-	-	-	6.105	Other assets*
Jumlah	7.142.219	1.227.040	989.514	2.752.645	6.434.805	5.660.401	24.206.624	Total
Liabilitas								Liabilities
Liabilitas segera	16.495	-	-	-	-	-	16.495	Obligation due immediately
Liabilitas derivatif	1.764	-	-	-	-	-	1.764	Derivative payable
Simpanan dari nasabah	14.825.499	2.664.066	360.377	96.636	-	-	17.946.578	Deposits from customers
Simpanan dari bank lain	68.011	-	-	-	-	-	68.011	Deposits from other banks
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	27.053	-	-	-	-	-	27.053	Interest payables
Surat berharga subordinasi	-	-	-	-	467.025	-	467.025	Subordinated securities
Liabilitas lain-lain**	4.436	-	-	-	-	-	4.436	Other liabilities**
Jumlah	14.943.258	2.664.066	360.377	96.636	467.025	-	18.531.362	Total
Aset/(liabilitas) - neto	(7.801.039)	(1.437.026)	629.137	2.656.009	5.967.780	5.660.401	5.675.262	Assets/(liabilities) - net

39. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Liquidity risk (continued)

The following maturity tables provide information about the expected maturities of financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

c. Risiko likuiditas (lanjutan)

Tabel jatuh tempo berikut menyajikan informasi mengenai perkiraan sisa jatuh tempo dari aset dan liabilitas keuangan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021: (lanjutan)

31 Desember/December 31, 2021

	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	254.610	-	-	-	-	-	254.610	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	1.114.099	-	-	-	-	-	1.114.099	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	659.148	-	-	-	-	-	659.148	Current accounts with other banks
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	1.329.625	441.867	-	-	-	-	1.771.492	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Tagihan derivatif	4.184	2.861	-	-	-	-	7.045	Derivative receivables
Tagihan akseptasi	-	8.884	-	-	-	-	8.884	Acceptance receivables
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	1.964.689	1.947.847	1.064.098	1.460.019	-	-	6.436.653	Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale
Efek-efek	300.240	100.875	-	441.782	265.213	-	1.108.110	Marketable securities
Kredit yang diberikan	682.786	596.936	1.058.096	3.122.003	2.118.612	6.194.230	13.772.663	Loans
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	11.648	848	1.846	4.115	6.149	17.880	42.486	Interest receivables
Aset lain-lain*	5.657	-	-	-	-	-	5.657	Other assets*
Jumlah	6.326.686	3.100.118	2.124.040	5.027.919	2.389.974	6.212.110	25.180.847	Total
Liabilitas								Liabilities
Liabilitas segera	10.020	-	-	-	-	-	10.020	Obligation due immediately
Liabilitas derivatif	389	-	-	-	-	-	389	Derivative payable
Liabilitas Akseptasi	-	8.888	-	-	-	-	8.888	Acceptance payable
Simpanan dari nasabah	4.799.502	9.248.895	5.225.355	257	-	-	19.274.009	Deposits from customers
Simpanan dari bank lain	65.972	8.150	-	-	-	-	74.122	Deposits from other banks
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	23.839	-	-	-	-	-	23.839	Interest payables
Surat berharga subordinasi	-	-	-	-	427.575	-	427.575	Subordinated securities
Liabilitas lain-lain**	34.711	-	-	-	-	-	34.711	Other liabilities**
Jumlah	4.934.433	9.265.933	5.225.355	257	427.575	-	19.853.553	Total
Aset/(liabilitas) - neto	1.392.253	(6.165.815)	(3.101.315)	5.027.662	1.962.399	6.212.110	5.327.294	Assets/(liabilities) - net

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan sisa jatuh tempo kontraktual dari liabilitas keuangan berdasarkan pada *undiscounted cash flows* pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021:

The table below shows the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities based on *undiscounted cash flows* as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

31 Desember/December 31, 2022

	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 liabilities
Liabilitas segera	16.495	-	-	-	-	16.495	Obligation due immediately
Liabilitas derivatif	1.764	-	-	-	-	1.764	Derivative payables
Simpanan dari nasabah	14.419.061	1.895.074	1.613.554	104.079	-	18.031.768	Deposits from customers
Simpanan dari bank lain	68.011	-	-	-	-	68.011	Deposits from other banks
Surat berharga subordinasi	10.261	13.149	14.100	12.050	471.635	521.195	Subordinated securities
Liabilitas lain-lain**	4.436	-	-	-	-	4.436	Other liabilities**
Jumlah	14.520.028	1.908.223	1.627.654	116.129	471.635	18.643.669	Total

*) Aset lain-lain terdiri dari tagihan transaksi ATM Prima dan uang jaminan

*) Other asset consist of ATM Prima billing transaction and refundable deposits

***) Liabilitas lain-lain terdiri dari setoran jaminan dan liabilitas kepada notaris

**) Other liabilities consist of security deposits and liability to notary

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

c. Risiko likuiditas (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan sisa jatuh tempo kontraktual dari liabilitas keuangan berdasarkan pada *undiscounted cash flows* pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021: (lanjutan)

	31 Desember/December 31, 2021					Jumlah/ Total	
	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		
Liabilitas keuangan							Financial liabilities
Liabilitas segera	10.020	-	-	-	-	10.020	Obligation due immediately
Liabilitas derivatif	389	-	-	-	-	389	Derivative payables
Liabilitas akseptasi	-	8.888	-	-	-	8.888	Acceptance payables
Simpanan dari nasabah	14.487.631	2.865.043	1.864.320	138.043	-	19.355.037	Deposits from customers
Simpanan dari bank lain	73.833	833	-	-	-	74.666	Deposits from other banks
Surat berharga subordinasi	1.311	1.166	1.798	3.636	435.974	443.885	Subordinated securities
Liabilitas lain-lain	34.711	-	-	-	-	34.711	Other liabilities
Jumlah	14.607.895	2.875.930	1.866.118	141.679	435.974	19.927.596	Total

***) Liabilitas lain-lain terdiri dari setoran jaminan dan liabilitas kepada notaris

**) Other liabilities consist of security deposits and liability to notary

d. Risiko operasional

Bank terus meningkatkan tata kelola risiko operasional dengan kolaborasi aktif antara perspektif *bottom-up* dari *risk taking unit* dan Divisi Manajemen Risiko dan pengawasan aktif dari Manajemen secara *top-down*. Implementasi internal control *bottom-up* dilakukan melalui peningkatan pemahaman dan keterampilan karyawan dalam mengidentifikasi dan memitigasi risiko bisnis utama melalui proses *Operational Risk Self-Assessment (ORSA)*, pemantauan *Key Operational Risk Indicator (KORI)*, serta kaji ulang dan pembaruan kebijakan dan prosedur secara berkala.

Bank secara berkala, melakukan pemantauan dan tindak lanjut oleh Direksi secara komprehensif, dan pelaksanaan forum Komite Manajemen Risiko (KMR) minimal 4 kali dalam setahun yang membahas mengenai isu strategis terkait dengan pengelolaan risiko Bank.

39. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below shows the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities based on *undiscounted cash flows* as of December 31, 2022 and 2021: (continued)

d. Operational risk

The Bank continues to improve operational risk with an active collaboration between *bottom-up* perspective from *risk taking unit* and Risk Management Division and active supervision from *top-down* Management. Internal control of *bottom-up* is implemented by increasing employee understanding and skills in identifying and mitigating key business risks through the *Operational Risk Self-Assessment (ORSA)* process, monitoring *Key Operational Risk Indicators (KORI)*, as well as periodic review and updating of policies and procedures.

From *top-down* perspective, the Bank regularly conducted monitoring follow-up from the Board of Directors comprehensively, and the implementation of Risk Management Committee (RMC) forums that discuss strategic issues related to corporate risk management at minimum 4 times a year.

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

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.

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 terkait data pengaduan dan penyelesaian pengaduan.

39. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

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.

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.

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

- g. Risiko reputasi (lanjutan)
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 strategis

Risiko strategis 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 strategis, Bank melakukan identifikasi pada aktivitas fungsional tertentu seperti perkreditan, treasury dan investasi, serta operasional dan jasa. Bank melakukan pencatatan perubahan kinerja akibat tidak terealisasinya pelaksanaan strategi dan melakukan pengendalian keuangan untuk melakukan pemantauan realisasi target Bank.

Bank memperkuat implementasi strategi dengan pemantauan secara berkala, diiringi dengan pengelolaan struktur biaya yang baik. Inisiatif dari Bank dalam mendorong implementasi strategi untuk mendukung misi dan tujuan Bank diikuti dengan pengawasan yang kuat dan berkelanjutan. Pengawasan tujuan strategis yang ketat dari Direksi akan memastikan Bank bergerak ke arah yang tepat.

Penilaian risiko Bank yang disampaikan kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) yang disusun melalui proses *self-assessment* untuk menghasilkan profil risiko yang terdiri dari *inherent risk* yaitu risiko yang melekat pada aktivitas bank dan *risk control system* yaitu pengendalian terhadap risiko inheren. Sesuai dengan kriteria ukuran dan kompleksitas usaha Bank berdasarkan peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (POJK) yang berlaku, penilaian risiko dilakukan terhadap delapan jenis risiko yaitu risiko kredit, risiko pasar, risiko likuiditas, risiko operasional, risiko kepatuhan, risiko hukum, risiko reputasi, dan risiko strategis.

39. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

- g. Reputation risk (continued)
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 unrealized strategic application and the control of financial position by monitoring the realisation of the Bank's goal.

The Bank strengthens strategy implementation by periodic monitoring, accompanied by adequate cost structure management. The initiative of the Bank in encouraging the implementation of strategies to support the mission and objectives of the Bank is followed by strong and ongoing supervision. Supervision of the strict strategic objectives of the Board of Directors will ensure the Bank moves in the right direction.

The Bank risks assessment which is submitted to Financial Services Authority (OJK) is evaluated through self-assessment process by making a risk profile which consists of inherent risks to the bank industry as well as the corresponding controls to address those risks. According to Financial Services Authority (OJK) regulation, on the basis of Bank measurement and business complexity, the risks are evaluated on the basis of eight types of risk namely credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, compliance risk, legal risk, reputation risk, and strategic risk.

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

h. Risiko strategik (lanjutan)

Hasil penilaian profil risiko Bank yang disampaikan kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (POJK) pada periode Desember 2022 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.

39. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

h. Strategic risk (continued)

The results of the evaluation of risk profile of the Bank which has been submitted to Financial Services Authority (OJK) in December 2022 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.

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39. 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:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Modal inti (<i>Tier 1</i>)	5.729.759	5.599.895	Core capital (<i>Tier 1</i>)
Modal pelengkap (<i>Tier 2</i>)	262.724	315.309	Supplementary capital (<i>Tier 2</i>)
Jumlah modal	5.992.483	5.915.204	Total capital
Aset tertimbang menurut risiko			Risk weighted assets
Risiko kredit	16.844.843	14.234.289	Credit risk
Risiko pasar	161.667	122.411	Market risk
Risiko operasional	1.303.999	1.226.237	Operational risk
Jumlah aset tertimbang menurut risiko	18.310.609	15.582.937	Total risk weighted assets
Rasio KPMM			Capital adequacy ratio
Rasio <i>Common Equity Tier 1</i>	31,29%	35,94%	Common Equity <i>Tier 1</i> ratio
Rasio <i>Tier 1</i>	31,29%	35,94%	<i>Tier 1</i> ratio
Rasio <i>Tier 2</i>	1,43%	2,02%	<i>Tier 2</i> ratio
Rasio total	32,73%	37,96%	Total ratio
Rasio KPMM yang diwajibkan menurut profil risiko	9,00% - < 10,00%	9,00% - < 10,00%	Required CAR based on risk profile

40. PERNYATAAN STANDAR AKUNTANSI KEUANGAN (PSAK) YANG TELAH DISAHKAN NAMUN BELUM BERLAKU EFEKTIF

Standar akuntansi dan interpretasi yang telah disahkan oleh DSAK-IAI, tetapi belum berlaku efektif untuk laporan keuangan tahun berjalan diungkapkan di bawah ini.

Efektif berlaku pada atau setelah tanggal 1 Januari 2023

- Amendemen PSAK 1: "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan" tentang klasifikasi liabilitas.
- Amendemen PSAK 16: "Aset Tetap" tentang hasil sebelum penggunaan yang diintensikan.
- Amendemen PSAK 25: "Kebijakan Akuntansi, Perubahan Estimasi Akuntansi, dan Kesalahan" tentang definisi "estimasi akuntansi" dan penjelasannya.

40. STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

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

Effective on or after January 1, 2023

- Amendment of SFAS 1: "Presentation of Financial Statements" regarding classification of liabilities.
- Amendment of SFAS 16: "Fixed Assets" regarding proceeds before intended use.
- Amendment of SFAS 25: "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Errors" regarding the definition of "accounting estimates" and their explanations.

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION
BANK INDONESIA Tbk
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022
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, 2022
and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)**

40. PERNYATAAN STANDAR AKUNTANSI KEUANGAN (PSAK) YANG TELAH DISAHKAN NAMUN BELUM BERLAKU EFEKTIF (lanjutan)

- Amendemen PSAK 46: "Pajak Penghasilan" tentang Pajak Tangguhan terkait Aset dan Liabilitas yang timbul dari Transaksi Tunggal yang diadopsi dari Amendemen IAS 12 *Income Taxes* tentang *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*.

Standar tersebut akan berlaku efektif pada 1 Januari 2023 dan penerapan dini diperbolehkan.

Efektif berlaku pada atau setelah tanggal 1 Januari 2024

- Amendemen PSAK 1: "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan" terkait liabilitas jangka panjang dengan kovenan.
- Amendemen PSAK 73: "Sewa" terkait liabilitas sewa pada transaksi jual dan sewa-balik.

Standar tersebut akan berlaku efektif pada 1 Januari 2024 dan penerapan dini diperbolehkan.

Pada saat penerbitan laporan keuangan, Bank masih mempelajari dampak yang mungkin timbul dari penerapan standar akuntansi baru dan revisi tersebut serta pengaruhnya pada laporan keuangan Bank.

41. PENYELESAIAN LAPORAN KEUANGAN

Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas penyajian laporan keuangan yang telah diselesaikan dan diotorisasi untuk diterbitkan oleh Direksi Bank pada tanggal 17 Februari 2023.

40. STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (continued)

- *Amendment of SFAS 46: "Income Tax" on Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction which adopted from Amended IAS 12 Income Taxes on Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction.*

The above standards will be effective on January 1, 2023 and early adoption is permitted.

Effective on or after January 1, 2024

- *Amendment of SFAS 1: "Presentation of Financial Statements" insurance contract regarding long-term liabilities with the covenant.*
- *Amendment of SFAS 73: "Leases" regarding lease liabilities in sale-and-lease back transactions.*

The above standards will be effective on 1 January 2024 and early adoption is permitted.

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

41. COMPLETION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements which were completed and authorized for issuance by the Bank's Board of Directors on February 17, 2023.



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Annual Report



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