

2021 | Annual Report



Prevailing in The New Normal

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Opening

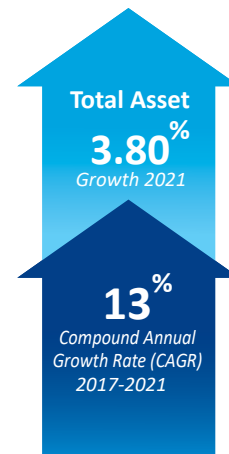
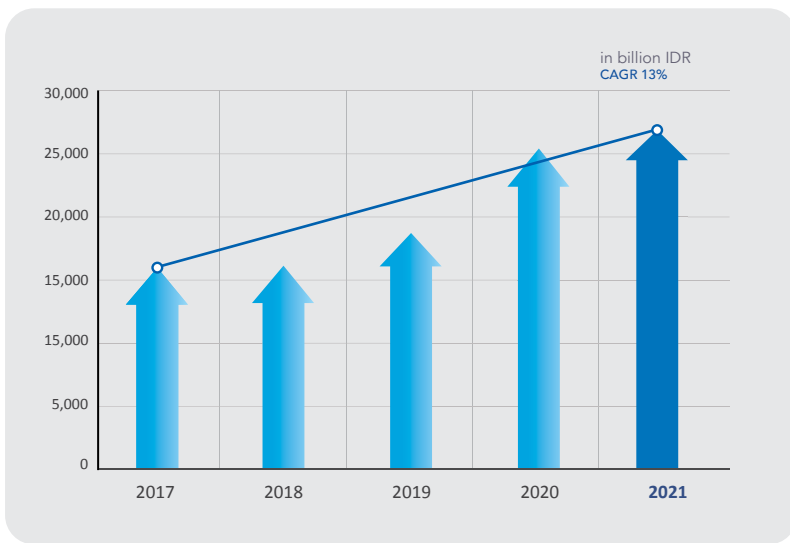
Prioritize your Safety

It is important to follow and respect health protocols in public places. Remember to always put your mask on, avoid any crowds and wash your hands often wherever you go. Go extra miles by bringing your own sanitary kits, because protecting ourselves means protecting others too.

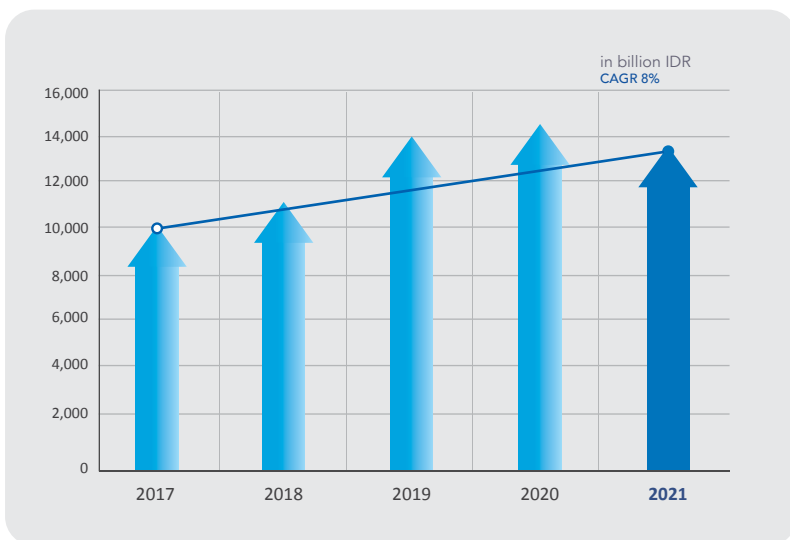
Key Performance 2021

With the support of stakeholders, during the challenging COVID-19 pandemic in 2021, CCB Indonesia continues to show good profitability performance, and continues to provide higher quality banking services through electronic banking and 83 offices spread across Indonesia.

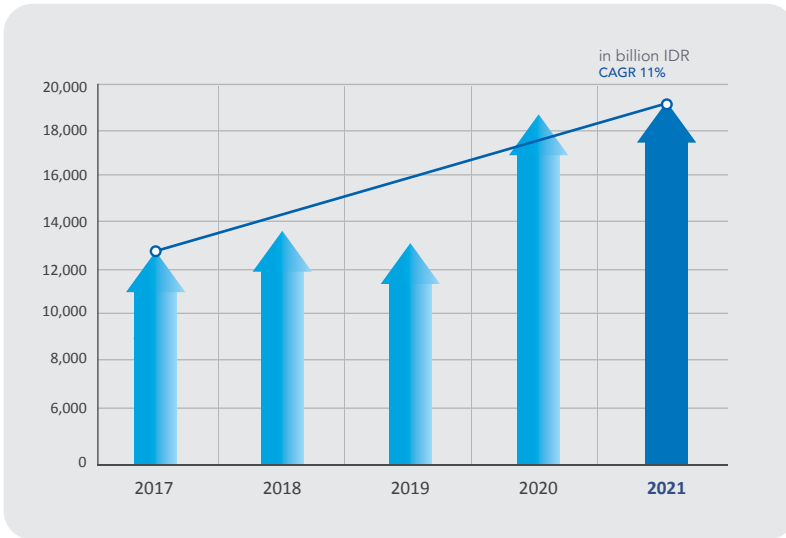
Total Asset



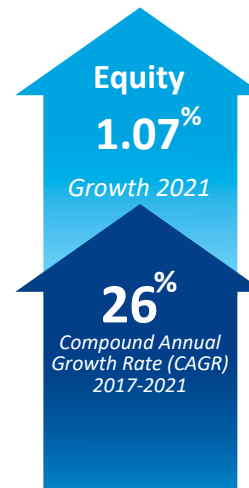
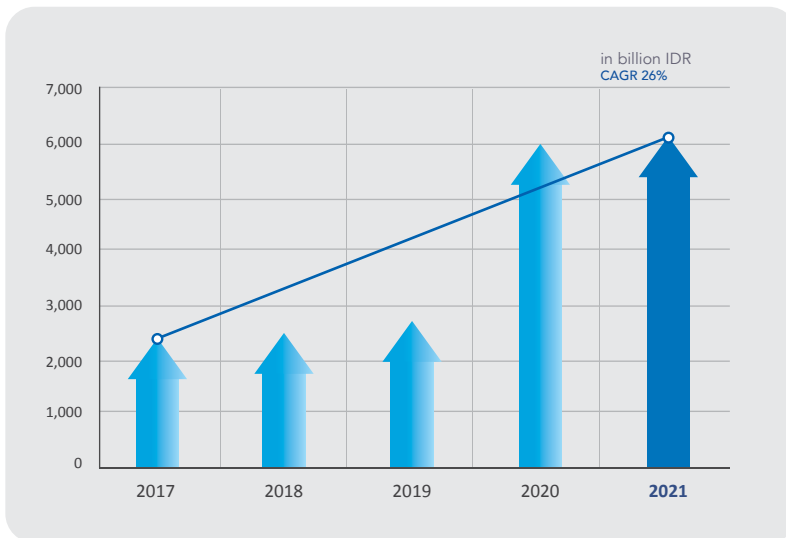
Loan



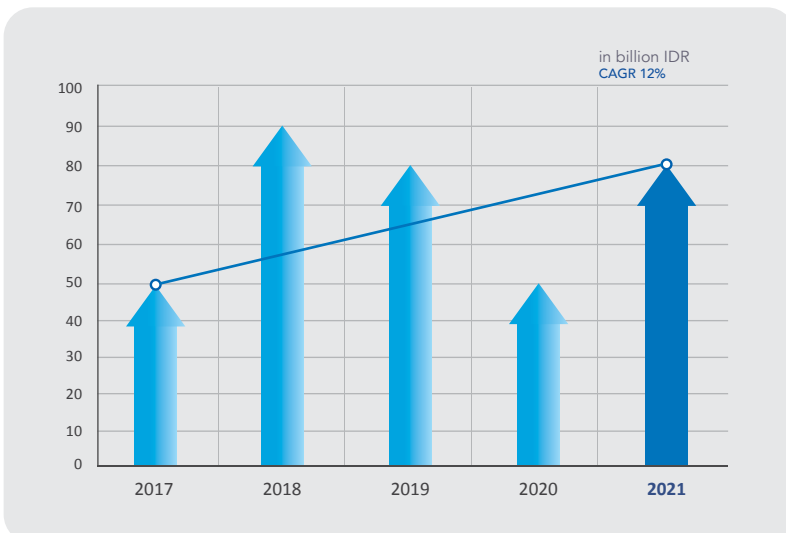
Third Party Fund



Equity



Profit After Tax



VISION

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

MISSION

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

Core Beliefs

1. Strong financial base

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

2. Ability to provide complex service and with speed

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

3. Strong 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.

Core Values

1. Integrity

Ability and commitment to realize what has been agreed

2. Trust

Relationships are based on trust in each other

3. Speed

Speed in providing service

4. Competence

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

Overview of CCB Indonesia



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

PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk (“CCB Indonesia”) is a Commercial Foreign Exchange Bank listed in the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX), and was the result of a merger between PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk (“Bank Windu”) and PT Bank Antardaerah (“Bank Anda”) on November 30, 2016, which has a network consisting of 83 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 November 30, 2016, as well as the Admission of Merger Notification of Minister of Law and Human Rights No. AHU-AH.01.10-0003777 dated November 30, 2016.

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

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

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

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

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



Nama Perusahaan	PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk
Head Office	Sahid Sudirman Center, 15th floor Jl. Jend Sudirman Kav. 86, Central Jakarta 10220, Indonesia. Telephone (62-21) 5082 1000 Fax. (62-21) 5082 1010 SWIFT/BIC : BWKIIDJA
Website	idn.ccb.com
Email	corsec@idn.ccb.com
Investor Relation	Corporate Secretary (Andreas Basuki)
Legal Aspect	<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 November 30, 2016, as well as the Admission of Merger Notification No. AHU-AH.01.10-0003777 dated November 30, 2016.</p> <p>Surviving company was renamed into “PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk” abbreviated “CCB Indonesia” which was registered by the Decision of Minister of Law 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

Supporting Institutions and/or Professionals

Trading and Stock Listing Information

PT Indonesia Stock Exchange

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

Services provided : Annual Stock Registration Services
 Assignment Period : January - December 2021
 Fee : Rp275,000,000

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 2021
 Audit Fee : Rp1,897,500,000

Securities Administration Bureau

PT Sinartama Gunita

Gedung Menara Tekno Lt.7
 Jl. H. Fachrudin No.19,
 Kebon Sirih, Tanah Abang
 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 : January - December 2021
 Fee : Rp20,000,000

Custodian

PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia

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

Services provided : Securities Administration (Stock) Management
 Assignment Period : January - December 2021
 Fee : Rp11,000,000

Public Notary

Notaris Johnny Dwikora Aron, SH

Jl. Summagung 2 Blok I-5/4, Kelapa Gading
 Jakarta Utara 14240, Indonesia
 Tel : (62-21) 4525849, 45857789
 Fax : (62-21) 45857790
 Email : johnydwikoraaron@gmail.com

Services provided : Preparing the Annual GMS Resolution and
 the Extraordinary GMS for the 2021 fiscal year
 Assignment Period : January - December 2021
 Fee : Rp51,250,000

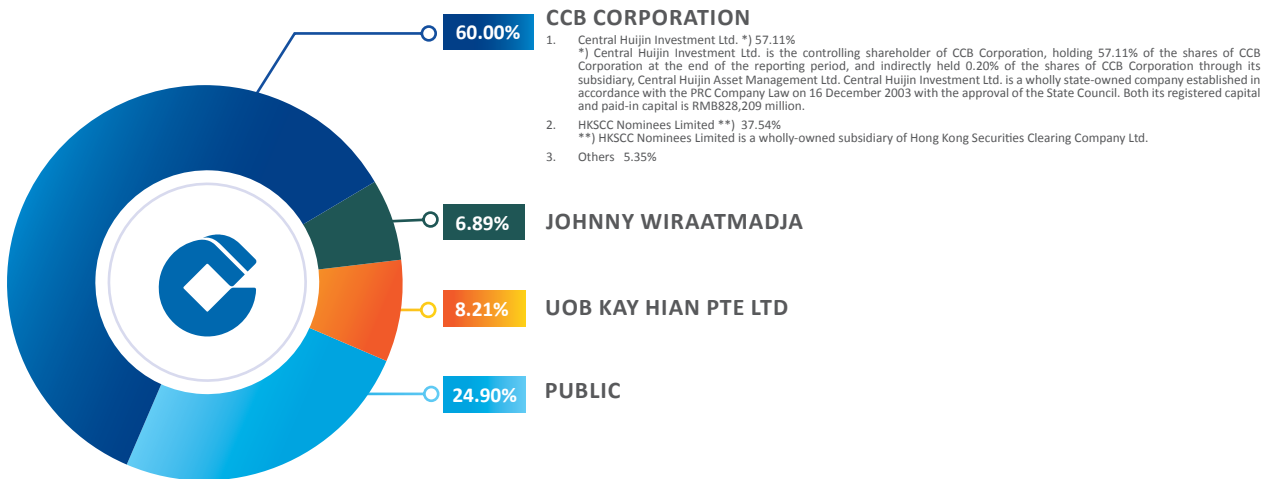
Membership of the Association

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)



Shareholders Information



Ownership structure per December 31, 2021

No	Shareholders' Name	1 Jan 2021		31 Dec 2021	
		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	3,546,603,605	9.35%	2,611,613,705	6.89%
3	UOB Kay Hian Pte. Ltd.	3,111,132,456	8.21%	3,112,882,656	8.21%
4	Public	8,510,430,746	22.44%	9,443,670,446	24.90%
Total Shares		37,919,730,514	100.00%	37,919,730,514	100.00%

Brief Description of Shareholders

China Construction Bank Corporation

China Construction Bank (CCB) Corporation, headquartered in Beijing, is a leading large-scale commercial bank in China. Its predecessor, China Construction Bank, was established in October 1954. It was listed on Hong Kong Stock Exchange in October 2005 (stock code: 939) and the Shanghai Stock Exchange in September 2007 (stock code: 601939). At the end of 2021, CCB Corporation's market capitalisation reached US\$175,302 million, ranking sixth 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 personal banking, corporate banking, investment and wealth management. With 14,510 banking outlets and 351,252 staff members CCB Corporation serves hundreds of millions of personal and corporate customers. CCB Corporation has subsidiaries in various sectors, including fund management, financial leasing, trust, insurance, futures, pension and investment banking, and has nearly 200 overseas entities covering 31 countries and regions.

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

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

Johnny Wiraatmadja

Mr. Johnny Wiraatmadja, Indonesian citizen, 68 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 January 1, 2021	Number of Shares December 31, 2021
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	126,400 (<1%)	256,891 (<1%)
2	Zhu Yong	Director	-	30,609 (<1%)
3	Setiawati Samahita	Director	771,840 (<1%)	739,586 (<1%)
4	Junianto	Director	271,539 (<1%)	344,083 (<1%)
5	Chandra NT Siagian	Director	223,696 (<1%)	333,606 (<1%)
6	Agresius R. Kadiaman	Compliance Director	150,225 (<1%)	511,925 (<1%)

Note:

All members of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors have no indirect ownership of CCB Indonesia shares during the 2021 period.

Number of Shareholders and Percentage Based on Classification as of December 31, 2021

Shareholder Category		Number of Shareholders	Number of Shares	Percentage
Domestic Investor				
1	Broker	17	22,428,572	0.06%
2	Individual - Domestic	13,581	6,031,722,392	15.91%
3	Individual Foreign KITAS - NPWP	8	2,979,400	0.01%
4	Insurance NPWP	4	1,825,275,428	4.81%
5	Cooperative	1	200,000	0.00%
6	Mutual Fund	4	225,465,300	0.59%
7	Pension Fund	4	16,201,000	0.04%
8	Limited company NPWP	31	2,177,538,406	5.74%
9	Foundation NPWP	2	323,100	0.00%
Sub Total		13,652	10,301,133,598	27.17%
Foreign Investor				
10	Individual - Foreign	24	13,266,569	0.03%
11	Institution - Foreign	30	27,605,330,347	72.80%
Sub Total		54	27,618,596,916	72.83%
Total		13,706	37,919,730,514	100.00%

Shareholders < 5% Based on Classification

Shareholder Category	Per January 1, 2021			Per December 31, 2021			
	Number of Shareholders	Number of Shares	Percentage	Number of Shareholders	Number of Shares	Percentage	
Domestic Investor							
1	Broker	14	3,873,472	0.01%	17	21,428,572	0.06%
2	Individual - Domestic	4,879	2,631,698,243	6.94%	13,580	3,420,108,687	9.02%
3	Individual Foreign KITAS - NPWP	6	828,300	0.00%	8	2,979,400	0.01%
4	Insurance NPWP	5	1,825,275,528	4.81%	4	1,825,275,428	4.81%
5	Cooperative	1	800,000	0.00%	1	200,000	0.00%
6	Mutual Fund	3	175,109,300	0.46%	4	225,465,300	0.59%
7	Pension Fund	2	14,700,000	0.04%	4	16,201,000	0.04%
8	Limited company NPWP	21	2,170,827,306	5.72%	31	2,177,538,406	5.74%
9	Foundation NPWP	2	423,100	0.00%	2	323,100	0.00%
Sub Total		4,933	6,823,535,249	17.99%	13,651	7,689,519,893	20.27%
Foreign Investor							
10	Individual - Foreign	20	6,842,469	0.02%	24	13,266,569	0.03%
11	Institution - Foreign	9	1,680,053,028	4.43%	28	1,740,883,984	4.60%
Sub Total		29	1,686,895,497	4.45%	52	1,754,150,553	4.63%
Total		4,962	8,510,430,746	22.44%	13,703	9,443,670,446	24.90%

Company Group Structure, Subsidiaries and Associated Entities

Company Group Structure

Subsidiaries and / or Associated Entities

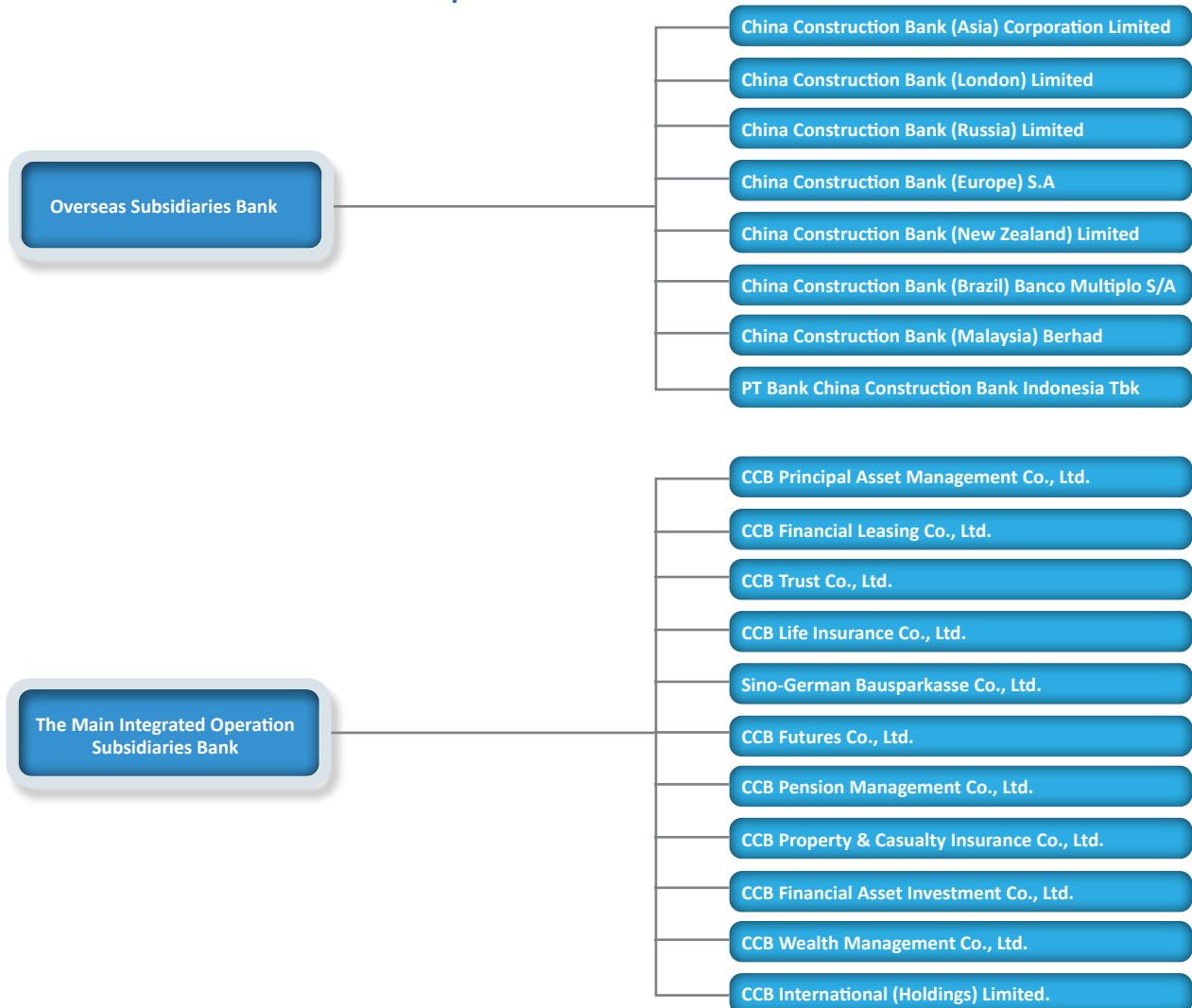
As of December 31, 2021, PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk has no subsidiaries or associated entities.

Other Information

As of December 31, 2021, there has been no transactions between bank and related parties in business groups in the financial sector; there has been no transactions with related parties conducted by every entity in the business group in the financial sector; there

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

Structure of Subsidiaries of CCB Corporation



Capital and Risk Management - Parent Entity

Capital Management

The Group adhered to a robust and prudent capital management strategy, gave full play to the guiding role of capital, and promoted intensive capital management to continuously enhance 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.

In 2021, the Group actively served the real economy with capital, supported the development of businesses, maintained a stable growth of core businesses such as loans and bond investments, and advanced continuous optimisation of asset structure. It pressed ahead with the intensive management of capital, explored the potential of capital saving with big data, and reduced the inefficient and less efficient capital occupation. It reasonably promoted capital instrument financing and enhanced its capital strength. It actively followed up on the impact of regulatory policies such as the total loss-absorbing capacity (“TLAC”) of global systemically important banks (“G-SIBs”) and made forward-looking arrangements for compliance.

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 2021, given relevant rules during the parallel period, the Group's total capital ratio, Tier 1 ratio and Common Equity Tier 1 ratio, which were calculated in accordance with the Capital Rules for Commercial Banks (Provisional), were 17.85%, 14.14% and 13.59% respectively, meeting regulatory requirements. The Group's total capital ratio increased by 0.79 percentage points, and its Tier 1 ratio and Common Equity Tier 1 ratio decreased by 0.08 and 0.03 percentage points respectively from 2020.

Changes in the Group's capital adequacy ratios were mainly due to the following factors: Firstly, the internal capital accumulation capacity was enhanced driven by the growth in net profit in 2021 with an amount of RMB211,603 million retained profits after distributing dividends; Secondly, the Group issued a total of RMB145 billion domestic Tier 2 capital bonds in 2021 by means of capital replenishments through external financing with 0.80 percentage points increase in capital adequacy ratio; Thirdly, the Group supported the development of core businesses such as loans and bond investments to serve the real economy with an amount of RMB1.61 trillion or 9.70% increase in risk weighted assets over 2020.

Risk Management

In 2021, the Group continued to play its role as a major state-owned bank, integrated development and safety, treated risk management as the lifeline of a commercial bank, and strictly held the bottom line of preventing and controlling major financial risks. The Group continued to improve its comprehensive, proactive, intelligent and modern risk management system, improved the horizontal, vertical and well-supervised risk management accountability system, established a two-way inclusive finance risk reporting system for the front and middle offices, improved the working mechanisms for risk appetite, risk evaluation, risk profiling and accountability, and fully promoted compliance of new rules of Basel III. The Group proactively engaged in New Finance practices and the whole process of business development, improved digital and intelligent risk control mechanisms and tools driven by data and models, and supported the improvement of key strategic capabilities. It accelerated the construction of an intelligent risk control system and continuously improved the functions of its comprehensive risk management platform to effectively safeguard the sound operation and innovation-driven development of the Group.

Credit Risk Management

In 2021, the Group continued to strengthen risk research and judgement, proactively responded to challenges, supported New Finance practices with FinTech, optimised credit structure, and promoted risk mitigation and disposal to maintain stable asset quality.

The Group continuously enhanced its credit management. It optimised and adjusted credit structure, and focused on management of loans to key areas. It advanced the leap-forward development of green finance, further implemented strategies of housing rental and inclusive finance, standardised the management of internet loan business, consolidated development advantages in the infrastructure sector, supported the high-quality development of the manufacturing industry, empowered technology enterprises, increased loans to fields of people's livelihood and loans to the agriculture-related industry, and provided financial services to ensure energy security and supply. It accelerated digital development of credit management and strengthened application of FinTech in key links of the credit process. It continuously improved the level of intelligence in areas such as eligibility review for granting loans and retail collection, further refined post-lending and post-investment operation and unified credit risk monitoring, and further improved whole-process refined management of credit business.

The Group strengthened its credit approval risk management and control. It standardised the implementation of policies on local government debts and reviewed and analysed key businesses such as real estate loans. It strengthened risk screening and management of large exposure customers. In response to the frequent debenture defaults of state-owned enterprises credit debt, it screened potential risks of group customers with comprehensive credit limits. It analysed the potential risks of key overseas businesses in depth and thoroughly screened the risk of overseas customers. The Group reinforced model construction and system optimisation and improved the risk control rules, variables and indicators of the online business risk decision model. It embedded environmental protection requirements into the process, implemented the “veto policy of environmental protection”, and adopted differentiated processes for projects meeting green credit standards through the “green channel”.

Liquidity Risk Management

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

The Group adheres to the liquidity risk management strategy that features prudence, decentralisation, coordination and diversification, so as to establish and improve the liquidity risk management system, fully identify, accurately measure, continuously monitor, and effectively control liquidity risks, and keep balance between profitability and security of funds to ensure the smooth operation of businesses across the bank. In light of the regulatory requirements, external macro environment and CCB Corporation's business development, the head office formulates approaches to liquidity risk identification, measurement and monitoring, sets out risk limit management criteria, carries out daily liquidity management, conducts stress testing at the group level regularly, and reviews and assesses contingency plans.

In 2021, the Group adhered to the principle of robust and prudent liquidity risk management, made forward-looking responses to changes in monetary policies and internal and external funding landscape, appropriately arranged the total volume and structure of funding sources and utilisation, took multiple measures to improve the efficiency of fund use, and maintained solid and steady improvement in fund provisions. It improved the autonomy, intelligence and timeliness of IT systems,

increased FinTech support for liquidity management, and fully improved the refined liquidity risk management. It strengthened the coordinated liquidity management at the group level and addressed the liquidity management weakness of subsidiaries to ensure the security in payment and settlement. It proactively fulfilled the obligations of a major bank, and gave play to the role of a market stabiliser and a policy transmitter.

Market Risk Management

In 2021, the Group continued to improve its risk management system for the trading and investment business, and comprehensively enhance market risk management and control. It strengthened the limit management for investment and trading business and the eligibility management of financial institution customers, established a daily monitoring mechanism for offshore bonds issued by Chinese institutions, and improved the forward-looking response to financial market fluctuations. It established a transaction customer risk screening mechanism, strengthened real-time monitoring and risk alert of transaction business, and improved the risk monitoring and evaluation of key links of the bond business. It optimised the risk control mechanism of the asset management business, advanced the rectification of the asset management business in an orderly manner, strengthened the risk control over assets related to the wealth management business, and established an accountability management system for the asset management business. It advanced the construction of the risk control platform for investment and trading business, realised the independent development of core management functions, and pressed ahead with the implementation of the new standardised approach for market risk, the conversion of international benchmark interest rates and other important functions.

Operational Risk Management

In 2021, the Group actively met the implementation requirements of Basel III, deepened operational risk management, improved the business continuity management system, and proactively responded to COVID-19 to ensure continuous business operations.

The Group revised the operational risk management policy, strengthened the loss data management, restructured the operational risk management system, and steadily promoted the implementation of the standardised approach for operational risk under Basel III. It established a financial service management mechanism for emergency response, strengthened the guidance for domestic and foreign entities, and ensured the stable operation of the Group's business in the wake of COVID-19. It optimised business impact analysis, continuously improved emergency plans, strengthened targeted emergency drills, and improved its ability to respond to business continuity emergencies. It strengthened employee behaviour management, effectively implemented the grid management mechanism, and improved the ability to detect defaults by using intelligent approaches.

CCB Corporation formulated the code of conduct and rules for employees, which clarifies requirements for professional ethics, work discipline and performance, to regulate and guide employees' behaviours. It strengthened analysis of abnormal employee behaviours through an intelligent grid management mechanism, and proactively detected and promptly handled employees' malpractices such as violations of business ethics. In line with changes in internal and external environment of business development, the CCB Corporation revised the *Measures for Handling Employee Violations*, which clarifies the principles, methodologies, specific violations, and applicable disciplinary measures for handling employee malpractices, to implement the requirements of strict governance, adapt to the needs of business development and regulate employee behaviours. In 2021, CCB Corporation organised and performed operational risk audits relating to employee behaviours and paid dynamic attention to the risks of material violations of employees and the effectiveness of employee behaviour management.

Reputational Risk Management

In 2021, the Group continued to improve its reputational risk management system building, optimised its systems and working mechanisms, and enhanced its competence in managing reputational risk. It revised and issued reputational risk management measures and emergency plans, and standardised the emergency reporting and handling process of its branches. It adhered to the forward-looking, comprehensive, proactive and effective management principle, and strengthened the source management and comprehensive governance of reputational risk. It strengthened the professional training and exchanges, raised the awareness of reputational risk prevention and control of all employees, and improved the capability in implementing mitigation measures. It proactively accepted media's supervision, continuously improved its businesses, products, processes, and financial services. During the reporting period, the Group steadily improved its reputational risk management practices and effectively safeguarded its good corporate image and reputation.

Country Risk Management

In strict compliance with regulatory requirements, the Group incorporated country risk management into the comprehensive risk management system. The Board assumes the ultimate responsibility for monitoring the effectiveness of country risk management. The senior management carries out country risk management policies approved by the Board. The Group used a range of tools to manage country risk, including evaluation and rating, risk limit, exposure monitoring, provisioning, and stress testing.

In 2021, in the context of a complex and severe situation, the Group continued to strengthen country risk management based on business development practices. It dynamically reassessed country risk ratings and limits, closely monitored country risk exposures, issued country risk assessment reports, enhanced country risk mitigation capabilities, and effectively controlled country risk. It upgraded country risk management system and enhanced management of risk identification, measurement, monitoring, control and reporting. 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.

Consolidated Management of CCB Corporation Group

In 2021, CCB Corporation proactively implemented the latest requirements on consolidated management, improved the Group's consolidated management system, and enhanced the planning and coordination, in order to prevent cross-border and cross-industry operating risks for the Group and strengthen its consolidated management.

The Group improved corporate governance of its subsidiaries and its consolidated management system. It continued to streamline the Group's equity hierarchy and pressed ahead with seeing-through management of subsidiaries. It deepened the parent-subsidiary coordination and enhanced the Group's comprehensive financial services. It prepared the three-year business plans of subsidiaries on a rolling basis and refined strategic management of subsidiaries. It highlighted the core role of subsidiaries' board of directors in their corporate governance and continuously improved the standardisation and effectiveness of their corporate governance.

The Group intensified the comprehensive risk management. It deepened the risk appetite coordination, advanced the construction of the comprehensive risk management system, and improved the capability of proactive risk management. It strengthened the risk limit management and continued to improve large risk exposure management. It optimised the consolidated credit approval rules and strengthened the front-office management and control of the consolidated credit business of subsidiaries to reinforce the unified credit management within the group.

The Group optimised IT systems for consolidated management, built the core fundamental platform of consolidated management, enriched business functions of the platform, promoted the intelligent information management of subsidiaries, and improved the automation level of consolidated management.



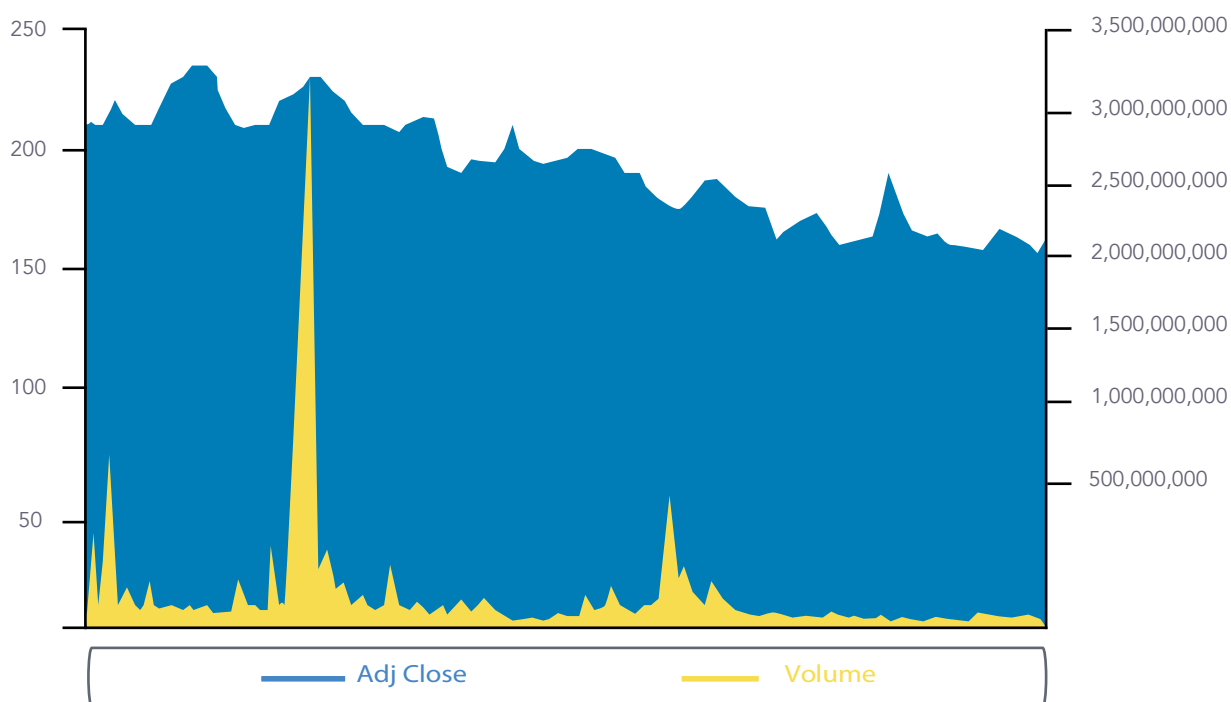
Shares Highlights



Graph of Shares Price and Volume of Bank CCB Indonesia (MCOR) throughout 2021

Shares Price

Shares Volume



Shares Price Throughout 2021

Period	Highest Price (in IDR)	Lowest Price (in IDR)	Closing Price (in IDR)	Total Transaction Volume
January	228	117	118	5,041,825,900
February	167	110	153	2,675,110,800
March	222	138	143	8,026,909,000
April	160	134	142	777,698,800
May	144	125	136	538,274,800
June	148	125	126	872,153,100
July	146	125	131	1,054,774,800
August	158	130	133	2,085,458,100
September	140	125	128	329,513,200
October	136	127	129	300,955,800
November	135	126	126	264,936,600
December	130	115	116	272,260,200

Shares Price (In IDR)	Year 2021				Year 2020			
	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing Price	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing Price
First Quarter	139	228	110	143	135	141	58	76
Second Quarter	143	160	125	126	74	142	72	138
Third Quarter	125	158	125	128	138	157	103	108
Fourth Quarter	125	136	115	116	108	163	105	139

Shares Volume	Year 2021		Year 2020	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
First Quarter	3,136,839,500	21,491,400	8,260,800	151,100
Second Quarter	176,387,400	10,339,900	51,691,600	209,300
Third Quarter	717,334,500	6,159,000	91,510,200	179,500
Fourth Quarter	42,395,000	3,167,500	140,503,900	0

Shares Performance (In IDR)	2021	2020	Market Capitalization	2021	2020
	Highest Price	228		163	First Quarter
Lowest Price	110	58	Second Quarter	Rp4,730,107,184,334	Rp2,272,190,444,700
Price at the end of the year	116	139	Third Quarter	Rp4,805,188,250,752	Rp4,054,377,586,572
Earnings Per Share	2.09	1.91	Fourth Quarter	Rp4,354,701,852,244	Rp5,218,134,116,051

Shares Ownership as of December 2021	Number of Shareholders	Number of shares	Ownership Portion
Local	13,451	10,301,123,240	27.17%
Local Individual	13,397	6,034,691,928	15.92%
Local Institution	54	4,266,431,312	11.25%
Foreign	54	27,618,596,916	72.83%
Foreign Individual	24	13,266,569	0.03%
Foreign Institution	30	27,605,330,347	72.80%
Total	13,505	37,919,720,156	100.00%

Capital Structure

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

Chronology of Shares Listing

Recording Date	Description/Corporate Actions	Additional New Shares	Paid-Up Shares Capital	Shares Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange	Nominal Value (IDR)
April 16th, 2007	Capital prior to Initial Public Offering (IPO)	0	1,429,245,170	0	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 Rp 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 Rp 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 Rp125 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

Recording Date	Description/Corporate Actions	Additional New Shares	Paid-Up Shares Capital	Shares Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange	Nominal Value (IDR)
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 Rp 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 Rp 150 per share	21,288,269,763	37,919,730,514	37,540,533,209	100
2021	During 2021 there was no addition of new shares	-	37,919,730,514	37,540,533,209	100

Financial Highlights

(in million IDR)

BALANCE SHEET	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total Assets	26,194,548	25,235,573	18,893,684	15,992,475	15,788,738
Loans	13,772,663	14,729,081	13,858,412	11,550,654	10,109,907
Securities	1,108,110	1,174,538	1,699,912	1,444,197	1,434,563
Placement with Other Banks	659,148	256,464	-	-	-
Customer Funds	19,274,009	18,452,403	12,861,778	13,073,223	12,713,399
Deposits from Other Banks	74,122	40,012	1,593,888	94,993	313,930
Equity	6,081,204	6,016,716	2,794,858	2,516,158	2,443,795
Liabilities	20,113,344	19,218,857	16,098,826	13,476,317	13,344,925

(in million IDR)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Interest Income	1,248,020	1,282,612	1,298,866	1,240,762	1,147,285
Net Interest Income	720,832	562,357	559,891	587,366	574,737
Other Operating Income	64,092	64,328	70,192	77,481	39,754
Other Operating Expenses	500,920	514,337	493,623	470,404	476,313
Operating Income	108,928	57,056	114,488	128,567	73,653
Non-Operating Income (Expenses)	(4,914)	6,647	(2,152)	7,051	1,664
Income Before Tax	104,014	63,703	112,336	135,618	75,317
Net Income (Loss)	79,392	49,979	78,967	89,860	49,899
Income Attributable to Owners of the Company	79,392	49,979	78,967	89,860	49,899
Income Attributable to Non-Controlling Interests	-	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	64,488	85,541	278,700	72,363	47,611
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Owners of the Company	64,488	85,541	278,700	72,363	47,611
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Non-Controlling Interests	-	-	-	-	-
Earnings per Share (in full Rupiah)	2.09	1.91	4.75	5.40	3.00

(in million IDR)

ASSETS QUALITY	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Earning Assets	24,813,815	23,823,521	16,257,504	13,431,364	13,270,096
Non-Earning Assets	232,837	247,766	245,592	182,378	297,940
Total Earning and Non-Earning Assets	25,046,652	24,071,287	16,503,096	13,613,742	13,568,036

FINANCIAL RATIO (%)	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Capital					
CAR Credit Risk	41.56%	38.60%	18.68%	14.79%	16.76%
CAR Credit and Market Risks	41.20%	38.05%	18.60%	16.76%	16.66%
CAR Credit Market and Operational Risks	37.96%	35.28%	17.40%	15.69%	15.75%
Fixed Assets to Capital Ratio	15.75%	23.67%	35.71%	27.18%	31.99%
Assets Quality					
Non-Performing Earning and Non-Earning Assets to Total Earning and Non-Earning Assets	3.33%	2.35%	2.61%	2.49%	2.19%
Non-Performing Earning Assets to Total Earning Assets	2.44%	1.82%	2.09%	2.18%	2.34%
Allowance for Impairment Losses of Financial Assets to Earning Assets*	1.19%	0.73%	0.80%	0.99%	0.68%
NPL Gross	4.39%	2.94%	2.52%	2.54%	3.07%
NPL Net	2.45%	1.92%	1.64%	1.62%	2.26%
Profitability					
ROA	0.41%	0.29%	0.71%	0.86%	0.54%
ROE	1.43%	1.27%	4.15%	4.31%	2.46%
NIM	3.12%	2.82%	3.83%	4.26%	4.69%
BOPO	92.75%	97.70%	91.49%	90.60%	93.45%
Profit/Loss To Income Ratio	5.92%	3.64%	0	0	0
Cost to Income Ratio	66.87%	89.93%	0	0	0
Liquidity					
LDR	71.46%	79.82%	107.75%	88.35%	79.49%
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	5.61%	3.94%	0.00%	7.19%	7.88%
Statutory Reserves Requirement in Foreign Currency	6.24%	5.91%	8.17%	9.35%	10.52%
Net Open Position	0.11%	0.17%	0.64%	1.40%	1.10%
Others					
Liability to Equity Ratio	330.75%	319.42%	576.02%	535.59%	546.07%
Liability to Assets Ratio	76.78%	76.16%	85.21%	84.27%	84.52%

Significant Events



1. CCB Indonesia's social assistance for the Seroja Hurricane disaster in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT)

CCB Indonesia provided social assistance for victims of the Seroja Hurricane disaster with flash floods that badly damaged homes, schools, roads and public facilities in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) on April 14, 2021.

2. Enterprises Risk Management Award 2021

CCB Indonesia received an award in the "Enterprises Risk Management Award - The Best ranked 3rd in the BUKU 3 Bank category" in April 2021 by the Economic Review.



3. Education on Property Financing through Mortgages

CCB Indonesia is actively providing property financing education through mortgages to Property Agents which will be held virtually on May 19, 2021.

4. Donation for Tahfidz Al Gibran Ragunan House facilities

On May 11, 2021, CCB Indonesia provided donation to Al-Gibran School Qurani Foundation for the purpose of the Tahfidz Al Gibran Ragunan House facility for 15 new students from the Dhu'a'fa (underprivileged) community.





5. Social Activity to Mekar Lestari Orphanage

CCB Indonesia carried out social activity on May 3, 2021 by providing logistical needs for Mekar Lestari Orphanage which takes care of 48 children from toddlers to teenagers.

6. Social Assistance to the Tangan Kasih Social Foundation

CCB Indonesia provided social assistance to the Tangan Kasih Social Foundation, Tangerang on May 27, 2021 and September 29, 2021. This orphanage takes care of 12 neglected children who have dropped out of school.

7. Digital Brand Award 2021

CCB Indonesia received an award in Digital Brand 2021 ranked 2nd for Commercial Banks (BUKU 3) from Infobank in June 2021.



8. Corporate Secretary & Corporate Communication Award 2021

CCB Indonesia received an award in "Corporate Secretary & Corporate Communication - The Best ranked 3rd in the BUKU 3 Bank category" in June 2021 by Economic Review.

9. Social Activity to Brayat Pinuji Orphanage

During the Covid-19 pandemic, on July 23, 2021 CCB Indonesia conducted social activity by providing logistical needs, especially vitamins, food, milk, sanitation for Brayat Pinuji Orphanage in Boro, Central Java, which takes care of 66 children from toddlers to teenagers. CCB Indonesia carried out another social visit on December 19, 2021.





10. CCB Indonesia supported Indonesia Government in handling Covid-19 pandemic

CCB Indonesia provided social assistance to support Indonesia Government in handling Covid-19 pandemic through PT Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) on August 10, 2021 welcoming the 44th anniversary of the Indonesian Capital Market.

11. AGMS and EGMS electronically

CCB Indonesia held the Annual GMS and Extraordinary GMS electronically on August 26, 2021 which took place at Sahid Sudirman Center 15th floor, Jakarta, with reference to health protocols during the Covid-19 pandemic.



12. Indonesia Best Bank Award 2021

CCB Indonesia received Award of "Indonesia Best Bank 2021 with Excellent Financial Health and Corporate Portofolio - Delicate Banking Business Expansion - Category BUKU 3 with total assets below IDR 50 trillion" from Warta Ekonomi magazine in August 2021.

13. CCB Indonesia officially appointed as ACCD Bank (Appointed Currency Cross Dealer)

CCB Indonesia was officially appointed by Bank Indonesia as ACCD Bank (Appointed Currency Cross Dealer) for LCS (Local Currency Settlement) Indonesia - China transactions on September 6, 2021.

14. Top Bank Award 2021

CCB Indonesia received an award in "Indonesia Top Bank Award 2021 in BUKU 3 Bank category" from Iconomics media in September 2021.

15. "AAA" rating for CCB Indonesia

CCB Indonesia has received again **idAAA Rating** (the highest rating) from PT PEFINDO rating agency on September 6, 2021 for the period of September 6, 2021 to September 1, 2022.

16. Interview by Property and the City Magazine

CCB Indonesia were interviewed by Property and the City Magazine about mortgage loan products in September 2021.

17. CCB Indonesia Sustainable Greening Program

CCB Indonesia continues its Sustainable Greening program by donating 400 petai plants in arid and dry areas to prevent erosion in Wonogiri, Central Java, on October 19, 2021; later the fruit harvest can be enjoyed by the local community. In the 2021 dry season, CCB Indonesia also supports watering plants around Sindukerto Village.

This greening program has been carried out continuously for the last 7 years and this plant seed assistance is the fifth phase.

18. Social Activities to Citra Bhakti Luhur Orphanage

CCB Indonesia carried out social activity on October 27, 2021 by providing logistical needs for Citra Bhakti Luhur Orphanage which takes care of 48 children with disabilities and special needs.

19. CCB Indonesia social assistance for refugees from the eruption of Mount Semeru

CCB Indonesia handed over social assistance for the refugees of 200 families affected by the eruption of Mount Semeru in East Java on December 9, 2021.



2021 Awards



Strategic Policy



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.

During the pandemic in 2021, CCB Indonesia conducted business prudently and conservatively.

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

The forward-looking strategic direction is aimed at :

- Increase business development prudently and conservatively in the corporate banking segment, along with Small and Medium Enterprises/ SME (include commercial) and consumer banking segments.
- To ensure adequate CAR for business development as BUKU III bank category in 2022 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.

Board of Commissioners



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

Board of Commissioners deemed that the Directors and the management had taken steps in accordance with their roles, responsibilities, and authorities properly during 2021.

Report of Board of Commissioners



Sun Jianzheng
President Commissioner

Board of Commissioners deemed that the Directors and the management had taken steps in accordance with their roles, responsibilities, and authorities properly during 2021.

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 2021.

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 2021 is generally good in accordance with the Bank's Business Plan, especially profitability and maintaining liquidity position. Management has implemented the principle of prudence in running the business during a prolonged pandemic during 2021.

The results of the Risk Based Bank Rating in December 2021 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 CCB Corporation 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 2021 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 composition of 50% of the members of Board of Commissioners are Independent Commissioners.

There was no change in the membership of Remuneration and Nomination Committee, however there were changes in the membership of Audit Committee and Risk Monitoring Committee.

Based on Decree No. 023/SK-DIR/KP-JKT/V/2021 dated May 4, 2021, the composition of Audit Committee membership became as follows:

Chairman	Mohamad Hasan Independent Commissioner
Member	Mulyadi Independent Party
Member	Mohamad Hassan Independent Party

Based on Decree No. 050/SK-DIR/KP-JKT/IX/2021 dated September 1, 2021, the composition of Risk Monitoring Committee became as follows:

Chairman	Yudo Sutanto Independent Commissioner
Member	Mohamad Hassan Independent Party
Member	Mohammad Sumarsono Independent Party

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 realised in:

- Implementation of the duties and responsibilities of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors
- Completeness and implementation of duties of committees and work units that undertake CCB Corporation 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 2021 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 meeting invite Board of Directors, namely the online meeting of Board of Commissioners with Board of Directors which in 2021 has been held 3 (three) 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 following is review of the financial performance in 2021. Total Assets as of December 31, 2021 increased slightly by 3.80% year on year from the position of Rp. 25.2 trillion to Rp. 26.2 trillion, or 108.75% of the target business plan. Credit distribution decreased by 6.49% year on year from the position of Rp 14.7 trillion as of December 31, 2020 to Rp. 13.8 trillion as of December 31, 2021, with the achievement of 88.88% of the business plan. Meanwhile, Third Party Funds year on year increased by 4.45% from IDR 18.5 trillion to IDR 19.3 trillion as of December 31, 2021, or 112.31% of the business plan target. The provision of interest rates to depositors is still at a reasonable level, in line with the level of public trust in the Bank which is well maintained.

The Bank's 2021 Profit After Tax is IDR 79.4 billion, a significant increase of 58.85% compared to 2020 of IDR 49.9 billion, with the achievement of 104.05% of the business plan target. The achievement of the profitability ratios, namely Return On Assets (ROA) and Return On Equity (ROE) as of December 31, 2021 respectively were 0.41% and 1.43%, relatively in line with the business plan targets of 0.42% and 1.46% respectively. Net Interest Margin (NIM) of 3.12% of the business target of 3.10%. As of December 31, 2021, the loan quality of gross NPL is 4.39% and net NPL is 2.45%. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) as of 31 December 2021 reached 37.96% compared to 31 December 2020 of 35.28%, which is higher than the business plan target of 34.04%.

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.

Indonesia's economic growth target set by the Government for 2022 is 5.2 percent on an annual basis (yoy), with a range of 5.0 percent to 5.5 percent. 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. Loan growth is projected to increase by 22.56% in 2022, while total assets and third party funds are projected to be relatively flat, adjusted for growth by maintaining an LDR position of 88.78%. CAR projection of 32.23%; NIM of 3.25%; gross NPL ratio 3.85%, net NPL 1.73%; ROA of 0.53% and ROE of 1.85%

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

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

Board of Commissioners,



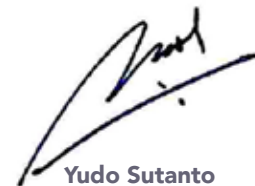
Sun Jianzheng
President Commissioner



Qi Jiangong
Commissioner



Mohamad Hasan
Independent Commissioner



Yudo Sutanto
Independent Commissioner

Report of Board of Directors



You Wennan
President Director

In the midst of the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic in 2021, CCB Indonesia was still able to show good profitability performance compared to the previous year, while still adhering to the principle of prudence with a strong liquidity and capital position.

The global economic recovery in 2021 is improving although unevenly with continued financial market uncertainty. Global financial market uncertainty continues in line with emerging risks, including the increased spread of the Delta variant of the Covid-19 virus, market anticipation for the Fed's tapering policy, and concerns that inflationary pressures will last longer due to supply chain disruptions and energy constraints. On the other hand, the ongoing improvement is confirmed by the performance of a number of indicators in December 2021, including the Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), consumer confidence, and retail sales which remain strong. Global economic growth is estimated to continue to reach 4.4% in 2022. The volume of trade and world commodity prices are still increasing, thus supporting the export prospects of developing countries. However, uncertainty in global financial markets continues in line with the acceleration of the Fed's normalization policy in response to rising inflationary pressures in the US in line with supply chain disruptions and rising demand, as well as the high spread of the Omicron variant of COVID-19. This resulted in limited capital flows and pressure on the exchange rate of developing countries, including Indonesia.

Developments in economic indicators in December 2021 indicate an acceleration of the recovery process, including community mobility, retail sales, and consumer confidence. Overall, Indonesia's economic growth in 2021 is predicted to remain in the range of 3.2-4.0%. Inflation in 2021 remains low and supports economic stability. The 2021 Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation was recorded at 1.87% (yoy) and was below the target range of 3.0%±1%. Payment system policies continue to be directed at supporting the acceleration of national economic recovery and encouraging the acceleration of economic and financial digitization that is inclusive, safe, and efficient.

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 as well as the spread of COVID-19 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.

Source: Bank Indonesia

In 2021, almost all business sectors are directly or indirectly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, in the second wave in the Q2-Q3 period of 2021 with a significantly increased spread rate, so that Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) are implemented from level 1 to 4 in the territory of Indonesia, in accordance with the criteria for the level of the pandemic situation based on an assessment, with strict health protocols. CCB Indonesia implements policies that support economic growth stimulus for

customers affected by the spread of COVID-19 in accordance with the direction of the Financial Services Authority, while still paying attention to the principle of prudence.

During 2021 financial performance showed a number of positive financial ratio indicators, especially the profitability of banks during this pandemic, by recording a substantial increase in profit compared to the previous year. Total Assets as of December 31, 2021 increased slightly by 3.80% year on year from the position of Rp. 25.2 trillion to Rp. 26.2 trillion, or 108.75% of the target business plan. Loan distribution decreased by 6.49% year on year from the position of Rp 14.7 trillion as of December 31, 2020 to Rp. 13.8 trillion as of December 31, 2021, with the achievement of 88.88% of the business plan. Meanwhile, Third Party Funds year on year increased by 4.45% from IDR 18.5 trillion to IDR 19.3 trillion as of December 31, 2021, or 112.31% of the business plan target. The provision of interest rates to depositors is still at a reasonable level, in line with the level of public trust in the Bank which is well maintained.

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The challenges faced by CCB Indonesia during 2021, especially the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic, had an impact on almost all business sectors, including Indonesian CCB 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 2021 CCB Indonesia has a network of 83 offices, consisting of 1 Head Office, 21 Branch Offices and 61 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 2021, 4 offices were closed for business and efficiency consideration.

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 2021 there is no change in the composition of Board of Directors of CCB Indonesia. During 2021 Board of Directors has held 82 (eighty two) Board of Directors meetings, which are generally carried out virtually, and has held 3 (three) Board of Directors meetings with Board of Commissioners, so that it has complied with the applicable provisions.

The results of the Risk Based Bank Rating in Semester II 2021 by self-assessment obtained a composite rating with a value of "2", which reflects the Bank's generally healthy condition; thus, it is considered capable of facing significant negative effects from changes in business conditions and other external factors, taking into account valuation factors, namely risk profile, implementation of good corporate governance, profitability and capital.

Board of Directors of CCB Indonesia 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 company), 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 7 (seven) 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).

CCB Indonesia was officially appointed by Bank Indonesia as an ACCD Bank (Appointed Currency Cross Dealer) for the implementation of Local Currency Settlement transactions between Indonesia and China through Letter No 23/189/DPPK/Srt/Rhs dated 6 September 2021.

On August 26, 2021 CCB Indonesia held the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders and Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders electronically which took place at Sahid Sudirman Center, Jakarta, with reference to health protocols during the COVID-19 pandemic.

CCB Indonesia again obtained **AAA rating** (highest rating) from the rating agency PT PEFINDO on September 6, 2021 for the period September 6, 2021 to September 1, 2022.

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

During 2021 CCB Indonesia mitigated the COVID-19 pandemic by implementing a flexible working arrangement policy for employees in accordance with government regulations regarding the Implementation of Restrictions on Community Activities, some employees can work from home (WFH), as well as work arrangements for flexible working hours, in order to protect CCB Indonesia employees, while maintaining the quality of service to customers. 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 or outside the office, and emphasizes the importance of implementing 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.

The Indonesian government has set a target for Indonesia's economic growth in 2022 of 5.2 percent on an annual basis (yoy), with a range of 5.0 percent to 5.5 percent.

It is estimated that in 2022 economic growth will continue even though it is still tinged with uncertainty due to the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic. Business growth is made by assuming an increase in Loan of 22.56%, Third Party Fund is projected with flat growth to optimize the Bank's liquidity position so that LDR position increases to 88.78%, while Total Assets is also relatively flat when compared to the position at the end of 2021.

The financial ratio projections for 2022 include: gross NPL ratio of 3.85%, net NPL of 1.73%; CAR of 32.23%; LDR of 88.78%; NIM of 3.25%; ROA of 0.53% and ROE of 1.85%.

In developing business volume in the face of the current situation, the Bank always adheres to the principle of prudence.

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. Board of Directors periodically conducts monitoring accompanied by discussions at the Board of Directors meeting to ensure the implementation of strategies and policies.

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 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, Bank was able to improve its performance. We would also like to express our deepest gratitude to the Shareholders and Board of Commissioners who have given our trust to manage this Bank, as well as to all employees, the extended family of CCB Indonesia who participated together in advancing CCB Indonesia with great dedication.

Board of Directors,




You Wenna
President Director



Zhu Yong
Director



Setiawati Samahita
Director



Junianto
Director



Chandra NT Siagian
Director



Agresius R. Kadiaman
Compliance Director

Board of Directors



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





Business and Functional Review

Optimize Online Meetings

Nowadays, advanced technology assists us to be more adaptable in working and connecting with others. Online meetings are found to be more convenient, in consideration of maintaining safety measures. With online meetings, we can save a lot of time from travelling from one place to another and be more productive.



Loan



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

CCCB 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.

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.

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 71.46% as of December 31, 2021. In 2021 lending decreased by 6.49% year on year from Rp14.7 trillion per December 2020 to Rp13.8 trillion per December 2021, or 89% of the target. Loan quality has decreased as an impact of the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic, with gross NPL ratio of 4.39% from the initial target of 3.20%.

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

Corporate Banking

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

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

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

Corporate Banking develops a number of products on a larger scale, such as investment loan, working capital loan, syndicated loan, factoring, commodity financing, trade finance, export credit, bank guarantees, invoice financing and LC standby.

Corporate loan products include Back to back loan, Current Account Loan, Syndicated Loan, Investment Loan, Project Financing Loan, Working Capital Loan, and trade finance products.

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 IDR 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 IDR or foreign currency
 - Long-term (more than 1 year) adjusted to the project plan

CCB Indonesia's commercial loans play an important role in channeling 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, 2021 was Rp2,707 billion with the ratio of MSMEs to total loans of 19.66%. Based on the economic sector, the largest portion of the financing plan for MSMEs for each group is as follows:

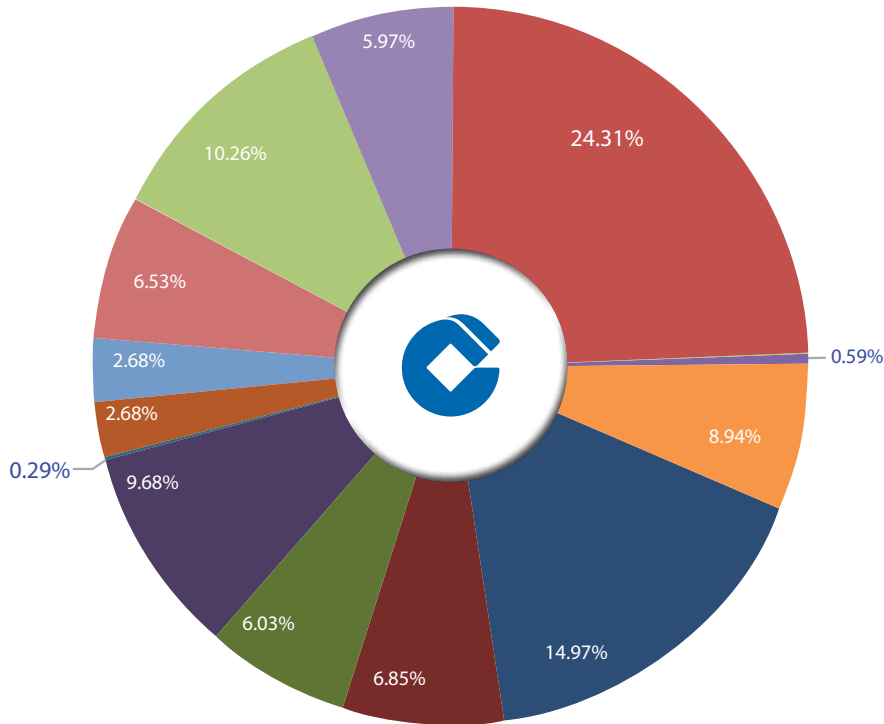
MSME Loans Distribution	The Most Dominant Economic Sector	Sharing of Groups
Micro Business Loans	Wholesale & Retail	0.27%
Small Business Loans	Wholesale & Retail	4.42%
Medium Business Loans	Wholesale & Retail	95.31%

Viewed from the type of use, the following credit classifications per position December 31, 2021 compared to the position December 31, 2020:

Type of Credit	31 Dec 2021		31 Dec 2020	
	In Million IDR	%	In Million IDR	%
Working capital	6,779,845	49.23%	6,801,384	46.18%
Investment	5,579,072	40.51%	6,544,242	44.43%
Consumer	1,407,775	10.22%	1,375,631	9.34%
Employee	5,971	0.04%	7,824	0.05%
Total	13,772,663	100%	14,729,081	100%

In 2021, the concentration of Bank CCB Indonesia's credit in the Manufacturing Industry sector (24.31%), Electricity, Gas and Water (14.97%) and Wholesale and Retail trade (9.68%), 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 Data by Economic Sector in 2021



- ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT, DEFENSE AND SOCIAL GUARANTEE
- MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
- COMMUNITY SERVICES, SOCIAL CULTURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND OTHER PERSONALS
- HEALTH SERVICES AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES
- EDUCATION SERVICES
- CONSTRUCTION
- ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER
- ACCOMMODATION AND SUPPLY OF DRINKING FOOD

- ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT, DEFENSE AND SOCIAL GUARANTEE
- BIG AND RETAIL TRADE
- FISHERIES
- MINING AND EXCAVATION
- AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY
- REAL ESTATE, RENTAL BUSINESS AND COMPANY SERVICES
- HOUSEHOLD
- TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING AND COMMUNICATION

Loan by collectability

(in million IDR)

Description	2021	2020
Current	12,917,535	14,181,294
Special Mention	250,400	149,877
Sub Standard	7,069	26,166
Doubtful	249,473	538
Loss	348,186	371,206
Total	13,772,663	14,729,081



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. On September 6, 2021, Bank Indonesia (BI) and the People's Bank of China (PBC) 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 IDR 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 IDR 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

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)/Counter Guarantee, conducting Negotiation/Discount on LC/SKBDN documents and Documentary Collection, and obtaining financing in the form of Trust Receipt Financing, Invoice Financing, Pre-shipment Financing, and Post-Shipment 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.

Human Capital



CCB Indonesia, as an institution engaged in financial services, places human resources as the company's capital. Human capital management as a strategic partner aims to encourage business growth and support CCB Indonesia's efforts to provide the best for all stakeholders.

In 2021, 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. 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 providing personal protective equipment and vitamins for employees and promoting the implementation of health protocols.

During 2021 CCB Indonesia mitigated the COVID-19 pandemic by implementing a flexible working arrangement policy for employees in accordance with government regulations regarding the Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities, some employees are able to work from home (WFH), as well as work arrangements that are more flexible, in order to protect CCB Indonesia employees, while keep maintaining the quality of

service to customers. CCB Indonesia has also formed a COVID-19 Handling Task Force and conducts continuous socialization for employees to comply with diving health protocols in the office and outside the office, as well as emphasizes the importance of implementing a clean and healthy lifestyle.

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

In supporting the improvement of human capital quality, development in 2021 was directed at:

- Online training delivery
- Education to increase risk awareness
- Enforcement of systematic and continuous education and training programs.
- Cadre formation process for first line management positions, including the promotion of employees to fill strategic positions.

- Ensure code of conduct implementation and increase compliance with applicable provisions and laws in the field of labour.

Education, Training, and Development for Human Capital

The training and development programs of employees were of particular concern in 2021, and are still being improved in accordance with the needs to support Bank’s business development. During 2021, amidst pandemic conditions, the Bank has organized 56 training programs with a total of 2,870 participants. Compared to 2020, 28 training programs were carried out with a total of 1,524 participants. Most of the training programs in 2021 are conducted online in accordance with health protocols during the pandemic, and it turns out that the online training model can actually can involve more employees. During 2021, 50 virtual training programs have been held with 2,842 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 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

Types of Education and Training	Total Participants	
	2021	2020
• Internal Education	2,059	1,191
• External Education	811	333
Total	2,870	1,524

Education and training programs held during 2021 with materials covering technical skills and soft skills including: Risk Management Certification, Payment System and Rupiah Money Management, Bank Operations/Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), Customer Service Complaints, APU Training PPT, Compliance, Induction Program, Training related to system development, Product Knowledge, Training related to Cyber Crime, Digital Banking, as well as various other Seminars and Workshops.

The number of Bank employees as of December 2021 (excluding outsourcing employees) was 1,221 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, 2021, the number of outsourced employees was 317, bringing the total number of employees (including outsourced employees) to 1,538 people.



Total Employees by Employees' Status

(excluding outsourcing employees)

Employees' Status	31-Dec-21		31-Dec-20	
	Total	%	Total	%
Permanent Employees	1,179	97%	1,255	99%
Probation Employees	34	3%	5	0%
Contract Employees	8	1%	11	1%
Number of employees (excluding outsourcing employees)	1,221	100%	1,271	100%
Outsourcing Employees	317	0%	310	0%
Number of employees (including outsourcing employees)	1,538	0%	1,581	0%

Employees' Composition by Education Level

(excluding outsourcing employees)

Education Level	31-Dec-21		31-Dec-20	
	Total	%	Total	%
< Senior High School	312	26%	349	27%
Academy	156	13%	168	13%
Bachelor	714	58%	720	57%
Postgraduate	39	3%	34	3%
Total	1,221	100%	1,271	100%

Employees' Composition by Years of Service

(excluding outsourcing employees)

Years of Service	31-Dec-21		31-Dec-20	
	Total	%	Total	%
0-3 years	307	25%	381	30%
3-5 years	232	19%	206	16%
5-10 years	346	28%	396	31%
10-20 years	188	15%	129	10%
> 20 years	148	12%	159	13%
Total	1,221	100%	1,271	100%

Employees' Composition by Age

(excluding outsourcing employees)

Age	31-Dec-21		31-Dec-20	
	Total	%	Total	%
< 25 years	55	5%	62	5%
25-34 years	482	39%	507	40%
35-44 years	358	29%	358	28%
> 45 years	326	27%	344	27%
Total	1,221	100%	1,271	100%

Employees' Composition by Position

(excluding outsourcing employees)

Position	31-Dec-21		31-Dec-20	
	Total	%	Total	%
Directors	6	0%	6	0%
Division Head/Regional Head	38	3%	35	3%
Branch Manager	78	6%	81	6%
Unit Head	142	12%	144	11%
Officer	73	6%	57	4%
Staf	770	63%	818	64%
Non-Staf	114	9%	130	10%
Total	1,221	100%	1,271	100%

Employees' Composition by Gender

(excluding outsourcing employees)

Gender	31-Dec-21		31-Dec-20	
	Total	%	Total	%
Male	609	50%	649	51%
Female	612	50%	622	49%
Total	1,221	100%	1,271	100%

Employee Turnover

(excluding outsourcing employees)

Employee Turnover	31-Dec-21	31-Dec-20
New Employees Recruitment (Jan-Dec)	92	73
Resigned employees (Jan-Dec)	142	150
Total year-end employees	1,221	1,271



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 CCB Corporation operations.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, with the implementation of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) Level 4 (four), Level 3 (three), Level 2 (two) and Level 1 (one) in a number of areas in accordance with the criteria for the level of the pandemic situation based on the assessment, then electronic banking becomes 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 upgrading of the Corebanking system in 2021 in order to improve performance, add features, and increase 24-hour service time, as a commitment and concrete step to always make it easier for customers to transact banking, and for the reliability of IT operating system.

The best use of information technology is a key factor for the efficiency required in the processing of transactions, improving

accuracy and providing satisfactory services to various banking needs of the customers. The synergy that is developed in the entire elements have led to the sustainable growth of CCB Indonesia. To realize short-term targets in Information Technology, IT development is also supported by appropriate technology tools to achieve targets with a proper security system. All technological activities are carried out in a centralized and integrated manner. The IT systems development policy is consistently continued in the future that directs CCB Indonesia to have image transformation into a modern bank, by providing convenience to customers in banking transactions, using the technology and sophistication of internet by applying and improving the service of electronic delivery channels.

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

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

Risk Management

The implementation of risk management includes identification, measurement, monitoring and control of various types of risk in each line of business and its supporting functions. 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 an effective and comprehensive risk management according to the level of risk faced. The application of risk management is an important aspect in managing various risks faced by the Bank.

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

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

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

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

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

In implementing risk management, the Bank refers to banking regulations in accordance with Financial Services Authority Regulation (OJK) Number 18/POJK/03/2016 and OJK Circular Letter Number 34/SEOJK/03/2016 regarding "Application of Risk Management for Commercial Banks". In addition, the Bank also refers to internal regulations, namely risk management policies, international best practices, as well as the Basel Committee recommendations.

Risk Management Structure

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

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

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

In addition, the bank has other directors' committees in implementing risk management, namely the Credit Committee, Credit Policy Committee, Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO), and Information

Technology Steering Committee. Each committee performs its duties based on the mandate that has been set. These committees meet regularly to assess and discuss risk issues faced by the Bank in carrying out its operational activities.

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

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

Implementation of Risk Management

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

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

Board of Commissioners and Directors hold a critical role in ensuring the success of risk management through their active supervision. The Board of Commissioners may delegate the risk monitoring function to the risk monitoring committee. However, the Board of Commissioners remains as the final responsible party.

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

Risk Management Policy

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

Risk Management Strategy

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

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

Capital Disclosure

a) Capital Structure

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

The Bank has complied with the capital requirements set forth throughout the reporting period with an emphasis on core capital to support its business and activities. CCB Indonesia with core capital above Rp 5 trillion makes the Bank classified as Commercial Bank Business Activities (BUKU) III. In managing capital, the Bank refers to the applicable regulatory provisions in calculating capital adequacy to cover risks.

b) Capital adequacy

The Bank's Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) taking into account credit, market and operational risks in 2021 is 37.96%, an increase of 2.68% compared to 2020 which was 35.28%.



Quantitative Disclosure of Bank Capital Structure

(in million IDR)

Capital Component	Dec 2021		Dec 2020	
	Individual	Consolidated	Individual	Consolidated
I Core Capital (Tier 1)	5,599,895	-	5,565,056,00	-
1 Main Core Capital/Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1)	5,599,895	-	5,565,056,00	-
1.1 Paid-in Capital (after deducting Treasury Stock)	3,791,973	-	3,791,973,00	-
1.2 Supplementary Additional Capital *)	2,070,588	-	2,009,930,00	-
1.2.1 Additional Factor	2,642,160	-	2,509,838,00	-
1.2.1.1 Other comprehensive income	612,526	-	568,867,00	-
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	359,407	-	315,748,00	-
1.2.1.1.3 Fixed asset revaluation surplus balance	253,119	-	253,119,00	-
1.2.1.2 Other additional capital reserves (other disclosed reserves)	2,029,634	-	1,940,971,00	-
1.2.1.2.1 Agio	1,267,378	-	1,267,378,00	-
1.2.1.2.2 General reserves	4,000	-	3,500,00	-
1.2.1.2.3 Profit from previous years	665,045	-	615,565,00	-
1.2.1.2.4 Current year profit	79,392	-	49,979,00	-
1.2.1.2.5 Capital deposit funds	-	-	-	-
1.2.1.2.6 Others	13,819	-	4,549,00	-
1.2.2 Deduction Factor	571,572	-	499,908,00	-
1.2.2.1 Other Comprehensive Income	352,928	-	285,098,00	-
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	352,928	-	285,098,00	-
1.2.2.2 Other additional capital reserves (other disclosed reserves)	218,644	-	214,810,00	-
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	-	119,514,00	-
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	147,716	-	95,296,00	-
1.2.2.2.7 Others	-	-	-	-
1.3 Calculating Non-Controlling Interests	-	-	-	-
1.4 Reduction Factor of Main Core Capital *)	262,666	-	236,847,00	-
1.4.1 Deferred tax	42,072	-	10,738,00	-
1.4.2 Goodwill	190,075	-	190,075,00	-
1.4.3 Intangible Asset	30,519	-	36,034,00	-
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	-	-	-	-

(in million IDR)

Capital Component	Dec 2021		Dec 2020	
	Individual	Consolidated	Individual	Consolidated
1.4.7.2 CrossOwnership 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 Capital Tier 1 Additional (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)	315,309	-	408,546,00	-
1 Capital instruments in the form of shares or other that meet the requirements of Tier 2	185,282	-	266,950,00	-
2 Agio/Disagio	-	-	-	-
3 General reserves of PPKA on productive assets that must be calculated (maximum 1.25% ATMR Credit Risk)	130,027	-	141,596,00	-
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 CrossOwnership 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 0 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	5,915,204	-	5,973,602,00	-
RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS	-	-	-	-
RWA CREDIT RISK	14,234,289	-	15,477,319,00	-
RWA MARKET RISK	122,411	-	222,078,00	-
ATMR RISIKO OPERASIONAL	1,226,237	-	1,230,280,00	-
TOTAL ATMR	15,582,937	-	16,929,677,00	-
Minimum Capital Adequacy Requirement Ratio	-	-	-	-
CET 1 Ratio (%)	35.94	-	32.87	-
Tier 1 Ratio (%)	35.94	-	32.87	-
Tier 2 Ratio (%)	2.02	-	2.41	-
Capital Adequacy Requirement Ratio (%)	37.96	-	35,28	-
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 (%)	6.98	-	6.59	-
From AT 1 (%)	-	-	-	-
From Tier 2 (%)	2.02	-	2.41	-
CET 1 FOR BUFFER (%)	28.96	-	32.87	-
PERCENTAGE OF BUFFER REQUIRED BY THE BANK (%)	-	-	-	-
Countercyclical Buffer (%)	-	-	-	-
Capital Surcharge for Systemic Banks (%)	-	-	-	-
Capital Conservation Buffer (%)	2.50	-	2.50	-

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 CCB Corporation 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 CCB Corporation 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, Bank 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 CCB Corporation 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 pays 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 problem of each debtor. For the execution of collateral, SAM Division cooperates with Legal Division in settlement through legal channels.

Credit Concentration Risk Management Policy

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

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

Credit Risk Exposure

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

Disclosure of Net Claims by Region - Bank Individually

(in million IDR)

No.	Portfolio Category	31-Dec-21					31-Dec-20					
		Net Claims by Region					Net Claims by Region					
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Others	Total	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Others	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1.	Receivables to Government	4,005,031	-	-	-	4,005,031	8,672,643	-	-	-	-	8,672,643
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	659,148	-	-	-	659,148	428,309	-	-	-	-	428,309
5.	Home-Backed Loan	615,873	48,662	4,685	6,079	675,299	643,989	90,964	11,433	11,017	-	757,403
6.	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	35,472	-	-	-	35,472	32,210	-	-	-	-	32,210
7.	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	379,492	95,780	28,351	37,398	541,021	288,483	84,460	26,446	44,832	-	444,221
9.	Receivables to Corporations	9,830,570	1,122,165	155,210	832,707	11,940,652	10,763,693	1,394,604	161,845	810,545	-	13,130,687

Disclosure of Net Claims by Region - Bank Individually

(in million IDR)

No.	Portfolio Category	31-Dec-21					31-Dec-20				
		Net Claims by Region					Net Claims by Region				
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Others	Total	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Others	Total
10.	Past Due Receivables	318,324	11,041	1,214	6,460	337,039	349,225	27,808	14,237	6,640	397,910
11.	Other Assets	1,411,556	-	-	-	1,411,556	1,111,692	-	-	-	1,111,692
TOTAL		17,255,466	1,277,648	189,460	882,644	19,605,218	22,290,244	1,597,836	213,961	873,034	24,975,075

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 Claims **Based** on Remaining Contract Period - Bank individually

(in million IDR)

No.	Portfolio Category	31-Dec-21						31-Dec-20						
		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	4,005,031	-	-	-	-	4,005,031	8,672,643	-	-	-	-	-	8,672,643
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	659,148	-	-	-	-	659,148	428,309	-	-	-	-	-	428,309
5.	Home-Backed Loan	888	18,861	104,740	550,810	-	675,299	1,006	19,038	74,749	662,610	-	757,403	
6.	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	30,809	4,626	-	37	-	35,472	27,582	4,628	-	-	-	32,210	
7.	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	149,223	45,146	137,156	209,480	16	541,021	169,765	42,006	51,737	179,857	856	444,221	
9.	Receivables to Corporations	4,797,344	1,095,217	105,299	5,940,752	2,040	11,940,652	5,111,225	1,830,121	1,065,542	5,079,272	44,527	13,130,687	

Disclosure of Net Claims **Based** on Remaining Contract Period - Bank individually

(in million IDR)

No.	Portfolio Category	31-Dec-21						31-Dec-20					
		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)
10.	Past Due Receivables	91,049	36,951	2,266	73,314	133,459	337,039	114,204	43,924	29,762	64,636	145,384	397,910
11.	Other Assets	1,411,556	-	-	-	-	1,411,556	1,111,692	-	-	-	-	1,111,692
TOTAL		11,145,048	1,200,801	349,461	6,774,393	135,515	19,605,218	15,636,426	1,939,717	1,221,790	5,986,375	190,767	24,975,075

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

Disclosure of Net Claims Based on 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	Other 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7902	802,601,00	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	-

Disclosure of Net Claims Based on 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	Other Assets
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
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

Disclosure of Net Claims Based on 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 Desember 2020												
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	479	444,072	21,622	-
2.	Mining and excavation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	335	434,451	-	-
3.	Processing Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,328	3,241,971	73,053	-
4.	Procurement of Electricity, Gas, Steam/Hot Water and Cold Air	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	707	2,109,674	-	-
5.	Water Management, Wastewater Management, Waste Management and Recycling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Construction	-	-	-	-	-	4,621	-	19,140	1,314,861	71,371	-
7.	Wholesale and retail trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,551	1,296,437	107,388	-
8.	Transportation and Warehousing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Procurement of Accommodation and Procurement of Food and Drink	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,351	1,009,068	26,938	-
10.	Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,500	1,301,702	17,816	-

Disclosure of Net Claims Based on 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
11.	Financial and Insurance Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	855	423,471	-	-
12.	Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-	27,560	-	11,981	1,084,321	19,963	-
13.	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Leasing and Leasing Activities Without Option Rights, Employment, Travel Agencies, and Other Business Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Mandatory Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	847	-	-	-
16.	Education Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	859	12,740	2,469	-
17.	Human Health Activities and Social Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,592	-	-
18.	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,975	15,380	-	-
19.	Other Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Household Activities as Employer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,178	-	-
21.	International Agencies and Other Extra-National Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Not a Business Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Others	8,672,643	-	-	428,309	757,403	29	-	253,313	348,769	57,290	1,111,692
	TOTAL	8,672,643	-	-	428,309	757,403	32,210	-	444,221	13,130,687	397,910	1,111,692

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

Claims and Reserve Disclosures by Region - Bank individually

(in million IDR)

No.	Description	31-Dec-21					31-Dec-20				
		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	17,255,466	1,277,648	189,460	882,644	19,605,218	22,290,244	1,597,837	213,960	873,034	24,975,075
2	Receivables that have increased and worsened credit risk (Stage 2 and Stage 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a. Not yet mature	11,169,628	1,266,970	189,459	877,245	13,503,302	11,803,867	1,574,468	209,080	866,456	14,453,871
	b. Past Due Mature	253,284	10,679	-	5,398	269,361	245,559	19,617	4,455	5,580	275,211
3	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 1	17,165	841	125	669	18,800	14,801	1,102	229	904	17,036
4	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 2	297	189	4	-	490	13,398	60	17	551	14,026
5	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 3	266,155	3,204	765	2,547	272,671	124,706	12,329	3,493	2,471	142,999
6	Deleted book claims	36,958	2,379	4,455	-	43,792	18,179	-	-	-	18,179

Claims and Reserve Disclosures by 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 2021								
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishery	409,033	399,012	10,021	298	-	4,087	-
2.	Mining and excavation	369,673	369,673	-	186	-	-	-
3.	Processing Industry	3,348,080	3,291,079	57,000	11,912	-	166,155	-
4.	Procurement of Electricity, Gas, Steam/Hot Water and Cold Air	2,062,435	2,062,435	-	1,267	-	-	-
5.	Water Management, Wastewater Management, Waste Management and Recycling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Construction	1,231,350	1,146,464	84,887	820	152	32,712	-
7.	Wholesale and retail trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance	1,332,622	1,237,718	94,905	768	10	45,972	-
8.	Transportation and Warehousing	822,554	810,619	11,935	594	-	4,137	-
9.	Procurement of Accommodation and Procurement of Food and Drink	943,867	943,867	-	754	-	344	-
10.	Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Financial and Insurance Activities	831,150	831,150	-	433	-	-	-
12.	Real Estate	899,644	891,834	7,810	587	-	8,992	-
13.	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Leasing and Leasing Activities Without Option Rights, Employment, Travel Agencies, and Other Business Support	-	-	-	10	1	308	-
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	80,821	-	57	-	-	-
18.	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	20,375	19,575	800	-	-	-	-
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	7,244,297	2,004	1,107	328	9,434	43,792
	Total	19,605,218	19,335,856	269,362	18,799	491	272,671	43,792

Claims and Reserve Disclosures by 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 2020								
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishery	426,400	20,639	405,761	164	-	7,435	-
2.	Mining and excavation	434,784	-	434,784	243	-	-	-
3.	Processing Industry	3,339,352	51,755	3,287,597	1,874	843	29,811	-
4.	Procurement of Electricity, Gas, Steam/Hot Water and Cold Air	2,110,381	-	2,110,381	1,054	-	-	-
5.	Water Management, Wastewater Management, Waste Management and Recycling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Construction	1,409,993	71,849	1,338,144	5,343	3,541	22,110	-

Claims and Reserve Disclosures by 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)	
7.	Wholesale and retail trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance	1,515,374	89,637	1,425,737	2,829	3,842	39,262	-
8.	Transportation and Warehousing	1,329,019	11,877	1,317,142	1,081	1,640	4,497	-
9.	Procurement of Accommodation and Procurement of Food and Drink	1,040,358	782	1,039,576	814	-	10,038	-
10.	Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Financial and Insurance Activities	424,326	-	424,326	241	-	-	-
12.	Real Estate	1,143,825	27,604	1,116,221	904	2,266	9,977	-
13.	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Leasing and Leasing Activities Without Option Rights, Employment, Travel Agencies, and Other Business Support	-	-	-	26	145	-	-
15.	Mandatory Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security	847	-	847	1	-	-	-
16.	Education Services	16,069	-	16,069	17	-	705	-
17.	Human Health Activities and Social Services	92,592	-	92,592	72	-	-	-
18.	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Other Services	21,355	854	20,501	-	-	-	-
20.	Household Activities as Employer	1,178	-	1,178	4	-	-	-
21.	International Agencies and Other Extra-National Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Not a Business Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Others	11,669,222	10,246,208	1,423,014	2,369	1,749	19,164	18,179
Total		24,975,075	10,521,205	14,453,870	17,036	14,026	142,999	18,179

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

Disclosure Details of Movements 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	11,032	2,610	159,638	31,272	-	107,435
2.	Establishment (Recovery) of AIL in the Current Period (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.a Establishment of AIL in the current period	324,997	1,343	167,720	10,315	2,610	160,355
	2.b Recovery of AIL in the current period	157,466	3,152	214,760	-	-	138,708
3.	CKPN used to write off bills for the current period	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Other Establishment (Recovery) in the current period	-	-	-	-	-	-
	All Closing Balance	178,563	801	112,598	41,587	2,610	129,082





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

		31 December 2021					
No.	Portfolio Category	Net Receivables					
		Rating Agency	Long - Term Rating				
		Standard and Poor's	AAA	AA+ s.d AA-	A+ s.d A-	BBB+ s.d BBB-	BB+ s.d BB-
		Fitch Rating	AAA	AA+ s.d AA-	A+ s.d A-	BBB+ s.d BBB-	BB+ s.d BB-
		Moody's	Aaa	Aa1 s.d Aa3	A1 s.d A3	Baa1 s.d Baa3	Ba1 s.d Ba3
		PT. Fitch Ratings Indonesia	AAA (idn)	AA+(idn) s.d AA-(idn)	A+(idn) s.d. A-(idn)	BBB+(idn) s.d BBB-(idn)	BB+(idn) s.d BB-(idn)
		PT Pemingkat Efek Indonesia	idAAA	idAA+ s.d idAA-	idA+ s.d id A-	id BBB+ s.d id id BBB-	id BB+ s.d id 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		-	-	-	-	-	-

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

		31 December 2020					
No.	Portfolio Category	Net Receivables					
		Rating Agency	Long - Term Rating				
		Standard and Poor's	AAA	AA+ s.d AA-	A+ s.d A-	BBB+ s.d BBB-	BB+ s.d BB-
		Fitch Rating	AAA	AA+ s.d AA-	A+ s.d A-	BBB+ s.d BBB-	BB+ s.d BB-
		Moody's	Aaa	Aa1 s.d Aa3	A1 s.d A3	Baa1 s.d Baa3	Ba1 s.d Ba3
		PT. Fitch Ratings Indonesia	AAA (idn)	AA+(idn) s.d AA-(idn)	A+(idn) s.d. A-(idn)	BBB+(idn) s.d BBB-(idn)	BB+(idn) s.d BB-(idn)
		PT Pemingkat Efek Indonesia	idAAA	idAA+ s.d idAA-	idA+ s.d id A-	id BBB+ s.d id id BBB-	id BB+ s.d id id BB-
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Receivables to Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	-	33,836	-	-	-	-
5.	Residential-Backed Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Receivables to Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Past Due Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	33,836	-	-	-	-

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

(in million IDR)

		Short - Term Rating					Without Rating	Total
B+ s.d B-	Lower than dari B-	A-1	A-2	A-3	Lower than A-3			
B+ s.d B-	Lower than dari B-	F1+ s.d F1	F2	F3	Lower than F3			
B1 s.d B3	Lower than B3	P-1	P-2	P-3	Lower than P-3			
B+(idn) s.d B-(idn)	Lower than B-(idn)	F1+(idn) s.d F1(idn)	F2(idn)	F3(idn)	Lower than F3(idn)			
id B+ s.d id B-	Lower than idB-	idA1	idA2	idA3 s.d id A4	Lower than idA4			
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	659,148	659,148	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	11,940,652	11,940,652	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	12,599,800	12,599,800	

(in million IDR)

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

Disclosure of Net Claims Based on Risk Weight after Calculating the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation - Bank individually

(in million IDR)

No.	Portfolio Category	31-Dec-21										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 Balance Sheet Exposure	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	-	124,183	-	-	-	1,599,297	-
10	Past Due Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	1,112	-	-	-	-	-	1,112	-
	Total Exposure of Administrative Account Transactions	-	-	-	-	-	1,521,908	-	124,183	-	-	-	1,646,091	-
C Credit Risk Exposure due to Counterparty Credit Risk														
1	Receivables to Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	6,371,773	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,371,773	-
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	6,371,773	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,371,773	-

Disclosure of Net Claims Based on Risk Weight after Calculating the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation - Bank individually

(in million IDR)

No.	Portfolio Category	31-Dec-20											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	8,672,643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,672,643	-
2	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Receivables to Bank	428,110	-	-	-	-	198	-	-	-	-	-	428,308	-
5	Residential-Backed Loan	134	757,269	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	757,403	-
6	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	-	-	-	-	-	32,210	-	-	-	-	-	32,210	-
7	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	12,489	-	-	-	-	431,732	-	-	-	-	-	444,221	-
9	Receivables to Corporations	333,953	-	-	-	-	952,737	-	11,843,997	-	-	-	13,130,687	-
10	Past Due Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	25,905	-	372,005	-	-	-	397,910	-
11	Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,111,692	-	-	-	1,111,692	-
	Total Balance Sheet Exposure	9,447,330	757,269	-	-	-	1,442,782	-	13,327,694	-	-	-	24,975,075	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	3,053	-	-	-	-	-	3,053	-
7	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	45,851	-	-	-	-	-	45,851	-
9	Receivables to Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	1,283,930	-	232,812	-	-	-	1,516,742	-
10	Past Due Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Exposure of Administrative Account Transactions	-	-	-	-	-	1,332,834	-	232,812	-	-	-	1,565,646	-
C	Credit Risk Exposure due to Counterparty Credit Risk													
1	Receivables to Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Receivables to Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Receivables to Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Credit Risk Exposure due to Counterparty Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Bank does not have a subsidiary; thus, Table 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-Dec-21					
		Net Receivables	Guaranteed Parts With				Parts that are Not Guaranteed
			Collateral	Guarantee	Credit Insurance	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
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	541,021	541,021	-	-	-	-
9	Receivables to Corporations	11,940,652	11,940,652	-	-	-	-
10	Past Due Receivables	337,039	337,039	-	-	-	-
11	Other Assets	1,411,556	-	-	-	-	1,411,556
	Total Balance Sheet Exposure	19,605,218	14,188,631	-	-	-	5,416,587
B Administrative Account Transaction Exposures							
1	Receivables to Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Receivables to Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Residential-Backed Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	8,163	-	-	-	-	8,163
7	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	84,876	-	-	-	-	84,876
9	Receivables to Corporations	4,021,950	-	-	-	-	4,021,950
10	Past Due Receivables	2,223	-	-	-	-	2,223
	Total Administrative Account Transaction Exposures	4,117,212	-	-	-	-	4,117,212
C Credit Risk Exposure due to Counterparty Credit Risk							
1	Receivables to Government	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	6,371,773	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (A+B+C)		30,094,203	14,188,631	-	-	-	9,533,799

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

(in million IDR)

No.	Portfolio Category	31-Dec-20					
		Net Receivables	Guaranteed Parts With				Parts that are Not Guaranteed
			Collateral	Guarantee	Credit Insurance	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A Balance Sheet Exposures							
1	Receivables to Government	8,672,643	-	-	-	-	8,672,643
2	Receivables to Public Sector Entities					-	-
3	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Receivables to Bank	428,309	428,309	-	-	-	-
5	Residential-Backed Loan	757,403	757,403	-	-	-	-
6	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	32,210	32,210	-	-	-	-
7	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	444,221	444,221	-	-	-	-
9	Receivables to Corporations	13,130,687	13,130,687	-	-	-	-
10	Past Due Receivables	397,910	397,910	-	-	-	-
11	Other Assets	1,111,692					1,111,692
	Total Balance Sheet Exposure	24,975,075	15,190,740				9,784,335
B Administrative Account Transaction Exposures							
1	Receivables to Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Receivables to Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Residential-Backed Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Commercial Property-Backed Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	1,428	-	-	-	-	-
9	Receivables to Corporations	1,483,227	-	-	-	-	-
10	Past Due Receivables						
	Total Administrative Account Transaction Exposures	1,484,655					1,484,655
C Credit Risk Exposure due to Counterparty Credit Risk							
1	Receivables to Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Receivables to Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Receivables to Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Credit Risk Exposure due to Counterparty Credit Risk						
	TOTAL (A+B+C)	26,459,730	15,190,740				11,268,990

The Bank does not have a subsidiary; thus, Disclosure of Net Claims and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques in Consolidated Banks with Subsidiaries is Zero. Disclosure of Credit Risk RWA Calculation Using Standard Approach - Consolidated Bank with Subsidiaries

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

(in million IDR)

No.	Portfolio Category	31-Dec-21			31-Dec-20		
		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	4,005,031.00	-	-	8,672,643.48	-	-
	a. Receivables to Government of Indonesia	4,005,031.00	-	-	8,672,643.48	-	-
	b. Receivables to Government of Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Insitutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	659,147.54	131,830	-	428,309.19	85,721	40
	a. Short - Term Receivables	659,147.54	131,830	-	394,343.37	78,869	-
	b. Long - Term Receivables	-	-	-	33,965.81	6,853	40
5.	Residential Backed-Loans	675,299.02	220,595	135,060	757,403.11	245,235	151,481
6.	Commercial Property Backed-Loans	35,472.38	35,472	17,736	32,209.92	32,210	16,105
7.	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	541,020.81	405,766	265,414	444,221.44	333,166	215,866
9.	Receivables to Corporations	11,940,652.36	11,940,652	10,378,736	13,123,845.32	13,123,845	12,313,524
10.	Past Due Receivables	337,038.75	500,718	332,199	254,910.49	372,342	244,887
	a. Residential Backed-Loans	9,679.45	9,679	4,840	20,046.51	20,047	10,023
	b. Other than Residential Backed-Loans	327,359.31	491,039	327,359	234,863.97	352,296	234,864
11.	Other Assets	1,411,556.28	-	1,227,665.01	1,261,532.18	-	1,152,971
	a. Cash, gold and commemorative coins	254,609.57	-	-	188,957.71	-	-
	b. Investments (other than those that are a factor in reducing capital)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1) Temporary equity participation for credit restructuring	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2) Investments in financial companies that are not listed on the stock exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3) Investments in financial companies listed on the stock exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-
	c. Fixed assets and net inventory	797,053.29	-	797,053	832,243.41	-	832,243
	d. Foreclosed Collateral (AYDA)	141,435.70	-	212,154	160,793.32	-	241,190
	e. Net interoffice	-	-	-	-	-	-
	f. Others	218,457.73	-	218,458	79,537.74	-	79,538
	TOTAL	19,605,218	13,235,033	12,356,810	24,975,075	14,192,521	14,094,873

Disclosure of Commitment/Contingent Liability Exposures in Administrative Account Transactions

(in million IDR)

No	Portfolio Category	31-Dec-21			31-Dec-20		
		Net Receivables	RWA before CRM	RWA after CRM	Net Receivables	RWA before CRM	RWA after CRM
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Receivables to Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a. Receivables to Government of Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Receivables to Government of Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Insitutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a. Short - Term Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Long - Term Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Residential Backed-Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Commercial Property Backed-Loans	1,443	1,443	722	3,053	3,053	1,526
7.	Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-

Disclosure of Commitment/Contingent Liability Exposures in Administrative Account Transactions

(in million IDR)

No	Portfolio Category	31-Dec-21			31-Dec-20		
		Net Receivables	RWA before CRM	RWA after CRM	Net Receivables	RWA before CRM	RWA after CRM
8.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	44,239	33,179	22,119	45,851	34,389	22,926
9.	Receivables to Corporations	1,599,297	1,599,297	1,599,297	1,516,742	1,516,742	1,181,935
10.	Past Due Receivables	1,112	1,667	556	-	-	-
	a. Residential Backed-Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Other than Residential Backed-Loans	1,112	1,667	556	-	-	-
	TOTAL	1,646,090	1,635,586	1,622,693	1,565,646	1,554,184	1,206,387

Disclosure of Exposures Causing Credit Risk due to Counterparty Credit Risk

(in million IDR)

No.	Portfolio Category	31-Dec-21			31-Dec-20		
		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	6,371,773	-	-	-	-	-
	a. Receivables to Government of Indonesia	6,371,773	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Receivables to Government of Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Receivables to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Receivables to Multilateral Development Bank and International Insitutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Receivables to Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a. Short - Term Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Long - Term Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Receivables to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Receivables to Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	6,371,773	-	-	-	-	-

Disclosure of Exposures Causing Credit Risk due to Settlement Risk

(in million IDR)

No.	Portfolio Category	31-Dec-21			31-Dec-20		
		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.	Delivery versus payment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a. Capital Expense 8% (5-15 days)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Capital Expense 50% (16-30 days)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	c. Capital Expense 75% (31-45 days)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	d. Capital Expense 100% (more than 45 days)	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Non-delivery versus payment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-

Disclosure of Securitization Exposures

(in million IDR)

No.	Types of Transaction	31-Dec-21		31-Dec-20	
		Capital Reducing Factor	RWA	Capital Reducing Factor	RWA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	RWA for Securitization Exposure calculated using External Rating Base Approach (ERBA) Method				
	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 the Original Creditor	-	-	-	-
3.	Securitization Exposure which is the Main Core Capital Reduction Factor	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	-	-	-

Derivative Disclosure

(in million IDR)

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

Disclosure of Total Credit Risk Measurement

(in million IDR)

		31-Dec-21	31-Dec-20
TOTAL RWA CREDIT RISK	(A)	14,489,077	15,477,319
CREDIT 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)	254,787	176,058
TOTAL RWA CREDIT RISK (A) - (B)	(C)	14,234,290	15,301,261
TOTAL CAPITAL REDUCTION FACTOR	(D)	-	-

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 CCB Corporation 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 2021, the exposure of the Bank's trading book is still very limited and simple. Any price changes that occur can be managed fairly well and will not have a significant impact on Bank capital.

Market Risk - Banking Book

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

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

Pricing Management

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

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

Disclosure of Market Risks Using the Standard Method

(in million IDR)

No.	Type of Risks	31/Dec/21				31/Dec/20				
		Individual		Consolidation		Individual		Consolidation		
		Capital Expense	RWA	Capital Expense	RWA	Capital Expense	RWA	Capital Expense	RWA	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1	Interest Rate Risk									
	a. Specific Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. General Risk	9,262	115,775	-	-	16,993	212,418	-	-	-
2	Exchange Rate Risk	531	6,638	-	-	773	9,659	-	-	-
3	Equity Risk *)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Commodity Risk *)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Option Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	9,793	122,413	-	-	17,766	222,078	-	-	-

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

Market Risk Disclosure Using Standard Method

Calculation of Market Risk refers to the provisions of the Financial Services Authority regarding guidelines for the use of standard methods in calculating the minimum capital adequacy requirements for commercial banks by taking into account Market Risk.

Liquidity Risk

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

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

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

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

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

- b. Management of liquidity ratios within normal limits which include the ratio of LDR, NSFR, LCR, Liquid Assets Ratio to Non Core Deposit (ALNCD), etc. This is to mitigate the bank's ability to meet its short-term obligations.
- c. CCB Indonesia also proactively manages the core deposit base at an adequate level and ensures that existing liquidity limits are adhered to.
- d. Liquidity risk management is carried out through setting policies, setting limits and monitoring liquidity risk management.
- e. Maintain primary reserves in the form of Statutory Reserves in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority and providing 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)

Banks must describe the objectives and policies of risk management, as follows:

(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.

- The implementation of Bank CCB Indonesia's (Bank) Risk Management is regulated in the Risk Management General Policy and Guidelines (KPU) which refers to the Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 18/POJK.03/2016 concerning the Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks.
- Risk management is an important component in decision making to support the Bank's business strategy. In all aspects of the Bank's business, risk is an inseparable part where in the presence of uncertainty, there is always the potential for risk, both predictable and unpredictable, to be considered.
- Risk management plays a role in balancing the level of risk that is willing to be taken in accordance with the Bank's business strategy and at the same time maintaining business performance and healthy capital.
- The business model is developed from the market potential in accordance with the bank's ability to provide related products and services.
- Every year, the Bank has set strategic objectives based on the vision and mission according to the direction of the Board of Directors as outlined in the bank's business plan (RBB) which contains management policies both qualitatively and quantitatively. The strategic plan becomes a reference from the bank to implement the Bank's risk appetite which is adjusted to the condition and scale of the bank's business as well as the prevailing regulations. Besides that, the Bank's risk tolerance is also set which is reflected in the documentation approved by the Board of Directors.
- With the determination of risk appetite and risk tolerance, it becomes the basis for determining the indicators for assessing the Bank's inherent risk profile rating consisting of low, low to moderate, moderate, moderate to high, and high ratings.



Bank Risk Management Approach (OVA)

(b) Risk governance structure: Bank responsibilities (supervision and delegation of authority, breakdown of responsibilities by type of risk, business unit, etc.); relationships between organizational structures involved in risk management (i.e. Board of Directors, executive officers, separate risk committee, risk management committee, compliance function, and internal audit function)

Bank CCB Indonesia has an organizational structure to support the implementation of risk management, three lines of defense, risk owner, risk control, risk assurance, with the organ structure as described below.

1. Active Supervision of the Board of Commissioners
The Board of Commissioners understands the risks faced by the Bank and provides clear directions in the implementation of risk management, as well as in conducting supervision. The Board of Commissioners 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 Bank 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 level of Commissioners and Independent Parties.
4. Risk Management Committee
The Risk Management Committee is the function of implementing risk management at the level of the Board of Directors and executive officers to direct and approve the formulation of strategies, policies, procedures, limits and risk methodologies. Based on the 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. Bank CCB Indonesia Risk Management Division
The Risk Management Division is a function of managing the implementation of risk management at Bank CCB Indonesia which is independent of the Bank's operational activities. 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.

Bank Risk Management Approach (OVA)

<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 has a code of ethics policy that regulates and prevents unethical behavior, deviations from applicable norms, and avoids potential conflicts of interest in order to improve performance in accordance with the work culture values at Bank CCB Indonesia. This policy is also stated in the Bank's code of ethics pocket book which is distributed to all employees.</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. The Implementation of Risk Management Culture is carried out continuously at all levels of the organization, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Socialization of the provisions of both internal and regulatory provisions through email media. Conducting socialization related to operational risk in order to increase risk awareness to employees at branch offices and divisions. Broadcasting risk management awareness posters to all employees every month. The Bank periodically monitors each risk limit, which includes, among others, the provision of funds, treasury limits, operational limits, and others.
<p>(d) The scope and main features of the risk measurement system.</p>	<p>Bank risk management is carried out to measure and ensure the Bank's capital adequacy to cover 8 types of risk in accordance with OJK regulations related to the implementation of risk management for commercial banks namely credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, legal risk, compliance risk, risk reputation, and strategic risk. In measuring Risk for calculating the Minimum Capital Adequacy Requirement (KPMM) and in the context of implementing risk management as a follow-up to the implementation of Basel II, especially pillar 1, the Bank has implemented:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Measurement of credit risk using the Standardized Approach in accordance with SE OJK No. 42/SEOJK.03/2016 dated 28 September 2016 concerning Guidelines for Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets for Credit Risk Using a Standardized Approach. Use of Standardized Model for market risk in accordance with SE OJK No. 38/SEOJK.03/2016 dated September 8, 2016 regarding Guidelines for Using Standard Methods in Calculation of the Minimum Capital Adequacy Requirement for Commercial Banks by Taking Market Risk into account. Calculation of minimum capital requirements using the Basic Indicator Approach for operational risk in accordance with SE OJK No. 24/SEOJK.03/2016 dated July 14, 2016 concerning Calculation of Risk Weighted Assets for Operational Risk Using the Basic Indicator Approach.
<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>	<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. A report on the implementation of risk management is also submitted to the board of commissioners every 3 months which contains an exposure report of 8 types of risk and qualitative risk management implementation.</p>

Bank Risk Management Approach (OVA)

(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.

In order to implement risk management, the Risk Management Division conducts stress testing which aims to:

1. To measure the resilience of the Bank's capital in overcoming extreme conditions that occur due to changes in deteriorating economic conditions.
2. To obtain the necessary information in an effort to mitigate risk in stressful conditions

Stress testing conducted by the Bank consists of:

1. Credit Risk Stress Testing, conducted quarterly with various scenarios of credit quality decline to the level considered the worst condition, whether influenced by economic variable factors, among others, the increase in the IDR 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 IDR exchange rate against foreign currencies, and others
3. Operational Risk Stress Testing, conducted quarterly, with several scenarios of operational events that have an impact on the Bank's profit and loss report, either directly or indirectly.
4. Liquidity Risk Stress Testing, conducted monthly, with various scenarios of withdrawal of third party funds on a certain scale, such as 10%, 30% to certain ratios that are considered to represent the worst conditions.

Based on the results of stress testing, 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.

(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.

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. Regarding hedging, banks carry out Net Open Position (NOP) monitoring, and Mark to Market (MtM). 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. In general, the Bank can implement Risk Acceptance, Risk Avoidance, Risk Transference, and Risk Mitigation strategies.

Bound Assets (Encumbrance)

Qualitative analysis: Banks are expected to add information in the form of (1) significant changes in the value of encumbered assets and unencumbered assets compared to previous disclosures; (ii) if any, the definition of the value of encumbered and/or unencumbered assets divided by type of transaction/classification; and (iii) other relevant information needed to understand the context of the disclosure.

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.

Qualitative Analysis

- a. Encumbered assets are bank assets that are limited for liquidity needs, legally and contractually by the Bank. Restricted assets that do not include assets that are held or agreed with Bank Indonesia but have not been used to generate liquidity. Currently, the Bank does not have any exposure that is categorized as restricted assets.
- b. Currently, the Bank has assets deposited or in agreement with Bank Indonesia amounting to Rp. 2.88 trillion, including in the form of Statutory Reserves of Rp. 702 billion. The assets placed in Bank Indonesia consist of placements in IDR amounting to Rp.1.15 trillion and placements in foreign currency amounting to Rp. 1.73 trillion. The assets kept at 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.
- c. Unrestricted assets are assets that qualify as HQLA as stipulated in the POJK Liquidity Coverage Ratio for Commercial Banks. Currently the Bank has unrestricted assets of Rp.7.52 trillion, in the form of Cash, Government Securities, other Securities and Reverse Repo.

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. Ensuring the availability of a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) and Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) to mitigate operational risk from external disturbances of the Bank and conducting periodic testing.
- c. Conduct a study 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 Operational Standards and Procedures of each work unit.
- h. Physical security of operational implementation by restricting access as a restricted area.
- i. Maintain and develop 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 authority inspections.
- k. Creating a risk awareness culture through sharing IT/cyber risks with all work units, either directly or indirectly or through risk management coordinators in each work unit.

During the Covid19 pandemic, the Bank implemented BCM and an Anti Covid19 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 internal Bank processes, ensures employee health, system and infrastructure readiness, and mitigates external events that affect the Bank's operations.

Quantitative Disclosure of Operational Risk – Bank Individually

(in million IDR)

No.	Approach Used	31/Dec/21			31/Dec/20		
		Gross Income (Average of the last 3 years)	Capital Expense	RWA	Gross Income (Average of the last 3 years)	Capital Expense	RWA
1	Basic Indicator Approach	653,993	98,099	1,226,237	656,149	98,422	1,230,280
Total							

Legal Risk

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

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

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

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

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

Reputation Risk

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

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

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

Strategic Risk

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

Compliance Risk

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

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

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

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



Risk Profile

The risk profile assessment includes an assessment of inherent risk and the quality of Risk Management application which reflects the risk control system. The assessment is carried out on 8 (eight) risks namely, Credit Risk, Market Risk, Liquidity Risk, Operational Risk, Legal Risk, Strategic Risk, Compliance Risk and Reputation Risk. The Bank carries out bank-wide risk management,

as stipulated in the Financial Services Authority provisions related to the Application of Risk Management for Commercial Banks. Based on the bank-wide risk profile self-assessment position in December 2021, the Bank's risk profile rating with "Low to Moderate" results, with the following details:

Measurement of the Bank's Risk Profile as at 31 December 2021 (as per the Bank's Risk Profile Report)

Risks Type	Inherent Risk Rating	Quality Ratings In The Application Of Risk Management	Rank Levels Of Risk
Loan Risk	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate
Market Risk	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate
Liquidity Risk	Low	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate
Operational Risk	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate
Legal Risk	Low	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate
Strategic Risk	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate
Compliance Risk	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate
Reputation Risk	Low	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate
Composite Rating	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate

In accordance with the monitoring results of each main risk groups faced by CCB Indonesia in 2021, the composite rating for the overall bank risk profile as of 31 December 2021 was 2nd rank ("Low to Moderate"). Therefore, the implementation of Bank risk

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



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



Financial Review

Live With Easy

Since outdoor activities are limited, you may have more free time due to staying at home. Use this opportunity to improve your skills. Invest on your favorite online classes. Better than that, you can also take control of your finances with ease, as simple as clicking your mobile banking app.



Management Discussion and Analysis



In the midst of the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic in 2021, CCB Indonesia was able to show a better profitability performance than the previous year while still adhering to the principle of prudence with a strong liquidity and capital position.

The on going COVID-19 pandemic in 2021 has a huge disruptive impact on various aspects of life globally, including Indonesia. In 2021, almost all business sectors are directly or indirectly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, especially in the second wave in Indonesia in the Q2-Q3 period of 2021 with a significantly increased spread rate, so that Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) are implemented from Levels 1 to 4 in the territory of Indonesia, according to the criteria for the level of the pandemic situation based on an assessment, with strict health protocols. CCB Indonesia implements policies that support economic growth stimulus for customers affected by the spread of COVID-19 in accordance with the direction of the Financial Services Authority, while still paying attention to the principle of prudence.

Developments in economic indicators in December 2021 indicate an acceleration of the recovery process, including community mobility, retail sales, and consumer confidence. Overall, Indonesia's

economic growth in 2021 is predicted to remain in the range of 3.2-4.0%. Inflation in 2021 remains low and supports economic stability. The 2021 Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation was recorded at 1.87% (yoy) and was below the target range of 3.0%±1%.

The loose liquidity condition was driven by accommodative monetary policy and the impact of the synergy between Bank Indonesia and the Government in supporting the recovery of the national economy. Bank Indonesia has increased liquidity (quantitative easing) in banking by Rp147.83 trillion in 2021. Throughout 2021, Bank Indonesia has purchased SBN for the 2021 APBN funding of Rp358.32 trillion, consisting of: (i) purchases in the primary market amounting to Rp143.32 trillion in accordance with the Joint Decree of the Minister of Finance and the Governor of Bank Indonesia which is valid until December 31, 2022, and (ii) a private placement of Rp215 trillion to finance the handling of health and humanity in the context of handling the impact of

the Covid-19 pandemic in accordance with the Joint Decree of the Minister of Finance and the Governor of Bank Indonesia on 23 August 2021. In 2022 (until 18 January 2022) Bank Indonesia has purchased SBN in the primary market amounting to Rp2.20 trillion. With this monetary expansion, banking liquidity conditions in December 2021 were loose, reflected in the high ratio of Liquid Assets to Third Party Funds (AL/DPK) reaching 35.12% and Third Party Funds (DPK) growing by 12.21% (yoy). Economic liquidity increased, reflected in the narrow (M1) and broad (M2) money supply, which grew by 17.9% (yoy) and 13.9% (yoy), respectively.

Monetary policy interest rates that remain low and loose liquidity have pushed bank lending rates on a downward trend. In the money market and funds market, the overnight PUAB rate and the banking 1-month deposit rate have decreased by 26 bps and 131 bps respectively since December 2020 to 2.78% and 2.96% in December 2021. On the credit market, the decline in the prime lending rate for banks continued, followed by lower interest rates for new loans for all bank groups. Increased economic activity and mobility of the people have led to improved perceptions of banking risk, which will have a positive impact on lowering interest rates for new loans. However, the decline in lending rates, which was much slower than the decline in bank deposit rates, caused the spread between lending and deposit rates, as well as banking Net Interest Margin (NIM), to continue to increase. Therefore, Bank Indonesia views the role of banks in lending/financing, including by reducing credit interest rates, to be increased in order to further encourage the recovery of the national economy.

Financial system resilience was maintained and banking intermediation continued to improve gradually. The banking capital adequacy ratio (CAR) in November 2021 remained high at 25.59%, and the ratio of non-performing loans (NPL) was maintained at 3.19% (gross) and 0.98% (net). Banking intermediation continued to improve with credit growth of 5.24% (yoy) in December 2021. Credit growth was more evenly distributed across all types of use, both working capital loans, consumption loans and investment loans, each of which grew 6.32% (yoy), 4.67% (yoy), and 4.01% (yoy). The demand for credit from the corporate side is indicated to be increasing, while from the supply side, banks are lowering lending standards, especially in priority sectors in line with the declining perception of credit risk. MSME loan growth has also increased significantly driven by increased demand in line with the recovery in business activity and support from Government programs. Bank Indonesia continues to pursue accommodative macroprudential policies, both continuing the existing accommodative policies and expanding macroprudential policies to encourage priority sectors and MSMEs.

Source: Bank Indonesia

The Indonesian government has set a target for Indonesia's economic growth in 2022 of 5.2 percent on an annual basis (yoy), with a range of 5.0 percent to 5.5 percent.

Financial Performance in 2021 and its Realization compared to the Bank's Business Plan

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

With a focus on the Corporate Banking business, CCB Indonesia continues to develop small and medium enterprises as well as Consumer Banking in Indonesia. The Bank's policy direction is in line with the government's program for financing for infrastructure and supporting the development of the SME sector. The Bank consistently applies prudent and selective principles in lending in anticipation of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Compared to the position at the end of 2020, the Bank's credit decreased by IDR 956 billion or 6.49% y-o-y to IDR 13.8 trillion at the end of 2021, mainly the decline came from the Corporate, Commercial and SME segments. There was little credit growth in the Consumer segment.

Third Party Funds (TPF) increased by Rp. 822 billion or 4.45% yoy to Rp. 19.3 trillion at the end of 2021, mainly from deposit placements which increased by Rp. 1.6 trillion or 12.31% yoy to Rp. 14.7 trillion and for Current Accounts and Savings there was a decrease of Rp794 billion or 14.92% yoy to Rp 5.32 trillion.

Total Assets reached Rp26.2 trillion at the end of 2021 or grew by Rp959 billion or 3.80% y-o-y as reflected by the growth of marketable securities, placements of BI and Other Banks of Rp458 billion while loans decreased by Rp956 billion.

The Liquidity Ratio (LDR) decreased from 79.82% at the end of 2020 to 71.46% at the end of 2021 in line with the bank's policy to maintain adequate liquidity levels in anticipating the COVID-19 pandemic conditions. The strong liquidity position is reflected in the LCR (Liquidity Coverage Ratio) ratio of 344.82% and NSFR (Net Stable Funding Ratio) of 161.18% at the end of 2021, which is above the minimum level determined by the regulator, which is 100%.

The Bank recorded a Profit Before Tax Expense of Rp 104 billion, up from last year's Rp 64 billion or 63.28% yoy due to a decrease in interest costs from third parties by Rp 181 billion in line with the decline in the BI rate by 50 bps in 2021, while loan interest income also decreased by Rp. 126 billion (as a result of loan restructuring, including the provision of a reduction in loan interest, deferred interest recognition and an extension of the grace period) and in addition there was an allowance for impairment losses (CKPN) of Rp. 119 billion (along with the decline in credit quality due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic as reflected in the increase in the gross NPL ratio from 2.94% at the end of 2020 to 4.39% at the end of 2021). There was a decrease in fee income of IDR 236 million and a decrease in non-operating income of Rp 11 billion.

Profit for the year after tax 2021 is Rp 79.4 billion which adds to the Bank's capital organically to anticipate asset growth. The Bank recorded a CAR ratio of 37.96% at the end of 2021, an increase compared to the previous year of 35.28%. The Bank's core capital at the end of 2021 was Rp. 5.91 trillion, a decrease of Rp. 58 billion compared to the end of 2020 of Rp. 5.97 trillion.

During 2021 the Bank will remain focused on carrying out its short- and medium-term plans, namely conducting business development carefully in the corporate banking segment in line with the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) segment including commercial and consumer banking, implementing good corporate governance (GCG) and increasing risk management system, optimizing existing offices, developing IT system infrastructure, and improving the quality of human capital.

Income Statement

Net interest income

Interest income decreased by Rp 35 billion or 2.70% to Rp 1,248 billion in 2021 compared to the previous year of Rp 1,283 billion as a result of loan restructuring, including the provision of reduced loan interest, deferred interest recognition and grace period extension.

Interest expense decreased by Rp 193 billion or 26.81% to Rp 527 billion in 2021 compared to the previous year. The decrease in interest expense was caused by the increase in excess liquidity in the banking industry in 2021 and also in line with the decline in the BI rate by 25 bps in 2021.

Thus, net interest income in 2021 is Rp 1,248 billion or lower than the previous year which was Rp1,282 billion. Realization of net interest income above the bank's business plan (RBB) of Rp 1,214 billion, which was caused by a decrease in loan interest rates although it was compensated by a decrease in interest costs. This also resulted in the realization of the NIM of 3.12%, higher than the planned NIM of 3.10%.

The Description of Interest Income

Description	(in million IDR)	
	2021	2020
Credit	985,882	1,112,322
Securities	247,493	106,584
Placement in Other Bank	2,821	4,853
Current Account Service	11,824	58,853
Total	1,248,020	1,282,612

The Description of Interest Expense

Description	(in million IDR)	
	2021	2020
Current Account	38,956	40,837
Time Deposit	423,518	603,105
Savings	15,493	14,921
Interbank	1,985	16,529
Others	47,852	45,309
Total	527,804	720,701

Other Operating Income

Other Operating Income in 2021 of Rp64 billion is not much different from 2020.

Other Operating Expenses

Other Operating Expenses in 2021 amounted to Rp 675 billion, an increase of 31.43% or Rp 161 billion compared to the previous year. Compared to the bank's business plan, the realization of Other Operating Expenses is still below the bank's business plan by 1.22% or Rp 8 billion. Labor Expenses under the business plan by 10.47% or Rp. 33 billion and General and Administrative Expenses under the business plan by 25% or Rp. 74 billion.

Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN) / Impairment

Allowance for CKPN in 2021 is Rp175 billion, an increase of 216% or Rp119 billion compared to the previous year in line with the decline in credit quality due to the impact of COVID-19 as reflected in the increase in the gross NPL ratio from 2.94% at the end of 2020 to 4.39 % at the end of 2021. Compared to the bank's business plan, the realization of allowance for CKPN above the bank's business plan is 127% or Rp 98 billion.

Profit Before Tax

Profit Before Tax Expenses in 2021 is Rp104 billion, an increase compared to last year which was 63.28% or Rp40 billion. As previously explained, the increase was mainly due to a decrease in TPF interest costs and labor costs which were offset by an increase in CKPN costs. Compared to the bank's business plan (RBB), the achievement of Profit Before Tax is above the target of 2.17% or Rp 2.2 billion in 2021.

Net Incomes

Net Incomes in 2021 was recorded at Rp79.4 billion, an increase of 58.85% or Rp29 billion compared to the previous year above the bank's business plan target of 4.05% or Rp3 billion.

Balance

Total Assets

The Bank's Total Assets reached Rp 26.2 trillion at the end of 2021, an increase of 3.80% y-0-y or Rp 959 billion as reflected by an increase in placements with Bank Indonesia, Placements with Other Banks and marketable securities of Rp 459 billion, funded by an increase in third party funds of Rp 822 billion. Compared to the business plan, the realization of the Bank's total assets was above the target of 8.75%.

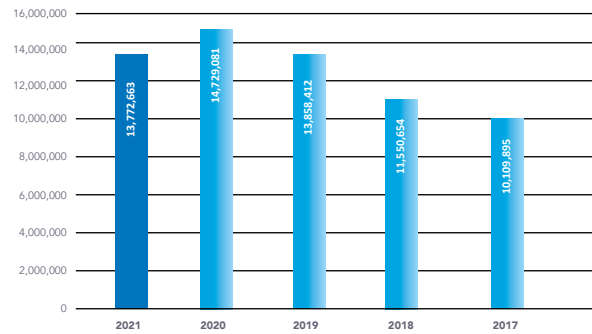
Equity

Total Equity reached Rp6.1 trillion at the end of 2021, a slight increase compared to the position at the end of 2020.

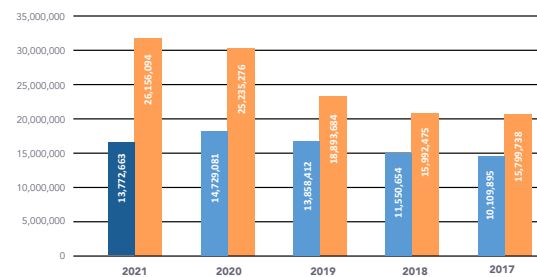
Loans Distributed

At the end of 2021, total Loan distributed amounted to Rp. 13.8 trillion, decreased by 6.49% or Rp. 956 billion compared to the position at the end of 2020, far below the target of the bank's business plan of Rp. 15.5 trillion due to the decline in demand for credit and the number of repayment of credit which is the impact of the ongoing Covid pandemic conditions.

The gross NPL ratio rose to 4.39% from the previous 2.94%. Meanwhile, on a net basis, the NPL ratio rose to 2.45% compared to the end of the previous year of 1.92%.



Loan/Total Asset



Third-party funds

Third Party Funds at the end of 2021 reached Rp. 19.3 trillion, an increase of 4.45% or Rp. 822 billion compared to the position at the end of 2020, also above the bank's business plan of 12.31%.

Current accounts at the end of 2021 reached Rp3.4 trillion or decreased by 20.50% or Rp897 billion from the position at the end of 2020, but above the bank's business plan of 1.57%. Savings at the end of 2021 reached Rp 1 trillion, an increase of 10.79% or Rp103 billion from the position in 2020 and above the bank's business plan of 8.05%. Time deposits at the end of 2021 reached Rp14.7 trillion, an increase of 12.31% or Rp1.6 trillion compared to the position at the end of 2020 and above the bank's business plan of 15.52%. The CASA ratio was 23.50% at the end of December 2021, up from the position at the end of 2020 of 28.85%, with an achievement above the bank's business plan of 25.63%.

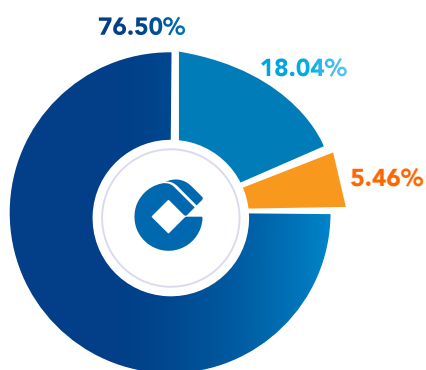
Savings accounts are still being developed by the Bank to meet the transaction needs of customers, both individual, SME and corporate in order to compete more competitively.

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

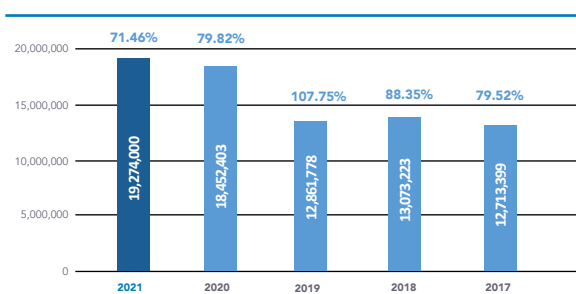
Description	2021	2020
Current Account	3,477,282	4,374,014
Saving Account	1,052,571	950,032
Time Deposit	14,744,156	13,128,357
Total	19,274,009	18,452,403

TPF

■ Current Account
 ■ Saving Account
 ■ Time Deposit



TPF/LDR



Financial Ratios

Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio

The Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) at the end of 2021 was 37.96%, an increase compared to the position at the end of 2020 of 35.28%, due to a decrease in credit risk-weighted assets. The CAR position is higher than the target of the Bank's Business Plan of 34.04%

Non-performing Loan Ratio

In line with the increasing trend of NPLs in the banking industry in general, the gross NPL ratio increased to 4.39% at the end of 2021 compared to the end of 2020 position of 2.94% and was above the bank's business plan of 3.20%. Meanwhile, the net NPL ratio also rose to 2.45% compared to last year's position of 1.92%.

Profit to Asset Ratio

The Return On Assets (ROA) ratio at the end of December 2021 was 0.41%, increased compared to the position at the end of 2020 of 0.29%, although lower than the bank's business plan of 0.42%.

Profit to Equity Ratio

Return on Equity (ROE) in 2021 was 1.43%, an increase compared to the previous year of 1.27% and slightly lower than the target of 1.46%. This is due to the profit after tax which is greater than the Bank's business plan.

Net Interest Margin

The NIM ratio in 2021 was 3.12%, a decrease compared to the previous year of 2.82% and also slightly higher than the bank's business plan target of 3.10%, due to the influence of credit restructuring and also good competition in terms of interest for loans. good quality regardless of the decrease in TPF interest

Expense to Income Ratio

The BOPO ratio in 2021 is 92.75% or a decrease compared to the previous year, which was 97.70%. Compared to the ratio targeted in the Bank's business plan of 96.14%, the realization of BOPO in 2021 is lower due to a decrease in third party interest costs and labor and other operating expenses.

Loan to Deposit Ratio

The Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) position at the end of December 2021 was 71.46%, lower than the position at the end of 2020 of 79.82% and also lower than the bank's business plan target of 90.29%. The decline in the LDR ratio in 2021 to maintain sufficient liquidity in anticipating the uncertainty of banking liquidity fluctuations during the Covid-19 pandemic. Liquidity is still under control, as reflected in the LCR (Liquidity Coverage Ratio) ratio of 344.82% and NSFR (Net Stable Funding Ratio) of 161.18% at the end of 2021, which is above the minimum level set by the regulator, which is 100%.

Cash Flow Development

Uraian	31-Dec-2021	31-Dec-2020
Operating Cash Flows before Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities	338,316	159,638
Net Cash Obtained from (Used for) Operating Activities	559,743	2,423,548
Net Cash Retrieved from (Used for) Investing Activities	17,941	531,954
Net Cash Retrieved from Financing Activities	(12,209)	3,153,751
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	565,475	1,262,157
Cash and Early Year Cash Equivalents	3,207,665	1,934,650
Effect of Changes in Foreign Currency	26,209	10,858
Cash and End of Year Cash Equivalents	3,799,349	3,207,665

Cash Flow from Operating Activities

Net cash flows obtained from operating activities amounted to a surplus of Rp 559,743 billion with the largest gain coming from interest, fees and commissions, other operating income receipts, increase in receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resell, increase in derivative liabilities, increase in liabilities acceptances, increase in other liabilities, increase in deposits of third-party funds. Meanwhile, its use is in terms of operating activities for payment of interest and other financial expenses, payment of general and administrative expenses, labor costs, payment of income tax, purchase of securities for sale, increase in acceptance claims, payment of other expenses and payment of debts.

Cash Flow from Investing Activities

In 2021, cash outflows from investing activities for the acquisition of fixed assets amounted to Rp. 35 billion, while cash inflows mostly came from receipts of matured securities of Rp. 42 billion, and the proceeds from the sale of foreclosed assets amounted to Rp. 10 billion. So that the net cash flow from investing activities was a surplus of Rp 17 billion.

Material Commitment for Capital Goods Investment

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

Description	31-Dec-21	31-Dec-20
Land	-	-
Building	-	-
Asset repairment	49,528	168
Office inventories	103,106	1,951
Car	-	-
Asset under construction	11,631	35,433
Total	164,265	37,552

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

The Bank's capital expenditures are mostly aimed at strengthening operations in order to support its operational and financial performance. The influence of the purchase of capital goods on the Company's performance is the ability of the Company's infrastructure to handle operational activities that are growing rapidly and rapidly, the ability to meet increasingly complex regulatory reporting needs, online and timely manner, the ability to fulfill statistical data for risk management reporting and the management of the Company.

Overview Of Operations Per Business Segment

Funding

In improving performance in achieving third party funds throughout 2021, the Bank implemented a number of initiatives including:

1. To increase CASA, CCB Indonesia consistently develops information system technology, especially electronic delivery channels, where during the COVID-19 pandemic, with the implementation of PSBB / PPKM in a number of areas, the internet and mobile banking have become very useful means for customers to stay can transact finance from home.
2. Cooperating with corporate customers to increase the volume of business and transactions at the Bank in an effort to increase Current Accounts, by requiring them to use an account at CCB Indonesia as the company's main account.
3. Time deposits are maintained in proportion to the determination of competitive interest rate policies within reasonable limits.

(in million IDR)

Product	December 2021	December 2020	Growth	Percentage
Current Account	3,477,282	4,374,014	(896,732)	(20.50%)
Saving Account	1,052,571	950,032	102,539	10.79%
Time Deposit	14,744,156	13,128,357	1,615,799	12.31%
Total	19,274,009	18,452,403	821,606	4.45%

Corporate Banking

(in million IDR)

Corporate	December 2021	December 2020	Growth	%
Total Corporate	5,553,815	6,413,379	(859,564)	(13.40%)

Corporate Banking business development was carried out conservatively in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic and slowing economic growth. By prioritizing the principle of prudence and thorough analysis, the quality of credit assets can still be maintained properly.

The realization of credit disbursement from the Corporate Banking segment until the end of 2021 reached Rp 5.5 trillion, a decrease of Rp 860 billion from the position at the end of 2020. The highest Corporate Banking credit distribution industry sector was in the infrastructure sector (power plant, water treatment and infrastructure and telecommunications) amounting to 21.83% of the current Corporate Banking asset portfolio, followed by manufacturing industry at 51.92%, construction at 8.94%, transportation, warehousing and communication at 5.97%, and others 11.34%. In addition to growth in credit assets, there is also growth in fee-based income.

Commercial Credit

In 2021 the loan portfolio for the commercial credit segment shows a contraction as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this unfavorable condition, the Bank is very careful in disbursing new loans, including in this sector.

(in million IDR)

Financing Type	Dec 2021	Dec 2020	Growth	%
Working capital	3,202,502	3,186,771	15,731	0.49%
Investment	2,582,622	2,622,074	(39,452)	(1.50%)
Total commercial credit	5,785,124	5,808,845	(23,721)	(0.41%)

Small Business Segment (Commercial Express)

In 2021 lending to the small business segment will be consolidated, and experience a slight decline compared to the previous year, and continue to maintain credit quality.

(in million IDR)

Commercial Express	December 2021	December 2020	Growth	%
Total Comm. express	1,019,977	1,123,402	(103,425)	(9.21%)

Consumer Credit

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

(in million IDR)

Product	Dec 2021	Dec 2020	Growth	%
Primary Mortgage	922,756	826,771	95,985	11.61%
Secondary Mortgage	324,694	340,971	(16,277)	(4.77%)
Other Mortgage	131,690	167,229	(35,539)	(21.25%)
Other Product	34,606	48,484	(13,878)	(28.62%)
Total Consumer Credit	1,413,746	1,383,454	30,292	2.19%

Public Offering

In the fiscal year 2021, the Bank did not carry out Public Offering, so there was no information that needed to be disclosed here.

Material Transaction

In the 2021 financial year there were no Material Transactions in accordance with applicable regulations, so there is no information that needs to be disclosed.

Business prospect

In 2022, Indonesia's economic growth is predicted to be driven by the continued improvement in the global economy which has an impact on export performance that remains strong, as well as increasing domestic demand from increased consumption and investment. This is supported by vaccinations, the opening of the economic sector, and policy stimulus. Close policy synergies and economic performance in 2021 are the reason to be more optimistic about Indonesia's economic recovery in 2022. Strengthening synergies and innovation is aimed at creating mass immunity from the Covid-19 pandemic and reopening priority economic sectors, encouraging recovery economy in the short term through policies to increase demand, and strengthen higher growth in the medium term through structural reform policies.

It is estimated that inflation is low and under control within the targeted range of 3±1% in 2022, supported by an increase in national production capacity through increased efficiency and productivity in meeting the increase in aggregate demand in the economy. The current account deficit is low, in the range of 1.1-1.9% in 2022. Financial system stability is maintained, capital adequacy is high, and liquidity is abundant. Third Party Funds and credit will grow 7.0-9.0% and 6.0-8.0% in 2022. The digital-finance economy is expected to grow rapidly. In 2022, the value of e-commerce transactions is estimated to reach Rp530 trillion, electronic money Rp337 trillion, and digital banking more than Rp48 thousand trillion.

The Indonesian government has set a target for Indonesia's economic growth in 2022 of 5.2 percent on an annual basis (yoy), with a range of 5.0 percent to 5.5 percent.

The challenges faced by CCB Indonesia are mainly the increasing competition in the banking industry, both in terms of assets and liabilities, including the margin spreads. The Bank always sets interest rates prudently at a competitive and reasonable level.

With CCB Corporation's specialization in infrastructure, CCB Indonesia is optimistic to grow and develop and contribute 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 business knowledge transfer, increased compliance and risk management as well as information technology and operational support.

Marketing strategy

In general, almost all business sectors are directly or indirectly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, especially with the implementation of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) in a number of provinces with strict health protocols. In accordance with the direction of the Financial Services Authority, CCB Indonesia implements policies that support economic growth stimulus for customers affected by the spread of COVID-19 while still paying attention to the principle of prudence.

In this unfavorable situation, CCB Indonesia has devised a lending strategy in a more conservative manner in the corporate banking segment, small and medium scale business (SME) sector, and consumer banking. Commercial credit will be channeled to finance working capital and investment, as well as consumer credit. For the sake of the effectiveness of lending by remaining conservatively adhering to the principle of prudence (prudential banking) and maintaining credit quality.

In terms of pricing, to penetrate the market it will be provided at a competitive rate. Each branch office will monitor and provide information on the interest rates prevailing in the local area. The credit processing is strived to be accelerated, the principles of conservative and prudential banking are the main guidelines.

The quality of loans disbursed, whether new, additional or ongoing, is adequately monitored and evaluated. The disbursement of quality new loans is intended to achieve the credit growth target in 2022 and improve the condition of bank profitability.

Meanwhile, the growth of third party funds (TPF) will be carried out in line with the growth of credit distribution, by maintaining the position of the Loan to Deposits Ratio in accordance with management policies. The target of raising funds is a gradual increase in the portion of the portfolio of more efficient sources of funds, namely Savings and Current Accounts, with a wider diversification of customers and not relying on a particular group of customers. This increase in CASA is in order to minimize costs, but maintain a controlled funding position, so that the liquidity position is maintained and the spread margin gain is better. Intense competition in the banking sector in obtaining TPF is not solely dependent on the number of office networks, but has also depend on the reliability of technology such as the internet and mobile banking. CCB Indonesia consistently develops 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, where a number of regions have imposed PSBB/PPKM, internet and mobile banking have become very useful tools for customers to continue to make financial transactions from home.

In 2022, the development of technology that leads to digital banking will be continued for the convenience of customers, especially current accounts and savings customers. Development of innovative products to encourage fundraising to increase CASA through attractive promo programs.

Meanwhile, the deposit product as the main source of the bank's funds is maintained proportionally to the determination of a competitive interest rate policy within reasonable limits.

To facilitate bank customers to make transactions through ATMs, CCB Indonesia will expand the development of its own ATM machines in a number of potential offices.

The Bank need to enhance public trust by 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 hoped that it will further strengthen public trust in CCB Indonesia.

Target / Projection for the next year

Amidst the uncertainty due to the COVID-19 pandemic, CCB Indonesia continues to carefully plan strategic initiatives going forward, which are directed at:

1. Develop business carefully and conservatively in the corporate banking segment, along with the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) segment including commercial and consumer banking.
 - a. The SME segment is maintained by increasing process speed and quality (risk control)
 - b. The SME and corporate segments are also directed to increase low cost funding in line with credit growth
 - c. Business development by taking into account the alignment of economic, social and environmental interests.
2. Ensure adequate CAR for business development in 2022 and beyond.
3. Consistently improve the implementation of good corporate governance (GCG) and improve 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 developing more diverse opportunities.
6. Strengthening the IT system infrastructure to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and capability of the bank's business. Development and utilization of technology to manage risk, simplify control, AML and anti-fraud functions as well as product and service development.

In 2022 the Bank's total assets are projected to decrease slightly by 0.79% y-o-y which is in line with the Bank's plan to optimize the balance sheet position by reducing excess liquidity at the end of 2021. In addition, the Bank targets credit growth of 22.56%. Loans are expected to reach Rp 16.9 trillion and TPF of Rp 19.0 trillion. The largest increase in credit is planned to come from Corporate Banking, in line with the plan to disburse loans to the infrastructure sector.

The Bank plans to reduce TPF to gradually reduce excess liquidity and increase LDR from 71.46% at the end of 2021 to 88.78% at the end of 2022. In 2021 the Bank experienced excess liquidity in line with the Bank's policy in anticipating possible liquidity surges in the banking industry due to uncertainty economic conditions both globally and domestically. Along with various efforts from the government and related authorities, especially Bank Indonesia and OJK, it is expected that liquidity conditions in 2022 will be more stable which will allow the Bank to reduce excess liquidity which is expected to reduce negative carry from the previous excess liquidity and help increase profitability.

The projected profit before tax is around Rp 139 billion, with a target of 0.53% ROA, 1.85% ROE, 3.85% gross NPL, 3.25% NIM and 32.23% CAR.

The success of achieving the RBB target in 2022 will depend on the condition of the development of the COVID-19 pandemic in the future which is expected to improve in 2022. In developing business volume in dealing with this situation, the bank always applies the principle of prudence.

Capital Plan

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

The Bank conservatively maintains capital ratios in accordance with applicable regulations. KPMM ratio position or CAR is maintained at a sound level, taking into account the capital add-on based on the risk profile assessment, as well as the capital buffer in accordance with the implementation of Basel III. CAR is projected to be 32.23% by the end of 2022 and total core capital is projected to be Rp. 5.62 trillion by the end of 2022.

The addition of organic capital also goes through the acquisition of CCB Indonesia's Profits in the coming years. The Bank also seeks to increase income through fee-based income, in addition to interest income.

The Bank carefully considers various uncertainties that may occur, namely considering the potential impact of changes in the macro economy, market environment, regulatory policies, asset quality, and business development on the need and availability of capital, as well as reflecting this in the regulation of additional capital and other measures. capital management. The Bank performs stress testing using ICAAP on capital adequacy as an anticipation of risk.

Dividend Policy

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

The amount of cash dividend payments will be linked to the profits earned by the Company in the relevant financial year, without prejudice to the rights 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 a dividend distribution ratio if there is a cash surplus from operational activities after the funds have been set aside for reserve funds, funding activities, capital expenditure plans and the Company's working capital, 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 Shareholders of the Company. Since conducting the Initial Public Offering in June 2007, the Company has never distributed dividends. There are no negative covenants in relation to restrictions on third parties in terms of dividend distribution. At the moment, the Bank has not distributed dividends, since the profit is still prioritized to strengthen the capital structure.

Additional information

There is no material information, regarding investments, expansions, divestments, business mergers/consolidations, acquisitions, debt/capital restructuring, and transactions containing conflicts of interest, which occurred in the 2021 financial year.

The following are transactions with related parties.

Transactions with Related Parties

In carrying out its business activities, the Bank also carries out 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 these financial statements, the term related party is in accordance with PSAK No. 7 (Revised 2010) regarding "Related Party Disclosures".

The following is a table of Provision of Funds to Related Parties at the end of 2021.

Description	Balance per 31 December 2021 (in million IDR)	Conditions and Treatment of the transaction
Board of Commissioners, Directors, Executive Officers and Key Employees	6,111	In accordance with applicable procedures. No special treatment.
Received Interest Income	16	In accordance with applicable procedures. No special treatment.
Total	6,127	

Performance Review Per Business Segment from Revenue and Profitability

December 31, 2021

	Loans	Treasury	Trade finance	Unallocated income and expenses	Total
Income					
Interest income	985.882	262.092	46	-	1.248.020
Other income	-	-	-	73.963	73.963
Total income	985.882	262.092	46	73.963	1.321.983
Expenses					
Interest expense	-	(7.936)	-	(519.251)	(527.187)
Other expenses	-	(5.131)	-	(685.651)	(690.782)
Total expenses	-	(13.067)	-	(1.204.902)	(1.217.969)
Segment - net	985.882	249.025	46	(1.130.939)	
Income before tax expense	-	-	-	-	104.014 (24.622)
Income for the year	-	-	-	-	79.932
Segment assets	13.480.702	11.088.577	-	1.625.269	26.194.548
Segment liabilities	(427.575)	(74.189)	(33.478)	(19.578.102)	(20.113.344)
Segment - nett	13.053.127	11.014.338	(33.478)	(17.952.833)	6.081.204

Prime Lending Rate

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

Prime Lending Rate (SBDK) reporting and publication is one of the efforts of the Bank in providing clarity to customers and helping them to consider the benefits, costs and risks of the 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 (SBDK) as an indicator of the loan interest rate that will be charged to customers, so that CCB Indonesia continuously updates the SBDK in accordance with the movement of the BI 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate set by Bank Indonesia. The SBDK calculation considers 3 (three) components, namely the Cost of Funds for Credit (HPDK) arising from customer fundraising activities, operating expenses incurred for fund raising and lending activities as well as profit margin components set by

the Bank in lending activities. For the record, the calculation of the 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. Thus, the loan interest rate charged to debtors is not necessarily the same as the SBDK.

CCB Indonesia has an obligation to report the calculation of SBDK to OJK on a monthly and regular basis as well as to publish in the wider media. The SBDK calculation applies to types of corporate loans, retail loans and consumer loans (KPR and non-KPR). 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 Basic Loan Interest Rate (SBDK), CCB Indonesia considers the suitability of the movement of the Basic Loan Interest Rate (SBDK) with regulatory policies, the movement trend of the BI 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate and the average market interest rate. In addition, operational costs and the cost of funds at the Bank are also important factors for CCB Indonesia in determining the prime lending rate in order to remain competitive in the market. The SBDK 2021 is as follows:

Prime Lending Rate based on Credit Segmentation

	Credit		Consumption Credit		BI 7DRR
	Corporate	Retail	Mortgage Loan	Non-Mortgage Loan	
2021					
March	7.48%	7.48%	7.48%	7.48%	3.5%
June	6.92%	6.92%	6.92%	6.92%	3.5%
September	6.77%	6.77%	6.77%	6.77%	3.5%
December	7.31%	7.31%	7.31%	7.31%	3.5%
2020					
March	7.48%	7.48%	7.48%	7.48%	4.50%
June	6.92%	6.92%	6.92%	6.92%	4.25%
September	6.77%	6.77%	6.77%	6.77%	4.00%
December	7.31%	7.31%	7.31%	7.31%	3.75%

CCB Indonesia classified loans for Prime Lending Rate (SBDK) calculations by business segments as follows:

1. Corporate loans, which are loans given to customers of Corporate Banking and Middle-Up Commercial (High-End);
2. Retail loans which include loans extended to Small and Medium Enterprise Banking customers (Small-Medium Enterprise);

3. Mortgage purpose Consumer Loan
4. Multipurpose Consumer Loan

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

Changes in Legislation and Accounting Policies

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

are also influenced by a series of policies, results of operating conditions and financial conditions. Several changes to laws and regulations that occurred throughout 2021 that had a significant impact on CCB Indonesia were as follows:

No.	Regulation	Rules Resume	Background Issuance of Regulations	Impact on Indonesian CCB
1.	Bank Indonesia Regulation (PBI) No 23/5/PBI/2021 concerning Monitoring System for Foreign Exchange Transactions against Rupiah (SISMONTAVAR)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring System for Foreign Exchange Transactions against Rupiah (SISM ONTAVAR) is a system for monitoring foreign exchange transactions against IDR in real time. 2. Bank Indonesia applies SISMONTAVAR on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. foreign exchange transactions against IDR conducted between Banks for the entire value of foreign exchange transactions against IDR conducted through the Foreign Exchange Transaction System; b. foreign exchange transactions against IDR conducted between Banks and Customers for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) spot transactions with a value of at least USD 250,000 or its equivalent; 2) derivative transactions with a minimum value of USD1,000,000 or its equivalent. 	The integration of domestic financial markets with global financial markets poses various challenges and risks for Bank Indonesia as the monetary authority, thus requiring an anticipatory and responsive exchange rate management strategy. In order to improve the implementation of a fast and appropriate exchange rate management strategy in accordance with market developments, it is necessary to strengthen the Monitoring System for Foreign Exchange Transactions Against Rupiah (SISMONTAVAR). For this reason, it is necessary to issue a Bank Indonesia Regulation concerning the Monitoring System for Foreign Exchange Transactions against the Rupiah.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Banks that conduct foreign exchange transactions against interbank IDR through the Foreign Exchange Transaction System are required to connect the Foreign Exchange Transaction System with SISMONTAVAR. b. Banks conducting foreign exchange transactions against IDR with customers are required to make connections to the Foreign Exchange Transaction System and/or foreign exchange transaction support system used in transactions with SISMONTAVAR. The foreign exchange transaction support system is the treasury system and/or settlement system used by the Bank. c. Banks must perform Confirmation Procedures on the Foreign Exchange Transaction System and/or foreign exchange transaction support system that is connected to SISMONTAVAR.

No.	Regulation	Rules Resume	Background Issuance of Regulations	Impact on Indonesian CCB
2.	FSA Circular Letter No. 16 / SEOJK.04/2021 Form and Content of the Annual Report of Issuers or Public Companies	<p>The FSA Circular Letter regulates, among other things:</p> <p>a) The contents of the Annual Report shall at least contain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) overview of important financial data; 2) stock information (if any); 3) the report of the Board of Directors; 4) the report of the Board of Commissioners; 5) the profile of the Issuer or Public Company; 6) management analysis and discussion; 7) governance of Issuers or Public Companies; 8) social and environmental responsibility of the Issuer or Public Company; 9) audited annual financial report; and 10) statement letter from members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners regarding the responsibility for the Annual Report. 	<p>a. To adjust the concept of regulation regarding disclosure of information in the Social and Environmental Responsibility (TJSL) section of the Annual Report of Issuers or Public Companies in order to accommodate the substance of the content of the Sustainability Report as referred to in POJK Number 51/POJK.03/2017 concerning the Implementation of Sustainable Finance for Service Institutions Finance, Issuers, and Public Companies.</p> <p>b. In order to improve the provisions regarding the disclosure of information in the Annual Report of Issuers or Public Companies in accordance with the Asean Corporate Governance Scorecards (ACGS) criteria.</p>	<p>The requirement for the preparation of a Sustainability Report in accordance with the Technical Guidelines for the Preparation of a Sustainability Report for Issuers and Public Companies is as listed in Appendix II which is an integral part of the FSA Circular Letter .</p>





No.	Regulation	Rules Resume	Background Issuance of Regulations	Impact on Indonesian CCB
		<p>b) The information disclosed in the social and environmental responsibility section is a Sustainability Report as referred to in the Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 51/POJK.03/2017 concerning the Implementation of Sustainable Finance for Financial Services Institutions, Issuers, and Public Companies, at most slightly load:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) explanation of the sustainability strategy; 2) overview of sustainability aspects (economic, social, and environmental); 3) brief profile of Issuer or Public Company; 4) explanation of the Board of Directors; 5) sustainability governance; 6) sustainability performance; 7) written verification from an independent party, if any; 8) feedback sheet for readers, if any; and 9) the response of the Issuer or Public Company to the previous year's report feedback. <p>c. The need for the preparation of a Sustainability Report in accordance with the Technical Guidelines for the Preparation of a Sustainability Report for Issuers and Public Companies as listed in Appendix II which is an integral part of the SEOJK.</p>		
3.	BI Regulation No. 23/6/PBI/2021 Payment Service Provider	<p>Bank Indonesia Regulation on Payment Service Providers (PBI PJP) to ensure the effectiveness of the implementation of PBI SP and to accommodate regulatory needs based on the development of innovation and business models and adjustments to existing SP provisions.</p> <p>The regulation in this PBI PJP responds to the development of SP service provision activities, including strengthening the function of regulating access to industry, implementation, termination of operation, processing of data and/or information, as well as supervision.</p>	Payment System (SP) regulatory reform as part of the Indonesia Payment System Blueprint (BSPI) 2025 aims to find a balance between efforts to optimize digital innovation opportunitiesPayment System (SP) regulatory reform as part of the Indonesia Payment System Blueprint (BSPI) 2025 aims to find a balance between efforts to optimize digital innovation opportunities	<p>Must be aligned with the following aspects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PJP activities 2. PJP Licensing 3. Capital 4. Institutional aspects in the form of ownership 5. The institutional aspect in the form of control for PJP in the form of LSB is regulated: 6. Aspects of Risk Management 7. Availability of information 8. Procedure for applying for a permit

No.	Regulation	Rules Resume	Background Issuance of Regulations	Impact on Indonesian CCB
4.	BI Regulation No 23/7/PBI/2021 Payment System Infrastructure Operator PBI No 23/7/PBI/2021 Payment System Infrastructure Operator	<p>PIP Activities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> PIP activities include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> clearing; and/or final settlement. Activities of supporting operators include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> providing technology for processing payment transactions provision of supporting services for other SP implementation activities. 	<p>Payment System (SP) regulatory reform as part of the Indonesia SP Blueprint (BSPI) 2025 aims to find a balance between efforts to optimize digital innovation opportunities</p> <p>Issuance of Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 22/23/PBI/2020 concerning the Payment System (PBI SP) to ensure the effectiveness of the implementation of the PBI SP and to accommodate regulatory needs based on the development of innovation and business models and adjustments to existing SP provisions.</p> <p>The regulation in this PBI PIP responds to the development of payment system infrastructure operations, including the regulation of strengthening the function of infrastructure operation, access, operation, termination of operation, data and/or information processing, and supervision.</p>	<p>Must be in line with the following aspects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> PJP activities PJP Licensing Capital Institutional aspects in the form of ownership The institutional aspect in the form of control for PJP in the form of LSB is regulated: Aspects of Risk Management Availability of information on the procedure for applying for a permit
5.	BI Regulation No 23/8/PBI/2021 Perubahan Kedua atas Peraturan Bank Indonesia Nomor 21/9/PBI/2019 tentang Laporan Bank Umum Terintegrasi.	<p>for Reports and/or Report corrections submitted daily, namely on December 31, 2019;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> for Reports and/or Report corrections submitted weekly, namely data from December 24, 2019 to December 31, 2019; for Reports and/or Report corrections submitted monthly, namely December 2019 data; and for Reports and/or Report corrections submitted on a quarterly basis, namely fourth quarter 2019 data. What is meant by "end of December 2021 data" are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> for Reports and/or Report corrections submitted daily on the last Business Day of December 2021; for Reports and/or Report corrections submitted weekly, namely data from December 24, 2021 to December 31, 2021; for Reports and/or Report corrections submitted on a monthly basis, namely December 2021 data; and for Reports and/or Report corrections submitted on a quarterly basis, namely the data for the fourth quarter of 2021. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> that the ongoing Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has an impact on the readiness to submit reports and the quality of reports submitted by banks to Bank Indonesia so that banks cannot submit reports in a complete, accurate, current, complete and timely manner; that based on the conditions as referred to in letter a, it is necessary to extend the implementation time for the integrated reporting system of Bank Indonesia; that Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 21/9/PBI/2019 concerning Integrated Commercial Bank Reports as amended by Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 22/22/PBI/2020 concerning Amendments to Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 21/9/PBI/2019 concerning Commercial Bank Reports Integrated needs to be adjusted, so it needs to be changed; 	<p>Comprehensive Implementation of Antasena LBUT by preparing supporting infrastructure and resources for ANTASENA LBUT</p>
6.	OJK Regulation No 12 / POJK.03/2021	<p>Based on Core Capital, Banks are grouped into 4 (four) KBMI:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> KBMI 1: Core Capital up to Rp.6,000,000,000,000.00 (six trillion IDR). KBMI 2: Core Capital is more than Rp.6,000,000,000,000.00 (six trillion IDR) up to Rp.14,000,000,000,000.00 (fourteen trillion IDR). KBMI 3: Core Capital is more than Rp.14,000,000,000,000.00 (fourteen trillion IDR) up to Rp 70,000,000,000,000.00 (seventy trillion IDR). KBMI 4: Core Capital is more than Rp.70,000,000,000,000.00 (seventy trillion IDR). 	<p>The issuance of the Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) concerning Commercial Banks is based on the spirit and purpose so that Indonesian banks can become more competitive, adaptive and contributive to the national economy, as well as encourage the banking industry to reach a higher level of economy of scale, be more efficient and can serve as a guide. in the development of the banking industry, particularly in relation to bank institutional aspects.</p>	<p>In connection with the enactment of the POJK for Commercial Banks as of October 31, 2021, in accordance with Article 149, the naming of the Cash Office (KK) is adjusted to become a Sub-Branch Office (KCP). In addition, according to Article 86 of the plan to close KCP, there is an obligation to report to OJK no later than 30 working days before the effective date of closure and announcement of the plan is no later than 5 working days after reporting to OJK.</p>

No.	Regulation	Rules Resume	Background Issuance of Regulations	Impact on Indonesian CCB
7.	OJK Regulation No. 13 / POJK.03/2021 Implementation of Commercial Bank Products	This OJK Regulation regulates starting from planning, implementing, to discontinuing bank products. This POJK also provides innovation space for commercial banks to meet the demands and expectations of the public for bank products according to their needs (customer centric).	The rapid development of information technology, changes in customer behavior, and the emergence of a new financial services industry, require the Bank to transform in creating innovation through the implementation of Bank Products. To support this, the OJK is carrying out a regulatory revolution which is expected to further enhance bank competitiveness through a faster licensing process and promote risk management through the issuance of the POJK on the Operation of Commercial Bank Products.	Submission of documents to the OJK, among others, RPPB, application for permits or notification of the operation of new advanced Bank Products, reports on the realization of new Bank Products, as well as reports on the realization of discontinuation of Bank Products. Applications for permits or notifications and submission of reports are carried out online using the OJK's electronic system.
8.	OJK Regulation No 14/ POJK.03/2021	Amendments to POJK Number 34/POJK.03/2018 concerning Reassessment of Main Parties of Financial Services Institutions		
9.	BI Regulation No. 23/13/ PBI/2021 Macroprudential Inclusive Financing Ratio (RPIM) for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units.	<i>The substance of the regulation in this PBI includes, among others:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explanation of the RPIM by the Bank and its scope. 2. The obligation to fulfill the RPIM in stages is at least 20% (twenty percent) in 2022, 25% (twenty five percent) in 2023, and 30% (thirty percent) in 2024. 3. Procedure for calculating RPIM. 4. Reporting, publication, monitoring, evaluation and technical assistance 5. Rewards and sanctions 	This PBI was issued as one of Bank Indonesia's efforts to increase economic inclusion and open access to finance as well as to strengthen the role of MSMEs in the national economic recovery. This policy provides wider options for banks to participate in financing MSMEs, low income individuals (HBWs) and other inclusive financing.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perform calculations on the achievement of the RPIM position at the end of December 2021 by referring to the RPIM modality in PBI No. 23/13/ PBI/2021; and 2. Conduct a self-assessment of the bank's expertise and business model to determine the RPIM target for the end of December 2022 with reference to the guiding principles above and include them in the 2022 RBB in accordance with the RBB adjustment mechanism as regulated in OJK regulations.
10.	Board of Governors Regulation No 23/16/ PADG/2021	Settlement of Bilateral Transactions between Indonesia and China Using Rupiah and Yuan through Rupiah and Yuan Local Currency Settlement (LCS) Banks is the settlement of transactions carried out bilaterally by business actors in Indonesia and in China using IDR and yuan through ACCD Banks in both countries.	Bank Indonesia is making efforts to expand the SCS cooperation framework with several partner countries, one of which is China, which is one of Indonesia's largest trading partners. Almost all bilateral trade between Indonesia and China has been paid in USD. This contributed to the increased risk of external vulnerability of the IDR exchange rate. In an effort to reduce dependence on USD, Bank Indonesia and the People's Bank of China have agreed on a framework for LCS cooperation for the settlement of bilateral transactions between Indonesia and China using IDR and yuan through banks.	CCB Indonesia meets the criteria for the appointment of Bank ACCD Indonesia: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bank's health condition; 2. the ability of the Bank to facilitate financial activities and financial transactions between Indonesia and China; 3. the ability of the Bank to establish business relationships with banks in Indonesia and China; and 4. access to the Bank Indonesia office network, or having a parent or branch in China and recommended by the People Bank of China (PBC); and 5. other criteria determined by Bank Indonesia.

No.	Regulation	Rules Resume	Background Issuance of Regulations	Impact on Indonesian CCB
11.	OJK Regulation No. 17/POJK.03/2021 Second Amendment to Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 11/POJK.03/2020 Concerning National Economic Stimulus as a Countercyclical Policy Impact of the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019	Main regulatory points in POJK Second Amendment to POJK COVID-19 Stimulus are as follows: a. BUK, BUS, UUS, BPR, or BPRS may implement policies that support economic growth stimulus for debtors affected by the spread of COVID-19 until March 31, 2023, which includes an assessment of asset quality based on the accuracy of payments for credit/financing with a ceiling of up to Rp10 billion, determination of the current quality of restructured loans/financing, and determination of the quality of new credit/financing separately from existing facilities. b. BUK, BUS, or UUS can implement policies that support economic growth stimulus for Banks as a result of the spread of COVID-19, which includes stimulus: 1) Provision of education funds of less than 5% of the HR expenditure budget for BUK or BUS does not only apply to 2020 and 2021, but also for 2022. 2) Determination of the quality of Foreclosed Collateral (AYDA) by BUK, BUS or UUS obtained up to March 31, 2020 based on the quality of the collateral taken over at the end of March 2020 until March 31, 2023. 3) Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), and Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) valid until March 31, 2022.	Observing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, which continues and is exacerbated by the new variant of COVID-19, namely the delta variant, which encourages the government to enforce Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) so that it has the potential to disrupt debtor performance and capacity and increase bank credit risk, it is necessary to take a countercyclical policy as a stimulus for banks in the form of POJK Second Amendment to POJK Stimulus COVID-19. This POJK is intended, among other things, to maintain the momentum of several indicators in banking which have begun to improve, as well as to prepare banks and debtors for a soft landing when the stimulus ends so as to avoid the cliff effect.	Risk management in the context of implementing the stimulus as regulated in POJK No. 48/POJK.03/2020 must still be implemented by banks, including assessment of debtors who are eligible for restructuring, adequacy of CKPN formation, and stress testing of the impact of restructuring on bank capital and liquidity.

No.	Regulation	Rules Resume	Background Issuance of Regulations	Impact on Indonesian CCB
12.	BI Regulation No 23/11/PBI/2021 National Standard for Payment System	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Payment System (SP) National Standards, hereinafter referred to as National Standards, are standards set by BI to be used in the administration of SPs carried out in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. 2. The National Standards Policy aims to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. create a healthy, competitive, and innovative SP industry; 2. promote integration, interconnection, interoperability, and security and reliability of SP infrastructure; and/or 3. improve market practice (market practice) that is healthy, efficient, and fair in the implementation of SP, implemented in the administration of SP, including payment transaction processing. 3. The scope of the National Standard includes the following aspects: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. governance; 2. risk management; 3. information system security standards; 4. interconnection and interoperability; and/or 5. other aspects determined by BI. 4. National Standards may contain: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. technical specifications. 2. operational specifications; and/or 3. implementation guidelines (code of practice). 5. BI authorities related to National Standards include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. compiling, establishing, and managing National Standards; 2. establish policies or arrangements for the application of National Standards; and 3. to supervise the implementation of the National Standard. 6. To protect the public interest, ownership of the National Standard belongs to BI. 7. The preparation of National Standards is carried out through: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Standard planning; 2. preparation of technical specifications, operational specifications, and/or implementation guidelines (code of practice); and/or 3. trials. 	Standardization in the implementation of the Payment System (SP) is one of the efforts to support a healthy, competitive, and innovative SP industry. This needs to be supported by arrangements that can accommodate provisions related to standardization that currently exist as well as accommodate provisions related to national standards needed in the future. The existing provisions need to be supplemented with the formulation of a Bank Indonesia Regulation (PBI) which specifically covers various aspects of standardization in the field of SP. This provision is also part of the regulatory reform to anticipate the development of the SP industry with rapid innovation and digitalization trends with the complexity of business models and risks.	PJP and PIP are required to comply with the policies and arrangements for the application of the National Standard. The obligation to comply with the policies and arrangements for the implementation of the National Standard is also applied to the Supporting Providers and other parties who cooperate with PJP and/ or PIP.

No.	Regulation	Rules Resume	Background Issuance of Regulations	Impact on Indonesian CCB
13.	BI Regulation No. 23/10/PBI/2021 Money Market. PBI No. 23/10/PBI/2021 regarding Money Market.	<p>1. Money Market Development The objectives of Bank Indonesia to develop the Money Market are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. create a money market that is liquid, efficient, transparent, and with integrity, supported by a financial market infrastructure that complies with international standards; and 2. support the availability of sources of financing for the national economy. 3. Vision of Money Market Development. 4. The main initiative in achieving the goals and vision of Money Market Development. 5. The scope of money market development carried out by Bank Indonesia is regulation, licensing, supervision and imposition of sanctions on products, market participants (participants), prices (pricing) and/or Financial Market Infrastructure in the Money Market. <p>2. Money Market Products The scope and activities in the Money Market are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Money Market Products are Financial Instruments that meet the criteria and/or requirements to be transacted in the Money Market; 2. Activities in Money Market products consist of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Issuance of Rupiah Money Market and/or Foreign Exchange Money Market instruments; and/or Transactions in the Money Market; and Activities in Money Market products can be carried out based on sharia principles. b. Criteria for issuance of Rupiah Money Market and/or Foreign Exchange Money Market instruments. c. Types of transactions in the Rupiah Money Market and Foreign Exchange Money Market. d. Types of transactions in the Foreign Exchange Market. e. Derivative transaction coverage. f. Execution of transactions, clearing, and reporting. g. Transaction times in the Money Market. h. Settlement of transactions in the Money Market. 	A money market that is liquid, efficient, transparent, and with integrity is one of the means to achieve monetary policy effectiveness, financial system stability, and payment system efficiency. The money market which is liquid, efficient, transparent, and with integrity also supports the development and deepening of the financial market as a whole, which at the same time supports the availability of alternative sources of financing for the national economy.	Must comply with the policies and arrangements for the application of the National Standard. Obligation to comply with Money Market Development policies and regulations

No.	Regulation	Rules Resume	Background Issuance of Regulations	Impact on Indonesian CCB
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Cooperation in the settlement of bilateral transactions using local currencies with partner country authorities. 3. Money Market Participants and Money Market Supporting Institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Parties conducting activities in the Money Market are Money Market players and Money Market Supporting Institutions. b. Money Market Participants consist of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Issuer of Rupiah Money Market and/or Foreign Exchange Money Market instruments; 2) Issuer of Financial Instruments other than Rupiah Money Market and/or Foreign Exchange Money Market instruments that meet the requirements to be transacted in the Money Market; and 3) transaction actors in the Money Market. c. Money Market Supporting Institutions include Money Market Supporting Institutions in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Rupiah Money Market; 2) Foreign Exchange Money Market; and 3) Foreign Exchange Market. d. Licensing for Money Market players, Money Market Supporting Institutions, and parties facilitating the settlement of bilateral transactions using local currency. e. Treasury certification and application of market code of ethics. 4. Reference Price <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reference prices in the Money Market include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Interest Rates; and/or 2) Exchange rate. b. The determination of the reference price in the Money Market can be carried out based on sharia principles. 5. Financial Market Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Types of Financial Market Infrastructure include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) transaction implementation facilities; 2) clearing facility; 3) means of administration and transaction settlement; 		

No.	Regulation	Rules Resume	Background Issuance of Regulations	Impact on Indonesian CCB
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4) means of settlement of funds; 5) means of reporting and managing data and/or information; and 6) other infrastructure as determined by Bank Indonesia. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Bank Indonesia may organize or appoint other parties to operate Financial Market Infrastructure. c. Appointments are made through the mechanism of granting permits or stipulations. d. Types of Financial Market Infrastructure are divided into Financial Market Infrastructure which is critical and/or systemic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Data and/or Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Obligations of Money Market players and/or Financial Market Infrastructure operators in managing data and/or information. b. Obligation to report data and/or information for Money Market players and Financial Market Infrastructure operators. c. In the context of monitoring transactions in the Money Market, Bank Indonesia may capture data and/or information from Money Market players. 7. Supervision and risk management in the Money Market. 8. Consumer protection in the Money Market by referring to the Bank Indonesia Regulation concerning consumer protection. 9. Coordination in the development of the Money Market; 10. Exceptions to the provisions of Bank Indonesia's monetary operations in the regulation of this Money Market PBI and exceptions to the criteria for issuance of Rupiah Money Market and Foreign Exchange Money Market instruments are excluded for issuance of Rupiah Money Market and Foreign Exchange Money Market instruments in accordance with the provisions of the law. 		
14.	Board of Governors Regulations No 23/26/PADG/2021	Third Amendment to the Regulation of Members of the Board of Governors Number 21/25/PADG/2019 concerning Loan to Value Ratio for Property Loans, Financing to Value Ratio for Property Financing, and Advances for Motor Vehicle Loans or Financing (PADG Third Amendment LTV/FTV and Money Advance).		

No.	Regulation	Rules Resume	Background Issuance of Regulations	Impact on Indonesian CCB
15.	FSA Circular Letter No. 24 / SEOJK.03/2021 Calculation of Risk Weighted Assets for Credit Risk Using a Standard Approach for Commercial Banks	<p>In the FSA Circular Letter Credit Risk RWA, it is regulated on the procedure for calculating Credit Risk RWA using a standard approach, which includes calculating net bills, determining risk weights according to portfolio category, and recognition of credit risk mitigation techniques.</p> <p>There are changes in order to increase capital resilience and sensitivity to risk as reflected in the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> risk weights are more granular and divided into more buckets; there is a more diverse classification of portfolio categories; and there is a need for due diligence on the counterparty to ensure an understanding of the risk profile and characteristics of the counterparty and has been subjected to an appropriate risk weighting (not only dependent on external ratings). 	<p>This is motivated by the revision of the minimum capital fulfillment standard for credit risk as stipulated in the Basel III standard: Finalizing postcrisis reforms (Basel III Reforms) issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS). This change is BCBS's response to the global financial crisis, where it is necessary to have a standard that can be the basis for regulation to create banking system resilience in supporting the economy. The standard is valid internationally since January 1, 2023.</p>	<p>Banks must submit to OJK and publish reports as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Report on the Implementation of Risk Management for the Semester of December 2022 Referring to the provisions governing the soundness of banks Monthly Credit Risk RWA Calculation Report (individual) at the end of January 2023 Refers to the provisions governing commercial bank reporting No. Name of Report Periodization of First Time Reporting Deadline for Quarterly Standard Approach (consolidated) position end of March 2023 through the Financial Services Authority reporting system Risk Exposure Publication Report and Capital for RWA Credit Risk Standard Semester/Annual Approach position end of June 2023 Refers to the provisions governing transparency and publication of bank reports In order to prepare for implementation in 2023, the Bank submits a semi-annual trial of the Credit Risk RWA Calculation Report-Standard Approach for the position at the end of December 2022
16.	BI Regulation No 23/16/PBI/2021 Third Amendment to Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 20/3/PBI/2018 concerning Statutory Reserves in Rupiah and Foreign Exchange for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Addition of calculation components demand deposits for fulfilling RIM Demand Deposits or Sharia RIM Current Accounts so that they use the balance of the Bank's Rupiah Demand Deposit Account at BI-RTGS and Bank Indonesia-Fast Payment Funds sourced from: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> BI-RTGS system for Rupiah Demand Deposit Accounts; and Bank Indonesia-Fast Payment system for Bank Indonesia-Fast Payment Funds. The calculation of the fulfillment of the RIM Demand Deposit or Sharia RIM Current Account is carried out at the end of the day, namely the closing time of the BI-RTGS system operation. 	<p>Bank Indonesia made adjustments to the regulations regarding the fulfillment of RIM Demand Deposits and Sharia RIM Current Accounts through the issuance of Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 23/17/PBI/2021 concerning the Third Amendment to Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 20/4/PBI/2018 concerning Macprudential Intermediation Ratios and Liquidity Buffers Macprudential for Conventional Commercial Banks, Islamic Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units (PBI RIM PLM) based on the following considerations:</p>	<p>Making adjustments to the implementation of PBI No. 23/16/PBI/2021 by adjusting the components in the calculation of the Statutory Reserves</p>

No.	Regulation	Rules Resume	Background Issuance of Regulations	Impact on Indonesian CCB
		<p>3. Addition of Bank Indonesia-Fast Payment Fund data in articles related to the calculation period for RIM Demand Deposits or Sharia RIM Current Accounts and articles on corporate actions, namely merger and consolidation and separation of UUS from BUK.</p> <p>4. The imposition of sanctions for Conventional Commercial Banks (BUK), Sharia Commercial Banks (BUS), and Sharia Business Units (UUS) violating the obligation to fulfill RIM or Sharia RIM Current Accounts, except for BUK, BUS, and UUS that are Bank Indonesia participants- Fast Payment and has provided Bank Indonesia-Fast Payment Funds. The exemption from the imposition of sanctions is effective on December 21, 2021 until January 2, 2022.</p> <p>5. Provisions regarding the fulfillment of RIM Demand Deposits or Sharia RIM Current Accounts that have taken into account Bank Indonesia-Fast Payment Funds shall come into force on January 3, 2022.</p>	<p>1. Bank Indonesia develops a more efficient national retail payment system infrastructure to facilitate direct and immediate fund transfers and settlements and is available 24 (twenty four) hours a day and 7 (seven) days a week.</p> <p>2. There is a change in the scope of calculation components related to RIM Current Account or Sharia RIM Current Account in connection with the development of payment system infrastructure as referred to in number 1 above.</p>	

No.	Regulation	Rules Resume	Background Issuance of Regulations	Impact on Indonesian CCB
17.	BI Regulation No 23/17/PBI/2021 Third Amendment to Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 20/4/PBI/2018 concerning Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio (RIM) and Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer (PLM) for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Addition of a demand deposit calculation component for the fulfillment of RIM Demand Deposits or Sharia RIM Current Accounts so that they use the balance of the Bank's Rupiah Demand Deposit Account at BIRTGS and Bank Indonesia-Fast Payment Funds sourced from: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BI-RTGS system for Rupiah Demand Deposit Accounts; and 2. Bank Indonesia-Fast Payment system for Bank 2. The calculation of the fulfillment of the RIM Demand Deposit or Sharia RIM Current Account is carried out at the end of the day, namely the closing time of the BI-RTGS system operation. 3. Addition of Bank Indonesia-Fast Payment Fund data in articles related to the calculation period for RIM Demand Deposits or Sharia RIM Current Accounts and articles on corporate actions, namely merger and consolidation and separation of UUS from BUK. 4. The imposition of sanctions for Conventional Commercial Banks (BUK), Sharia Commercial Banks (BUS), and Sharia Business Units (UUS) violating the obligation to fulfill RIM or Sharia RIM Current Accounts, except for BUK, BUS, and UUS that are Bank Indonesia participants-Fast Payment and has provided Bank Indonesia-Fast Payment Funds. The exemption from the imposition of sanctions is effective on December 21, 2021 until January 2, 2022. 5. Provisions regarding the fulfillment of RIM Demand Deposits or Sharia RIM Current Accounts that have taken into account Bank Indonesia-Fast Payment Funds shall come into force on January 3, 2022. 	Bank Indonesia made adjustments to the regulations regarding the fulfillment of RIM Demand Deposits and Sharia RIM Current Accounts through the issuance of Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 23/17/PBI/2021 concerning the Third Amendment to Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 20/4/PBI/2018 concerning Macroprudential Intermediation Ratios and Liquidity Buffers Macroprudential for Conventional Commercial Banks, Islamic Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units (PBI RIM PLM) based on the following considerations:	Adjusting the infrastructure to match BIFAST The use of Bank Indonesia-Fast Payment Funds will be calculated individually. Therefore, for banks that are direct participants of BIFAST, the balance of Bank Indonesia-Fast Payment Funds used for calculating the fulfillment of RIM Demand Deposits or Sharia RIM Current Accounts does not include the balance of bank funds that are indirect participants under their management.

No.	Regulation	Rules Resume	Background Issuance of Regulations	Impact on Indonesian CCB
18.	Board of Governors Regulation 23/27/PADG/2021 Regulation of Members of the Board of Governors (PADG) No. 23/27/PADG/2021 concerning the Seventh Amendment to Regulation of Members of the Board of Governors Number 20/10/PADG/2018 concerning Statutory Reserves in Rupiah and Foreign Exchange for Banks Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Addition of a demand deposit calculation component for the fulfillment of Statutory Reserves so that it uses the balance of the Bank's Rupiah Demand Deposit Account at BI-RTGS and BIFAST Funds sourced from: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> BI-RTGS system for Rupiah Demand Deposit Accounts; and BI-FAST system for BI-FAST Funds BI-FAST Fund calculation for Direct Participant (PL) uses BI-FAST Fund balance position in RSD owned by PL without taking into account Sub-RSD owned by Indirect Participant (PTL) managed by PL. Meanwhile, the BI-FAST Fund calculation for PTL uses the BI-FAST Fund balance position in PTL's Sub-RSD. The calculation of demand deposits for meeting the Statutory Reserves is carried out at the end of the day, namely the closing time of the BI-RTGS system operation 	<p>Bank Indonesia develops a national retail payment system infrastructure through the implementation of Bank Indonesia-Fast Payment (BI-FAST) in order to support industrial consolidation and integration of the digital economy and finance nationally, comprehensively, for the national interest (national driven), as well as to support the achievement of a payment system that is fast, cheap, easy, secure and reliable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The implementation of BI-FAST needs to be harmonized with BI's policy mix instruments in the monetary sector, one of which is the Statutory Reserves requirement, to maintain adequate liquidity for banks in order to support monetary and financial sector stability. The alignment is carried out on the information that forms the basis for fulfilling the Statutory Reserves obligation in IDR, both on a daily and average basis, taking into account the balance of the BUK, BUS, and UUS Rupiah Demand Deposit Accounts at Bank Indonesia-Real Time Gross Settlement (BI-RTGS) and BI Funds. -FAST BUK, BUS, and UUS 	<p>Fulfillment of Statutory Reserves in IDR on a daily basis is calculated by comparing the balance positions of the BUK, BUS, and UUS Rupiah Demand Deposit Accounts at BI-RTGS and BI-FAST BUK, BUS, and UUS Funds at the end of each day in 2 (two) reporting periods against the average daily amount of DPK BUK, BUS, and UUS in IDR in 2 (two) reporting periods in the previous 4 (four) reporting periods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fulfillment of Statutory Reserves in IDR is calculated on average by comparing the average balance positions of BUK, BUS, and UUS Rupiah Demand Deposit Accounts at BI-RTGS and BI-FAST BUK, BUS, and UUS Funds at the end of every 2 (two) reporting period against the daily average of DP K BUK, BUS, and UUS in IDR in 2 (two) reporting periods in the previous 4 (four) reporting periods.

Changes In Accounting Policy

The accounting standards and interpretations that have been approved by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (DSAK), but not in effect yet for the current year's financial statements are disclosed below.

Effective as of January 1, 2022 as follows:

- Amendment to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) No. 57, "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets on Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling Contracts". This amendment clarifies the cost of fulfilling a contract in relation to determining whether a contract is a burdensome contract.
- 2020 Annual Adjustment - Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) No. 71, "Financial Instruments - Compensation related to Derecognition of Financial Liabilities". The amendments clarify the costs included in an entity when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability differ substantially from the terms of the original financial liability.

- 2020 Annual Adjustment - Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) No. 73, "Rental". This adjustment clarifies the measurement by the lessee and the recording of changes in the lease term regarding "rental property repairs"

Effective as of January 1, 2023, namely:

- Amendments to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) No. 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements on Classification of Liabilities as Short-Term or Long-Term". The amendments specify the requirement to classify liabilities as current or non-current.

At the time of issuance of this financial statements, the Bank is in the process of finalizing the calculation of the impact of the application of PSAK, ISAK, PSAK amendments and annual adjustments to the Bank's financial statements.

The table below shows the classification of financial assets and liabilities according to PSAK No. 55 and PSAK No. 71 in the The

table below shows the classification of financial assets and liabilities according to PSAK No. 55 and PSAK No. 71 in the transition to the application of PSAK No. 71 on January 1, 2020:

	Classification under SFAS No. 55 December 31, 2019	Classification under SFAS No. 71 January 1, 2020	Carrying amount under SFAS No. 55 December 31, 2019	Impact on the Implementation of SFAS No. 71	Carrying amount under SFAS No. 71 January 1, 2020
Financial Assets (continued)					
Derivative receivables	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss	7,957		7,957
Marketable securities	Held-to-maturity	Measured at amortized cost	989		989
	Available-for-sale	Fair value through other comprehensive income	1,689,923		1,689,923
Acceptance receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	31,464		31,464
Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	99,657		99,657
Loans - net	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	13,718,923		13,718,923
Interest receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	40,469		40,469
Other assets	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	6,602		6,602
Total Financial Assets			17,539,634		17,539,634

The table below shows the classification of financial assets and liabilities according to PSAK No. 55 and PSAK No. 71 in the transition to the application of PSAK No. 71 on January 1, 2020: (continued)

	Classification under SFAS No. 55 December 31, 2019	Classification under SFAS No. 71 January 1, 2020	Carrying amount under SFAS No. 55 December 31, 2019	Impact on the Implementation of SFAS No. 71	Carrying amount under SFAS No. 71 January 1, 2020
Financial Liabilities					
Obligation due immediately	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	9,479		9,479
Derivative payables	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss	258		258
Acceptance payables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	31,464		31,464
Deposits from customers	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	12,861,778		12,861,778
Deposits from other banks	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	1,593,888		1,593,888
Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	938,425		938,425
Interest payables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	39,947		39,947
Subordinated securities	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	416,475		416,475
Other liabilities	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	28,585		28,585
Total Financial Liabilities			15,917,587		15,917,587

The following table presents an analysis of the impact of the application of PSAK No. 71 at the time of transition on January 1, 2020 on the following equity components:

	Impact of adopting SFAS No. 71 at January 1, 2020
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	
Deferred tax asset (liabilities)	
Balance under SFAS No. 55 at 31 December 2019	(241)
Recognition of deferred tax regarding to implementation of SFAS No. 71	7,180
Balance under SFAS No. 71 at January 1, 2020	6,939
Other comprehensive income	
Balance under SFAS No. 55 at 31 December 2019	252,758
Reclassification	-
Balance under SFAS No. 71 at January 1, 2020	252,758
Retained earnings	
Balance under SFAS No. 55 at 31 December 2019	640,606
Reclassification under SFAS No. 71	-
Recognition of expected credit losses under SFAS No. 71	(28,720)
Recognition of deferred tax regarding to implementation of SFAS No. 71	7,180
Balance under SFAS No. 71 at January 1, 2020	619,066

The table below shows the reconciliation of the allowance for losses on financial assets according to PSAK No. 55 as of December 31, 2019 and the allowance for possible losses on financial assets according to PSAK No. 71 on January 1, 2020:

	Carrying amount under SFAS No. 55 December 31, 2019	Reclassification	Remeasurement	Carrying amount under SFAS No. 71 January 1, 2020
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	139,489	-	28,000	167,489
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	14	14
Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts issued	-	-	706	706
Total	139,489		28,720	168,209

The following table presents an analysis of the impact of changing from the “incurred loss approach” to “expected credit loss” for financial instruments measured at amortized cost:

	Allowance for Impairment losses based on SFAS No. 55			Expected credit losses based on SFAS No. 71				
	Increase/ (Decrease)/ Collective	Individual	Total	12-months ECL (Stage 1)	lifetime ECL not credit-impaired (stage 2)	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired (stage 3)	Total	(decrease)
Current accounts with other banks	-	-	-	118	-	-	118	118
Placement with Bank Indonesia other banks	-	-	-	144	-	-	144	144
Marketable securities	-	-	-	14	-	-	14	14
Loans	31,272	108,217	139,489	4,505	2,767	159,950	167,222	27,733
Acceptances receivable	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	5
Commitments and contingencies	-	-	-	706	-	-	706	706
Total	31,272	139,489	5,492	5,492	2,767	159,950	168,209	28,720

PSAK No. 73

The following table presents the impact on the implementation of PSAK No. 73 on January 1, 2020:

	Januari 1, 2020		
	Before adjustment	Adjustment of SFAS No. 73	After adjustment
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION			
ASSETS			
Prepaid expenses	42,340	(29,550)	12,790
Right-of-use assets	-	36,931	36,931
LIABILITY			
Other liabilities	-	7,381	7,381



Good Corporate Governance

Track Your Travel

You can still go out safely by keeping track on your travels as easy as scanning the QR code. Using the official national mobile app, you will be well-informed about the current situation of your destination. You can also access information about your vaccination certificates and latest updates about Covid-19 pandemic.

IV

Corporate Social & Environmental Responsibility ('Sustainability Report')



Corporate Social & Environmental Responsibility

The 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 welfare. public. 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 7 (seven) years through corporate social responsibility.

The Scope of this Report covers the period from January 1 to December 31, 2021 with the scope of information and data originating from CCB Indonesia. Information on financial statements that

have been audited by the Public Accounting Firm of Purwantono, Sungkoro and Surja (a member of Ernst and Young).

The Sustainability Report includes:

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

1. Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability Strategy Explanation

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 2021 financial performance showed a number of positive financial ratio indicators, especially the profitability of banks during this pandemic, by recording a substantial increase in profit compared to the previous year. Total Assets as of December 31, 2021 increased slightly by 3.80% year on year from the position of Rp. 25.2 trillion to Rp. 26.2 trillion, or 108.75% of the target business plan. Credit distribution decreased by 6.49% year on year from the position of Rp 14.7 trillion as of December 31, 2020 to Rp. 13.8 trillion as of December 31, 2021, with the achievement of 88.88% of the business plan. Meanwhile, Third Party Funds year on year increased by 4.45% from IDR 18.4 trillion to IDR 19.3 trillion as of December 31, 2021, or 112.31% of the business plan target. The provision of interest rates to depositors is still at a reasonable level, in line with the level of public trust in the Bank which is well maintained.

The Bank's 2021 Profit After Tax is IDR 79.4 billion, a significant increase of 58.88% compared to 2020 of IDR 49.9 billion, with the achievement of 104.05% of the business plan target. The achievement of the profitability ratios, namely Return On Assets (ROA) and Return On Equity (ROE) as of December 31, 2021 respectively were 0.41% and 1.43%, relatively in line with the business plan targets of 0.42% and 1.46% respectively. Net Interest Margin (NIM) of 3.12% of the business target of 3.10%. As of December 31, 2021, the loan quality of gross NPL is 4.39% and net NPL is 2.45%. The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) as of 31 December 2021 reached 37.95% compared to 31 December 2020 of 35.28%, which is higher than the business plan target of 34.04%.

The complete economic aspects can be seen in the Financial Overview Chapter (on page 28), the Directors' Report Chapter (on page 42) and the Financial Review Chapter: Management's Analysis and Discussion (on page 98)

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

b. Environmental Aspect

Efforts are made to reduce the use of energy resources in CCB Indonesia from year to year, as reflected in the costs incurred by the Bank in the last 3 (three) years, including: Fuel costs which decreased from Rp. 3.43 billion (in 2019), to IDR 2.21 billion (in 2020) and decreased again to IDR 2.16 billion (in 2021).

Likewise, Printing and Photocopying Costs decreased from Rp. 2.12 billion (in 2019), to Rp. 1.12 billion (in 2020) and decreased again to Rp. 712 million (in 2021).

In addition, the cost of drinking water decreased from Rp. 118 million (in 2019), to Rp. 56 million (in 2020) and decreased again to Rp. 54 million (in 2021).

c. Social Aspect

The occurrence of climate change or extreme weather, such as long droughts, droughts, landslides. CCB Indonesia also participated in assisting the planting of sapodilla, longan, petai and jackfruit seeds, 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 Values and Core Beliefs

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, 15th floor Jl. Jend Sudirman Kav. 86, Central Jakarta 10220, Indonesia. Telephone (62-21) 5082 1000 Fax. (62-21) 5082 1010 SWIFT/BIC : BWKIIDJA
Website	idn.ccb.com
Email	corsec@idn.ccb.com
Status of the Bank	Public Company and Foreign Exchange Bank
Stock Listing	Indonesia Stock Exchange
Stock Code	MCOR

Detailed information about the CCB Indonesia's office network can be found in the Office Network Chapter (page 246)

c. Scale of business

in million IDR

Financial Figures	Dec-21	Dec-20	Dec-19
Total Assets	26,195	25,234	18,894
Loans	13,773	14,729	13,858
Third Fund Party	19,274	18,452	12,862
Equity	6,081	6,017	2,795
Profit After Tax	79.39	49.98	78.97

The number of Bank employees as of December 2021 (excluding outsourcing employees) was 1,221 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, 2021, the number of outsourced employees was 317, bringing the total number of employees (including outsourced employees) to 1,538 people.

Total Employees by Employees' Status

Employees' Status	31-Dec-21		31-Dec-20	
	Total	%	Total	%
Permanent Employees	1,179	97%	1,255	99%
Probation Employees	34	3%	5	0%
Contract Employees	8	1%	11	1%
Number of employees (excluding outsourcing employees)	1,221	100%	1,271	100%
Outsourcing Employees	317		310	0%
Number of employees (including outsourcing employees)	1,538		1,581	0%

Employees' Composition by Education Level

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Education Level	31-Dec-21		31-Dec-20	
	Total	%	Total	%
< Senior High School	312	26%	349	27%
Academy	156	13%	168	13%
Bachelor	714	58%	720	57%
Postgraduate	39	3%	34	3%
Total	1,221	100%	1,271	100%

Employees' Composition by Years of Service

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Years of Service	31-Dec-21		31-Dec-20	
	Total	%	Total	%
0-3 years	307	25%	381	30%
3-5 years	232	19%	206	16%
5-10 years	346	28%	396	31%
10-20 years	188	15%	129	10%
> 20 years	148	12%	159	13%
Total	1,221	100%	1,271	100%

Employees' Composition by Age

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Age	31-Dec-21		31-Dec-20	
	Total	%	Total	%
< 25 years	55	5%	62	5%
25-34 years	482	39%	507	40%
35-44 years	358	29%	358	28%
> 45 years	326	27%	344	27%
Total	1,221	100%	1,271	100%

Employees' Composition by Position

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Position	31-Dec-21		31-Dec-20	
	Total	%	Total	%
Directors	6	0%	6	0%
Division Head /Regional Head	38	3%	35	3%
Branch Manager	78	6%	81	6%
Unit Head	142	12%	144	11%
Officer	73	6%	57	4%
Staf	770	63%	818	64%
Non-Staf	114	9%	130	10%
Total	1,221	100%	1,271	100%

Employees' Composition by Gender

(Excluding outsourcing employees)

Gender	31-Dec-21		31-Dec-20	
	Total	%	Total	%
Male	609	50%	649	51%
Female	612	50%	622	49%
Total	1,221	100%	1,271	100%

- 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.

Ownership structure per December 31, 2021

No	Shareholders' Name	1 Jan 2021		31 Dec 2021	
		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	3,546,603,605	9.35%	2,611,613,705	6.89%
3	UOB Kay Hian Pte. Ltd.	3,111,132,456	8.21%	3,112,882,656	8.21%
4	Public	8,510,430,746	22.44%	9,443,670,446	24.90%
	Total Shares	37,919,730,514	100.00%	37,919,730,514	100.00%

- 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.

At the end of 2021 CCB Indonesia has a network of 83 offices, consisting of 1 Head Office, 21 Branch Offices and 61 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 2021, 4 offices were closed for business and efficiency consideration.

Detailed information related to this is found in the Financial Overview Chapter (page 28), the Human Capital Chapter (page 56), the Shareholder Information Chapter (page 16) and the Office Network Chapter (page 248)

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;

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 244)

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 2021, CCB Indonesia has consolidated with the closing of 4 (four) offices with consideration of business effectiveness, namely KCP Surabaya Pasar Kembang, KCP Surabaya Rungkut, KK Malang Plaza and KK Palembang Sayangan. Until the end of 2021 CCB Indonesia had a network of 83 offices, including the Head Office.

In 2021 there was no change in the majority shareholder and no significant change in the other shareholders.

No	Shareholders' Name	1 Jan 2021		31 Dec 2021	
		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	3,546,603,605	9.35%	2,611,613,705	6.89%
3	UOB Kay Hian Pte. Ltd.	3,111,132,456	8.21%	3,112,882,656	8.21%
4	Public	8,510,430,746	22.44%	9,443,670,446	24.90%
Total Shares		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 financing for

environmentally sound business activities, namely to parties who have a concern for the environment (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 7 (seven) years 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 2021, 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 2021.

Environmentally sound business activities category (exclude MSMEs)	Realization as of Dec 2021 (in millions of IDR)
Renewable energy	94,081
Pollution Prevention and Control	236,982
Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management	117,663
Other Environmentally Friendly Business Activities	372,250

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

- PT Solo Citra Metro Plasma Power (PT SCMP) to finance a power plant project by converting waste into energy sources using environmentally friendly bio technology;
- PT. Aetra Air Jakarta and PT. Aetra Air Tangerang which is engaged in providing clean water business by processing raw water from reservoirs into clean water;
- PT Indoglas Jaya with a manufacturing business for recycling (recycling) broken glass into glass bottles in the Cileungsi area, West Java.
- PT Jaya Toll Road (JTR), is engaged in the toll road construction business, in this case financing for environmentally friendly transportation business activities.
- PT Jasa Marga Solo Ngawi (JSN), is engaged in the toll road construction business, in this case financing for environmentally friendly transportation business activities.
- PT Hutama Karya (HK), is engaged in the toll road construction business, in this case financing for environmentally friendly transportation business activities.



- As well as lending to the MSME sector which can be categorized as an environmentally sound business activity.

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

The number of loans to the MSME sector as on December 31, 2021 was Rp 2,707 billion with the ratio of MSMEs to total loans of 19.66%. 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	0.27%
Small Business Loans	Wholesale & Retail	4.42%
Medium Business Loans	Wholesale & Retail	95.31%

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 2021 it entered Phase V of Tree Planting by coordinating the planting of 400 high-yielding banana 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 – IV during 2014 - 2020. 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 July – November 2021 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 December 2021, CCB Indonesia continue this Sustainable Greening Program which is entering Phase V of Tree Planting by coordinating the planting of 400 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. In 2021 due to the implementation of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) in accordance with the criteria for the level of the pandemic situation based on an assessment, the provision of education for small entrepreneurs supported by Smesco, the UKM Center located in the SME Tower, had to be rescheduled and coordinated with Smesco and the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs.

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 2021 in the midst of a pandemic, the Bank has held training based on the use of online electronics (e-learning) / webinars both internally and externally as many as 56 training programs with a total of 2,870 participants. Compared to 2020, there were 58 training programs with a total of 1,524 participants. Most of the training programs in 2021 are conducted online in accordance with health protocols during the pandemic, and it turns out that the online training model can actually involve more employees. During 2021, 50 virtual training programs have been held with 2,842 participants.

Education and training programs held during 2021 with materials covering technical skills and soft skills including: Risk Management Certification, Payment System and Rupiah Money Management, Bank Operations / Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), Customer Service Complaints, AML CFT Training, Compliance, Induction Program, Training related to system development, Product Knowledge, Training related to Cyber Crime, Digital Banking, as well as various other Seminars and Workshops.

7. Training/workshops related to understanding Sustainable Finance

A number of Indonesian CCB officials were involved in a number of trainings/workshops related to the understanding of Sustainable Finance during 2021, including:

- Webinar “Sustainable Investment in Indonesian Capital Market” by Financial Services Authority Institute (OJK Institute) on 20 May 2021 in Jakarta
- Webinar “Sustainability Training: GRI-CDP Beginner Seminar - Introduction to TCFD and SDGs” by Indonesia Stock Exchange (“IDX”) in collaboration with Global Reporting Initiative (“GRI”), Carbon Disclosure Project (“CDP”) and UK Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions (“UK PACT”) on 2 June 2021 in Jakarta
- Virtual workshop on ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) Capital Market Summit 2021 with theme “Pursuing Sustainable Finance in Indonesia Capital Market” by Financial Services Authority and Indonesia Stock Exchange on 27 July 2021 in Jakarta
- International Webinar “Carbon Market: Global Practices” by Financial Services Authority, International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Global Carbon Council on November 4, 2021 in Jakarta
- Webinar “Introduction to ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) Aspects as One of the Supporters of Business Sustainability” by Indonesian Corporate Secretary Association on 19 November 2021 in Jakarta
- International Webinar “Sustainable Finance: The Changing Face of Financial Institution” by Financial Services Authority (OJK Institute) and London Institute Banking and Finance (LIBF) on November 25, 2021 in Jakarta
- Capital Market Webinar with theme “Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) in Finance” by Indonesia Stock Exchange (“IDX”) in collaboration with Global Reporting Initiative (“GRI”), Carbon Disclosure Project (“CDP”) and UK Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions (“UK PACT”) on 1 December 2021 in Jakarta

The performance of sustainable finance actions during 2021 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 2021 in the midst of a pandemic, CCB Indonesia has held training based on the use of online electronics (e-learning) / webinars both internally and externally as many as 56 training programs with a total of 2,870 participants. Compared to 2020, there were 58 training programs with a total of 1,524 participants. Most of the training programs in 2021 are conducted online in accordance with health protocols during the pandemic, and it turns out that the online training model can actually involve more employees. During 2021, 50 virtual training programs were held with 2,842 participants.

In the context of developing competencies related to sustainable finance, as explained in the previous section, a number of Indonesian CCB officials were included in a number of trainings/workshops related to the understanding of Sustainable Finance during 2021 including:

- Webinar “Sustainable Investment in Indonesian Capital Market” by Financial Services Authority Institute (OJK Institute) on 20 May 2021 in Jakarta
- Webinar “Sustainability Training: GRI-CDP Beginner Seminar - Introduction to TCFD and SDGs” by Indonesia Stock Exchange (“IDX”) in collaboration with Global Reporting Initiative (“GRI”), Carbon Disclosure Project (“CDP”) and UK Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions (“UK PACT”) on 2 June 2021 in Jakarta
- Virtual workshop on ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) Capital Market Summit 2021 with theme “Pursuing Sustainable Finance in Indonesia Capital Market” by Financial Services Authority and Indonesia Stock Exchange on 27 July 2021 in Jakarta
- International Webinar “Carbon Market: Global Practices” by Financial Services Authority, International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Global Carbon Council on November 4, 2021 in Jakarta
- Webinar “Introduction to ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) Aspects as One of the Supporters of Business Sustainability” by Indonesian Corporate Secretary Association on 19 November 2021 in Jakarta
- International Webinar “Sustainable Finance: The Changing Face of Financial Institution” by Financial Services Authority

(OJK Institute) and London Institute Banking and Finance (LIBF) on November 25, 2021 in Jakarta

- Capital Market Webinar with theme “Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) in Finance” by Indonesia Stock Exchange (“IDX”) in collaboration with Global Reporting Initiative (“GRI”), Carbon Disclosure Project (“CDP”) and UK Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions (“UK PACT”) on 1 December 2021 in Jakarta.

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 154)

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.

CCB Indonesia Mission

"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.
 - xi 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 98)

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 2021 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 2021 (in millions of IDR)
Renewable energy	94,081
Pollution Prevention and Control	236,982
Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management	117,663
Other Environmentally Friendly Business Activities	372,250

During 2021, 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 Solo Citra Metro Plasma Power (PT SCMPP) to finance a power plant project by converting waste into energy sources using environmentally friendly bio technology;
- PT. Aetra Air Jakarta and PT. Aetra Air Tangerang which is engaged in providing clean water business by processing raw water from reservoirs into clean water;
- PT Indoglas Jaya with a manufacturing business for recycling (recycling) broken glass into glass bottles in the Cileungsi area, West Java.
- PT Jaya Toll Road (JTR), is engaged in the toll road construction business, in this case financing for environmentally friendly transportation business activities.
- PT Jasa Marga Solo Ngawi (JSN), is engaged in the toll road construction business, in this case financing for environmentally friendly transportation business activities.
- PT Hutama Karya (HK), is engaged in the toll road construction business, in this case financing for environmentally friendly transportation business activities.
- As well as lending to the MSME sector which can be categorized as an environmentally sound business activity.

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 2021 it will enter Phase V of Tree Planting by coordinating the planting of 400 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 – IV during 2014 - 2020. 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 July – November 2021 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. During 2021, the greening costs incurred by CCB Indonesia amounted to Rp. 63,350,000 which was used to plant 400 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, there is a decrease in paper usage from year to year based on data on the cost of printing and photocopying for the last 3 (three) years.

Cost	in IDR		
	2021	2020	2019
Printing	543,063,880	876,583,209	1,732,499,377
Photocopy	169,529,728	244,022,016	387,815,424

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 83 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, there is a decrease in fuel consumption from year to year with the data for the last 3 (three) years.

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

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. In general, it seems that there is still fluctuation in the use of electrical energy, although there is a downward trend in electricity costs in the last 3 (three) years.

in IDR

Cost	2021	2020	2019
Electricity	1,845,122,476	1,798,226,896	2,290,435,547

4. Water Aspect

- Water usage

In general, there is a decrease in drinking water from year to year with the data for the last 3 (three) years, in an effort to conserve energy resources, among others, by encouraging the use of bottled water for each employee to reduce the use of bottled water.

in IDR

Cost	2021	2020	2019
Drinking Water	54,345,257	55,887,022	118,139,863

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 2021
Percentage of remuneration for permanent employees at the lowest level to the UMP (Provincial Minimum Wage) and UMK (Regency or City Minimum Wage)

City	Number of Employees	Percentage of Remuneration / UMK
BANDUNG	4	105%
BATAM	7	100%
BOGOR	8	100%
JAKARTA	61	100%
SEMARANG	5	105%
SOLO	3	142%
SUKABUMI	3	100%
SURABAYA	4	100%
TANGERANG	1	104%
TANGERANG SELATAN	2	104%
TANJUNG PINANG	3	100%
TOTAL	101	106%

- 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 2021.

- Employee Training and Capability Development
Employee training and development programs are of particular concern in 2021, and are still being improved according to the need to support the Bank's business development. During 2021 in the midst of a pandemic, the Bank has held 56 training programs with a total of 2,870 participants. Compared to 2020, there were 58 training programs with a total of 1,524 participants. Most

of the training programs in 2021 are conducted online in accordance with health protocols during the pandemic, and it turns out that the online training model can actually involve more employees. During 2021, 50 virtual training programs were held with 2,842 participants.

The Bank has consistently conducted training programs and increased employee competence, both inside and outside the bank. The number of participants for the education and training program during 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

Forms of Education and Training	Number of Participants	
	2021	2020
• Internal Training	2,059	1,191
• External Training	811	333
Total	2,870	1,524

Education and training programs held during 2021 with materials covering technical skills and soft skills including: Risk Management Certification, Payment System and Rupiah Money Management, Bank Operations / Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), Customer Service Complaints, AML CFT Training, Compliance, Induction Program, Training related to system development, Product Knowledge, Training related to Cyber Crime, Digital Banking, 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.

In connection with the Implementation of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) in accordance with the criteria for the level of the pandemic situation based on an assessment in 2021, the implementation of education for small entrepreneurs supported by Smesco, the UKM Center located in the SME

Tower, had to be rescheduled and coordinated with Smesco and the Ministry Cooperatives and SMEs.

CCBI 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	Transaction failure at ATM machine	143	100%	-	-	-	-	143
2	Transaction Failure in Electronic Banking	14	100%	-	-	-	-	14
3	Mismatch of Balance in Customer's Account	-	-	1	100%	-	-	1
Number of Customer Complaints Handling during 2021		157	99,37%	1	0,63%	-	-	158

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.

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 – IV during 2014 - 2020. 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.

CCB Indonesia continues the Sustainable Greening Program (including SDGs No. 13 and SDGs No. 15), in 2021 it entered Phase V of Tree Planting by coordinating the planting of 400 high-yielding petai seedlings in farmer-owned fields, Village roads and hillsides which are prone to landslides in Sumberwatu Hamlet,

As a form of CCB Indonesia's social responsibility and concern for others and the surrounding community, in 2021 CCB Indonesia held various humanitarian activities as follows:



No	Date	Type of Activity	SDGs	Donation Recipients	Cost Realisation	Description
1	22-Mar-21	Orphanage social donation	SDGs No. 3	Brayat Pinuji Orphanage, Boro, Pos Kalibawang, Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta, which cares for 68 children and toddlers	Rp19,735,920	Providing logistical needs for food, vitamins and operational expenses for orphanages.
2	13-Apr-21	Natural Disaster Relief	SDGs No. 3	Community of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Victims of Natural Disasters - Flash floods accompanied by Hurricane Seroja which damaged houses, schools, roads and public facilities which were badly damaged in NTT.	Rp25,000,000	Providing logistical needs for food staples for around 100 evacuees of Hurricane Seroja in NTT.
3	3-May-21	Orphanage social donation	SDGs No. 3	Mekar Lestari Orphanage, Serpong, which takes care of 45 children from toddlers to teenagers.	Rp19,583,692	Providing the logistical needs of food staples and the operational burden of the orphanage.
4	11-May-21	School Aid	SDGs No. 4	Al Gibran Generation Qurani Foundation, Tahfidz Al Gibran Ragunan House.	Rp5,000,000	Providing fulfillment of the needs of Tahfidz House facilities for new students from the Dhu'afa (underprivileged) circles.
5	11-May-21	School Aid	SDGs No. 4	SMAN 47 High School Jakarta	Rp5,000,000	Assisted in developing young people's talents in the arts through online media, those who have achievements and are the flagship of the school.
6	27-May-21	Sustainable Greening Program	SDGs No. 13 dan 15	Sindukarto Village Community, Kec. Eromoko, Kab. Wonogiri.	Rp24,000,000	Assisted in watering tree seedlings in two locations (Phase III and Phase IV) during the dry season for the months of May-July in arid areas in Sindukarto Village, Kec. Eromoko, Kab. Wonogiri.
7	27-May-21	Orphanage social donation	SDGs No. 3	"Tangan Kasih" Orphanage, which takes care of 12 children from early childhood to teenagers.	Rp20,000,000	Assisted in repairing the leaky roof of the orphanage, as well as for logistics and operational costs.
8	10-Jun-21	School Aid	SDGs No. 4	The "Tangan Kasih" Orphanage Social Foundation which takes care of 12 neglected children who have dropped out of school.	Rp9,500,000	Assistance for school entrance fees for orphanage children
9	21-Jul-21	Orphanage social donation	SDGs No. 3	Brayat Pinuji Orphanage, Boro, Yogyakarta which cares for 66 children from toddlers to teenagers.	Rp10,000,000	Helping the logistical needs of food staples, vitamins and the operational burden of the orphanage.
10	6-Aug-21	Natural Disaster Relief	SDGs No. 3	Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic for the Government of Indonesia through IDX	Rp25,000,000	Social Assistance to the Community for the impact of COVID-19 through the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), Indonesian Securities Guarantee Clearing (KPEI) and Indonesia Central Securities Depository (KSEI) in participating in assisting the Indonesian Government in efforts to handle the COVID-19 pandemic.
11	8-Sep-21	Sustainable Greening Program	SDGs No. 13 dan 15	Sindukarto Village Community, Kec. Eromoko, Kab. Wonogiri.	Rp12,000,000	Assisted in watering tree seedlings Phase IV during the dry season for the months of Aug-Nov in arid areas in Sindukarto Village, Kec. Eromoko, Kab. Wonogiri.

No	Date	Type of Activity	SDGs	Donation Recipients	Cost Realisation	Description
12	29-Sep-21	School Aid	SDGs No. 4	"Tangan Kasih" Orphanage Social Foundation takes care of 13 neglected children from toddlers to teenagers.	Rp10,000,000	Assistance for education school fees for orphanage children
13	19-Oct-21	Sustainable Greening Program	SDGs No. 13 dan 15	Sindukarto Village Community and Sumberharjo Village, Kec. Eromoko, Kab. Wonogiri.	Rp27,350,000	The greening program is in the form of planting new seedlings of petai trees for Phase V in 2021 in barren areas in Sindukarto Village and Sumberharjo Village, Kec. Eromoko, Kab. Wonogiri.
14	27-Oct-21	Orphanage social donation	SDGs No. 3	Citra Bhakti Luhur Orphanage Tangerang which takes care of 48 children from toddlers to teenagers.	Rp15,000,000	This assistance is intended to help with operational costs and daily cleaning supplies.
15	9-Dec-21	Natural Disaster Relief	SDGs No. 3	Refugee community of Mount Semeru eruption for about 200 families in coordination with the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in the Lumajang Region, East Java	Rp40,008,900	Assisting with the logistical needs of food staples for around 200 refugees families from the eruption of Mount Semeru.
16	19-Dec-21	Orphanage social donation	SDGs No. 3	Brayat Pinuji Orphanage, Boro, Pos Kalibawang, Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta, which cares for 68 children and toddlers	Rp18,637,470	Assisted with the logistical needs of food staples, vitamins and the operational burden of the orphanage.
Realization					Rp285,815,982	



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 2021 there were no recalled products by CCB Indonesia.

e. Customer Satisfaction Survey on Sustainable Financial Products/Services

During 2021, there has not yet carried out for customer satisfaction survey on the Products and/or Services.

8. Others

- Written verification from an independent party is not yet available.
- Feedback sheet for readers for 2021 is not yet available.
- The Issuer's response to the previous year's report feedback is currently not available.
- Disclosure List

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

Good Corporate Governance



The widespread and complete use 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.

According to the Minister of Law and Human Rights' Decree No. AHU-AH.01.10-0003777 dated 30 November 2016 and the Financial Services Authority's (OJK) Letter No. S-400/PB.12/2016 dated 30 November 2016, the merger of PT Bank Antar Daerah (Bank Anda) into PT Bank Windu Kentjana International, Tbk has been completed (Bank Windu).

The merged bank's name has been changed to PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk in accordance with the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia's Decree No. AHU-0003776.AH.01.10 Year 2016 dated 30 November 2016, the Financial Services Authority's Letter No. S-441/PB.12/2016 dated 28 December 2016, and a copy of the Financial Services Authority's Decision No. 17/KDK.03/2016 dated 27 December concerning Stipul Acquire a business licence on behalf of PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk (hereafter referred to as "CCB Indonesia").

The widespread and complete use 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 implementing good corporate governance while adhering to the principles of good corporate governance in all business activities at all levels or levels of the organisation is critical for gaining the trust of stakeholders, including stockholders/investors, customers, correspondent banks, government/regulators, employees, suppliers, and the community in the CCB Indonesia work environment (RBBR).

As a banking institution and a public corporation, CCB Indonesia adheres to the following principles of good corporate governance:

- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 issued 7 December 2016 and Financial Services Authority Circular No. 13/SEOJK.03/2017 dated March 17, 2017 on the Application of Good Corporate Governance Principles to Commercial Banks.
- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 45/POJK.03/2015, dated December 23, 2015, relating to the Governance of Commercial Banks' Remuneration.
- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 21/POJK.04/2015 and Financial Services Authority Circular No. 32/SEOJK.04/2015 on Public Company Governance Guidelines Implementation.
- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014, issued December 8, 2014, relating to the Boards of Directors and Commissioners of Issuers or Public Companies.
- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 34/POJK.04/2014 of December 8, 2014 on the Nomination and Remuneration Committee for Issuers or Public Companies.
- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.04/2015, issued December 23, 2015, establishing the Audit Committee and establishing guidelines for its operation.
- Decision of Indonesian Stock Exchange's Board of Directors No. Kep-00183/BE1112-2018 dated 26 December 2018, Rule Number I-A regarding the Listing of Shares and Equity Securities Other Than Shares Issued by Listed Companies.

The preceding clauses underline the need of implementing the principles of Good Corporate Governance in the following areas:

- Execution of the Board of Commissioners' and Board of Directors' tasks and responsibilities
- Accuracy and effectiveness of the committees and work units responsible for the bank's internal control function
- Compliance functions, internal and external auditors
- Risk management, including the establishment of an internal control system
- Disbursement of monies to connected parties and disbursement of big sums
- Strategic plan for the bank
- Transparency on the financial and non-financial circumstances of the Bank.

CCB Indonesia is dedicated to adopting Good Corporate Governance principles at all levels or levels of the company in all business activities.

Continuing its efforts to strengthen the application of Good Corporate Governance, CCB Indonesia will continue to develop and refine the three pillars of governance in 2021, namely Governance Structure, Governance Process, and Governance Outcome.

Principles of Corporate Governance

CCB Indonesia establishes a company culture via the application of corporate governance concepts, including openness, accountability, responsibility, independence, and justice. The Bank's business activities and day-to-day operations are constantly guided by these five principles at all levels or levels of the organisation.

Corporate Governance Best Practices

Improving the quality of Good Corporate Governance implementation is one of the attempts to boost bank performance, safeguard stakeholders' interests, and ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and ethical ideals (code of conduct).

As a framework for guiding each organisational unit of the Bank in its actions, the Bank has developed General Policies and Guidelines for the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance, which have been adopted by the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors.

The Bank has produced the implementation provisions of the stated General Policy and Guidelines for the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance, which include the following:

- Guidelines for Conducting Self-Assessments and Writing Reports on the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance (Guidelines for Conducting Self-Assessments and Writing Reports on the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance), as a guide for conducting self-assessments and writing reports on the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance.
- Guidelines for the Code of Conduct
This policy establishes the fundamental norms of behaviour and professionalism required of all CCB Indonesia personnel. It is envisaged that by implementing these Code of Conduct Guidelines, a strong risk awareness culture and a sound control environment can be established at CCB Indonesia and adhered to by all CCB Indonesia personnel.
- Procedures for Dealing with Conflicts of Interest
As a reference for all CCB Indonesia employees:
 - To comprehend, avoid, and reduce Conflicts of Interest,
 - In taking a strong position against any conflicts of interest inside the bank in order to promote sound corporate management.

Along with the Policies and Guidelines described above, Good Corporate Governance is implemented by various internal rules that are set in compliance with existing laws and regulations while adhering to the principles of Good Corporate Governance.

General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS)

The General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) is a Company Organ that possesses jurisdiction not delegated to the Board of Directors or the Board of Commissioners within the scope of the Act and/ or the articles of association.

The GMS has the authority to appoint and dismiss members of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors, to evaluate their performance, to approve amendments to the Articles of Association, to approve the Annual Report, and to determine the form and amount of compensation, benefits, and facilities available to members of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors, as well as to make decisions. -critical choices that are consistent with the Bank's direction and policies.

CCB Indonesia held its Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) in 2021 in accordance with Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 15 /POJK.04/2020 dated April 20, 2020 regarding the Planning and Implementation of a General Meeting of Shareholders of a Public Company and Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 16 /POJK.04/2020 dated April 20, 2020 regarding the Electronic Implementation of General Meetings of Shareholders of Public Companies.

According to FSA Letter No. S-92/D.04/2020 dated March 18, 2020 about the Waiver of Reporting Obligations and Conducting General Meetings of Shareholders, the following:

- The deadline for a Public Company to hold its Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) has been extended by two months from the deadline specified in Article 2 paragraph (2) of the Financial Services Authority Regulation 32/POJK.04/2014 concerning the Plan and Implementation of the General Meeting of Shareholders (POJK Number 32 of 2014).
- A Public Company may hold the GMS through an electronic authorization mechanism utilising the e-GMS system provided by the Depository and Settlement Institution, and the GMS is implemented as efficiently as possible without jeopardising the GMS's validity in accordance with POJK No. 32 of 2014 and Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies.
- The GMS is held utilising the e-GMS system in line with the requirements that will be set by the Depository and Settlement Institution in the near future.

The 2021 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) has been held on August 26, 2021, in accordance with the requirements listed above.

The Annual GMS has been held on August 26, 2021.

The following decisions were taken during the meeting:

First 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 financial year ending on 31 December 2020 and Ratification of the Company's Annual Financial Statements for the financial year ending 31 December 2020 which has been audited by Public Accountant Purwantono, Sungkoro and Surja (a member of Ernst and Young) as well as granting full acquittal (acquit et de charge) to members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners of the Company for their management and supervisory actions during the financial year ending on December 31, 2020, as long as these actions stated in the Company's Financial Statements for the financial year ending December 31, 2020, to the extent that the matters are fully and adequately disclosed in the Annual Report and do not violate applicable laws or constitute fraud.

Second Agenda

Approved the determination of the use of net income for the financial year ended December 31, 2020, amounting to Rp49,979.991,702 (forty-nine billion nine hundred seventy-nine million nine hundred ninety-one thousand seven hundred two IDR) with the following details:

- An amount of Rp500,000,000 (five hundred million IDR) will be used as a Mandatory Reserve in accordance with the provisions of Article 70 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies.
- The remaining Rp49,479,991,702 (forty-nine billion four hundred seventy-nine million nine hundred ninety-one thousand seven hundred two IDR) will be used as retained earnings with the aim of strengthening the Company's capital structure.

Third Agenda

Approved the granting of power of attorney to the Board of Commissioners by taking into account the recommendations and recommendations from the Remuneration and Nomination committee to determine the number of salaries, allowances and bonuses for members of the Board of Directors for the 2021 financial year.

Fourth Agenda

Approved the delegation of authority to Majority/Major Shareholders by taking into account the proposals and recommendations from the Remuneration and Nomination committee to determine salaries, allowances and bonuses for members of the Board of Commissioners for the 2021 financial year.

Fifth 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 2021 financial year.



Sixth Agenda

Receive the submission of reports on the realisation of the use of funds from the implementation of the limited public offering V in 2020.

Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

The company's management structure is dual-control in nature, with a clear distinction between the roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors, which is responsible for the Bank's management, and the Board of Commissioners, which is responsible for the Bank's supervisory function.

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, or familial ties to other members of the Board of Commissioners, Directors, or Controlling Shareholders, or to CCB Indonesia, which might jeopardise their capacity to operate independently.

All members of the Board of Commissioners comply with the Financial Services Authority Regulation 33/POJK.04/2014 (previously Bapepam Regulation IX.I.6), Financial Services Authority Regulation 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 NT Siagian
6. Director of Compliance : Agresius R. Kadiaman

All members of CCB Indonesia's Board of Directors have no financial, management, ownership, or familial ties to other members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, or Controlling Shareholders, or to CCB Indonesia, which might impair their capacity to act independently.

All members of the Board of Directors comply with the Financial Services Authority Regulation 33/POJK.04/2014 (previously Bapepam Regulation IX.I.6), Financial Services Authority Regulation 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 documented in the most recent Financial Services Authority supervisory administration via Financial Services Authority letter No. S-45/PB.322/2019 dated April 23, 2019 regarding the Bank's Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners.

Board of Commissioners

The composition of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors at the start of 2021 remained unchanged from the previous period, based on the decision of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) on May 14, 2019 to reappoint the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners for a term of office beginning on the date of the GMS's conclusion. Annually on May 14, 2019 until the Company's annual GMS for 2023 is closed, with the following composition of the Board of Commissioners:

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

In 2021, no members of the Board of Commissioners will be appointed, dismissed, or replaced, and so the makeup of the Board of Commissioners will stay unchanged until the end of 2020. As a result, the following is the makeup of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors:

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

In 2021, the Bank's Board of Commissioners shall consist of no less than three (three) individuals and shall not exceed the number of members of the Board of Directors.

Members of the Board of Commissioners composition

In 2021, the Board of Commissioners will be composed of Independent Commissioners and Non-Independent Commissioners, with 50% of the members being Independent Commissioners.

Period	Total		%
	Member of Board of Commissioners	Independent Commissioner	
January 2021 to December 2021	4	2	50%

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

Sun Jianzheng President Commissioner

Chinese citizen, born in 1963 in Hebei, China. Obtained a Bachelor of Laws degree from Peking University in 1986, a Master of Laws degree from Peking University in 1988, and a Doctor of National Economics degree from Peking University in 2003.

He has served as the Company's President Commissioner since January 25, 2019. From August 1988 until May 1990, he worked for China Investment Consulting Corporation. Subsequently, started his career at China Construction Bank Corporation from May 1990 to the present, he has held a variety of key and strategic positions at China Construction Bank Corporation, including Deputy General Manager of the Institutional Reform Executive Office, Deputy General Manager of the Asset & Liability Management Department, Deputy General Manager of the International Business Department (equivalent to GM level at the Head Office), and most recently, as General Manager of Equity and Investment Management Department, which is responsible for domestic and foreign equity investment, management of shareholding in subsidiaries and rural banks, management of strategic cooperation with strategic investors, since June 2015 until now.

He held parallel roles as Non-Executive Director of China Construction Bank (London) Limited from October 2008 to August 2015, in addition to his primary job at China Construction Bank Corporation, Head Office.

He began serving as President Commissioner of the Company on January 25, 2019, in addition to his primary role as General Manager of China Construction Bank Corporation's Equity and Investment Management Department.

As a Non-Independent (Main) Commissioner, he is responsible for carrying out the functional responsibilities of the China Construction Bank Corporation (the Bank's legal shareholder).

As a member of the Board of Commissioners, he complies with the requirements set forth in Financial Services Authority Regulations 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Bapepam Regulation IX.I.6), 27/POJK.03/2016, and Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No.39/SEOJK.03/2016, and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority via Financial Services Authority No. KEP-11/D.03/2019 dated January 17, 2019.

Qi Jiangong Commissioner

Chinese citizen, born on June 11, 1970 in Shanxi, China. Obtained a Bachelor's degree in Economics from China's Renmin University in 1992 and a Master's degree in International Accounting Management from the University of International Business and Economics in 1997.

On October 14, 2016, he was appointed Commissioner by the GMS, and his appointment has been deemed effective since June 6, 2017.

He began his career in July 1997 as a Business Manager responsible for asset/liability management at China Construction Bank Corporation. He held different critical roles at China Construction Bank Corporation from October 2000 until March 2001. He was then named Chief Manager and Deputy Chief Manager in charge of the Financial Markets Department from March 2001 to July 2008. He was then named Deputy General Manager and Chief Manager in March 2008, where he is responsible for the Bank's strategic investment in the Equity and Investment Management Department.

Starting on May 10, 2021 he was appointed Chairman, Non-Executive Director of BlackRock CCB Wealth Management Limited. As a Non-Independent Commissioner, he is responsible for carrying out the functional responsibilities of the China Construction Bank Corporation (the Bank's legal shareholder).

As a member of the Board of Commissioners, he fulfills the requirements as stipulated in Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Bapepam Regulation IX.I.6), Number 27/POJK.03/2016, Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No.39/SEOJK.03/2016 and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-93/D.03/2017 dated June 5, 2017.

Special Assignment:

Member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee since 27 September 2017 to present.

Mohamad Hasan
Independent Commissioner

Indonesian citizen, born in Palembang, Indonesia, in 1944. He got a Bachelor of Laws degree from Palembang's Sriwijaya University in 1972.

He has served as an Independent Commissioner since June 24, 2010 and has continued to do so following the merger of Bank Windu and Bank Anda on November 30, 2016, as approved by the Financial Services Authority under permission number SR-104/PB.12/2016.

From May 1974 until April 1977, he worked for Citibank Jakarta. In May 1977, he began his work at PT Multinational Finance Corporation (PT Multicor). He served as Executive Director from August 1985 to October 1991, and then as President Director from November 1991 to January 2003. Then, from June 2003 to June 2008, he served as Independent Commissioner at PT Bank Multicor. He worked as Commissioner at numerous national private enterprises in Jakarta from October 2008 to 2009. And he has been reappointed as the Company's Independent Commissioner since May 2010.

The trainings that have been attended in 2021 are as follows:

On March 25, 2021, FKDKP will host a webinar titled "Effectiveness of the Board of Commissioners' Supervision in Maintaining Bank Compliance in the Era of Principle-Based Batch I Regulation."

As a member of the Board of Commissioners, he complies with the Financial Services Authority Regulations 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Bapepam Regulation IX.I.6), 27/POJK.03/2016, and Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No.39/SEOJK.03/2016, and has received approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-101/D.03/2016 dated 30 November 2016.

Special Assignment:

Head of the Remuneration and Nominations Committee since October 22, 2010 to present.

Head of the Audit Committee since March 14, 2017 to present.

Yudo Sutanto
Independent Commissioner

Indonesian citizen, born in 1954 in Malang, East Java. He earned a Bachelor of Finance degree from California State University, Los Angeles, in 1981.

He has served as an Independent Commissioner since 2 November 2016, as per Financial Services Authority authorisation No. SR-173/PB.121/2016.

Since 1982, he has held different senior roles with PT Bank Antardaerah. He was named President Director of PT Bank Antardaerah in 1990 and Head of the Audit Committee in 1999. He has been a member of the Board of Commissioners since March 1999.

The trainings that have been attended in 2021 are as follows:

On March 25, 2021, attended a webinar titled "Effectiveness of the Board of Commissioners' Supervision in Maintaining Bank Compliance in the Era of Principle-Based Batch I by Banking Compliance Director Communication Forum (FKDKP).

As a member of the Board of Commissioners, he complies with the Financial Services Authority Regulations 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Bapepam Regulation IX.I.6), 27/POJK.03/2016, and Financial Services Authority Circular Letter 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:

Head of the Risk Monitoring Committee since February 21, 2017 to present.

In 2021, the number composition, criteria, and independence of the Board of Commissioners have complied with the Financial Services Authority's regulations governing the implementation of good corporate governance for commercial banks and public companies.

a. The Board of Commissioners' Duties and Responsibilities

1. The Board of Commissioners is responsible for supervising the Board of Directors' performance of its duties and responsibilities and for providing advice to the Board of Directors. There are various regulations that must be followed when completing this activity, including the following:
 - a) Except as provided below, the Board of Commissioners is forbidden from participating in the decision-making process on the Bank's operational activities:
 - Provision of money to Related Parties and/or other transactions involving related parties, as defined in Bank Indonesia's Regulation on the Maximum Loan Limit for Commercial Banks.
 - Other provisions of the Bank's Articles of Association or relevant laws and regulations.
 - b) The Board of Commissioners is responsible for directing, monitoring, and evaluating the Bank's strategic policies, including the Bank's Business Plan.
 - c) The Board of Commissioners is responsible for reviewing, correcting, and approving the Bank's Annual Report.
2. The Board of Commissioners is responsible for ensuring that Good Corporate Governance is implemented across the Bank's business activities at all levels or levels of the organisation. There are various rules that must be followed when performing this function, including the following:
 - a) The Financial Services Authority must be notified by the Board of Commissioners within seven (seven) working days of the following:
 - Violation of financial and banking rules and regulations;
 - Circumstances or projections of conditions that might jeopardise the Bank's operations.
 - b) The Board of Commissioners is responsible for ensuring that the Board of Directors has followed up on audit findings and recommendations from the Bank's internal audit function and public accountants, as well as on Bank Indonesia's and/or other authorities' supervisory outcomes.
 - c) The Board of Commissioners has the authority to select a Public Accountant after considering the Audit Committee's recommendations.
3. The Board of Commissioners appoints Committees to assist it in carrying out its tasks and obligations, which at a minimum include the following:
 - a) Audit Committee,
 - b) Risk Monitoring Committee,
 - c) Remuneration and Nomination Committee
4. Members of the Board of Commissioners' Committees are appointed by the Board of Directors through a Decree accompanied by approval by the Board of Commissioners.
5. The Board of Commissioners is responsible for ensuring that the Committees created carry out their responsibilities efficiently.

6. In collaboration with the Board of Directors, the Board of Commissioners develops, ensures, and supervises the Bank's compliance with internal and external legislation.
7. Members of the Board of Commissioners are banned from granting general powers of attorney to third parties in order to transfer the Commissioners' duties and obligations.
8. The Board of Commissioners may delegate special authority to two (two) members for regular and non-strategic measures. Such actions must be reported at the next meeting of the Board of Commissioners.

The Board of Commissioners has regularly exercised its supervisory role over the Board of Directors' performance of their duties and obligations, as well as offering advice and suggestions to the Board of Directors.

The Board of Commissioners has allocated time for the Board to undertake its duties and responsibilities optimally, including attendance at the Bank office and working from home during the implementation of the Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) in accordance with the criteria for the level of the pandemic situation as determined by an assessment following the Covid-19 pandemic.

b. Meeting of the Board of Commissioners

The Board of Commissioners already has meeting guidelines, which are based on Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 dated 8 December 2014 concerning the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers or Public Companies, Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 concerning the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance for Commercial Banks, and the Board of Commissioners' Code of Conduct.

As seen by the record of the sessions conducted in 2021, the implementation of the Board of Commissioners meetings has been successful.

The Board of Commissioners has made decisions via debate and consensus. The minutes of the meeting of the Board of Commissioners contain the meeting's outcomes, which have been thoroughly recorded and sent to all members of the Board of Commissioners and connected parties. The meeting's outcome includes suggestions and/or advice to the Board of Directors regarding the bank's business operations.

The Board of Commissioners had 6 (six) meetings in 2021, 4 (four) of which were attended by all members of the Board of Commissioners. In response to the Covid-19 epidemic, the Board of Commissioners convened the majority of its meetings remotely by teleconference.

No	Date	Meeting Agenda	Sun Jianzheng	Qi Jian Gong	Mohamad Hasan	Yudo Sutanto
1.	April 07, 2021	1. Approve 2019's performance bonus proposal of CCBI foreign directors; 2. Approve amendment on Proposal of The Arrangement of Foreign Worker's Remuneration, Allowance and Facility in CCBI; 3. Approve Plan and Budget of Internal Audit Division for the Year 2021; 4. Approve the appointment candidate member of Audit Committee and member of Risk Monitoring Committee	-	TC	TC	TC
2.	May 24, 2021	Approve of 2020 Bonus for employees, BoC and BoD (foreign directors excluded)	TC	TC	TC	TC
3.	June 23, 2021	Approve Revised CCBI Bank Business Plan 2021 – 2023;	TC	TC	TC	TC
4.	July 15, 2021	1. Recommend the appointment of external auditor who will audit Bank's financial statements of the year 2021; 2. Approve the appointment Candidate member of Risk Monitoring Committee	TC	TC	TC	TC
5.	October 13, 2021	Review and assess achievement KPI of BoD Semester I/2021;	-	TC	TC	TC
6.	November 22, 2021	1. Approve CCBI Bank Business Plan 2022-2024; 2. Any other business.	TC	TC	TC	TC

v: Present at the meeting -: Absent during the meeting TC: By use of teleconference

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

c. Recommendation of the Board of Commissioners

As a follow-up to the supervision of CCB Indonesia's performance in 2021, the Board of Commissioners offers recommendations to the Board of Directors, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Audit Committee, Remuneration and Nomination Committee, and Risk Monitoring Committee.

d. Training for Members of the Board of Commissioners

Members of the Board of Commissioners are willing and capable of engaging in continuous learning in order to broaden their knowledge of banking and the newest advancements in finance/ other disciplines that assist them in carrying out their duties and obligations.

The following trainings were attended by members of the Board of Commissioners in 2021:

Name	Training	Date	Organiser/Location
Mohamad Hasan	The Board of Commissioners' Effectiveness in Ensuring Bank Compliance in the Era of Principle-Based Regulation	March 25, 2021	FKDKP/Webinar
Yudo Sutanto	The Board of Commissioners' Effectiveness in Ensuring Bank Compliance in the Era of Principle-Based Regulation	March 25, 2021	FKDKP/Webinar



e. The effectiveness and efficiency of supervision carried out by the Commissioners

The Board of Commissioners regularly 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 as well as between the Board of Commissioners and the Committees.

f. Board of Commissioners meeting with the Board of Directors

During 2021 the Board of Commissioners held 3 (three) meetings with the Board of Directors.

No	Date	Meeting Agenda	Attended by
1	June 23, 2021	Discussion on Revised CCBI Bank Business Plan 2021 – 2023	Sun Jianzheng Qi Jiangong Mohamad Hasan Yudo Sutanto You Wennan Setiawati Samahita Zhu Yong Junianto Chandra NT Siagian Agresius R. Kadiaman
2	October 13, 2021	Update the progress of previous BOC recommendations related to significant change on the management of human capital and the progress of the IT system development strategy, in line with the enhancement of CCBI status to Commercial Bank Based on Business Activities Level III;	Qi Jiangong Mohamad Hasan Yudo Sutanto You Wennan Junianto
3	November 22, 2021	1. Presentation and discussion on CCBI Bank Business Plan (CCBI BBP) for the years 2022- 2024; 2. Report of OJK General Examination Results on Bank as of April 30, 2021; 3. Any other business.	Sun Jianzheng Qi Jiangong Mohamad Hasan Yudo Sutanto You Wennan Setiawati Samahita Zhu Yong Junianto Chandra NT Siagian Agresius R. Kadiaman

Throughout 2021, the Board of Commissioners' oversight of the Board of Directors and the Committees reporting to the Board of Commissioners has been effective and efficient.

g. The Board of Commissioners' oversight of the Board of Directors and the committees reporting to the Board of Commissioners.

The Board of Commissioners has consistently backed initiatives to strengthen CCB Indonesia's application of Good Corporate Governance. The primary focus is on improving the three pillars of governance, namely Governance Structure, Governance Process, and Governance Outcome, as well as on following up on the Financial Services Authority's findings and on achieving business plan targets while taking risk management, internal supervision, and compliance into account. Through its committees, the Board of Commissioners has made suggestions and offered feedback on different elements of the Company's operations and support.

The followings are mechanism and focus of supervision carried out in 2021:

1. Analyse, contribute to, and approve the Bank's business plan in collaboration with the Board of Directors (RBB). Additionally, the Board of Commissioners monitors, analyses, and gives direction/input for the Company's future strategic initiatives.
2. Supervise the Bank's Business Plan execution and provide monthly reports to the Financial Services Authority on the results of its supervision.
3. Conduct an evaluation of CCB Indonesia's financial performance, including the Audit Committee and the Risk Monitoring Committee.
4. Conduct a risk management assessment, which should include a discussion of the risk profile, which should include credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, legal risk, reputation risk, strategic risk, and compliance risk.
5. Review and discuss the External Audit and Internal Audit yearly work plans, competency development, and results for the current fiscal year. Additionally, the Board of Commissioners reviews changes to the conclusions of external audits, which include the Financial Services Authority's audit and the Public Accounting Firm's audit.
6. Make a recommendation for the engagement of a public accounting firm to audit the Company's financial statements, or at the very least the yearly historical financial information.
7. The Board of Commissioners, through the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, supervises human resource plans and policies, as well as the execution of education and training programmes. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee advises the Board of Commissioners on proposed human resource policy.
8. At the Board of Commissioners level, receive reports from the three committees for further discussion during the Board of Commissioners meeting. The Board of Commissioners will provide input and suggestions to the Board of Directors as appropriate.
9. Monitor the implementation of Good Corporate Governance, including but not limited to monitoring the Governance Structure, Governance Process, and Governance Outcome; self-assessment of the implementation of Good Corporate Governance; provision of funds to related parties and provision of large funds; compliance function implementation; and implementation of the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Programs.
10. Actively supervise the Compliance Function by reviewing the Compliance Function's execution through the Quarterly Report on the Director's Duties in Charge of the Compliance Function. Additionally, the Board of Commissioners makes recommendations to improve the quality of the Bank's Compliance Function's execution.

All members of the Board of Commissioners are deemed to have acceptable integrity, competence, and financial standing. All members of the Board of Commissioners have met the risk management certification criteria. Members of the Bank's Board of Commissioners have disclosed their share ownership, financial and familial links, as well as salary and other benefits, in a manner consistent with relevant provisions/regulations.

Members of the Board of Commissioners do not use the Bank for personal, family, or third-party purposes that might jeopardise or diminish the Bank's revenues.

None of the Independent Commissioners have financial, management, ownership, or familial ties to other members of the Board of Commissioners, Directors, or Controlling Shareholders, or to CCB Indonesia, which might jeopardise their capacity to operate independently.

The Board of Commissioners fulfils its tasks and responsibilities independently by making decisions. Each member of the Board of Commissioners is not related to another member of the Board of Commissioners or Board of Directors on a second-degree basis. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee made recommendations for the replacement and/or appointment of each candidate member of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors.

The Board of Commissioners is aware of its responsibility to notify the Financial Services Authority of any infraction that might jeopardise the Bank's business.

However, in 2021, there was no:

- Violations of laws and regulations governing finance and banking; and conditions or estimates of conditions endangering the Bank's business continuity; and
- Reporting on violations of laws and regulations governing finance and banking; and conditions or estimates of conditions endangering the Bank's business continuity.

Except for the purpose of supplying cash to linked parties, the Board of Commissioners is not engaged in the Bank's operational decisions. The Board of Commissioners is responsible for overseeing the development of the Bank's business plan, supervising its execution, and monitoring and reviewing the bank's strategic policies.

Company policy and procedures for evaluating the work of members of the Board of Commissioners

- **Procedures for carrying out the Board of Commissioners' performance evaluation**
 1. The Board of Commissioners' performance shall be evaluated in accordance with specified criteria established by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.
 2. The results of the Board of Commissioners' performance review are included in the Annual Report and presented at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

- **Criteria that were employed**

1. Concluding the meeting of the Board of Commissioners,
2. The presence of Board of Commissioners members,
3. Administrative discipline,
4. The Board of Commissioners members' integrity and uprightness,
5. Participation and contribution to the supervision function of the Bank

- **Assessor**

The Board of Commissioners performs an impartial evaluation of its performance in 2021. (self-assessment).

Additionally, the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors will be accountable for achieving their performance goals for the 2021 term, which includes carrying out the Board of Commissioners' and Board of Directors' duties and responsibilities at the 2022 Annual GMS.

Supporting Committees for the Board of Commissioners

With reference to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 dated 7 December 2016 and Financial Services Authority Circular No. 13/SEOJK.03/2017 dated March 17, 2017 concerning the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance for Commercial Banks, OJK Regulation No. 55/POJK.04/2015 dated December 23, 2015 regarding the Establishment and Guidelines for the Work Implementation of the Audit Committee, and OJK Regulation No. 34/POJK.04/2014 dated December 8, 2014 regarding the Nomination and Remuneration Committee for Issuers or Public Companies, CCB Indonesia has established supporting committees for 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 committee members is in accordance with 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 as it should.

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

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

In 2021 Committee meetings have been held regularly and have been running quite effectively in accordance with the needs of CCB Indonesia:

1. The Audit Committee has held 21 (twenty-one) meetings, all of which were attended by more than 51% (fifty one percent) of the total members of the Audit Committee, including Independent Commissioners and Independent Parties.
2. The Risk Monitoring Committee has held 8 (eight) meetings, all of which were attended by more than 51% (fifty one percent) of the total members of the Risk Monitoring Committee, including Independent Commissioners and Independent Parties.
3. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee has held 5 (five) times, 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.

Committee's meeting's verdicts are taken based on deliberation and/or majority vote. The results of the Committee meetings have been stated in the minutes of the meeting and are well documented. The results of Committee meetings are always sought so that they can be used as material for consideration and recommendations for the Board of Commissioners in making decisions.

Audit Committee

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

Structure and composition of the Audit Committee

- In line with the most recent revisions to the Audit Committee membership as indicated in the Board of Directors Decree No. 070/SK-DIR/KP-JKT/V/2019 dated 2 May 2019, the Audit Committee membership is as follows:

Head:

Mohamad Hasan (Independent Commissioner)

Member :

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

Skill

Mohamad Hasan Head of the Audit Committee/Independent Commissioner

Mohamad Hasan is an Indonesian citizen who was born in Palembang in 1944.

Since March 14, 2017, he has served as Head of the Audit Committee.

In 1972, he received his Bachelor of Laws degree from Sriwijaya University in Palembang.

He has served as an Independent Commissioner since June 24, 2010 and will continue to do so following the merger of Bank Windu and Bank Anda on November 30, 2016, as per Financial Services Authority clearance No. SR-104/PB.12/2016.

From May 1974 until April 1977, he worked for Citibank Jakarta. In May 1977, he began his work at PT Multinational Finance Corporation (PT Multicor). He served as Executive Director from August 1985 to October 1991, and then as President Director from November 1991 to January 2003. Then, from June 2003 to June 2008, he worked as an Independent Commissioner at PT Bank Multicor. From October 2008 to September 2009, he worked as a Commissioner for a number of national private enterprises in Jakarta. He has also been reappointed as the Company's Independent Commissioner since May 2010.

Mulyadi Member of Audit Committee/Independent Commissioner

Born in Wonogiri, Indonesia, in 1947.

Since March 26, 2013, he has been a member of the Audit Committee.

In 1983, he earned a Master of Science in Management and Administrative Science from the University of Texas at Dallas in the United States. Previously, in 1971, he received a Bachelor's degree in Economics with a major in Accounting from the Faculty of Economics and Business at Gadjah Mada University.

Since 1995, he has worked as a Postgraduate Lecturer at Gadjah Mada University. In addition, from 2000 to the present, he has been a Partner with the Public Accounting Firm of S. Mannan, Ardiansyah and Partners. He also serves on the Audit Committees of various corporations. Certified Public Accountant (CPA) in 2010, Qualified Internal Auditor (QIA) in 2008, and Audit Committee Professional (CACP) certification in 2017.

Jarot Kristiono Member of Audit Committee/Independent Commissioner

Indonesian citizen, born in Yogyakarta in 1964.

He has served as a Member of the Audit Committee since 2 May 2019. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering from the Bandung Institute of Technology in 1990 and a Masters in Accounting Management from UI in 1997. Started his career as a Batams Container Port Designer at LAPI ITB – Witteveen Bosch, Jakarta (1990 – 1991), then had a career at Bank Panin as a Team Leader in Internal Audit for 5 years (1991-1996). Then at Bank Ficorinvest he became the Internal Audit Team Leader from 1996 to 1999. From 1999 to 2004 he became the Internal Audit Team Leader at the National Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA)/Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA). From 2004 to 2005, he was a member of the Audit working group in the IBRA/IBRA Clearing Team. In 2006 he was the Internal Audit Division Head at PT Conservation Energi Abadi (Koneba). He was also a member of the Audit Committee at PT Telekomunikasi

Indonesia, Tbk from 2006 to 2010. From April 2012 to 2017 he was Manager of Head Office Auditor in the Internal Audit Work Unit (SKAI) at PT Bank Pundi Tbk.

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

Head:

Mohamad Hasan (Independent Commissioner)

Member :

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

Skill

**Mohamad Hassan
(Independent Party)**

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta in 1960.

He has served as a Member of the Audit Committee since May 4, 2021. He holds a Diploma IV in Accounting from STAN 1991 and a Masters in Internal Audit at Cleveland State University in 1993.

He started his career as an Auditor at the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP), Jakarta (1983 - 1987), then had a career at the Public Accounting Firm of Amir Abadi Jusuf (AAJ) as a Consultant/Auditor for 2 years (1988 - 1990). Then at the University of Indonesia became the Audit Committee in Mar 2016 – Feb 2021. From Mar 2017 – Jan 2021 became the Audit Committee at the Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS). In Apr 2018 – Mar 2021, he was the Academic Director at the Internal Audit Development Center (PPIA – YPIA).

Obtained Qualified Internal Auditor (QIA) in 2000, Certified Risk Management Professional (CRMP) in 2010, Certification in Risk Management Assurance (CRMA) in 2013, Chartered Accountant (CA) in 2014, Certification in Audit Committee Practices (CACP) in 2016, Certified Professional Management Accountant (CPMA) in 2018 and Qualified Government Internal Auditor (QGIA) in 2020.

Independence

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

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

Mulyadi

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

Jarot Kristiono

Served as a member of the Risk Monitoring Committee at the same Bank.

Mohamad Hassan

Served as a member of the Risk Monitoring Committee at 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, 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 supporting the effective implementation of its duties and responsibilities, including:

1. Monitoring and evaluating the planning and implementation of the internal audit as well as monitoring the follow-up to the results of the internal audit in order to ensure the design accuracy and operational effectiveness of internal control, including internal control over financial reporting.
2. Monitoring and evaluating at least:
 - Implementation of the duties of the Internal Audit Unit.
 - Conformity of audit by public accounting firm with auditing 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 to be recommended to the GMS.
4. Reviewing financial information to be issued by the Bank to the public and/or authorities, including financial reports, projected financial reports, 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 the management and the public accountant 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 the audit by the internal auditors and supervise the implementation of follow-up by the Board of Directors on the findings of the internal auditors.
10. Reviewing and providing advice to the Board of Commissioners regarding potential conflicts of interest with the Bank.
11. Maintaining the confidentiality of the Bank's documents, data, and information obtained in the context of carrying out its role.

Period of membership of the Audit Committee

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

The tenure of office of members of the Audit Committee cannot be greater than the term of office of the Board of Commissioners, and they can only be re-elected for one (1) term.

The Audit Committee's membership and composition, as well as the independence of the members stated above, have been in accordance with the regulations of the Financial Services Authority. An Independent Commissioner serves as Head of the Committee, and two (two) Independent Parties with experience in finance or accounting, as well as law or banking, serve as members.

The mechanism of oversight of the Company's Audit Committee.

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

The supervisory process is implemented by analysing reports provided by the Internal Audit Division, Public Accounting Firms, and the findings of the Financial Services Authority's oversight through Audit Committee meetings. If appropriate, the Committee meeting may additionally invite resource personnel from linked divisions or work units to collect facts/information directly.

Monitoring and evaluation of the following are used to carry out supervision:

- Execution of the Internal Audit Division's responsibilities
- Implementation of AP and KAP services, including audit appropriateness by a Public Accounting Firm in accordance with applicable audit standards.
- Financial statement conformity with appropriate accounting rules
- Implementation of the Board of Directors' follow-up on the conclusions of the Internal Audit Division, public accountants, and the results of the Financial Services Authority's supervision.
- In 2020, SKAI will conduct an annual examination.

Intensity of Audit Committee Reporting to the Board of Commissioners

Through a meeting between the Audit Committee and the Board of Commissioners, the Audit Committee delivers reports on the implementation of its tasks to the Board of Commissioners on a regular basis. The Audit Committee also makes recommendations to the Board of Commissioners.

Meeting of the Audit Committee

During 2021, the Audit Committee has carried out 21 meetings and presented recommendations to the Board of Commissioners. All Audit Committee Meetings were held remotely via teleconference due to the Covid-19 epidemic. The meetings that have been held are as follows:

No	Date	Meeting Agenda	Mohamad Hasan	Mulyadi	Jarot Kristiono
1.	January 22, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q4 Audit Implementation Report 2020 • AML Special Audit Report • Discussed reviewing the 2021 SKAI Work Plan 	TC	TC	TC
2.	March 5, 2021	Progress of audit implementation of CCBI Financial Report 2020 by KAP EY	TC	TC	TC
3.	March 5, 2021	Revision of the 2021 SKAI Work Plan	TC	TC	TC
4.	March 22, 2021	Closing Meeting Implementation of an audit of the 2020 CCBI Financial Report by KAP EY	TC	TC	TC
5.	March 31, 2021	Evaluation of KAP EY's Performance in Implementing Audit Engagements on CCBI Financial Statements for 2020	TC	TC	TC
6.	March 31, 2021	FSA Letter No. S-52/PB.322/2021 Regarding the Report on the Implementation of the Anti-Fraud Strategy	TC	TC	TC
7.	April 28, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed the actualisation of the RBB for Q1 • Discussed the Q1 published financial statements reported by the Finance Division to OJK 	TC	TC	TC

No	Date	Meeting Agenda	Mohamad Hasan	Mulyadi	Mohamad Hassan
8.	April 29, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting the performance of SKAI Q1 Lessons learned Mr. Tom that can be communicated to the new Head of SKAI. 	TC	TC	TC
9.	May 28, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of CCBI Bank compliance with the prevailing laws and regulations in Q1 2021 	TC	TC	TC
10.	May 31, 2021	Reviewing CCBI Bank Management Letters	-	TC	TC
11.	June 3, 2021	Roadmap of SKAI Bank CCBI for the next three years.	-	TC	TC
12.	June 21, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarter-3 NPL Projection by SKAI Update on SKAI's Strategic Plan 	TC	TC	TC
13.	July 13, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing legal issues in semester 1 of 2021 Discussing tax issues for semester 1 of 2021 	TC	TC	TC
14.	July 19, 2021	Discussing CCBI's financial performance in semester 1 of 2021	TC	TC	TC
15.	July 23, 2021	Q2/Semester I Audit Implementation Report 2021	TC	TC	TC
16.	October 11, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kick off meeting on Audit of CCBI Financial Statements for Financial Year 2021 SKAI Q3 Audit Implementation Report 2021. 	TC	TC	TC
17.	September 24, 2021	Follow-up progress on FSA findings as of September 2021.	TC	TC	TC
18.	October 11, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kick off meeting on Audit of CCBI Financial Statements for Financial Year 2021 SKAI Q3 Audit Implementation Report 2021. 	TC	TC	TC
19.	October 26, 2021	Discussing the Q3 Published Financial Report Reported by the Finance Division to the OJK and Discussed the Realization of RBB Q3/2021.	TC	TC	TC
20.	November 25, 2021	SKAI Progress Audit in 2021 and SKAI Plan Audit in 2022.	TC	TC	TC
21.	December 15, 2021	Discussing the Audit Committee's 2022 Work Plan	TC	TC	TC

Note:

v: Present at the meeting -: Absent during the meeting TC: By use of teleconference

Recommendation of Audit Committee

No	Date	Number of Memo	Matters
1	January 12, 2021	001/MI/KA/I/2021	Approval of the Internal Audit Division's Audit Plan and Budget for 2021 is recommended.
2	March 22, 2021	002/MI/KA/III/2021	Recommendations for Approval of the Internal Audit Division's Revised Audit Plan and Budget for Fiscal Year 2021
3	March 9, 2021	003/MI/KA/IV/2021	Recommendation of the Audit Committee on Improving the Implementation of the Anti-Fraud Strategy
4	May 31, 2021	004/MI/KA/V/2021	The Audit Committee's Evaluation of PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk's Financial Report Audit Services for Fiscal Year 2020 by KAP Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja.
5	June 9, 2021	005/MI/KA/VI/2021	Appointment of a Public Accountant Firm to Audit the Financial Statements of PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia, Tbk for Fiscal Year 2021: Recommendation of the Audit Committee
6	August 5, 2021	006/MI/KA/VIII/2021	The Audit Committee's Recommendation to the Board of Commissioners Regarding the Implementation of SKAI Reporting in accordance with Good Corporate Governance
7	October 21, 2021	007/MI/KA/X/2021	Management Recommendations Suggestions Regarding FSA's Findings

Until the end of 2021, the performance of the Audit Committee is considered quite well. The Audit Committee has carried out its duties and responsibilities, realized work programs, and provided recommendations to the Board of Commissioners in accordance with applicable regulations.

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

- The Audit Committee has provided recommendations for the appointment of Public Accountants and Public Accounting

Firms to the GMS through the Board of Commissioners. Recommendations are submitted through Internal Memo No. 005/MI/KA/VI/2021 dated June 9, 2021.

- The Audit Committee has evaluated the Implementation of the Provision of Audit Services on the Company's annual historical financial information for the fiscal year 2020 by the Public Accounting Firm (KAP) Purwantono, Sungkoro, Surja. The results of the evaluation have been reported to OJK through letter no. 195/CCBI/DDIR-OJK/VI/2021 dated 22 June 2021.

Work program and its realization

The Audit Committee has prepared a Work Plan and Schedule of Activities for 2021

The scheduled work plans and activities have been realized in 2021.

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. 026/SK-DIR/KP-JKT/V/2020 dated May 8, 2020, the membership composition of the Risk Monitoring Committee is as follows::

Head:

Yudo Sutanto (Independent Commissioner)

Member :

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

Skill

Yudo Sutanto Head of the Risk Monitoring Committee/Independent Commissioner

Indonesian citizen, born in Malang in 1954.

Served as Head of the Risk Monitoring Committee since February 21, 2017.

He earned his Bachelor of Finance degree in 1981 at California State University, Los Angeles, United States of America.

He has been an Independent Commissioner since 2 November 2016 according to the approval of the Financial Services Authority No. SR-173/PB.121/2016.

He started his career at PT Bank Antarregion since 1982 in various important positions. In 1986 he was appointed as President Director, and in 1999 as Head of the Audit Board of PT Bank Antarregion, and in March 1999 – November 2016 served as a member of the Board of Commissioners of PT Bank Antarregion.

Jarot Kristiono Member of the Risk Monitoring Committee/ Independent Party

Indonesian citizen, born in Yogyakarta in 1964.

Has served as a Member of the Risk Monitoring Committee since

July 22, 2019. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering from the Bandung Institute of Technology in 1990 and a Masters in Accounting Management from UI in 1997.

He started his career as a Batams Container Port Designer at LAPI ITB – Witteveen Bosch, Jakarta (1990 – 1991), then had a career at Bank Panin as a Team Leader in Internal Audit for 5 years (1991 – 1996). Then at Bank Ficorinvest he became the Internal Audit Team Leader from 1996 to 1999. From 1999 to 2004 he became the Internal Audit Team Leader at the National Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA)/Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA).

From 2004 to 2005, he was a member of the Audit working group in the IBRA/IBRA Clearing Team. In 2006 he was the Internal Audit Division Head at PT Conservation Energi Abadi (Koneba). He was also a member of the Audit Committee at PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia, Tbk from 2006 to 2010.

From April 2012 to 2017 he was the Manager of Head Office Auditor in the Internal Audit Work Unit (SKAL) at PT Bank Pundi Tbk.

Edward Leo Syahbana Member of the Risk Monitoring Committee / Independent Party

Indonesian citizen, born in Bandung in 1964.

Served as a member of the Risk Monitoring Committee since May 4, 2020.

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

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

He started his banking career at Bapindo (1991-1992) in the corporate credit unit and at BDN (1992-1999) in the branch and capital market services unit. From 1999 to 2012 he worked at Bank Mandiri with assignments in areas including: Postgraduate study assignment program, Market risk management, Credit rescue & settlement, and training.

After retiring from Bank Mandiri in 2012, he became an independent lecturer in risk and credit management certification.

- In accordance with the changes in the membership of the Risk Monitoring Committee as stipulated in the Decree of the Board of Directors No. 024/SK-DIR/KP-JKT/V/2021 dated May 4, 2021, the membership composition of the Risk Monitoring Committee is as follows:

Head:

Yudo Sutanto (Independent Commissioner)

Member :

1. Mohamad Hassan (Independent Party)

Skill

**Mohamad Hassan
(Independent Party)**

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta in 1960.

He has served as a Member of the Risk Monitoring Committee since May 4, 2021. He holds a Diploma IV in Accounting from STAN 1991 and a Masters in Internal Audit at Cleveland State University in 1993.

He started his career as an Auditor at the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP), Jakarta (1983 - 1987), then had a career at the Public Accounting Firm of Amir Abadi Jusuf (AAJ) as a Consultant/Auditor for 2 years (1988 - 1990). Then at the University of Indonesia became the Audit Committee in Mar 2016 – Feb 2021. From Mar 2017 – Jan 2021 became the Audit Committee at the Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS). In Apr 2018 – Mar 2021, he was the Academic Director at the Internal Audit Development Center (PPIA – YPIA).

He obtained Qualified Internal Auditor (QIA) in 2000, Certified Risk Management Professional (CRMP) in 2010, Certification in Risk Management Assurance (CRMA) in 2013, Chartered Accountant (CA) in 2014, Certification in Audit Committee Practices (CACP) in 2016, Certified Professional Management Accountant (CPMA) in 2018 and Qualified Government Internal Auditor (QGIA) in 2020.

- 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 composition of the Risk Monitoring Committee is as follows:

Head:

Yudo Sutanto (Independent Commissioner)

Member :

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

Skill

**Mohammad Sumarsono
(Independent Party)**

Indonesian citizen, born in Surabaya in 1962.

Served as a Member of the Risk Monitoring Committee since September 1, 2021.

He earned his Master's 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 in 2013 – 2021 either as the Risk Monitoring Committee or the Audit Committee, as a trainer in the banking sector in 2005 and 2021 earned risk management certification level 3.

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).

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 an independent party who have concurrent positions as Independent Party members of other Committees at the same Bank, namely:

Jarot Kristiono

Served as a member of the Audit Committee at the same Bank.

Mohammad Sumarsono

Served as a member of the Audit Committee at the same Bank.

The concurrent positions have taken into account competence, independence criteria, confidentiality, code of ethics and implementation of duties and responsibilities.

Independent parties who are members of 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 supporting the effective implementation of its duties and responsibilities.

In order to provide recommendations to the Board of Commissioners, the Risk Monitoring Committee:

1. Providing recommendations to the Board of Commissioners by evaluating the suitability between 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

Period of membership of the Risk Monitoring Committee

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

Members of the Risk Monitoring Committee serve for the same period as members of the Board of Commissioners and are eligible for reappointment for the following term of office.

The supervision mechanism of the Risk Monitoring Committee to the Company

The supervisory mechanism is implemented by reviewing the adequacy of risk management policies in conjunction with their execution via the Risk Profile Report provided by the Risk Management Division, as well as monitoring and evaluating the Risk Management Committee's activities. The evaluation's findings are addressed in Risk Monitoring Committee meetings, and if required, members of the relevant Divisions or Work Units are invited to serve as resource persons to collect facts/information directly.

Intensity of Reporting to the Board of Commissioners by the Risk Monitoring Committee in 2021

The Risk Monitoring Committee reports to the Board of Commissioners on the performance of its tasks following a meeting between the Risk Monitoring Committee and the Board of Commissioners. Additionally, the Risk Monitoring Committee makes recommendations to the Board of Commissioners.

Meeting of the Risk Monitoring Committee

The Risk Monitoring Committee has carried out 8 meetings in 2021, and presented recommendations to the Board of Commissioners. The Risk Monitoring Committee Meeting was held remotely via teleconference in response to the Covid-19 outbreak. The meetings that have been held are as follows:

No	Date	Meeting Agenda	Yudo Sutanto	Jarot Kristiono	Edward Leo Syahbana
1	January 27, 2021	CCBI Bank Risk Profile Q4/2020	TC	TC	TC
2	March 29, 2021	Report on the implementation of Bank CCBI risk management Quarter IV 2020	TC	TC	TC
3	March 31, 2021	FSA Letter No. S-52/PB.322/2021 Regarding the Bank CCBI's Second Semester 2020 Anti-Fraud Strategy Implementation Report	TC	TC	TC

No	Date	Meeting Agenda	Yudo Sutanto	Mohamad Hassan
4	May 27, 2021	Bank CCBI Risk Profile Report Quarter I 2021	TC	TC
5	July 23, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the Risk Policy; • Risk Highlights Semester I/2021; • Projected NPL Q3 	TC	TC

No	Date	Meeting Agenda	Yudo Sutanto	Mohamad Hassan	Mohammad Sumarsono
6	September 24, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing the Risk Highlights, including credit risk, with discussion topics including credit developments, outstanding debtors, NPLs and other risks; • Credit progress updates 	TC	TC	TC
7	October 26, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Board of Commissioners Guidelines, Risk Monitoring Committee Guidelines, and Audit Committee Guidelines; • Reviewing the Anti-Fraud Guidelines 	TC	TC	TC
8	1 December 15, 2021	Discussing the 2022 Risk Monitoring Committee's Work Plan	TC	TC	TC

Description

TC : Via teleconference

Recommendation of the Risk Monitoring Committee

No	Date	Number of Memo	Matters
1	February 25, 2021	001/MI/KPR/II/2021	The results of the Risk Monitoring Committee Review on the Report on the Implementation of Risk Management Q4/2020 PT Bank CCBI No: 002/CCBI/DDIR-INT/II/2021 dated February 1, 2021
2	March 25, 2021	002/MI/KPR/III/2021	Review Results for Submission of Compliance Reports for Semester II in 2020
3	May 24, 2021	003/MI/KPR/IV/2021	The Risk Monitoring Committee's Review of the Risk Management Report Q1/2021 PT Bank CCBI No: 013/CCBI/DDIR-INT/IV/2021 dated 28 April 2021
4	June 21, 2021	004/MI/KPR/VI/2021	The Risk Monitoring Committee's Review of the Submission of the First Quarter 2021 Compliance Report
5	August 23, 2021	005/MI/KPR/VIII/2021	Result of Review on Submission of Compliance Report for Semester I of 2021
6	September 10, 2021	006/MI/KPR/IX/2021	The Risk Monitoring Committee's Review of the Quarter II (Semester 1) 2021 Report on Risk Management Implementation PT Bank CCBI No: 017/CCBI/DDIR-INT/VII/2021 dated 30 July 2021
7	September 24, 2021	07/MI/KPR/IX/2021	The Risk Monitoring Committee's Review of PT Bank CCBI Tbk's Risk Management Implementation Report
8	October 12, 2021	008/MI/KPR/X/2021	Recommendation of the Risk Monitoring Committee from the results of the Risk Monitoring Committee meeting on September 24, 2021.
9	November 25, 2021	009/MI/KPR/XI/2021	Risk Monitoring Committee Review on the Report on the Implementation of Risk Management Q3/2021 PT Bank CCBI Tbk.
10	November 25, 2021	010/MI/KPR/XI/2021	Review of the Risk Monitoring Committee on the Compliance Director's Report for the third quarter of 2021 PT Bank CCBI Tbk.

The Risk Monitoring Committee performs its tasks and responsibilities and makes recommendations to the Board of Commissioners until the end of 2021.

Work program and its realization

The Risk Monitoring Committee has prepared a Work Plan and Activity Schedule for the year 2021.

In 2021, the scheduled work plans and activities were completed.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee

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

Structure and membership

In accordance with the latest Amendment to the Remuneration and Nomination Committee Membership as stipulated in the Decree of the Board of Directors No. 027/SK-DIR/KP-JKT/II/2019 dated 21 February 2019 the composition of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee for the position of 20 February 2019 is as follows:

Head:

Mohamad Hasan (Independent Commissioner)

Member :

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

Skill

Mohamad Hasan Head of Remuneration and Nomination/Independent Commissioner

Indonesian citizen, born in Palembang in 1944.

Served as Chairman of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee since October 22, 2010.

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

Appointed as Independent Commissioner since June 24, 2010 until now. He started his career at Citibank Jakarta from May 1974 to April 1977. Then his career at PT Multinational Finance Corporation (PT Multicor) began in May 1977. In the period 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 at several national private companies in Jakarta. And since May 2010 he was reappointed as Commissioner of the Company.

Qi Jiangong Member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee/Commissioner

Chinese citizen, born in Shanxi, China on June 11, 1970.

Served as a member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee since 27 September 2017.

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

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

He 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. Subsequently for the period March 2001 to July 2008 he was appointed as Chief Manager and Deputy Chief Manager in charge of the financial markets department. Then for the period of March 2008 until now, he was appointed as Deputy General Manager and Chief Manager who is responsible for the Bank's strategic investment in the Strategic Investment and Management Department .

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

Indonesian citizen, born in Makassar, South Sulawesi in 1965. Chief Executive Officer of the Human Capital Division, has served as a member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee since February 21, 2019. He holds a Bachelor of Laws degree from Hasanuddin University, Makassar in 1989. Served as Head of the Human Capital Operations & Services Division of CCB Indonesia since January 2019, previously as Division Head Credit Operation CCB Indonesia (dh Bank Windu) for the period June 2013 to December 2018. Started his career at Bank Universal (now Permata) from September 1991 to August 2005 in the field of Operations. Subsequently as 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 unit, namely the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

The duties and responsibilities of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee are to assist the Board of Commissioners in supporting the effective 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 is required to evaluate the remuneration policy and system.
- b. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is required to provide recommendations to the Board of Commissioners regarding:
 - 1) Remuneration policies and systems for the Board of Commissioners and Directors, both local and foreign workers, to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders;
 - 2) Remuneration policies and systems for Executive Officers and employees from both 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 fulfillment of reserves as regulated in the 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. In relation to nomination duties, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee has the following duties and responsibilities:

- a. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is required to prepare and provide recommendations regarding the system and procedure for selecting and/or replacing members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors, both local and foreign, to the Board of Commissioners to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders.
- b. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is required to provide recommendations:
 - 1) Regarding candidates for members of the Board of Commissioners and/or Board of Directors, both local and foreign workers, 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 procedure for recommending candidates for members of the Board of Commissioners, and/or Directors from both local and foreign workers, and/or Independent Parties as referred to in point b) above is carried out as follows:
 - 1) The Remuneration and Nomination Committee evaluates candidates for members of the Board of Commissioners, or candidates for Directors, both local and foreign workers, or candidates for Independent Parties.
 - a) The assessment is carried out based on the 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 Directors from both local and foreign workers, or prospective Independent Parties;
 - c) If necessary, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee may use an independent Professional Body to conduct the assessment
- 2) Based on the results of the assessment, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee::
- a) Provide recommendations for candidates for the Board of Directors and/or Commissioners from both local and foreign workers to the Board of Commissioners to be submitted at 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

Commissioner as the Chairman of the Committee, a Commissioner, and an Executive Officer in charge of human resources.

Mechanism of supervision of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee of 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 the prevailing laws and regulations.

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. Furthermore, the evaluation results are discussed in the Remuneration and Nomination Committee meetings.

Period of membership of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee

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

Members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee are appointed for a certain term of office.

After the term of office ends, members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee may be reappointed for another term. The term of office of members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee is not longer than 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 complied with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority. Membership consists of an Independent

Intensity of Remuneration and Nomination Committee Reporting 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 duties to the Board of Commissioners.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee Meeting

During the year 2021, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee has held 5 (five) meetings, and made recommendations to the Board of Commissioners. In connection with the Covid-19 pandemic, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee Meeting was held virtually via teleconference. The meetings that have been held are as follows:

No	Date	Meeting agenda	Mohamad Hasan	Qi Jiangong	Irwan Bonto
1	January 13, 2021	2019 Performance Bonus for TKA Director	TC	-	TC
2	January 29, 2021	Proposed changes to the remuneration policy, allowances and facilities for foreign workers	TC	-	TC
3	April 20, 2021	Recommended amount of performance bonus in 2020	TC	-	TC
4	August 30, 2021	Remuneration Review of Directors & Commissioners	TC	-	TC
5	December 27, 2021	Proposed 2020 performance bonus for the Director of Foreign Workers	TC	-	TC

Information :

- : Not present at the meeting, TC : Via teleconference,

Recommendation of Remuneration and Nomination Committee

No	Date	No. Letter	Regarding
1	January 13, 2021	001/KRN/MI/I/2021	Proposed 2019 Performance Bonus for the Director of Foreign Workers of CCB Indonesia
2	January 29, 2021	002//KRN/MI/I/2021	Proposed Changes to the Regulation of Remuneration, Allowances and Facilities for Foreign Workers at CCB Indonesia
3	April 20, 2021	003/KRN/MI/IV/2021	Recommended amount of performance bonus in 2020
4	December 27, 2021	004/KRN/MI/XII/2021	Proposed 2020 performance bonus for TKA directors

Until the end of 2021 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 2020.

The work plans and activities scheduled have been realized in 2021 .

Performance Assessment on the committees that support Board of Commissioners' Duties.

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

1. The performance achievement 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 performance evaluation criteria for each committee include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Achievements in the implementation of committee meetings,
 - b. Attendance of each committee member,
 - c. Administrative order.

Directors

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

The composition of the Board of Directors at the beginning of 2021 has not changed compared to the composition of the previous period based on the decision of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) on May 14 , 2019, the reappointment of the Board of Directors at the Annual GMS is for a term of office commencing from the closing of the Annual GMS on May 14 , 2019 until with the closing of the company's annual GMS for 2023 , with the composition of the members of the Board of Directors as follows :

Managing Director : You Wennan
 Director : Zhu Yong
 Director : Setiawati Samahita
 Director : Junianto
 Director : Chandra NT Siagian
 Director : Agresius R. Kadiaman

In 2021 , the number of members of the Board of Directors is not less than 3 (three) people.

You Wennan President Director

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

Has been the President Director of the Company since May 2, 2018 based on the approval of the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-88/D.03/2018. Previously served as Director of the Company since November 30, 2016.

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

And in February 2007 served at CCB Fujian Province Branch Corporate Banking Department as Deputy General Manager. Subsequently in February 2008 as General Manager at CCB Fujian Province Branch Institution Clients Department. In March 2010 he became General Manager at CCB Longyan Branch. 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. Furthermore, starting from April 2016 he served in Indonesia as Deputy Head of the Preparatory Team until November 2016 effectively became a Director of the Company. Then starting on May 2 2018, he effectively became the President Director of the Company.

The trainings that has been attended in 2021 are as follows: Refreshment of Risk Management Certification by Risk Management Guard and BSMR in Jakarta on January 13, 2021

As President Director, he leads other Directors, and oversees the areas of Internal Audit, Credit Review, Information Technology Development Management, Information Technology Operation Management , Strategic Transformation, Investor Relations and Anti Fraud.

As a member of the Board of Directors, he fulfills the requirements as stated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Bapepam Regulation IX.I.6), Number 27/POJK.03/2016, Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No.39/SEOJK. 03/2016 and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-88/D.03/2018 dated 27 April 2018.

Zhu Yong Director of Corporate & International Banking

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

Has been a Director of the Company since March 29, 2019. He started his career at China Construction Bank Corporation (CCB) in Jul 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 last position as General Manager of Investment Banking Department. In October 2014 he was appointed Director of CCB Guiyang Jingrui Branch and then in November 2014 he was appointed President Director of CCB Guiyang Jingrui Branch, in this case he is responsible for comprehensive management of CCB Guiyang Jingrui Branch, including business development, internal risk control, and others.

The trainings that has been attended in 2021 are as follows:

1. Online training " Refreshment of Risk Management Certificate Batch I " on January 13, 2021 by BSMR .
2. Online training “ Refreshment Treasury Level Advance Certification” on December 3, 2021 by ACI FMA Indonesia.

As Director, in charge of Corporate Banking 2 , China Desk 1, Trade Finance, Trade Finance – China Desk, Treasury and Financial Institution

As a member of the Director, he fulfills the requirements as stipulated in Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Bapepam Regulation IX.I.6) , Number 27/POJK.03/2016, Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No.39/ SEOJK. 03/2016, and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. No. KEP-4/D.03/2019 dated January 4, 2019.



Setiawati Samahita Director of Commercial & Retail Banking

Indonesian citizen, born in Rumbai in 1961. Obtained a Bachelor's degree in Agricultural Technology, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, Department of Food Science and Nutrition with the title Very Satisfactory from the Bogor Agricultural Institute in 1984 and a Masters degree in Management majoring in Management from the PPM School of Management Jakarta in 2007 with Cum Laude predicate .

Has been a Director of the Company since June 2010 and continued after the merger between Bank Windu and Bank Anda as of November 30, 2016 according to the approval of the Financial Services Authority No. SR-104/PB.12/2016 .

Started his career at PT Sanmaru Food Manufacturing (PT Indofood SM) as Assistant Research & Development Manager for Snack Food from March 1985 to March 1986. Then in April 1986 at Radio FEBC Manila Jakarta (YASKI) as Head of Recording Studio until December 1988. Me started my career banking at Bank Bali in June 1990 as Officer Development Program until December 1990. Subsequently, he held various positions as Account Officer from December 1990 to February 1995 , as Team Leader for Commercial Loan Bogor from March 1995 to October 1995. Appointed as General Manager at PT Bank Bali Bogor from November 1995 to December 1995. At the same time he also served as Commissioner at BPR Bali Dayausaha Mandiri from July 1995 to May 1998. Then as Chief General Manager from January 1996 to May 2000, and since June 2000 was appointed as General Manager of Forex Trading Business until August 2000. Subsequently, he worked at PT Bank Lippo as Deputy Regional Head from September 2000 to February 2001. Then he had a career at PT Bank OCBC NISP as Bogor Branch Manager from March 2001 to January 2005. Continued as Branch Dept Head Reg.2 from February 2005 to June 2006 , and was appointed as Region Head Reg. 5 from July 2006 to January 2009. In January 2009 he served as Senior Corporate Executive concurrently as Region Head Sumatra until November 2009 .

The trainings that has been attended in 2021 are as follows:

1. Global Webinar “US Macro Economic Outlook” on April 22, 2021 by CCB Corporation University
2. Online Training “IT Game Changer (Digital Banking)” by Infobank Institute on 10 – 11 June 2021

As Director, in charge of Commercial , Small & Medium Enterprise (SME), Consumer Assets, e-Banking, Liabilities & Branch Network and Regions/Areas/Branches.

As a member of the Board of Directors, he fulfills the requirements as stated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Bapepam Regulation IX.1.6), Number 27/POJK.03/2016, Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No.39/SEOJK. 03/2016 and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-103/D.03/2016 dated 30 November 2016.

Junianto Director of Operations

Indonesian citizen, born in Rembang in 1967. He earned a Bachelor's degree majoring in Economics/Management from the Satya Wacana Christian University – Salatiga (SWCU) in 1991 and a Masters degree in Management majoring in Management (MM Executive) from Prasetya Mulya Graduate School - Jakarta in 2002 .

Has been a Director of the Company since August 2013 and continued after the merger between Bank Windu and Bank Anda as of November 30, 2016 according to the approval of the Financial Services Authority No. SR-104/PB.12/2016.

Started his career at PT Bank Universal, Tbk (now PT Bank Permata, Tbk) from May 1992 to March 1993 as Trainee Management Development Program (MDP). In April 1993 he was appointed as Account Officer of Semarang Branch until May 1995. In June 1995 he served as Team Leader of Corporate Banking Jakarta until December 1997. Then from January 1998 to December 1999 he became Caretaker Head of Bandung Branch. Then in January 2000 he served as Account Manager Jakarta until March 2003. In April 2003 he became Team Leader – Parts, Tools & Machinery . Starting in May 2003, he worked at PT Bank NISP Tbk as Credit Risk Section Head Jakarta until December 2004. From January 2005 to September 2005 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 Jakarta V until February 2006. Then served as Marketing Department Head Regional V Jakarta and Bekasi Branch Manager concurrently Area Coordinator from February 2006 to January 2009. Continued as Distribution Head Metro Surabaya (Emerging Business and Commercial Head) from January 2009 to June 2010. Starting in July 2010 his career at PT Bank Windu Kentjana International, Tbk as Regional Head of Jabodetabek until December 2010. Then he was appointed as Regional Head of Sumatra, Bali, Pontianak & Jatabek from January 2011 to August 2013.

The trainings that has been attended in 2021 are as follows:

1. Online training “Risk Management Certificate Refreshment” on January 13, 2021 by Risk Management Guard and BSMR.
2. Virtual Seminar “Socialization of Payment System Regulatory Reform” by BI on January 15, 2021.
3. Webinar “Capital Market Opportunities and Challenges in the Digital Era” by OJK on March 18, 2021.
4. Webinar “Socialization of Blueprint for Human Resources Development (HR 2021-2015) by OJK on June 14, 2021.
5. Webinar “Banking Readiness Commitment to Support Bank Indonesia's CBS Implementation Plan” by BI – DPPT – PSTP on September 1, 2021.
6. Webinar “Local Currency Settlement Campaign” by BI on September 2021.
7. Webinar “The Future of Banking - How Banks Remain Relevant” by Perbanas on September 30, 2021.

8. Webinar “Socialization of the Future of Digital Banks in Indonesia” by OJK in October 2021.
9. Webinar “Launching BI FAST” by Governor of Bank Indonesia & ASPI on December 21, 2021

As Director, in charge of Operations, Operation Development, Trade Operations, Credit Operations, General Affairs & Infrastructure, Special Assets Management, and Human Capital.

As a member of the Board of Directors, he fulfills the requirements as stated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Bapepam Regulation IX.1.6), Number 27/POJK.03/2016, Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No.39/SEOJK. 03/2016 and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-109/D.03/2016 dated 30 November 2016.

Chandra NT Siagian Director of Finance

Indonesian citizen, born in Medan in 1971. Obtained a Bachelor’s degree in Economics majoring in Accounting Economics from the University of Indonesia in 1994.

Has been a Director of the Company since November 2018. Started his banking career at HSBC Bank from September 1994 to September 2004 in various fields such as Financial Controller, IT Business Analyst, Customer Services and Treasury Services with various important positions including Head of Finance.

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

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

The trainings that has been attended in 2021 are as follows:
Online Training “ Risk Management Certification Refreshment ” by Risk Management Guard and BSMR on January 13, 2021

As Director, in charge of Corporate Secretary & Communication, Financial Planning & Management, and Accounting & Tax.

As a member of the Board of Directors, he fulfills the requirements as stated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Bapepam Regulation IX.1.6), Number 27/POJK.03/2016, Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No.39/SEOJK. 03/2016 and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-188/D.03/2018 dated November 14, 2018.

Agresius R. Kadiaman Director of Compliance

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

Has been a Director of the Company since February 6, 2019. Started his career in banking at Citibank NA from April 1991 to 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 from May 1997 to November 1999 with his last position as Head of Treasury and Finance Division International.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The trainings that has been attended in 2021 are as follows:

1. Online Training “Risk Management Certification Refreshment ” by Risk Management Guard and BSMR on January 13, 2021
2. Webinar “Trade-Based Money Laundering” by Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on 18 March 2021
3. Webinar “Effectiveness of the Board of Commissioners’ Supervision in maintaining Bank compliance towards the Era of Principle Based Batch I Regulation” by FKDKP on March 25, 2021.
4. Webinar “Roadmap of Indonesian Banking Development 2020-2025 (RP21)” by OJK on April 7, 2021
5. Online Training “Cyber Crime Typology & Cross Border Money Laundering” by FKDP on April 29, 2021
6. “Regulatory Policy Online Briefing” by CCB Corporation on June 10, 2021
7. Webinar “Socialization of Banking Digital Transformation” by OJK in July 2021
8. Webinar “Socialization on the Role of the Compliance Director in Supervision of Bank Internal Operations During the Current Pandemic and PPKM Period” by OJK in July 2021
9. Webinar “Making the Financial Services Industry Adaptive and Anticipatory” by the Indonesian Banking Development Institute in August 2021
10. Webinar “Launch of the Terrorism Financing Information System Application (SIPENDAR)” by PPAK in August 2021
11. Webinar “Socialization of Consumer and Community Protection: Responsibilities of Financial Services Businesses (PUJK) Against Employee Fraud Acts” by OJK in August 2021
12. Webinar “Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Implementation of the APU PPT Program in Financial Conglomerates, Against Employee Fraud Actions” by OJK in August 2021
13. Webinar “Launch of the 2021 Holistic TPPU/TPPT/PPSPM NRA Manuscripts to Reporters and Associations” by PPAK in August 2021
14. Webinar “Virtual Discussion of Technology Development in Indonesia & National Digitization Vision” by OJK in August 2021
15. Virtual Seminar “Making the Financial Services Industry Adaptive and Anticipatory - Socialization of the Latest POJK on Banking Institutions, Accelerating Licensing and Strengthening of Bank Products” by LPPI on 30 August 2021
16. Webinar “Socialization of Banking Provisions” by OJK in September 2021
17. Webinar “Local Currency Settlement Campaign” by BI in September 2021
18. Webinar “Discussion on Follow-up of the Macroprudential Inclusive Financing Ratio (RPIM) Policy” by BI in September 2021
19. Webinar “Socialization of the Indonesia-China LCS Framework” by BI in September 2021
20. Webinar “Preparation of the Draft Indonesian National Qualifications Framework (RKKNI) for Banking Risk Management” by OJK in September 2021
21. Online Training “Internal Control & Compliance Learning Program” by OJK in October 2021

22. Webinar “Socialization of Challenges and Strategies to Overcome Cyber Crime” by OJK in October 2021
23. OJK Virtual Innovation Day 2021 “Building a Strong and Sustainable Digital Financial Ecosystem Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic” by OJK in October 2021
24. Webinar “ Socialization of the Future of Digital Banks in Indonesia” by OJK online in October 2021
25. Webinar “Socialization of Financial Integrity Rating (FIR) 2021 Results” by OJK in October 2021
26. Online Training “Online Training - CCB International Empowerment Learning Program: Internal Control and Compliance” by Fordham - Gabelli School of Business Executive Education on November 14, 2021
27. Webinar “Socialization of the Development Direction of the 2022 Indonesian Banking Amid Efforts to Digitize Banking” by OJK in December 2021
28. Webinar “Socialization of Blueprint for Digital Banking Transformation” by OJK on 18 December 2021

As Director, in charge of Compliance, Risk Management , Legal, and Corporate Policy Guidelines & Procedures.

As a member of the Board of Directors, he fulfills the requirements as stated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Bapepam Regulation IX.1.6), Number 27/POJK.03/2016, Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No.39/SEOJK. 03/2016 and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-17/D.03/2019 dated January 31, 2019.

Duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors

1. Manage the Bank in accordance with its authorities and responsibilities as stipulated in the Articles of Association and the prevailing laws and regulations .
2. Develop short-term and long-term Strategic Plans for the Bank.
3. Uphold and apply the principles of Good Corporate Governance in every business activity of the Bank at all levels or levels of the organization.
4. Growing, ensuring, and supervising the Bank’s compliance with internal and external regulations.
5. Following up on the results of audit findings and recommendations from the Bank’s Internal Audit Function and Public Accountants, as well as the results of the supervision of the Financial Services Authority and/or the results of the supervision of other authorities with the following provisions:
 - a. Members of the Board of Directors are required to attend exit meetings for internal audits, external audits, and audits of the Financial Services Authority related to the examination of the functions they lead.
 - b. Members of the Board of Directors who are unable to attend the exit meeting must know and sign the exit meeting report .
6. If necessary, the Board of Directors may form a special work unit to ensure that the results of the follow-up audit have been implemented properly.

7. Establish a Work Function to ensure the implementation of the principles of Good Corporate Governance which consists of, but is not limited to:
 - a. Risk Management Division,
 - b. Internal Audit Division,
 - c. Compliance Division
 - d. Division of Corporate Policy , Guidelines & Procedure
 - e. Legal Division
 - f. Anti Fraud Unit
8. Establish Committees under it to support the effectiveness of the implementation of its duties and responsibilities, which consist 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 committees that have been formed carry out their duties effectively.
10. Not giving general power of attorney to other parties which results in the transfer of duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors.

The scope of work and responsibilities of each member of the Board of Directors

The scope of responsibilities and duties of each of the Company's Directors in the CCB Indonesia organization as of 31 December 2021 are as follows:

1. The Bank's organization is structured to assist in carrying 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 is in charge of Divisions and/or Units in accordance with the division of the field of supervision as follows:
 - **President Director: You Wennan** , in charge of and directing:
 - 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 of and directing:
 - a) Trade Finance Division

- b) Trade Finance Division - China Desk
- c) China Desk Division 1
- d) Corporate Banking Division 2
- e) Treasury & Financial Institution Division

- **Director of Commercial & Retail Banking : Setiawati Samahita** , in charge of and leading:
 - a) Commercial Division
 - b) Small & Medium Enterprise (SME) Division
 - c) Consumer Asset & E-Banking Division
 - d) Liabilities & Branch Network Division
 - e) Regions/Branches
- **Finance Director: Chandra NT Siagian** , in charge of and leading:
 - a) Corporate Secretary & Communication
 - b) Financial Planning & Management Division
 - c) Accounting & Tax Division
- **Director of Operations: Junianto** , in charge of and leading:
 - a) Special Asset Management Division
 - b) Human Capital Division
 - c) Operation Development Division
 - d) Operations Division
 - e) Trade Operations Division
 - f) Credit Operations Division
 - g) General Affairs & Infrastructure Division
- **Compliance Director: Agresius R. Kadiaman** , in charge of and leading:
 - a) Legal Division
 - b) Compliance Division
 - c) Risk Management Division
 - d) Division of Corporate Policy , Guidelines & Procedure

All members of the Board of Directors of CCB Indonesia do not have financial, management, ownership and family relationships with other members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners and/or Controlling Shareholders or relationship with CCB Indonesia, which may affect their ability to act independently.

The President Director comes from a party that is independent of the Controlling Shareholder, because he has no financial, management, share ownership and/or family relationship with the Bank's Controlling Shareholder.

The Board of Directors has disclosed the Bank's strategic policies in the field of personnel, through facilities that are known or easily accessed by employees, including through Work Meetings, Directors' Decrees, Circular Letters, e-mail, or other media.

The Board of Directors does not delegate general authority to other parties which results in the transfer of duties and functions of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors has a Board of Directors Meeting Guidelines as well as a Board of Directors Work Code of Conduct which includes regulating the Assessment and Evaluation of the Performance of the Board of Directors, with reference to the Financial Services Authority Regulations concerning the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks and the Financial Services Authority Regulations concerning the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers or Public Company

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

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

Board of Directors Meeting

During the year 20 21 The Board of Directors has held 82 (eighty two) Board of Directors Meetings, as shown in the table below:

No	Date	Meeting agenda	You Wennan	Zhu Yong	Setiawati Samahita	Junianto	Chandra NT Siagian	Agresius R. Kadiaman
1	04 Jan 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on 2020 Financial Data Update on the Current Situation for Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Decision 	TC	TC	TC	-	TC	TC
2	06 Jan 2021	Update on 2020 Financial Data	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
3	15 Jan 2021	Update on the OJK Meeting Result	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
4	18 Jan 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion on Commercial Express Division Update on the Current Situation for Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Decision 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
5	22 Jan 2021	Discussion on GWP Legal Case	TC	TC	TC	TC	-	TC
6	25 Jan 2021	Update on the Current Situation for Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Decision	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
7	05 Feb 21	Update on Loan Impairment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speed up Loan Impairment Reporting Process to Majority Shareholders and Regulators Additional Loan Impairment after taking into account fiscal impact and 2020 Bank Business Plan" 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
8	08 Feb 2021	Update on the Current Situation for Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Decision	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
9	10 Feb 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Performance Review Update on Tax Planning 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
10	16 Feb 2021	Update on GWP Legal Case No.555	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
11	17 Feb 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on GWP Legal Case No.555 The Expiration of the Collateral Certificates 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
12	22 Feb 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Update on Upgrading T24 Temenos Core Banking System Project 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
13	01 Mar 2021	Update on EY Financial Audit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal Discussion on EY Financial Audit latest updates External Discussion with EY Team on EY 2020 Financial Audit latest updates" 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
14	02 Mar 2021	Update on GWP Legal Case No.555	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
15	04 Mar 2021	Update on Business Performance Review - February 2021	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
16	05 Mar 2021	Update on Progress Meeting with Board of Directors - Audit as of and for the year ending December 2020	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC

No	Date	Meeting agenda	You Wennan	Zhu Yong	Setiawati Samahita	Junianto	Chandra NT Siagian	Agresius R. Kadiaman
17	08 Mar 2021	Update on Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA)	TC	TC	-	TC	TC	TC
18	09 Mar 2021	Latest Status on EY Audit Report	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
19	10 Mar 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on Request from SWA Law Firm Others Update on the Additional Penalty from OJK 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
20	12 Mar 2021	Update on Request from SWA Law Firm	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
21	15 Mar 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on Business Performance Review - February 2021 FWA Arrangement : Decision on Increasing WFO at Sahid Office 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
22	18 Mar 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress Meeting with Board of Directors : Audit as of and for year ended December 31st 2020 Update on the Request of SWA Law Firm Update on 555 Legal Case 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
23	23 Mar 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on the Request of SWA Law Firm Update on GWP Legal Case No.555 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
24	30 Mar 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on the Request of SWA Law Firm Update about the news in CNBC Indonesia Update on the Letter from PPAATK (Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center) Update on GWP Case 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
25	06 Apr 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on the Request of SWA Law Firm Update on GWP Case Financial Report Audit - March 31st 2021 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
26	08 Apr 2021	Update on the Request of SWA Law Firm	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
27	13 Apr 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on the Request of SWA Law Firm Update on Land Certificate Extension (Collateral) 	TC	TC	-	TC	TC	TC
28	14 Apr 2021	Update on the Request of SWA Law Firm	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
29	16 Apr 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly Performance Review Appointment of Graphologist 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
30	20 Apr 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on the Request of SWA Law Firm Update on GWP Case 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
31	28 Apr 2021	Update on the Request of SWA Law Firm	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
32	05 May 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on The Request of SWA Law Firm Update on GWP Case 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
33	06 May 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 2021 Financial Result (Draft) Update on SWA 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
34	May 18, 2021	Update on The Request of SWA Law Firm	TC	TC	TC	TC	-	TC
35	May 25, 2021	Update on The Request of SWA Law Firm	TC	TC	TC	TC	-	TC
36	May 31, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Performance Review Monthly Tax Update Update on the Request of SWA Law Firm 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
37	03 Jun 2021	Discussion on Revised RBB 2021-2023	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
38	04 Jun 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance Review as of May 2021 Update on SWA Law Firm Request 	TC	TC	TC	TC	-	TC
39	08 Jun 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on SWA Law Firm Update on GWP Certificate Extension Case in Denpasar Court Others: Cirebon Case 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
40	26 Jun 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Performance Review Others : Monthly CIT Update 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
41	6 Jul 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Performance Review Discussion on How to Keep Employees' Safety and Healthy 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
42	28 Jul 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Performance Review Monthly Tax Update 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC

No	Date	Meeting agenda	You Wennan	Zhu Yong	Setiawati Samahita	Junianto	Chandra NT Siagian	Agresius R. Kadiaman
43	3 Aug 2021	WFH (Working From Home) Arrangement	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
44	5 Aug 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Performance Review - July 2021 result Core banking Update 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
45	10 Aug 2021	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
46	18 Aug 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion Legal Case Updates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GWP Case - Renaming CCBI Assets 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
47	24 Aug 2021	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
48	Aug 25 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Performance Review Tax Update - July 2021 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
49	31 Aug 2021	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
50	3 Sep 2021	Appointed Currency Cross Border	TC	TC	TC	-	TC	-
51	6 Sep 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Performance Review - August 2021 result Announcement of extension of OJK credit restructuring relaxation policy 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
52	7 Sep 2021	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
53	14 Sep 2021	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
54	21 Sep 2021	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
55	27 Sep 2021	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
56	29 Sep 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Performance Review - August 2021 result Monthly Tax Update 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
57	1 Oct 2021	Kick-Off Meeting EY	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
58	5 Oct 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on Upgrading T-24 Core Banking Discussion of Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion on Profit&Loss as of September 2021 Determination of Targets for Completion of OJK Findings related to Digital Document Administration Update on Pefindo Company Rating 2021 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
59	7 Oct 2021	Discussion on Appointment and Legal Fee for Law Firm in Singapore	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
60	Oct 13, 2021	Discussion on RBB 2022-2024	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
61	14 Oct 2021	Finalize on Material of RBB 2022-2024	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
62	19 Oct 2021	Discussion on Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA)	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
63	27 Oct 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Performance Review - September 2021 Tax Planning 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
64	Nov 2 2021	Discussion on Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA)	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
65	Nov 3, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion on Bank Business Plan (RBB) Adjustment Business Performance Review - October 2021 Discussion on Preparation of BOD Reporting regarding OJK Audit to BOC 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
66	15 Nov 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on 2021 Annual Tax Planning Update from Majority Shareholders to CCB Indonesia Business Discussion 	TC	TC	TC	TC	-	TC
67	16 Nov 2021	Discussion on Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA)	TC	TC	TC	TC	-	TC
68	22 Nov 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review on Material of BOC Invite BOD Meeting Update from Credit Operation 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
69	Nov 25 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Performance Review - October 2021 Monthly Tax Update - October 2021 Business Discussion 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	-

No	Date	Meeting agenda	You Wennan	Zhu Yong	Setiawati Samahita	Junianto	Chandra NT Siagian	Agresius R. Kadiaman
70	Nov 29, 2021	Business Discussion	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	-
71	30 Nov 2021	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
72	4 Dec 2021	Business Discussion	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
73	6 Dec 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Update as of Nov 2021 Business Updates 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
74	9 Dec 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax Update Update on GWP Case Majority Shareholder's Guidance for Subsidiaries Business Updates 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
75	13 Dec 2021	Business Updates	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
76	14 Dec 2021	Flexible Working Arrangement (FWA) Discussion	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
77	16 Dec 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on Case legal issues Business Updates 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
78	20 Dec 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated 2021 Year - End Financial Result Update on Case legal issues 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
79	23 Dec 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on CCB Corporation Virtual Compliance Conference Estimated 2021 Year-End Result 	TC	TC	TC	-	TC	TC
80	27 Dec 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Update Business Performance Review Tax Update 	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
81	30 Dec 2021	Financial Update	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC
82	31 Dec 2021	Financial Update	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC	TC

Information: Present at the meeting, - : Not present at the meeting, TC : Via teleconference



Meeting with Board of Commissioners

During the year 2021, the Board of Directors has held meetings with the Board of Commissioners as many as 3 (three) times.

No	Date	Meeting agenda	Attended by
1	18-Mar-21	Finalize 2020 Audited Financial Report	Mohamad Hasan Yudo Sutanto You Wennan Setiawati Samahita Zhu Yong Junianto Chandra NT Siagian Agresius R. Kadiaman
2	30-Apr-21	Financial review for the 1st quarter of 2021 Risk Management Report for the 1st Quarter of 2021 Update on Legal Case at CCBI	Sun Jianzheng Qi Jiangong Mohamad Hasan Yudo Sutanto You Wennan Setiawati Samahita Zhu Yong Junianto Chandra NT Siagian Agresius R. Kadiaman
3	7 Oct 2021	Discussion on the Result of Exit Meeting with OJK	Mohamad Hasan Yudo Sutanto You Wennan Setiawati Samahita Zhu Yong Junianto Chandra NT Siagian Agresius R. Kadiaman

Training attended by members of the Board of Directors during 2021 :

Name	Training	Date	Organizer/Location
You Wennan	Risk Management Certification Refreshment	13-Jan-21	Risk Management Guard and BSMR
Zhu Yong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk Management Certification Refreshment Advance Level Treasury Certification Refreshment 	13-Jan-21 3-Dec-21	Risk Management Guard and BSMR ACI FMA Indonesia / Online
Setiawati Samahita	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Webinar of US Macro Economic Outlook Online Training - IT Game Changer (Digital Banking) 	22-Apr-21 10 - 11 June 2021	CCB Corporation University Infobank Institute / Online Event
Junianto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk Management Certificate Refreshment Socialization of Payment System Regulatory Reform Capital Market Opportunities and Challenges in the Digital Era Socialization of Blueprint for Human Resources Development (HR 2021-2015) Banking Readiness Commitment to Support Bank Indonesia's CBS Implementation Plan Local Currency Settlement Campaign The Future of Banking - How Banks Remain Relevant Socialization of the Future of Digital Banks in Indonesia Launching BI FAST" by Governor of Bank Indonesia & ASPI 	13-Jan-21 15-Jan-21 18-Mar-21 14-Jun-21 1-Sep-21 Sep 21 30-Sep-21 Oct 21 21-Dec-21	Risk Management Guard and BSMR Bank Indonesia Financial Services Authority (FSA) Financial Services Authority (FSA) BI-DPPT-PSTP Bank Indonesia Indonesian Banks Association (Perbanas) Financial Services Authority (FSA) Governor of Bank Indonesia & Indonesian Payment System Association (ASPI)
Chandra NT Siagian	Risk Management Certification Refreshment	13-Jan-21	Risk Management Guard and BSMR

Name	Training	Date	Organizer/Location
Agresius R. Kadiaman	• Risk Management Certification Refreshment	13-Jan-21	Risk Management Guard and BSMR
	• Trade-Based Money Laundering	18-Mar-21	Financial Action Task Force (FATF). Banking
	• The Effectiveness of Supervision of the Board of Commissioners in Maintaining Bank Compliance in Towards the Era of Principle Based Regulation	25-Mar-21	Compliance Director Communication Forum (FKDKP)/Webinars
	• Indonesia Banking Development Roadmap 2020-2025 (RP21)	7-Apr-21	Financial Services Authority (FSA)
	• Online Training - Cyber Crime Typology & Cross Border Money Laundering	29-Apr-21	Banking Compliance Director Communication Forum (FKDKP)
	• Regulatory Policy Online Briefing	10-Jun-21	CCB Corp
	• Socialization of Banking Digital Transformation	15-Jul-21	Financial Services Authority (FSA)
	• Dissemination of the Role of the Compliance Director in the Bank's Internal Operational Supervision During the Pandemic Period and the current PPKM	16-Jul-21	Financial Services Authority (FSA)
	• Launch of the Terrorism Financing Information System Application (SIPENDAR)	2 Aug 2021	Financial Transaction Report and Analysis Center (PPATK)
	• Socialization of Consumer and Community Protection: Responsibilities of Financial Services Businesses (PUJK) Against Employee Fraud	12 Aug 2021	Financial Services Authority (FSA)
	• Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Implementation of the APU PPT Program in Financial Conglomerates, Against Employee Fraud	19 Aug 2021	Financial Services Authority (FSA)
	• Launching of the 2021 Holistic TPPU/TPPT/PPSPM NRA Manuscripts for Reporters and Associations	19 Aug 2021	Financial Transaction Report and Analysis Center (PPATK)
	• Virtual Discussion of Technology Development in Indonesia & National Digitization Vision	27 Aug 2021	Financial Services Authority (FSA)
	• LPPI Virtual Seminar With the Topic of Making the Financial Services Industry Adaptive and Anticipatory - Socialization of the Latest POJK About Banking Institutions, Accelerating Licensing and Strengthening Bank Products	30 Aug 2021	Indonesian Banking Development Institute (LPPI)
	• Webinar with the Topic of Making the Financial Services Industry Adaptive and Anticipatory	30 Aug 2021	Indonesian Banking Development Institute (LPPI)
	• Socialization of Banking Provisions		
	• Local Currency Settlement Campaign	1-2 Sep 2021	Financial Services Authority (FSA)
	• Discussion on the Follow-up to the Macroprudential Inclusive Financing Ratio (RPIM) Policy	14 Sep 2021	Bank Indonesia
		10 Sep 2021	Bank Indonesia
	• Socialization of the Indonesia-China LCS Framework	17 Sep 2021	Bank Indonesia
	• Drafting of the Indonesian National Qualifications Framework (RKKNI) for Banking Risk Management	28 Sep 2021	Financial Services Authority (FSA)
	• Internal Control & Compliance Learning Program	Oct 2021	Financial Services Authority (FSA)
	• Socialization of Challenges and Strategies to Overcome Cyber Crime	07 Oct 2021	Financial Services Authority (FSA)
	• OJK Virtual Innovation Day 2021 Building a Strong and Sustainable Digital Financial Ecosystem Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic	11-12 Oct 2021	Financial Services Authority (FSA)
	• Socializing the Future of Digital Banks in Indonesia	14 Oct 2021	Financial Services Authority (FSA)
	• Dissemination of Financial Integrity Rating (FIR) Results 2021	28 Oct 2021	Financial Services Authority (FSA)
	• Internal Control and Compliance Learning Program	14 Oct 2021	CCB Corporation
	• Dissemination of the Development Direction of Indonesian Banking in 2022 Amid Efforts to Digitize Banking	08 Dec 2021	Financial Services Authority (FSA)
	• Dissemination of Blueprint for Banking Digital Transformation	13 Dec 2021	Financial Services Authority (FSA)

Company policy regarding the appraisal of performance of members of the Board of Directors and its implementation

- **Procedure for implementing the performance appraisal of the Board of Directors**

1. The performance of the Board of Directors will be assessed based on certain criteria recommended by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.
2. 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 criteria for evaluating the performance of the Board of Directors include, but are not limited to:

1. Achievement of business targets to be achieved,
2. Achievement of the company's short-term and long-term plans,
3. Budget and revenue achievement,
4. Achievement of Financial Services Authority (FSA) Rating targets related to Good Corporate Governance and Bank Soundness Level.

- **The party conducting the assessment**

The parties that evaluate the performance of the Board of Directors are the Board of Commissioners and the GMS. Furthermore, the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners will be accountable for their performance achievements in the 2021 period, including the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors at the Annual GMS which will be held in 2022.

Committees under the Board of Directors

Until the end of 2021, there are 6 (six) committees at CCB Indonesia, which consist of:

Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO)

The Assets and Liabilities Committee is in charge of managing the assets and liabilities of the Bank. 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 the business unit has properly implemented the strategies approved by the Board of Directors.

Credit Policy Committee

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

Information Technology Steering Committee

(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 in line with the Bank's Strategic Plan, formulation of IT policies and procedures and risk management related to the use of IT as well as monitoring the suitability of projects IT projects that are approved with the IT Strategic Plan and the needs of IT users to support the Bank's business activities.

Credit Committee

The Credit Committee is in charge of granting credit approvals and loan extensions up to the credit limit determined by the Board of Directors and maintaining the quality of credit provided so that the determination of credit quality and the establishment of allowance for earning assets are carried out in accordance with the prudential banking principle.

Human Capital Committee

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

All Committees formed under the Board of Directors have a Work Code of Conduct as a reference for the Committees of each Committee in their role of 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 using the following procedures and criteria:

1. The performance achievement of each Committee that supports 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. Achievements in the implementation of committee meetings,
 - b. Attendance 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 issued by Bank Indonesia and other authorities. Implementation of the Compliance Function of CCB Indonesia refers to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 46 / POJK.03/2017 dated July 12, 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Compliance Function of 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; manage the Compliance Risks faced; ensure that the policies, provisions, systems, and procedures as well as the business activities carried out by the Bank are in accordance with the provisions of Bank Indonesia and the prevailing 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 competent supervisory authorities.

CCB Indonesia already has a General Compliance Policy and Guidelines and Guidelines for the Implementation of the Compliance Function.

According to Article No. 46 /POJK.03/2017 dated July 12, 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Compliance Function, Banks are required to have a Director in charge of the Compliance Function and establish a Compliance Work Unit.

The obligation to have a Director in charge of the Compliance Function has been fulfilled with the appointment of Mr. Agresius R. Kadiaman as Compliance Director through the GMS on January 7, 2019. Based on the Decree of the OJK Board of Commissioners No. KEP-17/D.03/2019 dated January 31, 2019 and the OJK Letter No SR-32/PB.12/2019 dated February 1, 2019, the appointment of Mr. Agresius R. Kadiaman as Compliance Director of CCB Indonesia has received approval from OJK. The said appointment is declared effective as of February 6, 2019.

Furthermore, based on the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) on May 14, 2019, it was decided that the GMS gave approval for the reappointment of members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners of the Company for a term of office commencing from the closing of the meeting until the closing of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company for the fiscal year 2023. .

The assignment, appointment and resignation of the Director in charge of the Compliance Function is in accordance with the applicable regulations.

The Director in charge of the Compliance Function has submitted a quarterly report on the implementation of his duties and responsibilities to the President Director with a copy to the Board of Commissioners, and semiannually to the Financial Services Authority with a copy 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 Financing Division, which is formed independently, which is formed separately and free from the influence of other work functions, and has direct access to the Director in charge of the Compliance Function. The Compliance Division is established at the Bank's head office, but performs the Compliance Function throughout the Bank's office network. In addition, within the organizational structure of the Compliance Directorate, the Corporate Policy, Guidelines & Procedures Division has also been established.

The Bank has provided high 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 AML CFT Program through the provision of the 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 and the Bank's business development.

Increasing the role of the compliance function is always carried out in assisting the process of improving bank compliance, as reflected in the efforts that have been made, among others, through the issuance of compliance news, compliance opinion, compliance review, compliance checklist, compliance campaign, socializing bank regulations and serving as a *liaison officer* for the Financial Services Authority, Bank Indonesia and other regulators.

The level of the Bank's compliance with all applicable laws and regulations as well as the fulfillment of commitments with the competent authorities.

The Bank has ensured the Bank's compliance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority, Bank Indonesia and applicable laws and regulations, among others by:

- Determine the necessary steps with due regard to 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 the competent authorities.

Administrative Sanctions

- **Administrative sanctions imposed on the Company**

In 2021 there are still some sanctions in the reporting sector imposed by the Regulator on CCB Indonesia. With regard to non-compliance that occurred, the Bank has made corrections and set corrective follow-up steps so that similar non-compliance does not occur again.

- **Administrative sanctions imposed on members of the Board of Commissioners**

In 2021 there were no administrative sanctions imposed on members of the Company's Board of Commissioners .

- **Administrative sanctions imposed on members of the Board of Directors**

In 2021 there were no administrative sanctions imposed on members of the Company's Board of Directors .

Implementation of the Internal Auditor Function

Based on the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 1 /POJK.03/2019 dated January 28, 2019 regarding the Implementation of the Internal Audit Function at Commercial Banks, CCB Indonesia established the Internal Audit Division (SKAI) which is a work function that is independent of the operational work unit, and is directly responsible to the President Director.

The organizational structure of the Bank's SKAI has complied with the applicable regulations.

CCB Indonesia has a General Audit Policy and Guidelines, an Internal Audit Charter , and is equipped with several Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), including: Operational Audit SOPs, Credit Audit SOPs, Treasury Audit SOPs, Trade Financing Audit SOPs, SOPs Information Technology Audit.

CCB Indonesia provides quality resources to the Internal Audit Division to complete tasks effectively. The Bank has appointed Tom Andanawari as Head of the Internal Audit Division based on the Decree on the Appointment of the Head of the Company's Internal Audit Division No. 028/CCBI/HC-OSD/KTP-DIR/III/2019 dated March 14, 2019 signed by the President Director. The appointment is effective on March 18, 2019.

Tom Andanawari, Indonesian citizen, born in Bandung in 1963. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Economics from STIE YPKP Bandung. Previously he worked at Bank NISP in various positions, namely Internal Auditor, Audit Coordinator and Internal Control Head (1989-2006). Then at Bank OCBC NISP (post-merger) with various positions as Risk Manager, Credit Risk Manager and Enterprise Risk Manager (2006-2011). In 2017, obtained the Certification of Audit Committee Practices (CACP) from the Indonesian Audit Committee Association (IKAI).

At the end of April 2021 there was a change of Head of SKAI. Since the change in question, SKAI has been led by 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 CCBI (April 2021)
2. UOB Indonesia
 - Retail Banking Audit Head (Jan 2019 – April 2021)
 - Credit Audit Head (August 2012 – Jan 2019)
 - TL Credit Auditor (August 2010 - August 2012)
3. Commonwealth Bank Audit Manager (May 2010-August 2010)
4. Internal Auditor (Credit) Manager of Bank CIMB Niaga (Nov 2005 - June 2010)
5. Executive Management program of Bank CIMB Niaga (Mar 2005 – Nov 2005)

The appointment and dismissal of the Head of the Internal Audit Division of PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia, Tbk has been reported to the OJK through letter No. 158/CCBI/DDIR-OJK/V/2021 dated 10 May 2021, regarding the Report on the Appointment and Dismissal of the Head of the Internal Audit Division of PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia, Tbk.

The report on the Appointment and Dismissal of the Head of the Internal Audit Division has been recorded in the administrative supervision of the Financial Services Authority in accordance with letter No. S-103/PB.322/2021 June 14, 2021.

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 conducting independent and effective inspections on all aspects and elements of activities that are expected to directly affect the interests of the Bank and the public.

The results of the Internal Audit Division's inspection along with recommendations for follow-up are reported directly to the President Director and the Board of Commissioners who are 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 management has taken the necessary corrective steps based on the results of the inspection.

CCB Indonesia continues to strive to implement the internal control system effectively and efficiently by monitoring the results of follow-up actions that have been carried out by the auditee, while those who have not followed up, the Internal Audit Division will confirm with the person concerned and send an internal memo for follow-up. Supervision procedures have been carried out without exception, by maintaining a supportive environment for internal control efforts.

In addition to carrying out activities in the auditing field, the Internal Audit Division always acts as a consultant to CCB Indonesia's internal parties who need it, especially in matters relating to the internal control system.

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 Audit Result Report (LHP) which 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 in accordance with their respective fields.

The internal control function by the Internal Audit Division is carried out using a systematic audit method and using a risk-based audit approach, so that the priority of supervision will be carried out on processes or units that have a greater risk.

Overall, during 2021 the implementation of the internal control function has been running quite well.

During Covid-19 pandemic, the examination / audit to the auditees is carried out through remote audits. This has resulted in the SKAI inspection being carried out not reaching the target in accordance with the 2020 SKAI Audit Plan that has been set.

The Bank periodically reviews the effectiveness of the Internal Audit implementation and its compliance with the Standards for the Implementation of the Internal Audit Function of Commercial Banks by external parties every three years. The report on the results of the review was last reported to the Financial Services Authority through letter No. 269/CCBI/DDIR-OJK/VIII/2020 dated August 31, 2020.

External Auditor Function

In accordance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority regarding the Use of Public Accountant Services and Public Accountant Firms in Financial Services Activities as regulated in POJK No. 13 / POJK.03/2017 and SE OJK No. 36 / SEOJK.03/2017, the Bank appoints a Public Accountant and a Public Accounting Firm that has been registered with the Financial Services Authority to audit the Annual Financial Statements.

The appointment of a Public Accountant and a Public Accounting Firm that will audit the Company's financial statements for the financial year 2020 is carried out by taking into account the recommendations from the Audit Committee to the Board of Commissioners.

The Audit Committee has provided recommendations for the appointment of Public Accountants and Public Accountants to the GMS through the Board of Commissioners. Recommendations are submitted through Internal Memo No. 005/MI/KA/VI/2021 dated June 9, 2021.

The Board of Commissioners has recommended a Public Accounting Firm "Purwanto, Sungkoro & Surja" (a member of Ernst & Young) to audit CCB Indonesia's Financial Statements for the financial year 2021, as stated in the Circular Decision Statement of the Board of Commissioners No. 012/MI/DEKOM/VII/2021 dated July 15, 2021.

The Annual GMS held on August 26, 2021 has 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 financial year 2021.

The appointment of the Public Accounting Firms has been reported to the FSA of Bank Supervisor through letter No. 293/CCBI/DDIR-OJK/IX/2021 on September 2, 2021.

The appointed Public Accountant and Public Accounting Firms, namely the Public Accountant and Public Accounting Firm "Purwanto, Sungkoro & Surja" (a member of Ernst & Young) is a Public Accounting Firm registered as a Bank auditor at the Financial Services Authority, with No. STTD.KAP-03/PM.22/2018 dated January 15, 2018.

Auditors carry out their duties objectively. Implementation of the Audit of the Financial Statements ending on December 31, 2021 is carried out based on work agreement no. 0238/PSS/08/2021 dated August 30, 2020.

Public Accountants carry out independent audits, comply with professional standards of public accountants and work agreements as well as the audit scope set, and have communicated with the Financial Services Authority regarding the condition of the Bank being audited in the context of preparation and implementation of the audit.

The implementation of the provision of audit services by the Public Accounting Firm (KAP) "Purwanto, Sungkoro & Surja" (a member of Ernst & Young) to audit the Financial Statements of CCB Indonesia for the financial year 2021 will be evaluated by the Audit Committee and the results will be reported to Financial Service Authority (FSA).

Implementation of Risk Management including Internal Control System

The Bank has an adequate organizational structure to support the implementation of risk management and good internal control, among others by establishing the Internal Audit Division, Risk Management Division, Risk Management Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, and Compliance Division.

a. Active supervision of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors

The Bank has established clear authorities and responsibilities at each level of position related to the implementation of Risk Management.

The Board of Commissioners has played an active role in supervising the implementation of risk management, including:

- approve and evaluate Risk Management policies including Risk Management strategy and framework.
- evaluate the accountability of the Board of Directors and provide direction for improvement of the implementation of Risk Management policies on a regular basis.

In carrying out supervision of the implementation of risk management, the Board of Commissioners is assisted by the Risk Monitoring Committee.

The active role of the Board of Directors of CCB Indonesia has been demonstrated, among others by:

- Develop, evaluate, and update Risk Management policies including Risk Management strategies and frameworks.
- Ensure that the Risk Management function has been implemented independently.
- Develop, establish, and update procedures and tools to identify, measure, monitor and control risks.
- Responsible for the implementation of Risk Management as well as evaluating and providing direction based on reports submitted by the Risk Management Work Function including reports on risk profiles.
- Ensure the implementation of corrective measures for problems or irregularities in the Bank's business activities found by the Internal Audit Division.
- Develop 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 adequate policies, procedures and risk limits to support the implementation of risk management, including: General Risk Management Policies and Guidelines, Risk Profile Guidelines, Strategic Risk Guidelines, Compliance Risk Guidelines, Legal Risk Guidelines, Reputation Risk Guidelines, Risk Guidelines Liquidity, Market Risk Guidelines, Operational Risk Guidelines, Credit Risk Guidelines, Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) Guidelines, Risk-Based Bank Soundness Guidelines, Asset & Liability Management (ALMA) Guidelines, Business Continuity Management (BCM) and Business Continuity Guidelines Plan (BCP), Guidelines for New Products and Activities, Guidelines for CKPN, Guidelines for Implementation of The Three Lines of Defense (3LD), Guidelines for Interest Rate Risk In The Banking Book, and General Policies and Guidelines for Information Technology.

c. Adequacy of risk identification, measurement, monitoring and control processes and risk management information systems

CCB Indonesia has implemented a risk management policy that aims to ensure that risks arising in its business activities can be identified, measured, monitored, managed and reported which 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.

Basically, the risk management process is carried out by each unit, considering the risks faced are individual risks inherent in the products, transactions and processes of the unit concerned. To assist the management of risk management, CCB Indonesia has established a Risk Management Function which is responsible for monitoring the implementation of risk management policies that have been approved by the Board of Directors and periodically reviewing the risk management process, including the review of each proposed new product and activity.

Implementation of Risk Management at 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 which has been carried out using a method that is in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority concerning the Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks as regulated in OJK Regulation No. 18 / POJK.03/2016 and OJK Circular Letter No. 34 /SEOJK.03/2016.

The mechanism for assessing the Risk Profile report by determining the level and risk rating refers to and is aligned with the assessment of the Bank's Soundness Level based on risk or *Risk Based Bank Rating* (RBRR) and other applicable Financial Services Authority regulations. Risk profile reports are made periodically which are then reported to the Board of Directors for later discussion in the Risk Management Committee.

In relation to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic during 2021, the Bank continues to monitor the debtor's ability to pay due to the impact of the spread of COVID-19 and is committed to supporting the 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 for the Impact of the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) as amended several times and most recently by Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 17/POJK.03/2021. The Bank conducts *stress testing* of the loan portfolio on a regular basis to determine the impact of COVID-19 that may occur on the Bank's capital, the Bank's profitability, and the Bank's soundness level.

d. Comprehensive Internal Control System

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 within 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 to ensure that the internal control system has functioned as it should be carried out by the Internal Audit Division which is directly responsible to the President Director.

The internal control function by the Internal Audit Division is carried out using a systematic audit method and using a risk-based audit approach. so that the priority of supervision will be carried out on processes or units that have a greater risk.

- 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 non-functioning internal processes, human errors, system failures, and/or external events.

Governance & Organization in managing operational risk, the *risk owner* is responsible for the risks that occur in their respective departments. The procedures for controlling these risks are regulated in the Bank's overall policies and procedures in 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 have been 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 identification, measurement, monitoring, control, and determination of operational risk limits. The Bank continuously identifies operational risks inherent in certain business lines. This is done by periodically 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 identification and measurement of operational risk that the Bank has, including:

- a. Operational Risk Self Assessment
- b. Operational key risk indicators
- c. Operational Risk Event Form

On a bank wide basis, risk identification and measurement are carried out on several main indicators that are deemed to represent the Bank's operational risk. The indicators are grouped into five broad categories, namely Business Characteristics and Complexity, Human Resources, Information Technology and Supporting Infrastructure, Fraud and External Events. The final result of the identification and measurement is in the form of a 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 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 internal control process 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 a *Business Continuity Plan* and its security management. The Bank implements the *Anti Money laundering* (AML) program, including the principle of knowing your customer *consistently* in accordance with operational risk exposure, which is outlined 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 fields is carried out from the initial process before dealing with customers and/or third parties, in the recording process, to preparing reports.

The Bank carries out operational activities based on the four eyes principle, where Bank officers who check transactions are different from officers who carry out transactions.

Financial reports are prepared based on accounting standards applicable in Indonesia, to be subsequently reported to the regulator and published to the public, taking into account the regulations of the regulator, and the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations.

In ensuring compliance with regulatory provisions, each issuance of new regulatory provisions or revisions of previous regulatory provisions, the work function that carries out the compliance function documents the provisions followed by: (i) compiling compliance news and submitting it to the Board of Directors and related Divisions (ii) identifying on the obligations that arise in accordance with the provisions of the regulator, to be further 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 it is necessary to make adjustments to the Bank's internal regulations, (iv) carry out review of the draft of new internal regulations and/or revision of internal regulations, to ensure compliance with the latest regulatory provisions.

Furthermore, the Bank's business activities including but not limited to finance and operations are carried out by referring to the policies and procedures that have been prepared by the Bank based on the applicable regulatory provisions.

- Overview of the effectiveness of the internal control system

Overall the quality of the internal control system has shown adequate results. CCB Indonesia strives to implement an effective and efficient internal control system, and the supervision procedures have been carried out without exception, by maintaining a supportive environment for internal control efforts. Significant internal auditor findings have been reported to the Financial Services Authority in accordance with applicable regulations. In addition, problems related to the adequacy of internal control have been reported

to Management and follow-up steps have been taken to minimize risks.

In order to strengthen the internal control system and fulfill the Governance Structure, the Bank has recompiled, revised, and updated the General Policies and Guidelines, Guidelines, and Standard Operating Procedures (KSOP).

In 2021, the Bank has issued 2 Guidelines, 3 SOPs, 7 new SE Directors, and revised 7 General Guidelines Policies, 15 Guidelines for 17 SOPs, 5 SE Directors and 1 BoD Decree. So that at the end of 2021, the Bank has 17 1 KSOP and Standard Operational Manual.

With regard to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic that occurred in 2020, the Bank implemented a policy that supports the economic growth stimulus in accordance with the Financial Services Authority Regulation No.11/POJK.03/2020 dated March 16, 2020 concerning National Economic Stimulus as a Policy. Countercyclical Impact of the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) as amended several times and most recently by the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 17/POJK.03/2021, by issuing several internal regulations 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 the OJK as a Countercyclical Policy on the Impact of the Spread of COVID-19, No. 005/SE-DIR/KP-JKT/III/2021 dated March 31, 2021 regarding National Economic Stimulus by OJK as a Countercyclical Policy on the Impact of the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 based on POJK No. 48/POJK.03/2020 and POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2020 and the Decree of the Board of Directors 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 Monitoring Team for the Relaxation/Restructuring Information System for the Impact of COVID-19, BOD Decree No. 055/SK-DIR/KP-JKT/X/2021 dated October 12, 2021 concerning Extension of the Term of Duties of the Task Force Team and the Monitoring Team for the Information System Relaxation/Restructuring of Debtor's impact of Covid-19.

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

The Corporate Secretary is an integral part in the implementation of Good Corporate Governance of CCB Indonesia, especially regarding the implementation of transparency, in addition to ensuring that CCB Indonesia complies with the applicable capital market rules and regulations. Appointment of a Corporate Secretary to maintain the image of CCB Indonesia and protect the interests of CCB Indonesia through the establishment of good communication and relationships with all stakeholders through various public relations activities and representing the Board of Directors in all matters relating to external communication, especially to investors, the capital market community and shareholders .

The main functions of the Corporate Secretary are:

1. Representing the Board of Directors in relation to external parties, particularly investors, the capital market community, related institutions and shareholders.
2. Monitor the Company's compliance with the provisions and regulations regarding the capital market.
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. Carry out activities that support the implementation of the principle of openness, especially regarding the performance of CCB Indonesia through communication to interested parties.

The Corporate Secretary of CCB Indonesia is held by Br. Andreas Herman Basuki , domiciled in Jakarta , who started his career in the banking sector from 1990 at Mediabank until April 1994, his last position as Assistant Manager in the Corporate Banking Division, which handles syndicated loans. Then the period from June to December 1994 worked at Mitsubishi Corporation in the

Chemical Division . In January 1995 he joined Bank Windu Kentjana in various positions including Head of Credit Marketing Division, Head of Bureau of Directors concurrently Head of Risk Management and Compliance . After the merger with Bank Multicor, since January 2008 he was appointed as Corporate Secretary (Corporate Secretary). He earned a Bachelor's degree in Economics from Trisakti University, Jakarta in 1990 and a Bachelor of Information Management from Binus University, Jakarta in 1988.

In accordance with the Regulation of the Financial Services Authority (formerly Bapepam LK) No. IX.I.4 concerning the Establishment of the Corporate Secretary and No. 35/POJK.04/2014 concerning Corporate Secretary of Issuers or Public Companies, and appoints the Appointment Decree No. 006/BM/SDM/SK-DIR/II/08 and Confirmation Letter No. 072/BW/SDM/KTP/XI/13, the following is the Report on the Implementation of Corporate Secretary Duties for 2021 as follows :

1. Coordinate and handle the preparation of the 2020 Annual Report on January - May 2021, can be completed on time and in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Supervisor, including reporting to OJI, IDX and other external parties.
2. Handling the preparation of the 2020 Annual Report to CoFTRA (Trade Supervisory Agency Commodity Futures) in March 2021.
3. Coordinate the holding of the Annual GMS and Extraordinary GMS electronically at Sahid Sudirman Center 15th Floor Jakarta on August 26, 2021, including coordination with KSEI and BAE in the context of using the eASY.KSEI application for e-Proxy and e-Voting for shareholders, as well as reporting to OJK, Indonesia Stock Exchange, Website and other agencies and disclosure of information to the public regarding the results of the GMS and Public Expose.

4. Attend the implementation of the Board of Directors Meeting and ensure the frequency of the meeting is in accordance with the applicable provisions applies, also the preparation of minutes of meeting results throughout 2021, as well as coordination with the Board of Commissioners in terms of the implementation of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Meetings, Meetings Board of Commissioners and Komite-komite Meetings. During the COVID-19 pandemic, most of meetings are conducted online.
5. Maintain and update the CCB Indonesia website throughout 2021.
6. Handling requests for data or information from external parties, shareholders, mass media and stakeholders regarding CCB Indonesia throughout 2021.
7. Establish communication and reports to the OJK (Capital Market Supervisor and Supervisor Bank), Bank Indonesia, BEI, KSEI, AEI, BAE, Perbanas, LPS, Website and supporting professions as well as other relevant institutions in accordance with the provisions, throughout 2021.
8. Coordinate the administration of the Head Office Secretariat and the numbering of correspondence / memos / Decree of the Board of Directors, including ensuring smooth operation during the flexible working arrangement.
9. Coordinate and support the preparation of the 2021-2023 RBB Revision in June 2021.
10. Coordinate the implementation of corporate social responsibility "CCBI Care" during 2021, namely in the form of providing assistance to orphanages, providing school assistance, reforestation programs and providing assistance for handling the Covid-19 Pandemic, as well as other Natural Disaster Assistance, which will continue to be carried out in safe and permanent ways. maintain health protocols.
11. Coordinate and support the preparation of the narrative of the Bank Business Plan (RBB) 2022 – 2024 in October – November 2021.

The trainings that has been attended by the Corporate Secretary in 2021 are as follows:

1. Webinar "Discussion of POJK on Annual Report of Issuers or Public Companies (POJK No. 29/2016 & SEOJK No.30/2016" by Indonesian Corporate Secretary Association on 25 February 2021 in Jakarta
2. Webinar "Capital Market Opportunities and Challenges in the Digital Era" by the Financial Services Authority Institute (OJK Institute) on March 18, 2021 in Jakarta
3. Webinar "Socialization of Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 3/POJK.04/2021 concerning Implementation of Activities in the Capital Market Sector" by the Financial Services Authority on 23 March 2021 in Jakarta
4. Webinar "Sustainable Investment in the Indonesian Capital Market" by the Financial Services Authority Institute (OJK Institute) on 20 May 2021 in Jakarta
5. Webinar "Sustainability Training: GRI-CDP Beginner Seminar - Introduction to TCFD and SDGs" by the Indonesia Stock Exchange ("IDX") in collaboration with the Global Reporting Initiative ("GRI"), Carbon Disclosure Project ("CDP") and UK Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions ("UK PACT") on 2 June 2021 in Jakarta
6. Webinar "Implementation of the eRUPS with the eASY.KSEI system" by the Indonesian Central Securities Depository (KSEI) and the Indonesian Corporate Secretary Association on July 15, 2021 in Jakarta
7. Webinar "Defining POJK No. 17/POJK.04/2020, concerning Material Transactions and Changes in Business Activities" by the Financial Services Authority and the Indonesian Corporate Secretary Association on July 22, 2021 in Jakarta
8. Virtual workshop on ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) Capital Market Summit 2021 with the theme "Pursuing Sustainable Finance in Indonesia Capital Market" by the Financial Services Authority and PT Bursa Efek Indonesia on 27 July 2021 in Jakarta
9. Webinar "Understanding and Application of OJK Regulation No. 3/POJK.04/2021 concerning the Implementation of Activities in the Capital Market Sector" by the Financial Services Authority and the Association of Indonesian Issuers on August 12, 2021 in Jakarta
10. Webinar "Socialization of SEOJK Number 16/SEOJK.04/2021 concerning the Form and Content of the Annual Report of Issuers or Public Companies" by the Financial Services Authority on August 31, 2021.
11. Webinar "Socialization of Commercial Bank Provisions" by the Financial Services Authority on 1-2 September 2021 in Jakarta
12. International Webinar "Carbon Market: Global Practices" by the Financial Services Authority, International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Global Carbon Council on November 4, 2021 in Jakarta
13. Webinar "Introduction of ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) Aspects as One of the Supporters of Business Sustainability" by the Indonesian Corporate Secretary Association on 19 November 2021 in Jakarta
14. International Webinar "Sustainable Finance: The Changing Face of Financial Institution" by the Financial Services Authority (OJK Institute) and The London Institute Banking and Finance (LIBF) on November 25, 2021 in Jakarta
15. Capital Market Webinar with the theme "Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) in Finance" by the Indonesia Stock Exchange ("IDX") in collaboration with the Global Reporting Initiative ("GRI"), Carbon Disclosure Project ("CDP") and UK Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions ("UK PACT") on 1 December 2021 in Jakarta
16. Webinar "Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Shareholder Return on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX)" by the Financial Services Authority (OJK Institute) and the Indonesia Stock Exchange on December 7, 2021 in Jakarta

The implementation of the duties of the Corporate Secretary in general has been achieved according to the work program plan for 2021 . The obstacle faced is during the Covid-19 pandemic during 2021, especially in terms of holding the GMS, public expose and implementing CSR, you must be very careful and follow health protocols for security for all parties.

Provision of funds to related parties and provision of large funds (large exposure)

In carrying out its business activities, CCB Indonesia conducts several transactions for providing funds with related parties and providing large funds . Transactions with related parties and the provision of large funds refer to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 32 /POJK.03/2018 dated December 26, 2018 concerning the Maximum Limit for Loans and Provision of Large Funds for Commercial Banks as amended by Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 38 /POJK.03/2019 dated 19 December 2019.

The following is a report on the provision of funds to related parties and the provision of large funds as of December 31, 2021 :

No.	Provision of Funds	Amount	
		Debtor	Nominal (millions of IDR)
1	To Related Parties	17	204,369
2	To Core Debtors		
	a. Individual	10	13,340,177
	b. Group	10	3,020,275

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 obtain approval from the Board of Commissioners. In addition, in order to improve and facilitate supervision of the provision of funds with related parties, CCB Indonesia has prepared and updated a detailed list of related parties which is the details of the parties who have a controlling relationship with the Bank, either directly or indirectly, through ownership, management and or finance.

During 2021, the application of the provision of funds by the Bank to related parties (related party) and/or provision of large funds (*large exposure*) has:

- comply with the provisions regarding the Maximum Lending Limit (BMPK) and pay attention to prudential principles and applicable laws and regulations;
- taking into account the capital capacity and the distribution or diversification of the portfolio of provision of funds.

Transparency of the Bank's financial and non-financial conditions that have not been disclosed in other reports

CCB Indonesia is transparent about financial and non-financial conditions to stakeholders , including announcing quarterly Published Financial Reports and reporting them to the Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia or stakeholders in accordance with applicable regulations.

The comprehensive financial condition has been presented in the Financial Statements.

CCB Indonesia conducts a self-assessment of the implementation of Good Corporate Governance on a semi-annual basis, namely the position of June and December, and prepares a Report on the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance at the end of each financial year with coverage according to applicable regulations.

CCB Indonesia has submitted a Report on the Implementation of *Good Corporate Governance* to Shareholders, the Financial Services Authority, and interested parties in accordance with applicable regulations, and has published the report on the bank's website in timely manner.

CCB Indonesia has made Bank product information transparent in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia concerning Transparency of Bank Product Information and Use of Customer Personal Data. Information on its products and services to the public is conveyed through several promotional facilities/media such as brochures, leaflets, websites, and bulletin boards throughout the CCB Indonesia office network.

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, as well as establishing 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.



Press Releases / Publications 2021

NO.	DATE	DAILY/MAGAZINE /WEBSITE	NEWS
1	March 31, 2021	Daily Economic Balance	Audited Financial Report for December 2020 periode
2	July 6, 2021	Indonesian media	Announcement of Annual GMS and Extraordinary GMS
3	July 8, 2021	Indonesian media	Announcement of the Announcement of the Annual GMS and Extraordinary GMS
4	July 15, 2021	Indonesian media	Announcement of the Announcement of the Annual GMS and Extraordinary GMS
5	July 16, 2021	Sindo Newspaper	Closure of KCP Surabaya Rungkut
6	July 30, 2021	Indonesian media	Semi-Annual Financial Report
7	August 4, 2021	Indonesian media	Announcement of Invitation to Annual GMS and Extraordinary GMS
8	August 30, 2021	Indonesian media	Summary of Minutes of Annual GMS and Extraordinary GMS
9	October 8, 2021	Palembang Express	Closing KK Palembang Unfortunately
10	October 29, 2021	Bank Website	September 2021 Financial Report.
11	November 15, 2021	Web Bank	Financial Report Period Oct 2021
12	December 22, 2021	Web bank	November 2021 Financial Report

Bank's Strategic Plan

In accordance with the vision and mission, and taking into account the current business scale, CCB Indonesia in the short and medium term is still directing business policies on the implementation of good corporate governance, prudent business development in the corporate banking, small and medium enterprises (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, as well as increasing professionalism and competence of human capital.

The Bank's policy direction is in line with the current government program for financing for infrastructure and supporting the development of the SME sector

Bank policy direction in the short term

1. Increase business volume prudently in the corporate banking, Small and Medium Enterprises (including commercial) and consumer credit segments.
2. Business optimization and business deepening of the existing office network.
3. Development of forward-looking e-banking and IT systems to support processes and services that are effective, fast, easily accessible, reliable and provide convenience.
4. The creation of financial performance to be more efficient and generate better margins.
5. Improving the quality, professionalism and competence of HR as a whole

Bank policy direction in the medium term

1. Integrated implementation of *good corporate governance* , risk management, internal control systems and compliance functions.
2. Continuing the infrastructure improvement program (*e-banking system* , organization and human resources) on an ongoing basis to support business development

Strategic steps that will be taken by the Bank

- **Develop business carefully and conservatively**
During the COVID-19 pandemic that is still engulfing the world, including Indonesia, CCB Indonesia will carefully and conservatively seek business volume growth in the corporate banking sector, with the target being supported by corporate customers in Indonesia, both locally and in other countries, as well as infrastructure projects. in line with government programs. In this case, to utilize the expertise of CCB in terms of infrastructure financing, and trade finance. CCB Indonesia will continue to develop the SME and consumer banking sectors. Furthermore, with the broad scope of the CCB group, products/services will also be developed to improve integrated services.
- **Ensuring adequate CAR for business development**
In business development, CCB Indonesia always ensures adequate CAR, especially in line with business expansion in the corporate banking sector, with large-scale loans, of course, requires adequate capital support.

The position of CAR ratio is maintained within the limits at a safe level, taking into account the capital add-on based

on the risk profile assessment, as well as the capital buffer according to the implementation of Basel III. The addition of organic capital is also carried out through the acquisition of the Bank's Profit in 2022 – 2024. The Bank also seeks to increase income through fee-based income, in addition to interest income. In addition, the Bank continuously monitors the adequacy of liquidity and maintains the Loan to Deposits Ratio (LDR) position at a safe level to maintain the Bank's adequate liquidity position, especially during this period of uncertainty due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

- **Implementation of good corporate governance and upgrading of risk management system**

The implementation of good corporate governance is consistent, continuous, comprehensive and integrated in 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 a global risk management system, which is designed to comprehensively identify, measure, monitor and manage the Bank's risk on an enterprise wide basis.

- **Optimization of the existing office**

The current office network with 84 offices is optimized to encourage healthy and effective business growth and development based on prudential principles.

- **Improving the quality of human capital**

Improving the quality of human capital by increasing the scale of training programs and developing more diverse opportunities, including sending employees for training abroad.

By strengthening targeted and professional training, it will produce reliable human capital who receives competitive remuneration.

- **Strengthening IT system infrastructure**

The IT system infrastructure is also developed to improve service quality to a better level, with effective, fast, reliable and accessible services, which will increase customer satisfaction, so that the Bank is increasingly competitive in services.

The Bank's Business Plan Year 2022 -2024 has been submitted to the Financial Services Authority through letter No. 392/CCBI/DDIR-OJK/XI/2021 dated 25 November 2021 .

Other information related to Good Corporate Governance

During 2021 there was no other information in the form of owner intervention, internal disputes or problems that arose as a result of the remuneration policy of the Bank.

Share ownership of members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors which reaches 5%

As of December 31, 2021 , there are members of the Board of Commissioners who have shares in Other Companies in Indonesia that reach 5% or more, which are as follows:

No.	Name	Shareholding	Company name	The type of company (Bank/LKBB/ other)
1	Yudo Sutanto	25.00%	PT. Sentausa Judge	Other
		25.00%	PT. Beautiful Trio Sentausa	Other
		25.00%	PT. Mega Sentausa	Other
		27.00%	PT. Prosperous Core Carbon Persada	Other

All members of the Board of Commissioners do not have share ownership of 5% (five percent) or more in other companies domiciled abroad.

As of December 31, 2021 , there are members of the Board of Directors who own shares in Other Companies in Indonesia that reach 5% or more, which are as follows:

No.	Name	Shareholding	Company name	The type of company (Bank/LKBB/ other)
1	Agresius R. Kadiaman	25.0 0%	PT. Agra Reswara Kayana	Other

All members of the Board of Directors do not have share ownership that reach 5% (five percent) or more in other companies domiciled abroad.

Financial and Family Relationships

In accordance with the Regulations of the Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia concerning the implementation of Good Corporate Governance for Commercial Banks, all members of the Board of Commissioners, Directors and Controlling Shareholders of CCB Indonesia do not have financial and familial relationships with other members of the Board of Commissioners, Directors and Controlling Shareholders of CCB Indonesia. .

Remuneration policy information

Remuneration policy formulation process

The Bank already has Guidelines for the Implementation of Governance in Providing Remuneration No. document 257/PEDO-CCBI/PPTR/X/2016, last revised December 2018 which took effect January 31, 2019.

Background for the preparation of the Guidelines:

1. In line with the implementation of Basel II, especially Pillar 3 (Market Discipline), Banks are required to disclose more transparent information to the public and market players, especially related to remuneration to encourage discipline and so that stakeholders can provide a fair assessment.
2. The issuance of FSA Regulation No. 45/POJK.03/2015 concerning Implementation of Good Corporate Governance in Providing Remuneration for Commercial Banks.
3. The issuance of FSA Circular Letter No. 40/SEOJK.03/2016 concerning Implementation of Good Corporate Governance in Providing Remuneration for Commercial Banks.

The purpose and objective of the preparation of the Guidelines is to provide guidance in the provision of remuneration in accordance with applicable regulations.

Guidelines for the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance in the Provision of Remuneration have been approved by the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners.

The 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 in accordance with the needs of the Bank, or there are changes in external regulations.

Remuneration policy scope and implementation

The Bank began to implement the Remuneration policy in 2019 which includes, among others, the scale of Remuneration based on level and position, components of Remuneration, and methods and mechanisms of determination including but not limited to:

- Remuneration Adjustment is linked to Performance and Risk
 1. Deferred Variable Remuneration Policy.
The deferred Variable Remuneration Policy is applied to those classified as MRT (Material Risk Takers) as the implementation of the POJK on Remuneration Management, the amount of the suspended Variable Remuneration is 10 % of the Variable Remuneration.
 2. Bank Policy regarding Deferred Variable Remuneration
The Bank chooses Malus, which is able to postpone the payment of Variable Remuneration which is deferred if the MRT is under certain conditions.
 3. Payment policy (vesting) for the suspension made.
Deferred variable remuneration is for 3 years.
- Position and number of parties who are *material risk takers* (MRT):
 - Board of Directors : 6 people
 - Independent Commissioner : 2 people

External consultant and consultant duties related to Remuneration policy,

In the period of 2021, the Bank does not cooperate with consultants regarding the Remuneration policy.

Performance measurement related to remuneration

The Bank establishes a remuneration policy that is linked to performance appraisal.

Quantitative measurement of a work unit is done through Key Performance Indicators (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 receive Variable Remuneration for 1 (one) year and total nominal

Variable Remuneration	Amount Received in 1 (One) Year					
	Directors		Board of Commissioners		Employee	
	Person	million IDR	Person	million IDR	Person	million IDR
Total	6	3,897,521,662	2	482,902,418	1,189	10,958,699,398

Number of recipients and total amount of Variable Remuneration unconditionally guaranteed to candidates for the Board of Directors, candidates for the Board of Commissioners, and/or prospective employees for the first 1 (one) year of employment : Zero

The total amount of deferred Variable Remuneration, which consists of cash and/or shares or share-based instruments issued by the Bank : IDR444,228,764

Total amount of deferred Variable Remuneration paid for 1 (one) year : IDR368,374,382

Details of the amount of Remuneration given in 1 (one) year include:

1. Fixed Remuneration and Variable Remuneration;
2. Deferred and non-deferred remuneration; and
3. The form of remuneration given in cash and/or shares or share-based instruments issued by the Bank, as in the table below:

A. Fixed Remuneration*)		
1. Cash		IDR29,205,155,329
2. Shares/share-based instruments issued by the Bank		-
B. Variable Remuneration*)		
	Not Suspended	Suspended
1. Cash	IDR3,936,195,317	IDR444,228,764
2. Shares/share-based instruments issued by the Bank	-	-

Note: *) Only for MRT and expressed in million IDR

Quantitative information

Variable Remuneration Type*)	Remaining Deferred	Total Deductions During the Reporting Period		
		Due to Explicit Adjustment (A)	Due to Implicit Adjustment (B)	Total (A)+(B)
1. Cash (in million IDR)	244,415,240	nothing	nothing	nothing
2. Shares/Share-based Instruments issued by the Bank (in shares and a nominal value of million IDR which is the conversion of the said shares)	111,779,790 861,154 shares	nothing	nothing	nothing
	356,195,030	nothing	nothing	nothing

Note: *) Only for MRT

Remuneration policy package and other facilities for Commissioners and Directors

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of CCB Indonesia has decided on the granting of power of attorney to the Board of Commissioners to determine the amount of salary, allowances and bonuses for members of the Board of Directors and the granting of power of attorney to the majority/major shareholder to determine the amount of salaries, allowances and bonuses for members of the Board of Commissioners.



Remuneration for the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors

Type of Remuneration and Other facilities	Amount Received in 1 year			
	Board of Directors		Board of Commissioners	
	person	millions IDR	person	millions IDR
Remuneration (salary, bonus, routine allowance, tantiem, and other facilities in the form of non-kind)	6	30,389,154,311	2	3,196,425,098
Other facilities in kind (housing, transportation, health insurance and so on) which:	6	198,132,137	2	120,318,671
a. can be owned				
b. can't be owned				
Total	6	30,587,286,448	2	3,316,743,769

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	-
above IDR 1 billion to IDR 2 billion	-	2
above IDR 500 million to IDR 1 billion	-	-
IDR 500 million and below	-	-

Note: *) received in cash

Remuneration of the Remuneration Committee

The remuneration that has been paid to members of the Remuneration Committee for 1 (one) year is Rp. 2,549,010,092

Highest and lowest salary ratio

Salary is an employee's right that is received and expressed in the form of money as a reward from the company or employer to an employee who is determined and paid according to a work deal, agreement or legislation, including allowances for employees and their families for a job and/or service that has been done.

Salaries that are compared in the salary ratio are the benefits received by members of the Board of Commissioners, Directors and permanent employees of the Bank up to the implementation limit, per month.

What is meant by "employees" in this case are permanent employees of the Bank up to the level of implementing employees.

Data Ratio of highest and lowest salary as of 31 December 2021

a. The ratio of the highest and lowest employee salaries	1 : 50.1
b. The ratio of the highest and lowest salaries of the Board of Directors	1 : 2.04
c. The ratio of the highest and lowest commissioner salaries	1 : 1
d. The ratio of the highest salary of the Board of Directors and the highest employee	1 : 2.95

Severance pay

Number of employees affected by termination of employment and the total nominal amount of severance pay paid:

Amount of Severance Pay per Person in 1 (One) Year	Number of Employees
Above IDR 1 billion	1
Above IDR 500 million to IDR 1 billion	3
IDR 500 million and below	35



Share Options

Shares options owned by the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Executive Officers

Description/Name	Number of shares owned (shares)	Number of options		Option price (Rp)	Period of time
		which is given (shares)	which has been executed (shares)		
Commissioner (name)	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing
Directors (name)	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing
Executive Officer (total)	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing
Total	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing

Internal fraud

Internal irregularities are irregularities or fraud committed by management, permanent and non-permanent employees (honorary and outsourcing) related to the work processes and operational activities of the Company that significantly affect the financial condition of the Bank, namely if the impact of the deviation is more than Rp. 100,000,000 (one hundred million IDR) .

In the period from January to December 2021 , there were internal deviations in the operational activities of CCB Indonesia , 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		Temporary employees	
	2020	2021	2020	20 21	2020	2021
Total Fraud	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing
Have been completed	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing
In the Process of Settlement at Internal Bank	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing
Haven't tried to solve it yet	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing
It has been followed up through the legal process	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing

Legal Problems and Efforts to Solve It

Throughout 2021, the number of civil and criminal legal issues faced by CCB Indonesia and the efforts made to resolve them are as follows:

Legal Issues	Number of Cases	
	Civil	Criminal
Have received a decision that has permanent legal force or there is no continuation of the legal process	1	-
In the process of completion	15	2
Total	16	2

For the number of Legal Issues, we convey brief information regarding 5 (five) cases that are continuously handled and materially as follows:

1. Civil Case

- a. Number : 223/PDT.G/2018/PN.JKT.PST
- b. Case date : April 17, 2018
- c. Plaintiff : Tomy Winata
- d. Position of CCB Indonesia in the case: Co-Defendant IV/ Co-Defendant IV/ Co-Defendant for Cassation IV
- e. Information on the case and its progress :
 - 1) That on February 12, 2018 CCB Indonesia (formerly PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk, previously PT Bank Multicor Tbk) has transferred the portion of receivables (in a syndicated credit facility) from debtors PT Geria Wijaya Prestige (PT GWP) to Tomy Winata based on the Deed of Transfer Agreement (Cessie) Receivables and Deed of Receivable Price Agreement between CCB Indonesia and Tomy Winata.
 - 2) Whereas after PT GWP's receivables were transferred to a new creditor, namely Tomy Winata, PT GWP did not make payments to Tomy Winata, Tomy Winata then filed a lawsuit to collect his receivables from PT GWP.
 - 3) Whereas Tomy Winata has submitted evidence as a legal creditor for PT GWP's debts, however, the Central Jakarta District Court did not grant Tomy Winata's claim. After an appeal was submitted to the Jakarta High Court, the High Court's decision upheld the decision of the Central Jakarta District Court, so Tomy Winata appealed to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia.
 - 4) 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.
 - 5) That this case has been decided at the cassation level by the Supreme Court on October 19, 2020. It is known that based on the notification of the decision received on July 28, 2021, with the decision

in the form of rejecting the Cassation application submitted by the Cassation Applicant (Plaintiff). So that this case has permanent legal force (Inkrach).

- 6) That until the end of December 2021, information from the Plaintiff's attorney will conduct a Review in the near future.

f. Case Status :

The case has been decided at the Cassation level , and has permanent legal force (Inkrach).

2. Civil Case

- a. Number : 555/PDT.G/2018/PN.JKT.UTR
- b. Case date: October 25, 2018
- c. Plaintiff: Fireworks Ventures Limited
- d. CCB Indonesia's position in the case: Defendant I/ Appellant / Cassation Appellant
- e. Case information and progress
 - 1) That on February 12, 2018 CCB Indonesia (formerly PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk, previously PT Bank Multicor Tbk) has transferred the portion of receivables (in a syndicated credit facility) from debtors PT Geria Wijaya Prestige (PT GWP) to Tomy Winata based on the Deed of Transfer Agreement (Cessie) Receivables and Deed of Receivable Price Agreement between CCB Indonesia and Tomy Winata.
 - 2) That Fireworks Ventures Limited as one of the creditors (in a syndicated credit facility) of PT GWP does not recognize the receivables of CCB Indonesia's portion, so that it considers that CCB Indonesia has no right to transfer the receivables to Tomy Winata and then filed a lawsuit to cancel the sale of PT GWP's portion of CCB Indonesia's receivables to Tomy Winata.
 - 3) Whereas in the proceedings at the North Jakarta District Court where CCB Indonesia was represented by Otto Hasibuan & Associates as legal counsel, it had submitted evidence of ownership of PT GWP's receivables before transferring the receivables to Tomy Winata. However, the lawsuit was decided by the North Jakarta District Court, with the following ruling:

In Convention

In Exception:

- Completely reject the exceptions of Defendant I and Defendant II.

In the Main Case

- Partly granted the Plaintiff's claim;
- To declare that Defendant I and Defendant II have committed acts against the law;
- Stating that the Plaintiff is a Buyer who has good intentions on the receivables (Credit Assets) in connection with the obligations of the Co-Defendants that arise based on the Deed of Credit Agreement No. 8, dated November 28, 1995, made before Hendra Karyadi, SH, Notary in Jakarta;
- To declare that Defendant I and Defendant II have no rights to the receivables (credit assets) arising from the Deed of Credit Agreement Number 8 dated November 28, 1995;
- Sentencing Defendant I to submit SHGB No. 204,205, and 207 and Mortgage Certificate Number: 286/1996 and 962/1996;
- Sentencing Defendant I and Defendant II to pay jointly and severally for the material losses suffered by the Plaintiff:
 - Material Losses in Rupiah:
6% x Rp.249,600,209.98 =
Rp. 14. 976,012.6 Annual
 - Material Losses in Rupiah
6% x US\$11,645,136.06 =
US\$698, 708 . 16 per year
- Declaring invalid and has no binding force on the deed of agreement dated February 12, 2018 and Deed of Deed of Transfer of Receivables Agreement dated February 12, 2018.

In Reconvention

- Declaring that the reconvention lawsuit is unacceptable.

In Conventions and Reconventions

- Sentencing the Defendant of Convention/Plaintiff of Convention, and Defendant of Convention II/Co-Defendant I of Reconvention jointly and severally to pay court fees in the amount of Rp. 2,047,000,-

so that CCB Indonesia and Tomy Winata have appealed the decision.

- 4) The handling of this case was carried out by the Otto Hasibuan Law Office at the First Level / District Court, Appeal Level / High Court and at the Cassation level.
- 5) That on July 28, 2020 CCB Indonesia through its legal counsel has received the notification of the appeal decision, with the decision as follows:
 - Received an appeal from the legal counsel of the original Defendant I of the Convention/Plaintiff for the Reconvention and the Legal Counsel for

the Comparative II of the original Defendant II of the Convention/ Co-Defendant I of the Reconvention;

- Confirming the decision of the North Jakarta District Court dated October 15, 2019 Number: 555/Pdt.G/2018/PN.Jkt.Utr., for which the appeal was requested;
 - Sentencing Appellant I originally Defendant I of Convention/Plaintiff of Convention and Comparison II of Defendant II of Convention/Co-Defendant I of Convention jointly and severally to pay all court costs
 - Arising in both levels of justice, which for the appeal level is set at Rp. 150,000.- (one hundred and fifty thousand IDR) and thereafter waiting for the Notification of Relas on the decision.
- 6) That on August 7, 2020 CCB Indonesia through its legal representative has declared an appeal at the North Jakarta District Court.
 - 7) That on 19 August 2020 CCB Indonesia through its legal representative has submitted a Memorandum of Cassation at the North Jakarta District Court.
 - 8) That on November 4, 2020, based on information from CCB Indonesia's attorney, the Plaintiff has submitted a counter memorandum of cassation through the North Jakarta District Court. on the memorandum of cassation filed by CCB Indonesia.
 - 9) Whereas on January 22, 2021, the Cassation file for case 555 was sent to the Supreme Court based on information from CCB Indonesia's attorney;
 - 10) That until the end of December 2021, we are still waiting for the Cassation decision from the Supreme Court.

f. Case Status

case has been decided by the North Jakarta District Court and the DKI Jakarta High Court, currently still in the cassation process at the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia so that it does not yet have permanent legal force.

3. Civil Case

- a. Number : 18/Pdt.G/2019/PN.JKT. CELL
- b. Case date : April 16, 2019
- c. Plaintiff : PT Grandpuri Permai
- d. CCB Indonesia's position in the case : Defendant XIII
- e. Information on the case and its progress :
 - 1) This case stems from a dispute that occurred between PT Grandpuri Permai and PT AAA Sekuritas where there was an allegation that CCB Indonesia (formerly PT Bank Antar Daerah) received some of the funds in the dispute amounting to Rp. 10,000,000,000, - and Rp. 8,071,060,333,-.
 - 2) Whereas then the Plaintiff asked all the Defendants jointly and severally to compensate the Plaintiff's losses in the amount of Rp. 397,818,761,750,-.

- 3) Whereas CCB Indonesia through its attorney MNS Law Firm is in an effort to prove that CCB Indonesia did not receive the funds as part of an unlawful act submitted by the Plaintiff through the trial process at the South Jakarta District Court.
- 4) The handling of cases at the district court level is carried out by MNS Law Firm.
- 5) That on June 17, 2020, a hearing was held with the agenda of the Interlocutory Decision, as for the order of the interlocutory decision, as follows:
In Exception
 - Granting the exceptions of the Defendants in part;
 - Declaring that the Plaintiff's claim is less party;
 In the Main Case
 - Declaring that the Plaintiff's claim is unacceptable;
 - Sentencing the Plaintiff to pay court fees.
- 6) That until the end of December 2021 on this case the Plaintiff did not file an appeal, but this case is not yet legally binding considering that several Defendants/Co-Defendants were not present at the time of the decision so that the Court needed time to send a notification of the decision to the parties who were not present. .
- f. Case Status :
The case has been decided in the District Court, however, until the end of December 2021, this case is still in the process of notifying the decision of the District Court to the Parties so that it does not yet have permanent legal force.

4. Criminal Case

- a. Number : S.PGL/1204/IV/RES.2.2/2020/DITTIPIDEKSU
- b. Date of receipt of the letter: April 21, 2020
- c. Reported : PT. Hanson International
- d. CCB Indonesia position : As witness
- e. Case information and progress
 - 1) This case stems from the embezzlement of funds and no money laundering crime committed by the suspect PT. Hanson International .
 - 2) Whereas CCB Indonesia was asked for a statement as a Witness by Investigators of the Special Economic Criminal Investigation Agency of the Indonesian National Police (Bareskrim)
 - 3) The handling of this case was carried out by the Law Office of Parama & Co.
- f. Case Status :
That until the end of December 2021 this case is still ongoing.

5. Criminal Case

- a. Number : No. SPS-436/F.2/Fd.2/02/2021
- b. Date of receipt of the letter: February 25, 2021
- c. Suspect : Adam R. Damiri, Sonny Widjaja, Bachtiar Effendi, Hari Setianto, Ilham Wardana B. Siregar, Benny Tjokrosaputro, Heru Hidayat, Ir. Lukman Purnomosidi, Jimmy Sutopo

- d. CCB Indonesia position : As witness
- e. Case information and progress
 - 1) This case relates to allegations of corruption in the management of finance and investment funds by PT ASABRI (Persero) in several companies for the period 2012 to 2019.
 - 2) Whereas CCB Indonesia was asked for documents and information in its capacity as a Witness. CCB Indonesia has been present and before the prosecutor's investigators to provide information and provide documents requested by the prosecutor.
- f. Case Status :
That until the end of December 2021 this case is still ongoing.

Affiliated Transactions

In accordance with the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55 /POJK.03/2016 concerning Implementation of Good Corporate Governance for Commercial Banks, and Decree of the Chairman of the Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency Number: KEP-412-BL/2009- Regulation Number IX.E.1 concerning Affiliated Transactions and Conflicts of Interest in Certain Transactions as has been updated with the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 42 /POJK.04/2020 21 October 2020 Affiliated Transactions and Conflict of Interest Transactions which come into force on 21 October 2020 , that Affiliated Transaction is every activity and/or transaction conducted by a public company or controlled company with Affiliates of a public company or Affiliates of members of the board of directors, members of the board of commissioners, major shareholders, or controllers, including any activities and/or transactions conducted by a public company or a controlled company for the benefit of the Affiliate of the public company or the Affiliate of a member of the board of directors, a member of the board of commissioners, the major shareholder, or the Controlling Company.
In 2021 there is no transactions with Affiliates .

Transactions containing Conflict of Interest

In accordance with the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55 /POJK.03/2016 concerning Implementation of Good Corporate Governance for Commercial Banks, and Decree of the Chairman of the Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency Number: KEP-412-BL/2009- Regulation Number IX.E.1 concerning Affiliated Transactions and Conflicts of Interest in Certain Transactions as has been updated with the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 42 /POJK.04/2020 21 October 2020 Affiliated Transactions and Conflict of Interest Transactions which come into force on 21 October 2020 , whereas a conflict of interest is the difference between the economic interests of the Company and the personal economic interests of the owners, members of the Board of Commissioners, members of the Board of Directors, Executive Officers, and/or parties related to the Bank that may harm the said Company.

In carrying out their duties and obligations, members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors as well as Bank employees always put the interests of CCB Indonesia above personal or family interests or other parties.

Conflict of Interest is a situation or condition in which CCB Indonesia Personnel, because of their position/position, have the potential to be misused, either 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 already has Guidelines for Handling Conflicts of Interest as a guide for all CCB Indonesia Personnel to understand, prevent and deal with Conflicts of Interest, as well as guidelines in taking a firm stance on Conflicts of Interest in the Bank to realize good corporate management.

In 2021 there is no transactions containing conflicts of interest.

Material Information and Facts

Issuers or Public Companies are required to submit reports of Material Information or Facts to the Financial Services Authority and make announcements of Material Information or Facts to the public.

In 2021, there is no information or material facts that occur so that there is no announcement of material information or facts.

Material facts that occurred after the date of the accountant's report

There is no material facts that occurred after the date of the accountant's report

Buy back shares and/or buy back bank bonds

Buy back shares and/or buy back bonds of the Bank is an effort to reduce the number of shares or bonds that have been issued by the Bank by buying back the shares or bonds, the payment procedure is carried out in accordance with applicable regulations.

During 2021, CCB Indonesia did not *conduct buy back shares* transactions. Meanwhile, CCB Indonesia has never issued bonds, therefore in 2021 there is no buy back bond transactions.

Number of shares and/or bonds repurchased	nothing
The repurchase price per share and/or bonds	nothing
Increase in earnings per share and/or bonds	nothing

Code of Ethics and Corporate Culture

In order to support efforts to implement the principles of GCG (Good Corporate Governance), CCB Indonesia already has provisions as stated in the Policies, Guidelines, SOPs. Some of these provisions regulate the Code of Ethics and Corporate Culture that must be applied by every CCB Indonesia Personnel in their daily behavior.

Company Manual

It is the highest structure of written provisions at CCB Indonesia, which contains the document structure, document approval hierarchy as well as the duties and authorities of each work function related to the issuance of the Bank's documentation structure as well as being a reference/guideline for the provisions below, so that the provisions from top to bottom are interrelated. and relate to each other.

The issuance of this Company Manual was approved by the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors of CCB Indonesia.

Code of Conduct for the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors

This guideline is intended to establish guidelines and work ethics for the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors so as to increase the effectiveness of the daily duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors.

These guidelines, among others, regulate Work Ethics, Working Time and Meetings, Duties and Responsibilities, Rights and Authorities, Employment Relations, Performance Assessment and Evaluation.

The Board of Commissioners' Work Order Guidelines, including those that regulate the Performance Assessment and Evaluation of the Board of Commissioners. Likewise with the Board of Directors' Code of Conduct, which includes the Board of Directors' Performance Assessment and Evaluation.

Code of Ethics Guidelines

This code of conduct lays down the basic principles of behavior and profession that are expected of all CCB Indonesia Personnel.

Through this Code of Conduct Guidelines, it is hoped that a strong risk awareness culture and a good control environment at CCB Indonesia can be realized and embedded in each CCB Indonesia Personnel.

a. Code of ethics

The CCB Indonesia Code of Ethics guideline regulates relationships with fellow employees, companies, customers, contractors, agents, agency staff, consultants, vendors and suppliers, shareholders, competitors, authorities, press/media and other *stakeholders*, as follows:

Indonesian CCB Personnel

- Non-Discrimination

- CCB Indonesia strives to provide a conducive working environment where every CCB Indonesia Personnel is treated fairly and respectfully, encouraged to develop and rewarded based on individual and team performance.
- CCB Indonesia is committed to providing equal opportunities for all CCB Indonesia Personnel based on Property.
- CCB Indonesia will not tolerate or condone any type of discrimination including harassment on the basis of gender, race, age, religion, disability (handicap), or any other classification that improperly interferes with or affects the performance of an individual's work or creates a work environment. intimidating, hostile, degrading or objectionable.
- CCB Indonesia prohibits harassment in the workplace and in cyberspace.
- CCB Indonesia will also not tolerate any kind of discrimination by vendors, contractors and other companies that may have business relations with CCB Indonesia and/or represent CCB Indonesia.

- Conducive and Healthy Environment

CCB Indonesia is committed to maintaining a conducive and healthy environment in running its business so that the health and safety of customers, business partners and CCB Indonesia personnel and the environment is not harmed.

Therefore, CCB Indonesia Personnel and CCB Indonesia business partners do not commit a crime or illegal activity and ensure that they act in accordance with the law, namely:

- Not to use, sell, possess or be under the influence of illegal drugs/psychotropics or inappropriate use of alcohol while doing business for CCB Indonesia, whether consumed during working hours or not, and whether consumed in the CCB Indonesia building environment or not.
- Comply with all laws and relevant health and safety guidelines and immediately report any situation that may pose a hazard to health, safety or the environment to his/her immediate supervisor and/or Human Resources Division.
- Not following passions in excessive gambling or involving Indonesian CCB customers in any form of gambling. In addition, do not bet and/or gamble in any form in the office or in the CCB Indonesia building environment.

- Personal Data Protection

CCB Indonesia is committed to protecting the confidentiality of customers' personal data. They may not under any circumstances use such data for their own benefit or for any third party while carrying out their duties.

- Training

- All personnel of CCB Indonesia are required to attend regular training, especially those related to Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of the Financing of Terrorism, Anti-Bribery, Risk Management and other training as stipulated in the mandatory training program.
- The training is an obligation for Indonesian CCB Personnel who have just joined as part of the induction process.
- In order for this training to take place effectively, CCB Indonesia will monitor and assess the training activities on a regular basis.

- External and Internal Investigation

- CCB Indonesia personnel and business partners are required to fully cooperate for any formal investigation (authorized investigation) both external and internal.
- Making false or misleading statements is an act of indiscipline, which results in the termination of employment or other relationships with CCB Indonesia.

- Data confidentiality

- Every CCB Indonesia Personnel must maintain the confidentiality of business information both during work and after leaving CCB Indonesia. This includes, but is not limited to salaries and strictly confidential information, business strategies and plans, and other proprietary information obtained during the course of service.
- CCB Indonesia Personnel must comply with applicable banking secrecy laws, privacy rights laws and data security laws, as well as contract terms, when handling customer information and business data obtained in the course of conducting business.

CCB Indonesia Customers

- Treating Customers Fairly

- Treating CCB Indonesia customers fairly and respectfully and providing high quality customer service is an integral and inseparable part of the behavior of CCB Indonesia Personnel.
- CCB Indonesia applies 5 principles from the Fair Dealing *Guidelines* that must be adhered to, especially for CCB Indonesia Personnel who deal with customers, which are as follows:
 - 1) CCB Indonesia personnel must treat all customers with respect and fairness.
 - 2) CCB Indonesia personnel may only offer products and services that are suitable for their target customer segment.

- 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 so that customers can make the necessary financial decisions;
 - 5) CCB Indonesia personnel must handle customer complaints in an independent, effective and prompt manner.
- **Protecting Customer Information**
- CCB Indonesia is committed to protecting customer information and using it appropriately. Maintaining and maintaining the confidentiality of customer data is very basic in CCB Indonesia's relationship with CCB Indonesia's customers.
 - CCB Indonesia personnel must comply with applicable banking data confidentiality, privacy and security laws as well as contractual requirements when handling customer information and business data collected during the course of business operations.
 - The classification of information as customer or business data may differ depending on the applicable laws of the country or jurisdiction.

Assets of Company / CCB Indonesia

- **Company Information**
- CCB Indonesia personnel and business partners must maintain the confidentiality of business information both during and after their employment relationship or involvement with CCB Indonesia.
- **Intellectual Property Rights**
- Intellectual property, including, but not limited to Patents, trademarks and copyrights, developed or purchased by CCB Indonesia is the property of CCB Indonesia.
 - CCB Indonesia personnel must make every effort to secure CCB Indonesia's interests in intellectual property.
 - CCB Indonesia personnel who have access to such intellectual property may not and/or without authorization, disclose or use intellectual property, both during and after a working relationship with CCB Indonesia.
 - CCB Indonesia personnel may not use intellectual property acquired during their employment with another company, without first obtaining written approval from the other company.
 - CCB Indonesia respects the restrictions placed on third party software by software developers and/or distributors.
 - CCB Indonesia personnel must use the software in the manner specified in the license agreement.
- **Use of CCB Indonesia's Information Technology Assets**
- Computers, network resources, electronic communication systems including email, telephone and voice systems and other information processed using CCB Indonesia's computers (collectively, "IT Assets") are the property

of CCB Indonesia, and should be used strictly only for the purpose of providing CCB Indonesia services and products and not for any other purpose.

- The equipment and facilities mentioned above are only given to CCB Indonesia Personnel for the benefit of CCB Indonesia, therefore CCB Indonesia Personnel must be able to use and maintain these facilities as well as possible.
 - Use of IT Assets is regulated through CCB Indonesia's IT Policy.
- **Accurate Recording and Storage of Records/Documents**
- The implementation of Indonesia's CCB records must always be made accurately and reliably, with the aim of ensuring that business transactions are documented effectively and justified in order to reduce legal risk. No information on any records or documents may be tampered with or falsified.
 - Reasonable and accurate books should be available for audit and inspection purposes to ensure high standards in record keeping.
 - CCB Indonesia personnel must comply with all applicable laws and management policies regarding relevant records implemented by CCB Indonesia.
 - "off the record" accounts or transactions in relation to improper payments are prohibited.
 - Records and data must be maintained and destroyed in accordance with relevant laws and CCB Indonesia's management policies regarding records.
 - Any documents, records or data that are required or may be required for litigation or investigation purposes, must notify and consult with the Division Compliance, Legal Division or Internal Audit Division first.
 - Failure to fulfill the request for the required documents, records or data may result in criminal or civil lawsuits against CCB Indonesia and the relevant Indonesian CCB Personnel.

Protection of Business and External Activities

- **Insider Trading**
- Insider Trading and providing information from insiders to outsiders/delivering sensitive information about prices that are not for public consumption is not permitted and is a criminal act.
 - Giving (tipping) material non-public information to someone who may buy or sell securities is also a violation of applicable law, either by the person providing the information or the person receiving the information.
 - All CCB Indonesia Personnel must pay attention that the punishment for Insider Trading perpetrators can be fined up to imprisonment or imprisonment.
 - 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 Indonesia, 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 aimed at benefiting personal interests.

- **Conflict of Interest**

- CCB Indonesia personnel must not intentionally allow themselves to be placed in a position where their interests have the potential to or actually harm CCB Indonesia.
- CCB Indonesia personnel must not allow any business decisions to be influenced by or seen as influenced by interests that are not related to CCB Indonesia. A decision to enter into a business transaction with any party must be based solely on business considerations.
- CCB Indonesia personnel are obliged to prioritize the interests of CCB Indonesia.
- CCB Indonesia personnel are prohibited from taking advantage for themselves (or referring to a third party) on an existing business opportunity through the use of company property, information or position, unless CCB Indonesia has been offered and refused the opportunity.
- Every perceived/seen, potential or actual conflict of interest must be submitted to the attention of superiors from CCB Indonesia Personnel.

- **Gifts and Entertainment**

- “Gifts” include money, goods or services given simply as a token of friendship or appreciation. Gifts may also include souvenirs, benefits and special treatment.
- “Entertainment” can include overseas trips, watching movies, watching music shows, and more.
- The provision of gifts and entertainment that is used to improperly influence a business decision or may result in the provision of an unfair/fair business benefit is a bribe.
- Bribery and corruption are against CCB Indonesia’s policies, so every CCB Indonesia Person who is guilty of committing or receiving bribes or corruption must be subject to disciplinary action/severe sanctions and may also be prosecuted under the anti-corruption law.

- **External Communication**

CCB Indonesia is committed to openness and transparency in communicating with external parties and seeks to obtain constructive relationships with key stakeholders (investors, regulators, government, media, communities and non-governmental organizations).

- **Communication with Regulator**

All communications with regulators must be carried out in accordance with the applicable guidelines and/or procedures at CCB Indonesia. Requests from regulators for information must be answered with complete, factual and accurate information.

- **Communication with the Press or Media**

Any press or media inquiries must be immediately referred to the competent authority as spokesperson/Communication for CCB Indonesia.

- **Procedures Regarding the Use of Social Media**

- Personal social media accounts must be separate from work
- Only a spokesperson for CCB Indonesia is authorized to communicate online on behalf of CCB Indonesia
- It must be clear who is represented on forums, blogs and discussion forums
- There should be no selling or marketing of CCB Indonesia products, or providing financial advice/advice on personal social media pages
- Adhere to the confidentiality and privacy agreement
- Respect your colleagues and your workplace, as well as other individuals and communities
- Non-compliance may result in disciplinary action, including termination of employment with CCB Indonesia. If you violate the law, you must be personally responsible.
- If in doubt, please ask. Don’t take risks with CCB Indonesia’s reputation or your own reputation.

- **Actions/Lawsuits**

- Unless prohibited by local law, CCB Indonesia Personnel must notify their immediate supervisor, Human Capital Division and Legal Division immediately if they are the subject of any legal action/lawsuit or investigation anywhere.
- Permission from the Human Capital Division must be obtained before accepting a political position or accepting employment, external appointments and assignments.

- **Anti-Money Laundering And Counter Terrorism Financing**

CCB Indonesia personnel must fully comply with applicable laws and policies relating to financing to combat terrorist activities/activities, anti-illegal narcotics 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 the export and import business.

- **Agent/Consultant/Third Party**

- CCB Indonesia personnel must carry out proper business assessment when selecting/selecting third parties, as business partners/partners which include (but are not limited to) contractors, agents, agency staff, consultants, vendors and suppliers of goods and services. The business partner/partner may not do something indirectly where an Indonesian CCB Person is prohibited from doing it according to the Code of Conduct or the applicable laws and regulations.

- CCB Indonesia personnel must conduct appropriate due diligence, to ensure that business partners/partners are in accordance with the tasks to be performed, that they have a good track record, and do not take advantage of their relationship with CCB Indonesia or use the name of CCB Indonesia in connection with illegal acts, anything, fraud, unethical or dishonest transactions, or any transaction that may tarnish CCB Indonesia's reputation.
- CCB Indonesia personnel must ensure that business partners are aware of and committed to the anti-fraud principles set out in this Code of Conduct Guidelines.
- CCB Indonesia personnel are not allowed to allow or provide their personal facilities to be used by customers/ or third parties in utilizing their transactions with CCB Indonesia.
- Personnel of CCB Indonesia are not allowed to act as proxies for customers/ or third parties in conducting business transactions at CCB Indonesia.

b. Forms of socialization of the code of ethics and efforts to enforce it

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 an acknowledgment of the Code of Ethics on the prescribed form.

Every 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 termination or termination of employment. If applicable laws or regulations are also violated, 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 Board of Commissioners, Directors and employees of the Company

CCB Indonesia and all of its employees are determined and responsible for maintaining the highest level of integrity and honesty within CCB Indonesia so that they can continue to provide quality services for all of Indonesia with products and services that can support the success of CCB Indonesia customers.

In order to lay down the basic principles of behavior and profession that are expected of all Indonesian CCB Personnel, a code of conduct has been drawn up in the form of a Code of Ethics.

The Code of Conduct / Code of Ethics applies to the Board of Commissioners, Directors, and all employees of CCB Indonesia, and forms the basis for ethical attitudes and actions that take into account the company's core values.

Share Ownership Program by Employees and/ or Management implemented by the Company

CCB Indonesia implements the Share Ownership Program by Management and/or Employees, with reference to the OJK Regulation which regulates the Implementation of Governance in Providing Remuneration for Commercial Banks.

Anti-Fraud Strategy

In order to prevent cases of operational irregularities and violations of the provisions of laws and regulations, particularly fraud, CCB Indonesia improves the effectiveness of internal control as an effort to minimize fraud risk by implementing an Anti- Fraud Strategy.

Fraud control in business processes is the responsibility of the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners, so a proper and thorough understanding of fraud by the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners is required in order to provide direction and raise awareness for fraud risk control at CCB Indonesia. The Anti Fraud Strategy is a manifestation of the commitment of the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners in controlling fraud which is implemented in the form of a fraud control system .

The anti- fraud strategy is part of the existing fraud policy . In its implementation, it is a *fraud* control system which has 4 (four) pillars as follows:

1. Prevention
The prevention pillar is part of the Fraud control system which contains steps to reduce the potential risk of fraud, which at least includes anti- fraud awareness, identification of vulnerabilities, and policies to know employees .
2. Detection
The detection pillar is part of the *fraud control system* which contains steps to identify and locate *fraud* in the Bank's business activities, which includes at least a *whistleblowing policy and mechanism*, surprise *audits*, and a supervisory system.
3. Investigation, Reporting and Sanctions
The investigation, reporting and sanctions pillars are part of the *Fraud control system* which at least contains steps for investigating, reporting, and imposing sanctions on *Fraud* in the Bank's business activities.
4. Monitoring, Evaluation and Follow-up
The pillars of monitoring, evaluation, and follow-up are part of the *fraud control system* which at least contains steps for monitoring, evaluation, and follow-up.

Violation Reporting System (whistleblowing system) in the Company

The demand to implement Good Corporate Governance is one of the bases for implementing such transparency, where Banks are required to take preventive steps and combat practices that are against Good Corporate Governance, by reporting violations that occur through the whistleblowing system .

This system is expected to increase the participation of all employees to report violations that occur.

To increase the effectiveness of the implementation of the fraud control system with an emphasis on disclosure of complaints , CCB Indonesia implements a whistleblowing system by referring to the Whistleblower General Policy and Guidelines that are clearly formulated, easy to understand, and can be implemented effectively in order to provide encouragement and awareness to employees and officials. Banks to report fraud that occurs , including:

1. Whistleblower Protection

The Bank is committed to providing support and protection to every Fraud reporter and to ensure the confidentiality of the identity of the Fraud reporter and the submitted Fraud report.

Protection for the Whistleblower has the benefit of ensuring the treatment of the Whistleblower and guarantee of the confidentiality of the Whistleblower's identity, 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 the company's regulations and policies.

2. Regulations related to Fraud Complaints

The Bank prepares a special telephone number and/or e- mail address that can be used by employees to report suspicions of fraud cases

The telephone number and electronic mail address (email) have been published by the Anti-Fraud Unit/Function.

3. Fraud Report Follow-up Mechanism

Fraud reporting system contains the clarity of the reporting process, including the reporting procedures, facilities, and the party responsible for handling reporting. The reporting system must be supported by a clear follow-up mechanism to the reported fraud incident .

This reporting system is implemented in a transparent and consistent manner in order to create trust among all Bank employees in the reliability and confidentiality of the whistleblowing mechanism.

Good Corporate Governance Self-Assessment

During 2021, CCB Indonesia has implemented Good Corporate Governance self assessment in June 2021 and December 2021 , both with Ratings : 2 (Good). The self-assessment of the position in June 2021 is equivalent to the results of the assessment carried out by the OJK.

General Conclusions on the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance

Based on the analysis of all the criteria/indicators that are factors in assessing the implementation of Governance, it is concluded that:

1. Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners

The implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners has fulfilled the governance structure in carrying out its supervisory function, as reflected in:

- Fulfillment of the number of members of the Board of Commissioners
- Fulfillment of the composition of the Board of Commissioners
- Fulfillment of the requirements of each member of the Board of Commissioners
- The Board of Commissioners has a Code of Conduct for the Board of Commissioners, as well as guidelines for holding meetings of the Board of Commissioners.

The duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners have been carried out in accordance with the principles of good governance as stated in the minutes of meetings and internal memos.

The Board of Commissioners is not involved in making decisions on the Bank's operational activities, except in terms of providing funds to related parties and other matters stipulated in the Bank's Articles of Association and/or applicable laws and regulations in order to carry out the supervisory function .

The Board of Commissioners holds meetings with the Board of Directors in order to supervise the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors, as well as provide advice to the Board of Directors.

The Board of Commissioners has held a Board of Commissioners Meeting and a Board of Commissioners Meeting with the Board of Directors with the appropriate frequency . All meetings are held via video conference in view of the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) / Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) as a result of the COVID- 19 pandemic .

The Board of Commissioners also attended with the Board of Directors in the 2021 General Examination *Exit Meeting and Bank Prudential Meeting* with Financial Services Authority.

The results of the supervision of the Board of Commissioners are submitted to the Board of Directors and become input for the Board of Directors in carrying out their duties to achieve good performance

In general, the implementation of the Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners has complied with the applicable regulations.

2. Implementation of the Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors

The implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors has complied with the requirements of the governance structure, as reflected in :

- Fulfillment of the number of members of the Board of Directors along with the criteria, independence, and requirements of each member of the Board of Directors ;
- Fulfillment of the Composition of the Board of Directors
- Filling all positions of the Board of Directors with a definitive Director accompanied by the division of duties in accordance with the Bank's organizational structure.
- The Board of Directors already has a Code of Conduct for the Board of Directors, as well as Guidelines for Organizing Board of Directors Meetings.

The implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors is in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association and the Board of Directors' Code of Conduct. Bank management is continuously improved, through improvements that have been made and are maintained and continued to this day.

The Board of Directors is fully responsible for the implementation of the Bank's management, fostering, leading, and in charge of the Division in accordance with the division of the field of supervision, as well as implementing the principles of Good Corporate Governance in each of the Bank's business activities at all levels or levels of the organization.

Directors has held the Meeting in accordance with the provisions. All meetings are held via video conference in view of the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) / Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) as a result of the COVID- 19 pandemic .

The duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors have been carried out well, as evidenced by the improvements that are continuously being pursued and implemented.

The results of the Board of Directors meeting have been stated in the minutes of the meeting and well documented

In general, the implementation of the Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors has complied with the applicable regulations.

3. Completeness and Implementation of Committee Duties
completeness of the Committees that assist the Board of Commissioners is owned by the Bank, consisting of the Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, and Remuneration & Nomination Committee; and has been equipped with Guidelines for the Implementation of Committee Duties .

The composition and requirements of the members of the Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, and Remuneration & Nomination Committee are in accordance with the provisions. The implementation of the duties of the committees in general is in accordance with the guidelines for the work rules of each committee, as reflected in the activities and minutes of meetings.

The Committee has carried out its functions in accordance with applicable regulations, including providing recommendations according to their duties to the Board of Commissioners. Every meeting of the Committee have been prepared and well documented.

The performance produced by each Committee can support the supervision of the Board of Commissioners. In general, the Committee's Completeness and Implementation of Duties has complied with the applicable regulations.

4. Handling Conflicts of Interest

The handling of conflicts of interest has been regulated internally through the Guidelines for Handling Conflicts of Interest. However, during 2021 there were no problems containing conflicts of interest

In general, the Handling of Conflicts of Interest by the Bank has complied with the applicable regulations.

5. Implementation of the Bank's Compliance Function

The Bank already has a Compliance Director and has a Compliance Division that carries out its duties and responsibilities independently in accordance with compliance policies and guidelines .

The Bank has provided adequate human resources, and has sufficient competence to carry out the compliance function and implement Anti-Money Laundering & Prevention of Terrorist Financing effectively, including appointing Compliance Officers at each Bank office, and having 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 Prevention of Terrorism Financing.



The Compliance Function has established policies, developed guidelines, and took 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 publication of an appeal poster for compliance culture.

The Bank's policies, guidelines, and SOPs are reviewed regularly. Periodically, the Bank has made improvements and reviews of the parameters used in the implementation of the APU PPT program.

compliance function has played a role in assisting the process of improving bank compliance. This is reflected in the efforts that have been made, including providing compliance opinions, compliance review, compliance news, compliance checklists, compliance campaigns, socialization of regulations as well as being a liaison officer for the Financial Services Authority and/or Bank Indonesia, as well as other regulators.

The development area related to the implementation of the Bank's Compliance Function is that capacity building and dual control processes are still needed in reporting to regulators, because there is still the imposition of financial penalties due to non-compliance in the reporting sector. Against this non-compliance, the Bank has corrected reporting, fulfilled the obligation to pay according to the stipulated time period, and made efforts 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 complied with the applicable regulations.

6. Implementation of the 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 referring to the Internal Audit Professional Standards.

The Internal Audit Division has carried out a risk-based audit, with a wide scope of SKAI examination, and the results of the examination have been reported to interested parties.

The internal audit function has been carried out adequately so that adequate reports are available for the Board of Commissioners and the Board of 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 reported to the Financial Services Authority on a regular basis.

The development areas related to the Implementation of the Bank's Internal Audit Function are:

- The adequacy of the capacity of SKAI members still needs to be developed and improved, among others through recruitment, training and certification according to their level.
- The preparation, scope, quality of financial performance analysis, follow-up monitoring, accuracy of audit implementation and materials for the Implementation Report and Main Internal Audit Results still need to be improved.

In general, the implementation of the Bank's Internal Audit Function has complied with the applicable regulations.

7. Implementation of the External Audit Function

A reputable public accounting firm and public accountant, based on a work agreement with the audit scope in accordance with applicable regulations

The process of appointing a Public Accounting Firm and a Public Accountant by the Bank has complied with the applicable regulations. In carrying out the audit, the Public Accounting Firm and the Public Accountant have complied with the specified aspects and carried out the audit independently as well as complied with the professional standards of the public accountant and the work agreement as well as the scope stipulated in the applicable regulations.

The provision of audit services on annual historical financial information has been carried out by a Public Accountant and/or Public Accounting Firm in accordance with the scope of the audit as regulated in applicable regulations 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 complied with the applicable regulations.

8. Implementation of Risk Management Including Internal Control System.

The Bank has an adequate organizational structure to support the implementation of risk management and internal control, including the Internal Audit Division, the Risk Management Division and the Risk Management Committee, as well as the Compliance Division. In addition, the Bank also has adequate policies, procedures and risk limits.

In addition to establishing the Risk Management Committee, the Bank has also established other Committees that assist the implementation of the duties of the Board of Directors, namely the Credit Policy Committee, ALCO Committee, Information Technology Steering Committee, Credit Committee and Human Capital Committee.

The organizational structure has been fulfilled by filling all positions with definitive officials.

The Bank has made adjustments to the Policies/Guidelines/SOPs owned by the Bank in alignment with the Bank's vision and mission after the merger and acquisition, with reference to the applicable regulations.

The Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors have carried out their duties and responsibilities related to the implementation of risk management.

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.

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.

Board of Directors has supervised 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.

The development area related to the Implementation of Risk Management and Internal Control System is that the internal control in several divisions that report to regulators (*checkers* and *makers* as well as *Quality Assurance*) needs to be further 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 Provision of Large Funds.

The Bank's Board of Directors has actively established policies, systems and procedures that are quite effective and adequate in regulating the provision of funds to related parties and the provision of large funds as well as monitoring and solving problems that arise as a result of the provision of such funds.

The Bank has carried out regular monitoring and evaluation of large debtors and updating the list of related parties , as well as making improvements in policies and procedures. Decision making is done without intervention from any party. Each provision of funds to Related Parties is carried out after obtaining approval from the Board of Commissioners.

There were no violations and exceeding the LLL during the assessment period, and any reports related to the provision of funds to related parties and large exposures have been submitted in accordance with actual conditions and in a timely manner to the Financial Services Authority.

In general, Provision of Funds to Related Parties and Provision of Large Funds has complied with the applicable provisions.

10. Transparency of Financial and Non-Financial Conditions, Governance Implementation Report and Internal Reporting.

Bank's Monthly, Quarterly, Annual Publication Reports, Other Publications, and GCG implementation reports, as well as internal reports always refer to the Financial Services Authority Regulations and applicable regulations.

Quarterly , Annual Publication Reports and Other Publications, as well as GCG implementation reports have been carried out through a good governance process and pay attention to the scope that must be met in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority and applicable laws and regulations.

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 regarding procedures for customer complaints and dispute resolution is submitted through the Bank's website.

The Bank has applied the principle of transparency to financial and non-financial conditions which are submitted through Monthly, Quarterly, Annually, and Other Publication Reports. In the Annual Publication Report, the Bank has reported the implementation of Good Corporate Governance in accordance with the Financial Services Authority Regulations and the prevailing laws and regulations.

Development areas related to Transparency of Financial and Non-Financial Conditions, Governance Implementation Report and Internal Reporting are capacity building and *dual control process* in providing data to be published to minimize republishing due to data correction.



In general, Transparency of Financial and Non-Financial Conditions, Governance Implementation Report and Internal Reporting has complied with the applicable regulations.

in relation to global and domestic economic conditions as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic , has been submitted to the regulator.

11. Bank's Strategic Plan

The Bank's Strategic Plan has been prepared in the form of a Bank Business Plan that is adjusted to the Bank's Vision and Mission and is fully supported by all stakeholders.

The implementation of the RBB is monitored and directed by the Board of Directors, and supervised by the Board of Commissioners, and communicated to OJK, all shareholders of the Bank and to all work functions .

The Bank's Business Plan (RBB) has been prepared based on FSA Regulation No. 5 /POJK.03/2016 and SE OJK No. 25 / SEOJK.03/2016 concerning the Bank's Business Plan, and based on a comprehensive study by taking into account the business opportunities and strengths of the bank and identifying weaknesses and threats.

The development areas related to the Bank's Strategic Plan is the Bank's Business Strategy, which is to improve the quality of risk management implementation and efficiency efforts so as to increase and maintain the Bank's profitability .

The Bank's Business Plan along with its revisions and adjustments prepared by the Board of Directors has been approved by the Board of Commissioners and has been communicated to OJK and all parties. The Bank's Business Plan has described a sustainable growth target and provides economic benefits to all stakeholders and has been adjusted to the direction and business model according to the Bank's vision and mission. Bank Business Plan along with the revision includes adjustments

In general, the Bank's Strategic Plan has complied with the applicable regulations.

Thus, in 20 21 CCB Indonesia has implemented a generally GOOD Governance , which is reflected in the adequate compliance with the principles of Good Corporate Governance. In the event that there are weaknesses in the implementation of the principles of Good Corporate Governance, in general, these weaknesses are less significant and can be resolved by normal actions by the Bank's management.





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



Committees Report

In the effective and independent implementation of monitoring duties and responsibilities, the Board of Commissioners is supported by the Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, and Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

In order to support an increase in the implementation of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) and optimize supervision attached to the Board of Commissioners, as well as to ensure the implementation of internal control system at all levels of operations, has been stated in the Audit Committee Charter in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority, Guidelines and Procedures of Risk Monitoring Committee, Remuneration and Nomination Committee, as well as changes to members of the Committees under the Board of Commissioners.

During the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the implementation of the duties of the committees that assist the Board of Commissioners can proceed according to the Work Plan and the schedule of the annual meeting.

Audit Committee Duties and Responsibilities

The duties and responsibilities of the Audit Committee are to assist the Board of Commissioners in order to support the effectiveness of the implementation of their duties and responsibilities, including:

1. Monitoring and evaluating the planning and implementation of internal audits as well as monitoring the follow-up of internal audit results in order to ensure the accuracy of the design and operational effectiveness of internal controls, including internal control over financial reporting.
2. Carrying out monitoring and evaluation of:
 - Implementation of the duties of the Internal Audit Work Unit.
 - Suitability of the audit by a public accounting firm with audit standards;
 - Suitability of financial statements with financial accounting standards;
 - Implementation of follow-up by the Board of Directors on the findings of the Internal Audit Division, public accountants, and the results of the supervision of the Financial Services Authority to provide recommendations to the Board of Commissioners.
3. Providing recommendations regarding the appointment of public accountants and public accounting firms to the Board of Commissioners to be recommended to the GMS.
4. Reviewing financial information to be issued by the Bank to the public and / or authorities, including financial statements, projected financial statements and other reports related to the Bank's financial information.
5. Reviewing complaints related to the Bank's accounting and

financial reporting processes.

6. Reviewing the Bank's compliance with the laws and regulations relating to the Bank's activities.
7. Providing independent opinion in the event of disagreements between management and public accountants for the services they provide.
8. Providing recommendations to the Board of Commissioners regarding the appointment of a Public Accountant based on independence, the scope of the engagement and fees (compensation for services).
9. Reviewing the implementation of audits by internal auditors and overseeing the implementation of follow-up by the Directors on the findings of internal auditors.
10. Reviewing and providing advice to the Board of Commissioners regarding the potential conflict of interests of the Bank.
11. Maintaining the confidentiality of documents, data and information obtained by the Bank in the context of carrying out its role.

Risk Monitoring Committee Duties and Responsibilities

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

1. Providing recommendations to the Board of Commissioners by evaluating the suitability of the risk management policy and the implementation of the policy.
2. 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 2021 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 2021 the Audit Committee has held 21 (twenty one) 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 2020 financial year by the Public Accounting Firm (KAP) Purwanto, Sungkoro, Surja.

2. Risk Monitoring Committee Activities

During 2021 the Risk Monitoring Committee has held 8 (eight) 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 2021 the Remuneration and Nomination Committee held 5 (five) meetings, all of which were attended by more than 51% (fifty one percent) of the total members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee including an Independent Commissioner and Executive Officer in charge of human resources or employee representatives. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee has provided suggestions, input and recommendations to the Board of Commissioners.

The supervisory mechanism by evaluating the suitability of the remuneration policy with financial performance and the fulfillment of reserves as regulated in the applicable laws and regulations; individual work performance; fairness with peer groups; and consideration of the Bank's long-term goals and strategies.

Composition of the committee members under the Board of Commissioners is in accordance with the size and complexity of CCB Indonesia. All members of the Committees under the Board of Commissioners have good track record of integrity, character, and good moral that are well maintained by each individual.

Committee meeting decisions are taken by deliberation and/or a majority vote. The results of the committee meeting have been stipulated in the minutes of meetings and are well documented. The results of the committee meetings are always sought to be taken into consideration and recommendation to the Board of Commissioners in decision making.





Corporate Information

Satisfy Your Craving

Time to have fun by dining out again. Rest-assured, dining places have now performed a number of safety measures such as sanitizing dining areas, providing contactless order-taking such as online menus, reducing guest capacity, distancing of tables and chairs, wearing masks and face shields for staffs, and providing alternatives methods of payment.



V

Organizational Structure

Risk Management Committee: Agresius R. Kadiaman, Junianto, Zhu Yong, You Wennan, Suandi Sitorus, Martinus Rubianto, Priyo Uji S

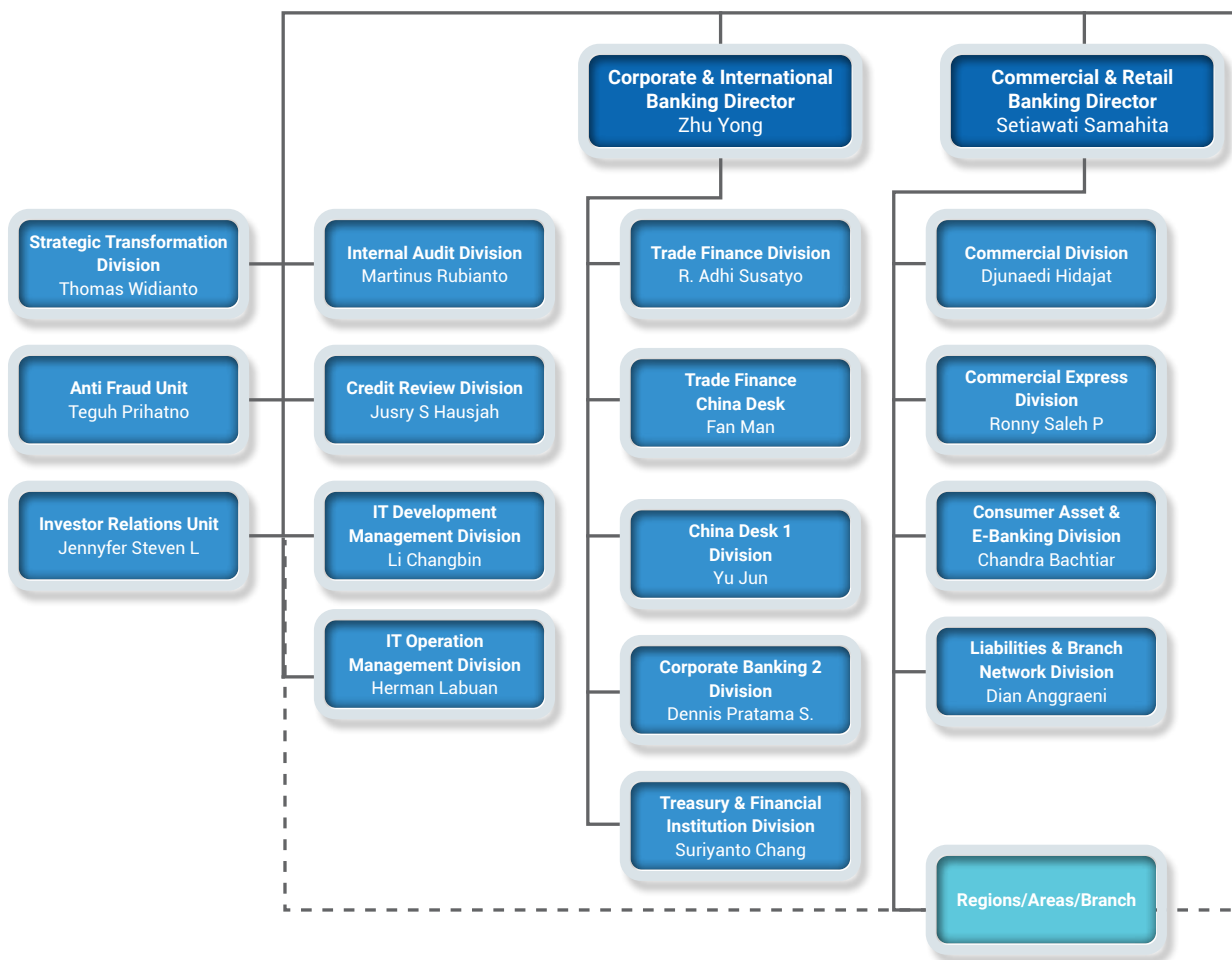
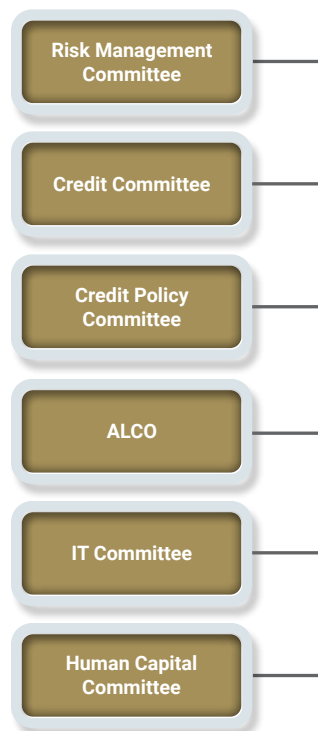
Credit Committee : You Wennan, Zhu Yong, Setiawati Samahita, Junianto

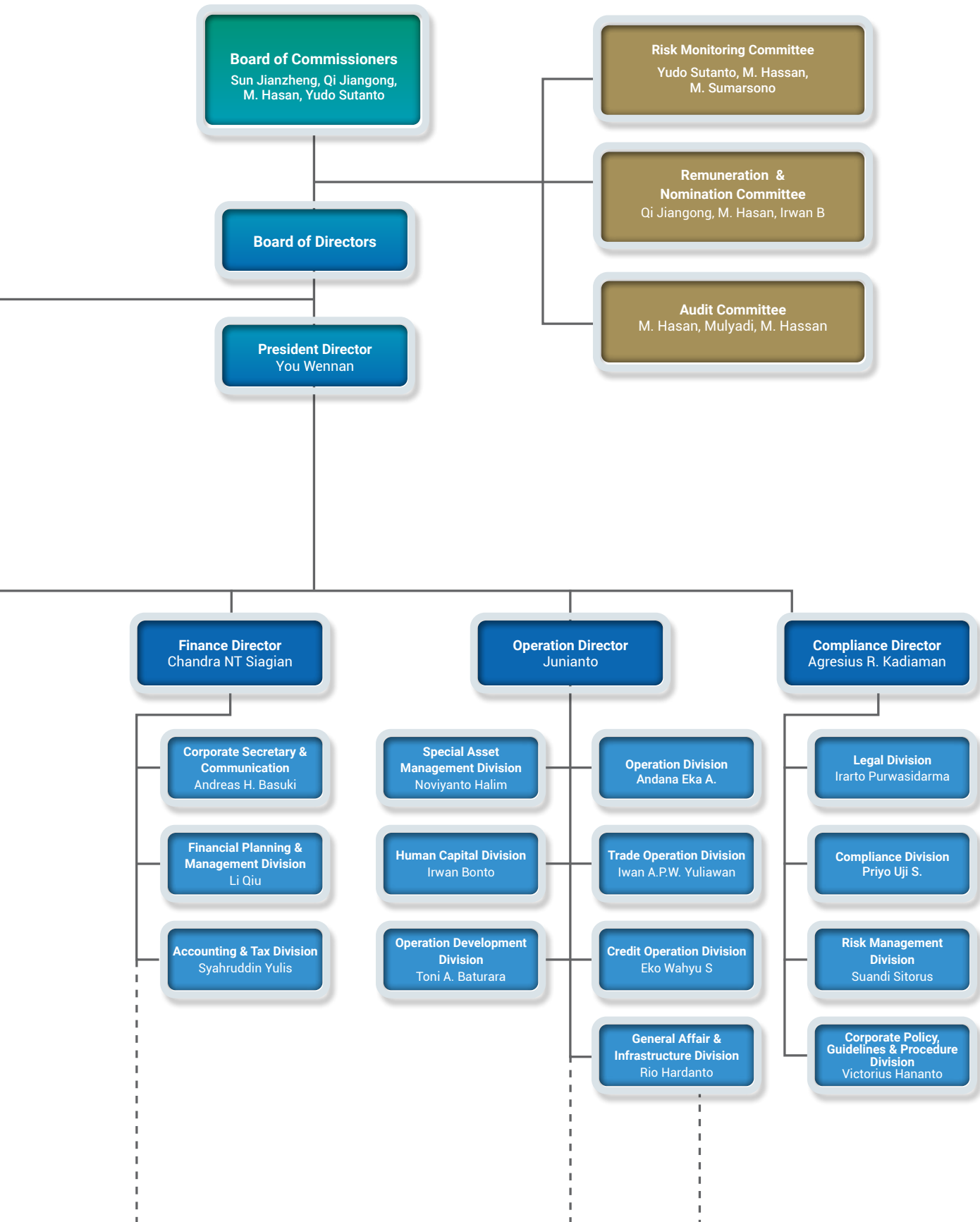
Credit Policy Committee : You Wennan, Agresius R. Kadiaman, Zhu Yong, Setiawati Samahita, Junianto, Suandi Sitorus, Jusry Hausjah, Fan Man, R Adhi Susatyo, Yu Jun, Dennis Pratama, Chandra Bachtiar, Djunaedi Hidajat, Ronny Saleh P, Eko Wahyu S, Priyo Uji S, Martinus Rubianto

ALCO : You Wennan, Chandra NT Siagian, Junianto, Zhu Yong, Setiawati Samahita, Jusry Hausjah, Fan Man, R Adhi Susatyo, Yu Jun, Chandra Bachtiar, Djunaedi Hidajat, Ronny Saleh P, Dennis Pratama, Dian Anggraeni, Suryanto 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, Herman Labuan, 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





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 and Investment Management Department, which is responsible for domestic and foreign equity investments, management of subsidiaries and rural banks shares ownership, management of strategic cooperation with strategic investors, since June 2015 until now.

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

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

As 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).

During 2021 he did not attend any training or seminars.

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

Starting on May 10, 2021, he was appointed as Chairman, Non Executive Director of BlackRock CCB Wealth Management Limited. 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 2021 he did not attend any training or seminars.

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.



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.

The trainings taken in 2021 as follow:

1. Webinar “Effectiveness of the Board of Commissioners’ Supervision in maintaining Bank compliance towards the Era of Principle Based Regulation - Batch I” by FKDKP on March 25, 2021

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.



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.

The trainings taken in 2021 as follow:

1. Webinar "Effectiveness of the Board of Commissioners' Supervision in maintaining Bank compliance towards the Era of Principle Based Regulation - Batch I" by FKDKP on March 25, 2021

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.

None of the Independent Commissioners has any financial, management, ownership, family relationship with other members of Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and/or Controlling Shareholders or any relationship with the Company, which may affect their ability to act independently.

Board of Directors Profile



You Wennan

President Director

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.

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.

The training taken in 2021 as follow:

- Online training “Risk Management Certificate Refreshment” on January 13, 2021 by Risk Management Guard and BSMR

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

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.

The trainings taken in 2021 as follow:

1. Online training "Risk Management Certificate Refreshment" on January 13, 2021 by Risk Management Guard and BSMR.
2. Online training "Refreshment Treasury Level Advance Certification" on December 3, 2021 by ACI FMA Indonesia.

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

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.

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

The trainings taken in 2021 as follow:

1. Global Webinar “US Macro Economic Outlook” on April 22, 2021 by CCB Corporation University
2. Online Training “IT Game Changer (Digital Banking)” by Infobank Institute on 10 – 11 June 2021.

As a Director, she oversees Commercial, Small & Medium Enterprise (SME), Consumer Assets, e-Banking, Liabilities & Branch Network and Regions/Areas/Branches.

As a member of the Board of Directors, she has adhered to all the requirements stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Capital Market Authority Regulation IX.I.6), No. 27/POJK.03/2016, Circular Letter of Financial Services Authority No. 39/SEOJK.03/2016 and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-103/D.03/2016 dated November 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 taken in 2021 as follow:

1. Online training “Risk Management Certificate Refreshment” by Risk Management Guard and BSMR on January 13, 2021
2. Virtual Seminar “Socialization Regulatory Reform on Payment System Regulation” by BI on January 15, 2021

3. Webinar “Opportunity and Challenge on Capital Market in Digital Era” by OJK on March 18, 2021
4. Webinar “Human Resource Development Blueprint Socialization (HR Financial Service Sector 2021-2015)” by OJK on June 14, 2021
5. Webinar “Commitment of Banking Readiness in Supporting Bank Indonesia's CBS Implementation Plan” by BI – DPPT – PSTP on September 1, 2021
6. Webinar “Local Currency Settlement Campaign” by BI in September 2021
7. Webinar “The Future of Banking - How Bank Stay Relevant” by Perbanas on September 30, 2021
8. Webinar “Socialization of the Future of Digital Banks in Indonesia” by OJK on October 2021
9. Webinar “Launching of BI FAST” by Governor of Bank Indonesia & ASPI” on December 21, 2021

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

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 training taken in 2021 as follow:

- Online training "Risk Management Certificate Refreshment" on January 13, 2021 by Risk Management Guard and BSMR

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.

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

As a member of the Board of Directors, he has adhered to all the requirements stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 (formerly Capital Market Authority Regulation IX.I.6), No. 27/POJK.03/2016, Circular Letter of Financial Services Authority No. 39/SEOJK.03/2016 and has obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-188/D.03/2018 dated November 14th, 2018.

Agresius R. 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 taken in 2021 as follow:

1. Online Training "Risk Management Certification Refreshment" by Risk Management Guard and BSMR on January 13, 2021
2. Webinar "Trade-Based Money Laundering" by Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on 18 March 2021
3. Webinar "Effectiveness of the Board of Commissioners' Supervision in maintaining Bank compliance towards the Era of Principle Based Batch I Regulation" by FKDKP on March 25, 2021.
4. Webinar "Roadmap of Indonesian Banking Development 2020-2025 (RP2I)" by OJK on April 7, 2021
5. Online Training "Cyber Crime Typology & Cross Border Money Laundering" by FKDP on April 29, 2021
6. "Regulatory Policy Online Briefing" by CCB Corporation on June 10, 2021
7. Webinar "Socialization of Banking Digital Transformation" by OJK in July 2021
8. Webinar "Socialization on the Role of the Compliance Director in Supervision of Bank Internal Operations During the Current Pandemic and PPKM Period" by OJK in July 2021
9. Webinar "Making the Financial Services Industry Adaptive and Anticipatory" by the Indonesian Banking Development Institute in August 2021
10. 1Webinar "Launch of the Terrorism Financing Information System Application (SIPENDAR)" by PPATK in August 2021
11. Webinar "Socialization of Consumer and Community Protection: Responsibilities of Financial Services Businesses (PUJK) Against Employee Fraud Acts" by OJK in August 2021
12. Webinar "Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Implementation of the APU PPT Program in Financial Conglomerates, Against Employee Fraud Actions" by OJK in August 2021
13. Webinar "Launch of the 2021 Holistic TPPU/TPPT/PPSPM NRA Manuscripts to Reporters and Associations" by PPATK in August 2021
14. Webinar "Virtual Discussion of Technology Development in Indonesia & National Digitization Vision" by OJK in August 2021
15. Virtual Seminar "Making the Financial Services Industry Adaptive and Anticipatory - Socialization of the Latest POJK on Banking Institutions, Accelerating Licensing and Strengthening of Bank Products" by LPPI on 30 August 2021
16. Webinar "Socialization of Banking Provisions" by OJK in September 2021

17. Webinar "Local Currency Settlement Campaign" by BI in September 2021
18. Webinar "Discussion on Follow-up of the Macroprudential Inclusive Financing Ratio (RPIM) Policy" by BI in September 2021
19. Webinar "Socialization of the Indonesia-China LCS Framework" by BI in September 2021
20. Webinar "Preparation of the Draft Indonesian National Qualifications Framework (RKKNI) for Banking Risk Management" by OJK in September 2021
21. Online Training "Internal Control & Compliance Learning Program" by OJK in October 2021
22. Webinar "Socialization of Challenges and Strategies to Overcome Cyber Crime" by OJK in October 2021
23. OJK Virtual Innovation Day 2021 "Building a Strong and Sustainable Digital Financial Ecosystem Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic" by OJK in October 2021
24. Webinar "Socialization of the Future of Digital Banks in Indonesia" by OJK online in October 2021
25. Webinar "Socialization of Financial Integrity Rating (FIR) 2021 Results" by OJK in October 2021
26. Online Training "Online Training - CCB International Empowerment Learning Program: Internal Control and Compliance" by Fordham - Gabelli School of Business Executive Education on November 14, 2021
27. Webinar "Socialization of the Development Direction of the 2022 Indonesian Banking Amid Efforts to Digitize Banking" by OJK in December 2021
28. Webinar "Socialization of Blueprint for Digital Banking Transformation" by OJK on 18 December 2021

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.

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.



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



Mohamad Hassan
Member of Audit Committee/
Independent Party

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta in 1960.

He served as a member of Audit Committee since May 4, 2021. He holds a Diploma IV in Accounting from STAN 1991 and a Masters in Internal Audit at Cleveland State University in 1993.

He started his career as an Auditor at the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP), Jakarta (1983 - 1987), then had a career at the Public Accounting Firm of Amir Abadi Jusuf (AAJ) as a Consultant/Auditor for 2 years (1988 - 1990). Then at the University of Indonesia became the Audit Committee in Mar 2016 – Feb 2021. From Mar 2017 – Jan 2021 became the Audit Committee at the Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS). In Apr 2018 – Mar 2021, he was the Academic Director at the Internal Audit Development Center (PPIA – YPIA).

He obtained Qualified Internal Auditor (QIA) in 2000, Certified Risk Management Professional (CRMP) in 2010, Certification in Risk Management Assurance (CRMA) in 2013, Chartered Accountant (CA) in 2014, Certification in Audit Committee Practices (CACP) in 2016, Certified Professional Management Accountant (CPMA) in 2018 and Qualified Government Internal Auditor (QGIA) in 2020.

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 served as a member of Risk Monitoring Committee since May 4, 2021. He holds a Diploma IV in Accounting from STAN 1991 and a Masters in Internal Audit at Cleveland State University in 1993.

He started his career as an Auditor at the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP), Jakarta (1983 - 1987), then had a career at the Public Accounting Firm of Amir Abadi Jusuf (AAJ) as a Consultant/Auditor for 2 years (1988 - 1990). Then at the University of Indonesia became the Audit Committee in Mar 2016 – Feb 2021. From Mar 2017 – Jan 2021 became the Audit Committee at the Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS). In Apr 2018 – Mar 2021, he was the Academic Director at the Internal Audit Development Center (PPIA – YPIA).

He obtained Qualified Internal Auditor (QIA) in 2000, Certified Risk Management Professional (CRMP) in 2010, Certification in Risk Management Assurance (CRMA) in 2013, Chartered Accountant (CA) in 2014, Certification in Audit Committee Practices (CACP)) in 2016, Certified Professional Management Accountant (CPMA) in 2018 and Qualified Government Internal Auditor (QGIA) in 2020.



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 in 2013 – 2021 either as the Risk Monitoring Committee or the Audit Committee, as a trainer in the banking sector in 2005 and 2021 earned risk management certification level 3.

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).

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 Andra 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, 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 served as a member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee since 27 September 2017.

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

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

He began his career at China Construction Bank Corporation starting in July 1997 as a Business Manager responsible for managing assets/liabilities. Between October 2000 and March 2001, he held various strategic positions at China Construction Bank Corporation. Furthermore, the period from March 2001 to July 2008, he was appointed as a Chief Manager and a Deputy Chief Manager responsible for the financial markets department. Then from March 2008 until now, he was appointed as Deputy General Manager and Chief Manager responsible for the Bank's strategic investment in Strategic Investment and Management Department. Starting on May 10, 2021, he was appointed as Chairman, Non Executive Director of BlackRock CCB Wealth Management Limited.



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.



Executive Officers



No	Name	Nationality	Last Position	Place and Date of Birth
1	ANDREAS HERMAN BASUKI	WNI	Corporate Secretary	Jakarta 13-Nov-64
2	RIO HARDANTO	WNI	General Affair & Infrastructure Division Head	Jakarta 18-May-75
3	ANDANA EKA ARTJANA	WNI	Operation Division Head	Surabaya 30-Mar-67
4	TONI AZLIYANTO BATUBARA	WNI	Operation Development Division Head	Jakarta 19-May-73
5	SYAHRUDDIN YULIS	WNI	Accounting & Tax Division Head	Jambi 17-Oct-73
6	IRWAN IGNATIUS BONTO	WNI	Human Capital Division Head	Makassar 19-Aug-65
7	HERMAN LABUAN	WNI	IT Operation Management Division Head	Jakarta 04-Oct-67
8	LI CHANGBIN	China	IT Development Management Division Head	Guangdong 01-Nov-88
9	IRARTO PURWASIDARMA	WNI	Legal Division Head	Surabaya 16-Jan-76
10	CHANDRA BACHTIAR	WNI	Consumer Asset & E-Banking Division Head	Jakarta 10-Feb-69
11	RONNY SALEH PAHLEVI	WNI	Small & Medium Enterprise (SME) Division Head	Bandung 05-Jan-76
12	DJUNAEDI HIDAJAT	WNI	Commercial Division Head	Karawang 26-Sep-70
13	SURIYANTO CHANG	WNI	Treasury & Financial Institution Division Head	Medan 20-May-68
14	R. ADHI SUSATYO	WNI	Trade Finance Division Head	Bandung 09-Dec-70
15	SUANDI SITORUS	WNI	Risk Management Division Head	Tapanuli 30-Nov-79



	Join Date	Education	Major	University
	02-Jan-08	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Trisakti
	17-Jul-17	S1	Politik	Universitas Indonesia
	11-Aug-08	S1	Akuntansi	UPN Veteran Surabaya
	09-Aug-10	S1	Manajemen Perbankan	STIE Bhakti Pembangunan
	20-Oct-20	S1	Akuntansi	STIE Malangkucecwara
	03-Jun-13	S1	Hukum	Universitas Hasanuddin
	01-Oct-13	S1	Elektro	Universitas Indonesia
	27-Apr-21	S2	Electronic & Communication Engineering	South China University of Technology
	07-Jun-18	S2	Law	Monash University
	03-Jan-11	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Atmajaya
	01-Oct-12	S2	Manajemen	Universitas Padjadjaran
	18-Jan-10	S2	Manajemen	Universitas Tarumanegara
	08-Aug-16	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Tarumanegara
	17-Apr-17	S2	Business Administration	Strayer University
	01-Aug-10	S1	Akuntansi	Universitas Negeri Medan

No	Name	Nationality	Last Position	Place and Date of Birth
16	PRIYO UJI SISWANTO	WNI	Compliance Division Head	Jepara 02-Sep-70
17	VICTORIUS HANANTO	WNI	Corporate Policy, Guidelines & Procedure Division Head	Wonogiri 03-Jun-75
18	JUSRY SANDHI HAUSJAH	WNI	Credit Review Division Head	Jakarta 15-Jun-69
19	THOMAS WIDIANTO	WNI	Strategic Transformation Division Head	Yogyakarta 07-Aug-71
20	IWAN APW YULIAWAN	WNI	Trade Operation Division Head	Palembang 23-Jul-65
21	YU JUN	China	China Desk 1 Division Head	Nei Mongol 25-Jan-70
22	FAN MAN	China	Trade Finance-China Desk Division Head	Guangxi 21-Nov-92
23	NOVIYANTO HALIM	WNI	Special Asset Management Unit Head	Teluk Betung 24-Nov-72
24	EKO WAHYU SUPRIHATINO	WNI	Credit Operation Division Head	Jakarta 22-Feb-72
25	TEGUH PRIHATNO	WNI	Anti Fraud Unit Head	Jakarta 06-Jun-72
26	JENNYFER STEVEN LAUW	WNI	Investor Relations Unit Head	Jakarta 27-Aug-90
27	DIAN ANGGRAENI	WNI	Liabilities & Branch Network Division Head	Jakarta 05-Jun-80
28	MARTINUS RUBIANTO S	WNI	Audit Internal Division Head	Jakarta 22-Mar-76
29	DENNIS PRATAMA SETIAWAN	WNI	Corporate Banking 2 Division Head	Jakarta 02-Sep-89
30	LI QIU	China	Financial Planning & Management Division Head	Sichuan 20-Aug-83
31	SUI SENG	WNI	Regional Head of North Sumatra	Tanjungbatu 04-Mar-71
32	TANG AMIR	WNI	Regional Head of Jawa Timur, Bali & Nusa Tenggara	Rantau Prapat 23-May-64
33	AGUS SETIAWAN TJAHJADI	WNI	Regional Head Jakarta I	Jakarta 24-Aug-70
34	LIAUW TARSISIUS FREDY	WNI	Regional Head of Jawa Barat	Yogyakarta 21-May-69
35	LILIS TANUWIJAYA	WNI	Regional Head Jakarta II & IBT	Pontianak 30-Jun-66
36	KA TJING	WNI	Regional Head Jakarta III & Karawang	Kep. Riau 26-Sep-65
37	CHRISTIANA HIDAYATI W	WNI	Regional Head of Jawa Tengah & Yogyakarta	SURAKARTA 27-Dec-69
38	HERMAN INDRA	WNI	Regional Head Tangerang & Sumatera Bagian Selatan	Palembang 24-Feb-83
39	IRENE SUKMADJAYA	WNI	Branch Manager of Bogor - Pajajaran	Bogor 07-Dec-62
40	NI MADE SUCIASTITI	WNI	Branch Manager of Bandung - Abdurachman Saleh	Mataram 07-Feb-68
41	PALGUNO JATU LAKSITO ADI	WNI	Branch Manager of Solo-Veteran	Boyolali 07-Jan-86
42	GRACE RAYNATA	WNI	Branch Manager of Semarang - Pemuda	Malang 21-Mar-87
43	HENRI	WNI	Branch Manager of Tanjung Pinang - Katamso	Tanjung Pinang 22-Jan-85
44	PAULUS SIN KIANG	WNI	Branch Manager of Pontianak - Ahmad Yani	Pontianak 15-May-67
45	RITA	WNI	Branch Manager of Batam-Nagoya	Batam 15-Apr-78
46	NURWATI SUHAIMI	WNI	Branch Manager of Palembang - Kebumen	Palembang 19-Oct-62
47	MIKAEL GUTOMO	WNI	Branch Manager of Jakarta, Sahid Sudirman	Balik Papan 11-Dec-85
48	BUDI HERMAWAN	WNI	Branch Manager of Yogyakarta - Diponegoro	Yogyakarta 04-Jan-72
49	ANDRY ASALI	WNI	Branch Manager of Pekanbaru - Jend. Sudirman	Pekanbaru 28-Aug-76
50	HENRIJ	WNI	Branch Manager of Lampung - Sudirman	Metro Lampung 29-Oct-68
51	ERIC GANDIWIJAYA	WNI	Branch Manager of Sukabumi – A Yani	Sukabumi 15-Jan-81
52	DAVID YOESOEF	WNI	Branch Manager of Makassar	Makassar 06-Aug-70
53	YOANITA CHANDRAWATI HANDOJO	WNI	Branch Manager of Cirebon	Kota Cirebon 15-Jun-87
54	FARIDA ANDRYANI	WNI	Branch Manager of Pangkal Pinang	Pangkal Pinang 23-Apr-85
55	INDRA	WNI	Branch Manager of Denpasar - Bali Sunset Road	Pontianak 16-Mar-70
56	HENKY SUSANTO	WNI	Branch Manager of Malang - Basuki Rahmat	Jember 24-Sep-81
57	RONNY BURHAN WAHJUDI	WNI	Pemimpin KC Mataram - Pejanggik	Surabaya 13-Feb-67
58	ENDRY HARTONO	WNI	Branch Manager of Surabaya - Pucang Anom	Pasuruan 30-Mar-66
59	SUSY KURNIASIH	WNI	Branch Manager of Karawang	Karawang 07-Sep-82

	Join Date	Education	Major	University
	02-Jan-89	SMA	Fisika	SMA Jebara
	16-Sep-13	S1	Manajemen Hutan	Universitas Gadjah Mada
	01-Dec-16	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Trisakti
	18-Mar-10	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta
	21-May-07	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Pancasila
	22-May-18	S2	Keuangan	Dongbei University of Finance & Economics
	20-Feb-21	S1	Arts	Guangxi University
	01-Jul-03	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Kristen Krida Wacana
	10-Feb-10	S1	Manajemen Keuangan dan Perbankan	STIE PERBANAS
	05-Jan-15	D3	Teknik Komputer	STMIK Gunadarma
	08-Feb-17	S1	Economics and Finance	London School of Economics and Political Science
	28-Jul-16	S1	Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam	Universitas Indonesia
	19-Apr-21	S2	Accounting & Finance	De Montfort University
	25-Aug-16	S1	Ekonomi	Universitas Jiangnan, China
	05-Dec-20	S2	Finance	Chongqing University
	03-Jan-11	S1	Manajemen	STIE Gotong Royong
	01-Dec-16	S2	Finance Management	Universitas Negeri Mataram
	03-May-10	D3	Manajemen Informatika	STMIK Bina Nusantara
	02-Jun-21	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Trisakti
	16-Jan-06	S1	Akuntansi	Universitas Tanjungpura
	02-Jan-08	S1	Akuntansi	STIE YKPN
	28-Jan-19	S2	Manajemen	Universitas Gadjah Mada
	07-Mar-16	S1	Teknik Informatika	Universitas Bina Nusantara Jakarta
	27-Jun-06	D3	Sekretaris	Akademi Sekretari Regina
	24-Jul-17	SMA	IPA	SMAN Ampenan
	02-Sep-19	S1	Ekonomi	Universitas Islam Indonesia
	17-Apr-18	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana
	15-Sep-14	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Terbuka
	01-Apr-10	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Terbuka
	10-Jun-19	D3	Manajemen	Universitas Terbuka
	08-Jan-18	S2	Business Administration	Lembaga Pengembangan Manajemen Indonesia
	09-May-11	S1	Sosial Politik	Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta
	01-Jun-11	S1	Ekonomi	Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta
	01-Mar-11	S2	Manajemen	Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta
	24-Feb-11	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Terbuka
	17-Sep-12	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Kristen Maranatha
	14-Nov-14	S1	Manajemen Keuangan Perbankan	Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Makassar
	15-Jan-18	S1	Bahasa Inggris	STBA YAPARI-ABA Bandung
	08-Oct-21	D3	Komputer Akuntansi	STMIK AMIK Atma Luhur
	17-Feb-20	S1	Manajemen	Universitas Panca Bhakti
	30-Oct-19	S1	Manajemen	STIE Malangkeucwara
	01-Jan-17	S1	Ekonomi	STIE Perbanas Surabaya
	06-Dec-11	S1	Teknik Sipil	Universitas Kristen Petra
	05-Aug-21	S1	Sistem Informatika	Universitas Bina Nusantara Jakarta

Products & Services



Saving Products

1. Saving Products
 - CCB Indonesia Saving
 - CCB Indonesia Saving Plus
 - CCB Indonesia Community Saving
 - CCB Indonesia Business Saving IDR
 - CCB Indonesia Foreign Business Saving (USD, SGD, CNY)
 - CCB Indonesia SmartPlan Regular
 - CCB Indonesia SmartPlan Special Gift
 - CCB Indonesia Payroll Saving
 - Tabungan Simpanan Pelajar (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

Loan Products

1. Working Capital Loan
 - a. Direct Loan :
 - Overdraft Loan
 - Fixed Loan (FL)
 - Demand Loan (DL)
 - Installment Loan (IL)
 - Trust Receipt (TR)
 - Kredit Ekspor (KE)
 - b. Indirect Facility (Trade Finance) :
 - Letter of Credit (L/C)
 - Local L/C
 - Bank Guarantee
 - Standby Letter of Credit (SBLC)
 - Counter Guarantee
 - Negotiation/Discounting under LC/SKBDN
 - Document Collection under LC/SKBDN
 - Trust Receipt Financing
 - Invoice Financing
2. Investment Loan
 - Investment Loan
 - Kiosk Ownership Credit
3. Consumer Loan
 - Mortgage Loan (Housing Loan/Shophouses /Apartment/ Land/Renovation Loan/Construction Loan/Multi-purpose Loan/Top Up/Take Over).
 - Vehicle Loan
 - Unsecured Loans

Services	Treasury
ATM (All Prima ATM Network) Internet Banking (Corporate & Individual) & Mobile Banking Virtual Account CCBI Alerts (SMS & e-mail Notification) Domestic Transfer International Transfer Clearance Internasional Remittance Foreign Exchange Trading Eksport and Import (Trade Finance) Bank Settlement Safe Deposit Box (SDB) Payroll Service Bank Guarantee	FX Today, Tommorrow dan Spot FX Forward Bank Notes Deposit on Call Local Currency Settlement (LCS)

ATM Card and e-Banking Services

- CCB Indonesia ATM/Debit Card can be used for the following services:
 - Transactions on CCB Indonesia ATM network
 - ◊ Cash withdrawal, balance inquiry, overbooking, online transfer.
 - ◊ Mobile phone top-up balance.
 - ◊ Postpaid mobile phone bill payment, pay TV, BPJS, PDAM bills.
 - Transactions on Prima and ALTO networks
 - ◊ Cash withdrawals, balance inquiry, online transfers.
 - ◊ CCB Indonesia ATM/Debit Card with the NPG (National Payment Gateway) logo can be used as a valid payment instrument and is accepted by merchants and EDC machines with the NPG logo in Indonesia
- Internet Banking and Mobile Banking CCB Indonesia can be used for the following services:
 - Corporate Internet Banking
 - ◊ Transaction history, Overbooking, Online Transfer, SKN and RGTS.
 - ◊ Payroll.
 - ◊ Virtual Account.
 - ◊ Chinese Language Support.
 - Individual Internet Banking & Mobile Banking
 - ◊ Transaction history, Overbooking, Online Transfer, SKN and RTGS.
 - ◊ Purchases: Mobile Phone top-up balance, Train Tickets, PLN prepaid.
 - ◊ Payment: Mobile Phone postpaid bills, Pay TV, PDAM, Electricity bills, Credit Card bills.
 - ◊ Chinese Language Support



Corporate Banking Products (include but not limited to)

Direct Loan

- Back to back Loan
- Overdraft
- Syndication Loan
- Investment Loan
- Project Financing
- Working Capital Loan
- Trust Receipt (T/R), UPAS

Indirect Loan

- Letter of credit (L/C)/SKBDN products
- Bank Guarantee (Bid Bond, Performance Bond, Advance Payment Bond, Retention Bond)
- SBLC Financing
- FX facility (tod/tom/spot/forward)

Trade Finance Services

1. Issuance of Letter of Credit (L/C) and Local L/C
2. Bank Guarantee, Standby L/C & Counter Guarantee
3. Outward Documentary Collection.
4. Inward Documentary Collection.
5. Takeover of Export Bills under Letter of Credit (L/C) and Local L/C.
6. Trust Receipt (T/R) under L/C, Local L/C, & Documentary Collection.
7. Invoice Financing
 - a. A/P Financing
 - b. A/R Financing
 - c. Supply Chain Financing
8. Pre Shipment Financing (LC/SKBDN/PO/Sales Contract)
9. Post Shipment Financing (LC/SKBDN/PO/Sales Contract)

Average Interest Rate

Average Interest Rate of Third Party Fund:

Third Party Fund	2021	2020
1. Current Account		
• IDR	2.21%	2.53%
• FX	0.43%	0.41%
2. Saving		
• IDR	1.58%	1.59%
• FX	0.74%	0.77%
3. Time Deposit		
• IDR	3.41%	5.74%
• FX	1.24%	2.52%

Loan Average Interest Rate:

Loan	2021	2020
1. Loan		
• IDR	8.37%	8.70%
• FX		
◇ US\$	3.66%	3.56%
◇ Sin\$	0.01%	0.01%
2. Employee Loan	3%-12%	3%-12%



Offices Network



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	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
3	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Hasyim Ashari	Jl. KH. Hasyim Ashari No. 40, Jakarta Barat 10140	021-6323027	021-63857350
4	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Cempaka Mas	Komplek Ruko Mega Grosir Cempaka Mas Jl. Let. Jend. Suprpto Blok G No. 6, Jakarta Pusat 10630	021-4202367/4215446	021-4213975
5	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Pecenongan	Jl. Pecenongan No. 88, Jakarta Pusat 10170	021-3863328/3868450	021-3868504
6	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Batavia	Menara Batavia Lt. 1, Jl. KH. Mas Mansyur Kav. 126, Jakarta Pusat 10220	021-57930045/48	021-57930046
7	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Intiland	Intiland Tower Main Lower Ground Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 32, Jakarta Pusat 10220	021-57953078-80	021-57950213
8	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

SOUTH JAKARTA, DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
9	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Radio Dalam	Jl. Radio Dalam A/1A (Komp. Yado), Jakarta Selatan, 12140	021 - 27513213/14	021 - 27513211
10	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Kebayoran Lama	Komplek Permata Kebayoran Plaza, Jl. Raya Kebayoran Lama Blok A No. 3-4, Jakarta Selatan 12220	021-2701104	021-7268763
11	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Melawai	Jl. Melawai Raya No. 19 E, Jakarta Selatan 12160	021-7229355	021-7255001
12	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Menara Dea	Ground Floor (Plaza) Suite GF-03 DEA Tower II, Kawasan Mega Kuningan, Jl. Mega Kuningan Barat Kav. E4.3 No 1-2 Jakarta Selatan 12950.	021-5762939	021-5761248
13	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Plaza Asia	Plaza ASIA Lt. Dasar Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 59, Jakarta Selatan 12190	021-51401255	021-51401259
14	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Indocement	Wisma Indocement Lt. Dasar, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 70-71, Jakarta Selatan 12910	021-5705920	021-5705853

WEST JAKARTA, DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
15	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Hayam Wuruk	Jl. Hayam Wuruk No. 106 B-C, Jakarta Barat	021-2601333 (hunting)	021-2601314
16	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Asemka	Jl. Asemka No. 24, Jakarta Barat 11110	021-6901818	021-6906040
17	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Slipi	Jl. Let. Jend. S. Parman Kav. 92, Jakarta Barat 11420	021-5668292	021- 5666185
18	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Glodok	Jl. Pinangsia (Glodok Plaza) H.40, Jakarta Barat 11000	021-62200264	021-6245671
19	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Pesanggrahan	Jl. Pesanggrahan Raya 3 C, Jakarta Barat 11620	021-58902433	021-5862906
20	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Taman Palem	Ruko Taman Palem Lestari, Palm Square Blok G2 No. 8, Jakarta Barat 11730	021-55963423-24	021-55963460
21	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
22	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Kelapa Gading Bukit Indah	Komplek Gading Bukit Indah Blok A No. 12 dan 15, Jl. Bukit Gading Raya, Jakarta Utara	021-22454101/22452019	021-22454252
23	Sub Branch Office JakartaMangga Dua	Pusat Grosir Pasar Pagi Lt. 3 BlokD No. 8, Jl. Arteri Mangga Dua Raya, Jakarta Utara 14430	021-6013630/6255647	021-6491466
24	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Pluit	Jl. Pluit Sakti Raya 28/A-5, Jakarta Utara 14450	021-6601236/6601256	021-6604293
25	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Kelapa Gading Inkopal	Ruko Kantor (Kokan) Plaza Kelapa Gading Blok C No. 5, Jl. Raya Boulevard Barat, Jakarta Utara 14240	021-45851477	021-45851543
26	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Laguna	Apartemen Laguna Pluit Lt. Dasar No. 23 Jl. Pluit Timur Blok MM, Jakarta Utara 14450	021-30031389/30031089	021-30031399
27	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Sunter	Komplek Rukan Puri Mutiara Blok D No. 7 Jl. Griya Utama – Sunter Agung Jakarta Utara 14350	021-6521295-96	021-6521307

EAST JAKARTA, DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
28	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Jatinegara	Bukit Duri Plaza, Jl. Jatinegara Barat No. 54 E , Jakarta Timur 13650	021-2800082	021-8501833
29	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Indomobil	Wisma Indomobil Lt. 2, Jl. MT. Haryono Kav.8, Jakarta Timur 13330	021-8583179	021-8583181
30	Sub Branch Office Jakarta Rawamangun	Jl. Pemuda No. 33 A, Rawamangun, Jakarta Timur 13220	021-47884980/47884982	021-47884981

TANGERANG, BANTEN PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
31	Sub Branch Office Tangerang Merdeka	Jl. Merdeka No. 207 D, Tangerang 15113	021-55791905/55791907	021-55791906
32	Sub Branch Office Tangerang Alam Sutera Prominence	The Prominence Tower GF Jl. Jalur Sutera Barat No. 15 Alam Sutera, Tangerang 021-80600838	021-80600838	-
33	Sub Branch Office Tangerang Gading Serpong	Jl. Boulevard Gading Serpong Blok BA-02 No. 37, Tangerang 15810	021- 54203693	021- 54203762
34	Sub Branch Office Tangerang ITC BSD	ITC BSD Blok R No. 39, BSD City,Serpong, Tangerang Selatan 15320	021-53154836-38/ 53154839	021-53154840
35	Sub Branch Office Tangerang City	Ruko Business Park Tangerang City ,Blok B No. 28 Tangerang 15117	021-55781813/55781814	021-55781816

BEKASI, WEST JAVA PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
36	Sub Branch Office Bekasi Ahmad Yani	Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani A6, No. 11, Bekasi.	021- 28519940	021- 28519934
37	Sub Branch Office Bekasi Kalimalang	Komplek Duta Plaza Blok B II No. 3-4, Jl. KH. Noor Ali, Kalimalang, Bekasi 17145	021- 8843510/8843511	021 - 8843126
38	Sub Branch Office Bekasi Harapan Indah	Ruko Boulevard Hijau Blok B 8 No. 52, Kota Harapan Indah, Bekasi 17131	021- 88387063-65	021 -88387067
39	Sub Branch Office Bekasi Jababeka II Cikarang	Jl. Niaga Raya, Ruko Capitol Business Park Blok 2-I Kawasan Industri Jababeka II, Cikarang, Bekasi 17530	021- 8932 5888	021- 8932 6008

BOGOR, WEST JAVA PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
40	Branch Office Bogor Pajajaran	Jl. Pajajaran No. 70 E, Bogor 16143	0251 - 8314963	0251 - 8315166
41	Sub Branch Office Bogor Dewi Sartika	Jl. Dewi Sartika, Ruko Central Blok C No. 1 , Bogor 16121	0251- 8312744/8312892	0251- 8314156
42	Sub Branch Office Bogor Surya Kencana	Jl. Surya Kencana No. 83, Bogor 16000	0251- 8323443	0251-8312336
43	Sub Branch Office Cibinong	Ruko B, Jl. Raya Bogor KM 43, Cibinong 16910	021- 87913659/87913556	021 - 87913660

SUKABUMI, WEST JAVA PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
44	Branch Office Sukabumi	Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani No. 4, Sukabumi 43131	0266-246000	0266-243000

BANDUNG, WEST JAVA PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
45	Branch Office Bandung Abdurach Saleh	Jl. Abdurachman Saleh No. 1A Ruko E-F, Bandung 40174	022- 6030222	022- 6030378
46	Sub Branch Office Bandung Braga	Jl. Braga No.100, Bandung	022-4239677 (Hunting)	022-4239650
47	Sub Branch Office Bandung Buah Batu	Jl. Buah Batu No 201 E, Bandung	022-7302220 (Hunting)	022-87354333
48	Sub Branch Office Bandung Sudirman	Ruko Sudirman Plaza, Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 91 A, Bandung 40241	022-4241307/4241306	022-4241332
49	Sub Branch Office Bandung Naripan	Jl. Naripan No. 79-81, Bandung 40112	022-4207336/4207375	022-4219387
50	Sub Branch Office Bandung RS. Melinda DR. Cipto	Rumah Sakit Bedah Melinda, Jl. Dr. Cipto No. 1, Bandung	022-4233777 ext. 7732-33	-
51	Sub Branch Office Bandung RS. Melinda Pajajaran	Melinda Hospital Jl. Padjajaran No. 46, Bandung	022-4266482	-

KARAWANG, PROVINSI JAWA BARAT

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
52	Branch Office Karawang	Galuh Mas Blok IV No. 53 & 55, Karawang 41361	0267-408180	0267-400125

CIREBON, WEST JAVA PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
53	Branch Office Cirebon	Jl. Yos Sudarso No. 14, Cirebon 45111	0231 - 8300805	0231 - 8332797

SEMARANG, CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
54	Branch Office Semarang Pemuda	Jl. Pemuda No. 150, Komplek Ruko Pemuda Mas Blok A No. 14, Semarang 50132	024-3547893	024-3553045
55	Sub Branch Office Semarang Depok	Jl. Depok No.26 C-D, Semarang	024-3554676-79	024-3517481
56	Sub Branch Office Semarang Beteng	Jl. Beteng No. 67, Semarang 50137	024-3513251/3513250	024-3549075

SOLO, CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
57	Branch Office Solo Veteran	Jl. Veteran No. 68, Solo 57115	0271-644123	0271-666717

YOGYAKARTA, DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
58	Branch Office Yogyakarta	Jl. Pangeran Diponegoro No.11-13, Yogyakarta 55232	0274-555233	0274-550078

SURABAYA, EAST JAVA PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
59	Branch Office Surabaya Pucang Anom	Jl. Pucang Anom Timur No.19, Surabaya	031-5025337	031- 5025334
60	Sub Branch Office Surabaya Bongkaran	Jl. Bongkaran No. 28 - 30, Surabaya	031-3540909 (hunting)	031-3571730
61	Sub Branch Office Surabaya Darmo	Komplek Darmo Square Blok D-8, Jl. Raya Darmo No. 54-56, Surabaya 60264	031-5680623	031-5665604
62	Sub Branch Office Surabaya HR. Muhammad	Komp Pertokoan Surya inti Permata Blok C1-C2, Jl. HR Muhammad, Surabaya	031-7345683, 7345659	031-7345685
63	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
64	Branch Office Malang Basuki Rahmat	Jl. Jend Basuki Rahmat No. 16, Malang	0341-327891-93	0341-328130
65	Sub Branch Office Malang Lawang	Jl. M. H. Thamrin No. 19 C, Lawang	0341-426715-16	0341-426715

KEPULAUAN RIAU PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
66	Branch Office Batam Nagoya	Komplek Pasar Nagoya Lama Blok A, Jl. Imam Bonjol Blok E No. 9-10, Batam 29444	0778-457255	0778-457770
67	Branch Office Tanjungpinang Katamso	Jl. Brigjen Katamso No. 88, Tanjungpinang 29111	0771-313999/29185	0771-315918
68	Sub Branch Office Tanjungpinang Merdeka	Jl. Merdeka No. 100, Tanjungpinang 29111	0771-317578	0771-311099
69	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
70	Branch Office Pekanbaru Sudirman	Jl. Jendral Sudirman No. 408 - 410, Pekanbaru 28115	0761- 26288	0761- 26088
71	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
72	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
73	Branch Office Lampung	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 60 B - 60 C, Bandar Lampung 35118	0721-258989	0721-241260

PALEMBANG, SOUTH SUMATERA PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
74	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
75	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
76	Sub Branch Office Pontianak Juanda	Jl. Ir. H Juanda NO 67-68, Pontianak, Kalimantan Barat 78117	0561 - 744228	0561 - 744227

DENPASAR, BALI PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
77	Sub Branch Office Bali Kuta	Jl. M. H. Thamrin No.43, Denpasar	0361-427611	0361-423659
78	Branch Office Bali Sunset Road	Jl. Sunset Road No.234, Kuta, Badung, Bali	0361-427611 (hunting)	0361-423659
79	Sub Branch Office Bali Tabanan	Jl. Gajah Mada No. 84, Tabanan, Denpasar, Bali	0361-814817, 811574	-

MATARAM, NUSA TENGGARA BARAT PROVINCE

NO	OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
80	Branch Office Mataram	Jl. Pejanggik No.109, Mataram	0370-621666 (hunting)	0370-622110
81	Sub Branch Office Cakranegara	Jl. A.A Gde Ngurah No.7, Cakranegara	0370-632514,634685	-
82	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
83	Branch Office Makassar	Jl. Sulawesi No. 19 & 21, Kota Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan 90174	0411-3632977/3632979	0411- 3632974





Financial Statement

Secure Offline

Welcome to the bank. Through strict health protocols implemented in all procedures, customers can visit the bank with ease to do offline transactions. Our branch offices are currently open with shorter operational hours, limit the capacity of customers and apply physical distancing in line and seating areas. We are ready to serve you and settle your financial needs

VI

Responsibility for Financial Reporting


THE STATEMENT LETTER OF MEMBERS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND MEMBERS OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ON THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT 2021 OF PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK INDONESIA TBK.

We, the undersigned, declare that all information included in the Annual Report of PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk 2021 has been fully disclosed responsible for the correctness of this Company's Annual Report.

We hereby certify the statement is made truthfully.

Jakarta, May 12, 2022

Members of Board of Directors,



You Wennan
President Director



Zhu Yong
Director



Setiawati Samahita
Director



Junianto
Director



Chandra NT Siagian
Director



Agresius Kadiaman
Director Compliance

Members of Board of Commissioners,



Sun Jianzheng
President Commissioner



Qi Jiagong
Commissioner



Mohamad Hasan
Independent Commissioner



Yudo Sutanto
Independent Commissioner

PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk

Laporan keuangan tanggal 31 Desember 2021
dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut
beserta laporan auditor independen/
Financial statements as of December 31, 2021
and for the year then ended
with independent auditors' report

**SURAT PERNYATAAN DIREKSI
TENTANG TANGGUNG JAWAB ATAS
LAPORAN KEUANGAN
TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2021
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, 2021
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
: Fraser Place Setiabudi Unit 106
: Jl.Setiabudi Selatan Raya No.2 Kel.Karet Kec Setiabudi
: 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 Kcc.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

25 Januari 2022/January 25, 2022


You Wennan
Direktur Utama / Presiden Director


Chandra NT Siagian
Direktur / Director



The original financial statements included herein are in Indonesian language.

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION
BANK INDONESIA Tbk
LAPORAN KEUANGAN
TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2021
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, 2021
AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

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Laporan Auditor Independen		<i>Independent Auditors' Report</i>
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The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen

Laporan No. 00040/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-3/1/I/2022

**Pemegang Saham, Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi
PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk**

Kami telah mengaudit laporan keuangan PT China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk terlampir, yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan tanggal 31 Desember 2021, serta laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, laporan perubahan ekuitas, dan laporan arus kas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, dan suatu ikhtisar kebijakan akuntansi signifikan dan informasi penjelasan lainnya.

Tanggung jawab manajemen atas laporan keuangan

Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan tersebut sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia, dan atas pengendalian internal yang dianggap perlu oleh manajemen untuk memungkinkan penyusunan laporan keuangan yang bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan.

Tanggung jawab auditor

Tanggung jawab kami adalah untuk menyatakan suatu opini atas laporan keuangan tersebut berdasarkan audit kami. Kami melaksanakan audit kami berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia. Standar tersebut mengharuskan kami untuk mematuhi ketentuan etika serta merencanakan dan melaksanakan audit untuk memperoleh keyakinan memadai tentang apakah laporan keuangan tersebut bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material.

Independent Auditors' Report

Report No. 00040/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-3/1/I/2022

**The Shareholders, the Board of Commissioners
and the Board of Directors of
PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk, which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2021, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of such financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on such financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether such financial statements are free from material misstatement.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 00040/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-3/1/I/2022 (lanjutan)

Tanggung jawab auditor (lanjutan)

Suatu audit melibatkan pelaksanaan prosedur untuk memperoleh bukti audit tentang angka-angka dan pengungkapan dalam laporan keuangan. Prosedur yang dipilih bergantung pada pertimbangan auditor, termasuk penilaian atas risiko kesalahan penyajian material dalam laporan keuangan, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan. Dalam melakukan penilaian risiko tersebut, auditor mempertimbangkan pengendalian internal yang relevan dengan penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan entitas untuk merancang prosedur audit yang tepat sesuai dengan kondisinya, tetapi bukan untuk tujuan menyatakan opini atas keefektifitasan pengendalian internal entitas. Suatu audit juga mencakup pengevaluasian atas ketepatan kebijakan akuntansi yang digunakan dan kewajaran estimasi akuntansi yang dibuat oleh manajemen, serta pengevaluasian atas penyajian laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

Kami yakin bahwa bukti audit yang telah kami peroleh adalah cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan suatu basis bagi opini audit kami.

Opini

Menurut opini kami, laporan keuangan terlampir menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk tanggal 31 Desember 2021, serta kinerja keuangan dan arus kasnya untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Report No. 00040/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-3/1/I/2022 (continued)

Auditors' responsibility (continued)

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk as of December 31, 2021, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja



Yovita

Registrasi Akuntan Publik No. AP.0242/Public Accountant Registration No. AP.0242

25 Januari 2022/January 25, 2022



The original financial statements included herein are in Indonesian language.

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION
BANK INDONESIA Tbk
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2021
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)**

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION
BANK INDONESIA Tbk
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As of December 31, 2021
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)**

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/December 31		
		2021	2020	
ASET				ASSETS
Kas	2d,2w,4	254.610	188.958	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	2d,2w,2f,5	1.114.099	807.668	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	2d,2f,2w			Current accounts with other banks
Pihak berelasi	6,33	101.899	8.606	Related parties
Pihak ketiga	2ad,32	557.249	247.858	Third parties
		659.148	256.464	
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(925)	(10)	Less: allowance for impairment losses
Neto		658.223	256.454	Net
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain				Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Pihak ketiga	2d,2g,2w,7	1.771.492	1.954.575	Third parties
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		-	(5)	Less: allowance for impairment losses
Neto		1.771.492	1.954.570	Net
Tagihan derivatif	2d	7.045	4.047	Derivative receivables
Efek-efek				Marketable securities
Pihak ketiga	2d,2h,8	1.108.110	1.174.538	Third parties
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		-	(1)	Less: allowance for impairment losses
Neto		1.108.110	1.174.537	Net
Tagihan akseptasi	2d,2w,9	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				Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale
Biaya dibayar di muka	2d,2i,10 2n,15	6.436.653	4.900.299	Prepaid expenses
	2c,2d,2e,2j	7.040	12.698	
Kredit yang diberikan	2w,11,33			Loans
Pihak berelasi	2ad,32	6.111	5.557	Related parties
Pihak ketiga		13.766.552	14.723.524	Third parties
		13.772.663	14.729.081	
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(291.961)	(173.279)	Less: allowance for impairment losses
Neto		13.480.702	14.555.802	Net
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	2d,2t,2w 2ad,12,31,32	42.486	47.528	Interest receivables
Agunan yang diambil alih	2o,16	141.436	160.793	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 2021
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)**

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION
BANK INDONESIA Tbk
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(continued)
As of December 31, 2021
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)**

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/December 31		
		2021	2020	
ASET (lanjutan)				ASSETS (continued)
Aset tetap dan aset hak guna, setelah dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan masing-masing sebesar Rp325.565 dan Rp260.363 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020	2k, 2z, 13	797.087	832.249	<i>Fixed assets and right-of-use assets, net of accumulated depreciation of Rp325,565 and Rp260,363 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively</i>
<i>Goodwill</i>	2l, 14	190.075	190.075	<i>Goodwill</i>
Aset pajak tangguhan	2x, 21f	42.073	10.738	<i>Deferred tax assets</i>
Aset lain-lain	2d, 2l, 2w 17	134.533	139.157	<i>Other assets</i>
JUMLAH ASET		26.194.548	25.235.573	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.

The original financial statements included herein are in Indonesian language.

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION
BANK INDONESIA Tbk
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
(lanjutan)
Tanggal 31 Desember 2021
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)**

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION
BANK INDONESIA Tbk
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(continued)
As of December 31, 2021
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)**

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/December 31		
		2021	2020	
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS				LIABILITIES AND EQUITY
LIABILITAS				LIABILITIES
Liabilitas segera	2d,2p,2w,18	10.020	21.590	Obligation due immediately
Liabilitas derivatif	2d	389	-	Derivative payables
Liabilitas akseptasi	2d,2w,9 2d,2r,2w	8.888	-	Acceptance payables
Simpanan dari nasabah	19,33			Deposits from customers
Pihak berelasi	2ad,32	64.163	23.461	Related parties
Pihak ketiga		19.209.846	18.428.942	Third parties
Simpanan dari bank lain	2d,2r,2w,20			Deposits from other banks
Pihak berelasi		677	-	Related parties
Pihak ketiga		73.445	40.012	Third parties
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	2d,2w,2ae 22,32	23.839	29.904	Interest payables
Utang pajak	2x,2y,21a	43.167	30.394	Taxes payable
Provisi	2ab,36	34.436	18.853	Provisions
Surat berharga subordinasi	23,32,38	427.575	421.500	Subordinated securities
Liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan	2v,35	127.639	122.980	Employment benefits obligation
Liabilitas lain-lain	2d,2w,24	89.260	81.221	Other liabilities
JUMLAH LIABILITAS		20.113.344	19.218.857	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 -				Authorized capital -
Sebesar 60.000.000.000 saham masing-masing pada 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020				60,000,000,000 shares as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively
Modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh dan 37.919.730.514 saham masing-masing pada 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020	25	3.791.973	3.791.973	Issued and fully paid-up capital - 37,919,730,514 shares as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively
Tambahan modal disetor	25	1.267.378	1.267.378	Additional paid-in capital
Penghasilan komprehensif lain	2h,2k,2v	273.416	288.320	Other comprehensive income
Saldo laba				Retained earnings
Telah ditentukan penggunaannya		4.000	3.500	Appropriated
Belum ditentukan penggunaannya		744.437	665.545	Unappropriated
JUMLAH EKUITAS		6.081.204	6.016.716	TOTAL EQUITY
JUMLAH LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS		26.194.548	25.235.573	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 2021
(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, 2021
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)**

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/December 31		
		2021	2020	
PENDAPATAN DAN BEBAN OPERASIONAL				OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES
Pendapatan bunga	2t,2ad 26,32	1.248.020	1.282.612	Interest income
Beban bunga	2t,2ad 27,32	(527.188)	(720.255)	Interest expense
PENDAPATAN BUNGA BERSIH		720.832	562.357	NET INTEREST INCOME
PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA				OTHER OPERATING INCOME
Pendapatan provisi dan komisi	2u	54.403	39.552	Fee and commission income
Keuntungan transaksi mata uang asing - bersih		14.820	29.110	Gain on foreign exchange transactions - net
Kerugian yang belum direalisasi dari perubahan nilai wajar efek-efek - neto	2i	(5.131)	(4.334)	Unrealised loss from changes in fair value of marketable securities - net
JUMLAH PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA		64.092	64.328	TOTAL OTHER OPERATING INCOME
Penyisihan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset produktif	2e,2j,11i	(174.615)	(55.292)	Provision for impairment losses on earning assets
Penyisihan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset non produktif	2m	(461)	-	Provision for impairment losses on non-earning assets
BEBAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA				OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES
Beban umum dan administrasi	2ad,28,32	(222.112)	(258.689)	General and administrative expenses
Beban tenaga kerja	29	(278.808)	(255.648)	Personnel expenses
JUMLAH BEBAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA		(500.920)	(514.337)	TOTAL OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES
PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL - BERSIH		108.928	57.056	NET OPERATING INCOME
Pendapatan bukan operasional		4.740	9.083	Non-operating income
Beban bukan operasional		(9.654)	(2.436)	Non-operating expense
PENDAPATAN/(BEBAN) BUKAN OPERASIONAL - BERSIH		(4.914)	6.647	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
(lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal
31 Desember 2021
(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, 2021
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)**

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/December 31		
		2021	2020	
LABA SEBELUM PAJAK PENGHASILAN		104.014	63.703	INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX
BEBAN PAJAK PENGHASILAN	2x,21b	(24.622)	(13.724)	INCOME TAX EXPENSE
LABA BERSIH TAHUN BERJALAN		79.392	49.979	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	5.181	12.665	Remeasurement of employment benefits obligation
Pajak penghasilan terkait	21f	(1.230)	(2.905)	Related income tax
		<u>3.951</u>	<u>9.760</u>	
Pos-pos yang akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi:				Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:
(Rugi)/Laba neto yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai efek-efek dan obligasi pemerintah yang diukur pada : nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain		(24.173)	32.830	Unrealized net (loss)/gain on changes in value of fair value through other comprehensive income securities
Pajak penghasilan terkait	21f	5.318	(7.028)	Related income tax
		<u>(18.855)</u>	<u>25.802</u>	
(RUGI)/LABA PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN TAHUN BERJALAN SETELAH PAJAK		(14.904)	35.562	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)/INCOME FOR THE YEAR NET OF TAX
JUMLAH PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF TAHUN BERJALAN		64.488	85.541	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR
LABA BERSIH PER SAHAM				EARNINGS PER SHARE
Dasar dan dilusian (dalam Rupiah penuh)	2ac,31	2,09	1,91	Basic and diluted (in full Rupiah)

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements taken as a whole.

PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK INDONESIA Tbk
LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2021
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

	Catatan/ Note	Modal saham/ Share capital	Tambahkan modal disetor/Additional paid-in capital	Penghasilan/(kerugian) komprehensif lain/ Other comprehensive income/(loss)		
				Laba/(rugi) yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek dalam nilai nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain- neto/ Unrealised - net gain/ (loss) on fair value through other comprehensive income securities	Pengukuran kembali atas imbalan kerja karyawan/ Remeasurement of employment benefits obligation	Surplus revaluasi aset tetap/ Revaluation surplus on fixed assets
Saldo tanggal 31 Desember 2019		1.663.146	238.348	4.850	(5.209)	253.035
Dampak penyesuaian transisi atas Implementasi PSAK 71 – neto		-	-	-	-	-
Saldo pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020 setelah penerapan PSAK 71		1.663.146	238.348	4.850	(5.209)	253.035
Tambahan modal disetor	25	2.128.827	1.029.030	-	-	-
Laba bersih tahun berjalan		-	-	-	-	-
Perubahan nilai wajar atas efek-efek dalam kelompok nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain - bersih		-	-	25.802	-	-
Pengukuran kembali atas imbalan kerja karyawan - bersih		-	-	-	9.760	-
Saldo tanggal 31 Desember 2020		3.791.973	1.267.378	30.652	4.551	253.035
Laba bersih tahun berjalan		-	-	-	-	-
Alokasi saldo laba yang telah Ditentukan penggunaannya		-	-	-	-	-
Perubahan nilai wajar atas efek-efek dalam kelompok nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain - bersih		-	-	(18.855)	-	-
Pengukuran kembali atas imbalan kerja karyawan - bersih		-	-	-	3.951	-
Saldo tanggal 31 Desember 2021		3.791.973	1.267.378	11.797	8.502	253.035

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

The accompanying

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION
BANK INDONESIA Tbk
LAPORAN ARUS KAS
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal
31 Desember 2021
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)**

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION
BANK INDONESIA Tbk
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended
December 31, 2021
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)**

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/December 31		
		2021	2020	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI				CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan bunga, provisi dan komisi		1.330.721	1.315.105	Interest, fees and commissions receipt
Beban bunga dan beban keuangan lainnya		(533.253)	(730.744)	Payment of interest and other financial charges
Beban umum dan administrasi		(149.251)	(173.430)	Payment of general and administrative expenses
Beban tenaga kerja		(268.967)	(241.300)	Payment of personnel expenses
Pendapatan Lainnya		5.979	20.776	Other operating income received
Pembayaran beban operasi lainnya		(8.891)	(6.594)	Other operating expense paid
Pembayaran pajak penghasilan	21	(38.022)	(24.175)	Payment of income tax
Arus kas sebelum perubahan dalam aset dan liabilitas operasi		338.316	159.638	Cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities
Penurunan/(kenaikan) aset operasi:				Decrease/(increase) in operating assets:
Kredit yang diberikan		912.627	(908.603)	Loans
Tagihan derivatif		(2.998)	3.910	Derivative receivables
Tagihan akseptasi	9	(8.888)	31.464	Acceptance receivables
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji janji dijual kembali	10	(1.536.354)	(4.800.642)	Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale
Aset lain-lain		(7.881)	2.782	Other assets
(Penurunan)/kenaikan liabilitas operasi				(Decrease)/increase in operating liabilities:
Liabilitas segera	18	(11.570)	12.111	Obligation due immediately
Simpanan dari nasabah dan simpanan dari bank lain	19,20	855.716	4.036.749	Deposits from customers and deposits from other banks
Liabilitas derivatif		389	(258)	Derivative payables
Liabilitas akseptasi	9	8.888	(31.464)	Acceptance payables
Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali		-	(938.425)	Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements
Utang pajak	21	(1.074)	170	Taxes payable
Liabilitas lain-lain		12.572	9.020	Other liabilities
Arus kas bersih diperoleh dari / (digunakan untuk) aktivitas operasi		559.743	(2.423.548)	Net cash flows provided by / (used in) operating activities

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements taken as a whole.

The original financial statements included herein are in Indonesian language.

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION
BANK INDONESIA Tbk
LAPORAN ARUS KAS (lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal
31 Desember 2021
(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, 2021
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)**

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/December 31		
		2021	2020	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI				CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain				Fair value through other comprehensive income
Efek-efek		42.258	557.213	marketable securities
Penerimaan dari efek-efek yang jatuh tempo		-	989	Proceeds from matured held-to-maturity securities
Hasil penjualan aset tetap	13	158	-	Proceeds from sale of fixed assets
Hasil penjualan properti terbengkalai	17	-	3.439	Proceeds from sale of abandoned properties
Hasil penjualan agunan yang diambil alih	16	10.664	7.865	Proceeds from sale of foreclosed assets
Perolehan aset tetap	13	(35.139)	(37.552)	Acquisition of fixed assets
Arus kas bersih diperoleh dari aktivitas investasi		17.941	531.954	Net cash flows provided by investing activities
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN				CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan setoran modal		-	3.193.240	Proceeds from right issue
Pembayaran biaya emisi		-	(35.383)	Payment of emission expense
Pembayaran liabilitas sewa		(12.209)	(4.106)	Payment lease liabilities
Arus kas bersih (digunakan untuk) diperoleh dari aktivitas pendanaan		(12.209)	3.153.751	Net cash flows (used in) provided by financing activities
KENAIKAN BERSIH KAS DAN SETARA KAS		565.475	1.262.157	NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
KAS DAN SETARA KAS PADA AWAL TAHUN		3.207.665	1.934.650	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF YEAR
Pengaruh perubahan kurs mata uang asing		26.209	10.858	The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates
KAS DAN SETARA KAS PADA AKHIR TAHUN		3.799.349	3.207.665	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF YEAR
Kas dan setara kas terdiri dari:				Cash and cash equivalents consist of:
Kas	4	254.610	188.958	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	5	1.114.099	807.668	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	6	659.148	256.464	Current accounts with other banks
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	7	1.771.492	1.954.575	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Jumlah kas dan setara kas		3.799.349	3.207.665	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.

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1. UMUM

a. Pendirian dan informasi umum

PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk ("Bank") didirikan dengan nama PT Bank Multicor pada tanggal 2 April 1974 berdasarkan Akta No. 4 dari Notaris Bagijo, S.H. di Jakarta. Akta pendirian ini disahkan oleh Menteri Kehakiman Republik Indonesia dengan Surat Keputusannya No.Y.A. 5/369/19 tanggal 12 Oktober 1974, dan diumumkan dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No. 93 tanggal 19 November 1974. Tambahan No. 719. Pada tahun 2007, berdasarkan Akta No. 172 tanggal 28 November 2007, dibuat di hadapan Notaris Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., di Jakarta yang diumumkan dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No. 58 tanggal 18 Juli 2008, Tambahan No.12219, nama Bank diubah menjadi PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk. Perubahan nama ini telah disetujui melalui Surat Keputusan Gubernur Bank Indonesia No. 10/9/KEP.GBI/2008 tanggal 8 Februari 2008.

Melalui Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa tanggal 11 November 2016, telah disetujui perubahan nama Bank dari PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk menjadi PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk. Perubahan nama Bank ini telah mendapat persetujuan melalui Keputusan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia No. AHU-0003776.AH.01.10 tahun 2016 tanggal 30 November 2016 tentang Persetujuan Perubahan Anggaran Dasar Bank dan melalui Akta No. 58 tanggal 11 November 2016, dibuat di hadapan Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., notaris di Jakarta.

Sejak tanggal 16 Juli 2018, Bank berdomisili di Jakarta dengan kantor pusat di Gedung Sahid Sudirman Center lantai 15, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 86, Jakarta Pusat 10220 (sebelumnya berdomisili di Equity Tower lantai 9, SCBD Lot. 9, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53, Jakarta Selatan 12190). Sebaran cabang Bank meliputi daerah Jawa, Bali, Sumatra, Kepulauan Riau, Kalimantan Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Bangka Belitung, dan Nusa Tenggara Barat.

1. GENERAL

a. Establishment and general information

PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk (the "Bank") was established under the name of PT Bank Multicor on April 2, 1974 based on Notarial Deed No. 4 of Bagijo, S.H., public notary in Jakarta. The Deed of Establishment was approved by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. Y.A. 5/369/19 dated October 12, 1974, and was published in State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 93 dated November 19, 1974, Supplement No. 719. In 2007, based on Notarial Deed No. 172 dated November 28, 2007 of Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., public notary in Jakarta and published in the State 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.

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 2021 dan 2020, jumlah jaringan cabang-cabang dan kantor-kantor pembantu Bank adalah sebagai berikut (tidak diaudit):

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Kantor cabang	21	21	Branch offices
Kantor cabang pembantu	61	52	Sub-branch offices
Kantor kas	-	13	Cash offices

Sesuai dengan pasal 3 Anggaran Dasar Bank, ruang lingkup kegiatan Bank adalah menjalankan kegiatan umum perbankan. Bank adalah sebuah bank devisa nasional. Bank telah beroperasi secara komersial sejak tahun 1974 dan mulai menjadi bank umum pada tahun 1993 berdasarkan Surat Bank Indonesia No.25/637/UPSD/PBAL tanggal 17 Maret 1993.

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, 2021 and 2020, the number of the Bank's branches and representative offices are as follows (unaudited):

In accordance with article 3 of the Bank's Articles of Association, the scope of its activities is to engage in general banking. The Bank is a foreign exchange national bank. The Bank had started the operation commercially since 1974 and started becoming a general bank since 1993 based on Bank Indonesia Letter No. 25/637/UPSD/PBAL dated March 17, 1993.

b. Business combination

Year 2007

The shareholders of PT Bank Multicor Tbk and PT Bank Windu Kentjana agreed to merge in order to strengthen the capital structure in relation with the implementation of the Indonesian Banking Architecture. In this merger, PT Bank Windu Kentjana is "the Surviving Company" and PT Bank Multicor Tbk is "the Merged Company".

The Bank has received the notice of effectivity of the merger based on the letter of the Chairman of Bapepam-LK No. S-5968/BL/2007 dated November 26, 2007 and the merger license from Bank Indonesia based on the Decision of the Governor of Bank Indonesia No. 9/67/KEP.GBI/2007 regarding merger statement dated December 18, 2007. The effective date of the merger is based on approval for the changes in Articles of Association of PT Bank Multicor Tbk by the Ministry of Laws and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. AHU-00982.AH.01.02 dated January 8, 2008.

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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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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

b. Kombinasi bisnis (lanjutan)

Tahun 2016 (lanjutan)

Penggabungan usaha tersebut dicatat dengan metode penyatuan kepemilikan (*pooling of interest*) berdasarkan nilai buku masing-masing perusahaan.

c. Penawaran umum efek

Pada tanggal 20 Juni 2007, Bank memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Ketua Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan (Bapepam-LK) melalui surat No. S-3023/BL/2007 untuk penawaran umum perdana atas 300.000.000 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham dengan harga penawaran sebesar Rp200 per saham. Saham-saham Bank telah tercatat di Bursa Efek Indonesia pada tanggal 3 Juli 2007.

Pada tanggal 24 Juni 2010, Bank mengadakan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa untuk mengesahkan rencana Bank untuk melaksanakan Penawaran Umum Terbatas I dalam rangka penerbitan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu sejumlah 1.014.630.713 lembar saham yang bernilai nominal Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham dengan harga pelaksanaan sebesar Rp200 (nilai penuh) per saham. Risalah Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa ini didokumentasikan dalam Akta No. 187 tanggal 24 Juni 2010 dari Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., notaris di Jakarta.

Penawaran Umum Terbatas I ini telah mendapat pernyataan efektif dari Ketua Bapepam-LK pada tanggal 24 Juni 2010 melalui Surat Keputusan No. S-5684/BL/2010. Jumlah dana yang diperoleh dari hasil Penawaran Umum Terbatas I ini adalah sebesar Rp202.926.

Sesuai dengan Keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 28 Juni 2012 yang dibuat di hadapan akta Notaris Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., No. 171, Bank telah melakukan Penawaran Umum Terbatas II dengan hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu sejumlah 525.962.624 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham dan harga pelaksanaan sebesar Rp200 (nilai penuh) per saham.

1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Business combination (continued)

Year 2016 (continued)

The merger will be performed using the pooling of interest method based on each entity's book value.

c. Public offering of the shares

On June 20, 2007, the Bank obtained the notice of effectivity from the Chairman of the Capital Market and Financial Institutions Supervisory Agency (Bapepam-LK) in his letter No. S-3023/BL/2007 for the initial public offering of 300,000,000 shares with a par value of Rp100 (full amount) per share and offering price of Rp200 per share. On July 3, 2007, the Bank's shares were listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

On June 24, 2010, the Bank held an Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting to ratify the plan of the Bank to issue additional 1,014,630,713 shares with a par value of Rp100 (full amount) per share through Limited Public Offering I at an exercise price of Rp200 (full amount) per share. The minutes of the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting were documented in Notarial Deed No. 187 dated June 24, 2010 of Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., public notary in Jakarta.

The Limited Public Offering I took effect upon receipt from the Chairman of Bapepam-LK of the notice of effectivity in his Decision Letter No. S-5684/BL/2010 on June 24, 2010. The proceeds from this Limited Public Offering I amounted to Rp202,926.

Based on the Decision of Extraordinary General Shareholders Meeting held on June 28, 2012 which was notarised under notarial deed No. 171 of Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., the Bank offered Limited Public Offering II with Pre-emptive Rights of 525,962,624 shares at par value of Rp100 (full amount) per share at exercise price of Rp200 (full amount) per share.

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Penawaran umum efek (lanjutan)

Dengan Penawaran Umum Terbatas II ini, modal saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh menjadi sebesar Rp428.284 yang terdiri dari 4.282.838.507 lembar saham. Penawaran Umum Terbatas II Dengan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu tersebut telah memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari ketua BAPEPAM-LK pada tanggal 27 Juni 2012 melalui surat No. S-8057/BL/2012.

Bank juga menerbitkan Waran Seri I sebanyak 525.962.624 lembar dengan nilai nominal Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham dan harga penawaran sebesar Rp225 (nilai penuh) per saham, yang seluruhnya berjumlah Rp118.342 atas setiap saham baru yang diterbitkan Bank sehubungan dengan Penawaran Umum Terbatas II.

Nilai wajar Waran Seri I pada saat waran tersebut diterbitkan adalah sebesar Rp566 yang disajikan sebagai bagian dari tambahan modal disetor. Pada tanggal 18 Juli 2013, 2 Oktober 2013, dan 25 November 2013, masing-masing sebesar 3 Waran Seri I, 5.000 Waran Seri I dan 280 Waran Seri I dikonversikan menjadi saham Bank yang dilaksanakan dengan harga pelaksanaan sebesar Rp225 (nilai penuh) per saham, nilai nominal Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham.

Jumlah dana yang diperoleh dari hasil Penawaran Umum Terbatas ini sebesar Rp105.192 dengan biaya emisi sebesar Rp1.242.

Sesuai dengan Keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 19 November 2013 yang diaktakan dengan akta notaris Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., No. 121, Bank telah melakukan Penawaran Umum Terbatas III dengan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu seluruhnya 1.627.480.640 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham dan harga penawaran sebesar Rp125 (nilai penuh) per saham.

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 (PUT IV) dengan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu seluruhnya 10.083.519.837 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham dan harga penawaran sebesar Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham.

Setiap pemegang saham yang memiliki 100 lembar saham, yang namanya tercatat dalam Daftar Pemegang Saham Bank mempunyai 154 Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu (HMETD), dimana setiap 1 (satu) HMETD memberikan hak kepada pemegangnya untuk membeli sebanyak 1 (satu) lembar saham biasa yang baru diterbitkan, harus membayar penuh pada saat mengajukan pemesanan pelaksanaan HMETD pada harga yang sama dengan harga pelaksanaan sebesar Rp100 (nilai penuh) setiap saham.

1. GENERAL (continued)

c. Public offering of the shares (continued)

In the period between January 1 to December 31, 2015, 587,404,171 Warrants Series I and 37,987,934 Warrants Series II, respectively are converted into the Bank's shares which were exercised using exercise price of Rp200 (full amount) per share for Warrant Series I and Rp190 (full amount) per share for Warrant Series II. Both warrants were using par value of Rp100 (full amount) per share.

In the period between January 1 to December 31, 2016, 11,654,379 Warrants Series II, respectively were converted into the Bank's shares which were exercised using exercise price of Rp190 (full amount) per share for Warrant Series II using par value of Rp100 (full amount) per share.

Based on the Decision of Extraordinary General Shareholders Meeting held on February 24, 2016 which was notarised under notarial deed No. 69 dated August 25, 2016 of Eliwaty Tjitra, S.H., the Bank offered Limited Public Offering IV (PUT IV) with Pre-emptive Rights of 10,083,519,837 shares at par value of Rp100 (full amount) per share at offering price of Rp100 (full amount) per share.

Every shareholder which holds 100 shares, whose name was recorded in List of Bank's Shareholders that has Pre-emptive Right of 154 shares in which 1 Pre-emptive Right enables the holder to buy 1 newly issued ordinary share, has to pay fully on reservation of Pre-emptive Right at the same price with exercise price amounting to Rp100 (full amount) for every ordinary share.

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c. Penawaran umum efek (lanjutan)

Sehubungan dengan PUT IV ini, telah ditandatangani perjanjian jual beli (SPA) dimana Johnny Wiraatmadja sebagai pemegang saham pengendali Bank akan menyerahkan HMETD yang menjadi haknya dalam PUT IV ini kepada China Construction Bank (CCB) untuk kemudian HMETD akan dilaksanakan oleh CCB untuk menjadi saham baru Bank. Selanjutnya, CCB akan memiliki saham Bank tidak kurang dari 51% dari jumlah seluruh saham yang ditempatkan dan disetor penuh setelah PUT IV dilaksanakan.

Dengan Penawaran Umum Terbatas ini, modal saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh menjadi sebesar Rp1.663.126 yang terdiri dari 16.631.260.145 lembar saham. Penawaran Umum Terbatas IV Dengan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu tersebut telah memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Dewan 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 PUT IV, the Sale Purchase Agreement has been signed in which Johnny Wiraatmadja as the Bank's majority shareholder will hand over his Pre-emptive Right in PUT IV to China Construction Bank (CCB) to eventually be converted by CCB as newly issued shares. CCB will then own not less than 51% of the Bank's authorised and issued shares after PUT IV has been held.

With this Limited Public Offering, the issued and fully paid-up share capital of the Bank became Rp1,663,126 representing 16,631,260,145 shares. The Limited Public Offering IV with Pre-emptive Rights became effective through the OJK Commissioner Board's letter No. S-311/D.04/2016 dated June 22, 2016.

The proceeds from this Limited Public Offering amounted to Rp1,663,126, with issuance cost of Rp42,351.

In the period between January 1 to December 31, 2016, 11,654,379 Warrants Series II were converted into the Bank's shares which were exercised using exercise price of Rp190 (full amount) per share for Warrant Series II using par value of Rp100 (full amount) per share.

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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 (PUT V) sebagaimana ternyata dalam Akta Berita Acara Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa no.35 tanggal 11 Oktober 2019 yang telah dilaporkan kepada OJK sebagaimana dibuktikan berdasarkan tanda terima OJK No.081322 tertanggal 18 Oktober 2019 dibuat di hadapan Eliwaty Tjitra S.H, Notaris di Jakarta di mana pada poin b para pemegang saham Bank memutuskan untuk menyetujui rencana Bank untuk melakukan Penawaran Umum Terbatas dengan mengeluarkan sebanyak-banyaknya 32.000.000.000 (tiga puluh dua miliar) saham baru kepada para pemegang saham Bank dengan menerbitkan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu (HMETD).

Sehubungan dengan PUT V ini, Bank menawarkan sebanyak 21.288.269.763 (dua puluh satu miliar dua ratus delapan puluh delapan juta dua ratus enam puluh sembilan ribu tujuh ratus enam puluh tiga) Saham Baru atas nama dengan nilai nominal Rp100,- (seratus Rupiah) setiap saham yang merupakan 56,14% dari jumlah saham Bank yang telah beredar setelah PUT V.

Setiap pemegang 100 (seratus) Saham Lama Bank berhak atas 128 (seratus dua puluh delapan) HMETD dimana 1 (satu) HMETD berhak untuk membeli 1 (satu) Saham Baru dengan Harga Pelaksanaan sebesar Rp150,- (seratus lima puluh Rupiah) per saham.

1. GENERAL (continued)

c. Public offering of the shares (continued)

On October 11, 2019, the Bank has obtained the approval of the Bank's shareholders for the Limited Public Offering V (LPO V) plan as evidenced in the Deed of Minutes of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders no.35 dated October 11, 2019 which has been reported to OJK as evidenced by OJK's receipt No. dated October 18, 2019 made before Eliwaty Tjitra SH, Notary in Jakarta where at point b the shareholders of the Bank decided to approve the Bank's plan to conduct a Limited Public Offering by issuing a maximum of 32,000,000,000 (thirty two billion) new shares to the shareholders of the Bank by issuing Pre-emptive Rights (HMETD).

In connection with this PUT V, the Bank offers 21,288,269,763 (twenty-one billion two hundred and eighty-eight million two hundred and sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-three) New Shares on behalf of a par value of IDR100.- (one hundred Rupiah) per share which represents 56.14% of the total shares of the Bank that have been outstanding after PUT V.

Each holder of 100 (one hundred) Old Bank Shares is entitled to 128 (one hundred and twenty eight) Pre-emptive Rights in which 1 (one) HMETD is entitled to purchase 1 (one) New Share at an Exercise Price of IDR150 (one hundred and fifty Rupiah) per share.

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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 PUT V dilaksanakan, CCB Corp memiliki 9.978.756.012 (sembilan miliar sembilan ratus tujuh puluh delapan juta tujuh ratus lima puluh enam ribu dua belas) saham dalam Bank. CCB Corp telah melaksanakan seluruh haknya sesuai dengan porsi kepemilikan sahamnya dalam Bank.

Jumlah dana yang diperoleh dari hasil Penawaran Umum Terbatas ini sebesar Rp3.193.240 dengan biaya emisi sebesar Rp35.383. Hasil emisi Penawaran Umum Terbatas V (PUT V) mencapai 100% (seratus persen) dari target dana yang direncanakan.

Setelah pelaksanaan PUT V, jumlah saham yang telah ditempatkan dan disetor penuh Bank adalah sebanyak 37.919.730.514 (tiga puluh tujuh miliar sembilan ratus sembilan belas juta tujuh ratus tiga puluh ribu lima ratus empat belas) saham, telah dicatatkan pada Bursa Efek Indonesia.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020, 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 (LPO V) emissions reached 100% (one hundred percent) of the planned fund target.

After the implementation of LPO V, the number of fully issued and paid-up shares is 37,919,730,514 (thirty-seven billion nine hundred and nineteen million seven hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and fourteen) shares, which were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, 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 2021 dan 2020 adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2021	2020
Dewan Komisaris		
Komisaris Utama	Sun Jianzheng	Sun Jianzheng
Komisaris	Qi Jiandong	Qi Jiandong
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 2021 dan 2020, jumlah karyawan Bank (termasuk karyawan kontrak) masing-masing sebanyak 1.221 dan 1.271 orang (tidak diaudit).

e. Komite Audit

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020, susunan Komite Audit adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2021	2020
Ketua	Mohamad Hasan	Mohamad Hasan
Anggota	Mohamad Hassan	Jarot Kristiono
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, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Board of Commissioners			
President Commissioner	Sun Jianzheng	Sun Jianzheng	President Commissioner
Commissioner	Qi Jiandong	Qi Jiandong	Commissioner
Independent Commissioner	Mohamad Hasan	Mohamad Hasan	Independent Commissioner
Independent Commissioner	Yudo Sutanto Nyoo	Yudo Sutanto Nyoo	Independent Commissioner
Board of Directors			
President Director	You Wennan	You Wennan	President Director
Corporate and International Banking Director	Zhu Yong	Zhu Yong	Corporate and International Banking Director
Finance Director	Chandra N.T. Siagian	Chandra N.T. Siagian	Finance Director
Operational Director	Junianto	Junianto	Operational Director
Commercial and Retail Banking Director	Setiawati Samahita	Setiawati Samahita	Commercial and Retail Banking Director
Compliance Director	Agresius R. Kadiaman	Agresius R. Kadiaman	Compliance Director

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the total number of the Bank's employees (including contract employees) are 1,221 and 1,271 employees, respectively (unaudited).

e. Audit Committee

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the composition of the Audit Committee are as follows:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Chairman	Mohamad Hasan	Mohamad Hasan	Chairman
Member	Mohamad Hassan	Jarot Kristiono	Member
Member	Mulyadi	Mulyadi	Member

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 2021 dan 2020 adalah Andreas Basuki.

g. Satuan Kerja Audit Internal

31 Desember/December 31

	2021	2020	
Kepala Satuan Kerja Audit Internal	Martinus Rubianto	Tom Andanawari	Head of Internal Audit

h. Komite Pemantau Risiko

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020, susunan Komite Pemantau Risiko adalah sebagai berikut:

31 Desember/December 31

	2021	2020	
Ketua	Yudo Sutanto Nyoo	Yudo Sutanto Nyoo	Chairman
Anggota	Mohamad Hassan	Jarot Kristiono	Member
Anggota	Mohammad Sumarsono	Edward Leo Syahbana	Member

i. Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020, susunan Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi adalah sebagai berikut:

31 Desember/December 31

	2021	2020	
Ketua	Mohamad Hasan	Mohamad Hasan	Chairman
Anggota	Qi Jiangong	Qi Jiangong	Member
Anggota	Irwan Ignatius Bonto	Irwan Ignatius Bonto	Member

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN

Manajemen Bank bertanggung jawab penuh terhadap penyajian laporan keuangan terlampir yang diselesaikan dan disetujui untuk diterbitkan oleh Dewan Direksi pada tanggal 25 Januari 2022.

1. GENERAL (continued)

f. Corporate Secretary

The Bank's Corporate Secretary as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 is Andreas Basuki.

g. Internal Audit

h. Risk Monitoring Committee

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the composition of the Risk Monitoring Committee are as follows:

i. Remuneration and Nomination Committee

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the composition of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee are as follows:

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 January 25, 2022.

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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 2021 dan 2020 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, 2021 and 2020 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 2021 dan 2020, 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 2021, tidak menimbulkan perubahan substansial terhadap kebijakan akuntansi Bank dan tidak berdampak signifikan terhadap jumlah yang dilaporkan pada periode berjalan atau tahun sebelumnya:

- Amandemen PSAK No. 22 mengenai "Definisi Bisnis"
- Amendemen PSAK No. 55 mengenai "Instrumen Keuangan: Pengakuan dan Pengukuran", PSAK No. 60 mengenai "Instrumen Keuangan: Pengungkapan", PSAK No. 62 mengenai "Kontrak Asuransi", PSAK No. 71 mengenai "Instrumen Keuangan" dan PSAK No. 73 mengenai "Sewa" tentang Reformasi Acuan Suku Bunga Tahap 2.

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, 2021 and 2020, which conform to the Statements of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS).

b. Changes to the statements of financial accounting standards and interpretations of statement of financial accounting standards

The adoption of these new and revised standards and interpretation since 1 January 2021 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:

- Amendments to SFAS No. 22 regarding "Definition of Business"
- Amendments to SFAS No. 55 regarding "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", SFAS No. 60 regarding "Financial Instruments: Disclosure", SFAS No. 62 regarding "Insurance Contract", SFAS No. 71 regarding "Financial Instruments" and SFAS No. 73 regarding "Lease" in respect of Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Phase 2.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

b. Perubahan pada pernyataan standar akuntansi keuangan dan interpretasi pernyataan standar akuntansi keuangan (lanjutan)

Penerapan dari standar dan interpretasi baru berikut sejak 1 Januari 2020, menimbulkan perubahan terhadap kebijakan akuntansi Bank dan berdampak terhadap jumlah yang dilaporkan pada tahun berjalan atau tahun sebelumnya:

Pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020, Bank menerapkan Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan ("PSAK") dan Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan ("ISAK") baru dan revisi yang efektif sejak tanggal tersebut. Perubahan kebijakan akuntansi Bank telah dibuat seperti yang disyaratkan, sesuai dengan ketentuan transisi dalam masing-masing standar dan interpretasi.

Bank telah mengadopsi persyaratan PSAK No. 71 mengenai "Instrumen Keuangan" dari tanggal 1 Januari 2020. Klasifikasi dan pengukuran, dan persyaratan penurunan nilai aset keuangan diterapkan secara retrospektif dengan menyesuaikan saldo laba pada tanggal penerapan awal. Sebagaimana diizinkan oleh PSAK No. 71, Bank tidak menyajikan kembali periode komparatif.

Bank juga telah mengadopsi PSAK No. 73 mengenai "Sewa" mulai tanggal 1 Januari 2020. Identifikasi dan pengukuran atas aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa diterapkan secara *modified retrospective* tanpa penyajian kembali periode komparatif.

Dampak atas penerapan PSAK No. 71 dan PSAK No. 73 pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020 diungkapkan pada Catatan 41.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b. Changes to the statements of financial accounting standards and interpretations of statement of financial accounting standards (continued)

The adoption of these new and revised standards and interpretation since 1 January 2021 did result in changes to Bank's accounting policies and had effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years:

On 1 January 2020, the Bank adopted new and revised Statements of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") and Interpretations of Statements of Financial Accounting Standards ("ISFAS") that are mandatory for application from that date. Changes to the Bank's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective standards and interpretations.

The Bank has adopted the requirements of SFAS No. 71 regarding "Financial Instruments" from 1 January 2020. Classification and measurement, and impairment requirements for financial assets are applied retrospectively by adjusting retained earnings at the initial implementation date. As permitted by SFAS No. 71, the Bank does not restate the comparative period.

The Bank has also adopted SFAS No. 73 regarding "Leases" from 1 January 2020. Identification and measurement of the asset's rights and lease liabilities are applied on a modified retrospective basis without a restatement for comparative period.

The impacts of the adoption of SFAS No. 71 and SFAS No. 73 on 1 January 2020 are disclosed in Note 41.

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b. Perubahan pada pernyataan standar akuntansi keuangan dan interpretasi pernyataan standar akuntansi keuangan (lanjutan)

Penerapan dari standar dan interpretasi baru berikut, tidak menimbulkan perubahan substansial terhadap kebijakan akuntansi Bank dan tidak berdampak signifikan terhadap jumlah yang dilaporkan pada tahun berjalan atau tahun sebelumnya:

- Amandemen PSAK No. 1 mengenai "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan"
- Amandemen PSAK No. 25 mengenai "Kebijakan Akuntansi, Perubahan Estimasi Akuntansi, dan Kesalahan"
- Penyesuaian 2019 PSAK No. 1 mengenai "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan"
- Revisi 2019 Kerangka Konseptual Pelaporan Keuangan.
- PSAK No. 72 mengenai "Pendapatan dari Kontrak dengan Pelanggan".

c. Kombinasi bisnis

Metode akuisisi

Bank menerapkan metode akuisisi untuk mencatat kombinasi bisnis. Imbalan yang dialihkan untuk akuisisi suatu entitas anak adalah sebesar nilai wajar aset yang dialihkan, liabilitas yang diakui terhadap pemilik pihak yang diakuisisi sebelumnya, dan kepentingan ekuitas yang diterbitkan oleh Bank. Imbalan yang dialihkan termasuk nilai wajar aset atau liabilitas yang timbul dari kesepakatan imbalan kontinjensi. Aset teridentifikasi yang diperoleh dan liabilitas serta liabilitas kontinjensi yang diambil alih dalam suatu kombinasi bisnis diukur pada awalnya sebesar nilai wajar pada tanggal akuisisi.

Imbalan kontinjensi yang dialihkan oleh pihak pengakuisisi diakui pada nilai wajar tanggal akuisisi. Perubahan nilai wajar atas imbalan kontinjensi setelah tanggal akuisisi yang diklasifikasikan sebagai aset atau liabilitas akan diakui sebagai laba rugi sesuai dengan PSAK 55. Jika diklasifikasikan sebagai ekuitas, imbalan kontinjensi tidak diukur kembali dan penyelesaian selanjutnya diperhitungkan dalam ekuitas.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b. Changes to the statements of financial accounting standards and interpretations of statement of financial accounting standards (continued)

The adoption of these new and revised standards and interpretation did not result in substansial changes to Bank's accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years:

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

c. Business combination

Acquisition method

The Bank applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree, and the equity interests issued by the Bank. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability will be recognised in accordance with SFAS 55 either in profit or loss. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

c. Kombinasi bisnis (lanjutan)

Metode akuisisi (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal akuisisi, *goodwill* awalnya diukur pada harga perolehan yang merupakan selisih lebih nilai agregat dari imbalan yang dialihkan dan total setiap Kepentingan Non-pengendali (KNP) atas selisih total dari aset teridentifikasi yang diperoleh dan liabilitas yang diambil alih. Jika imbalan tersebut kurang dari nilai wajar aset neto entitas anak yang diakuisisi, selisih tersebut diakui sebagai laba rugi.

Peninjauan atas penurunan nilai pada *goodwill* dilakukan setahun sekali atau dapat lebih sering apabila terdapat peristiwa atau perubahan keadaan yang mengindikasikan adanya potensi penurunan nilai. *Goodwill* dinyatakan sebesar nilai perolehan dikurangi kerugian penurunan nilai.

Untuk pengujian penurunan nilai, *goodwill* yang diperoleh dalam kombinasi bisnis dialokasikan pada setiap unit penghasil kas atau kelompok unit penghasil kas, yang diharapkan dapat memberikan manfaat dari sinergi kombinasi bisnis tersebut. Setiap unit atau kelompok unit yang memperoleh alokasi *goodwill* merupakan tingkat terendah dalam entitas yang *goodwill*-nya dipantau untuk tujuan manajemen internal. *Goodwill* dipantau pada level segmen operasi.

Metode penyatuan kepemilikan

Transaksi integrasi usaha dan operasi antara PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk dan PT Bank Antardaerah (Catatan 1b) merupakan transaksi kombinasi bisnis entitas sepengendali. Transaksi kombinasi bisnis antar entitas sepengendali berupa pengalihan bisnis termasuk aset maupun liabilitas terkait dalam rangka reorganisasi entitas-entitas yang berada dalam suatu kelompok yang sama bukan merupakan perubahan kepemilikan dalam arti substansi ekonomi. Berdasarkan PSAK 38 "Kombinasi Bisnis Entitas Sepengendali", transaksi tersebut diakui pada jumlah tercatat berdasarkan metode penyatuan kepemilikan.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Business combination (continued)

Acquisition method (continued)

At acquisition date, *goodwill* is initially measured at cost being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for Non-controlling Interest (NCI) over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill impairment reviews are undertaken annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. *Goodwill* is carried at cost less impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, *goodwill* acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the cash-generating units ("CGU") or groups of CGUs, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or group of units to which the *goodwill* is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the *goodwill* is monitored for internal management purposes. *Goodwill* is monitored at the operating segment level.

Pooling of interest method

Business integration transaction and operation between PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk and PT Bank Antardaerah (Note 1b) is a business combination under common control transaction. Business combination transaction between entities under common control in form of business transfer including the related assets and liabilities in the event of reorganisation of entities under the same group does not 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" mulai sejak 1 Januari 2020, PSAK No. 60, "Instrumen Keuangan: Pengungkapan", dan PSAK 68, "Pengukuran Nilai Wajar".

(i) Klasifikasi

Aset keuangan Bank terdiri dari kas, giro pada Bank Indonesia, giro pada bank lain, penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain. Efek-efek terdiri dari efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali (*reverse repo*), tagihan derivatif, kredit yang diberikan, tagihan akseptasi, pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima, dan aset lain-lain.

Liabilitas keuangan Bank terdiri dari liabilitas segera, simpanan dari nasabah, simpanan dari bank lain, liabilitas atas efek-efek yang diual dengan janji dibeli kembali, liabilitas derivatif, liabilitas akseptasi, bunga yang masih harus dibayar, surat berharga subordinasi dan liabilitas lain-lain.

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" since January 1, 2020, SFAS No. 60, "Financial Instruments: Disclosures", and SFAS No. 68, "Fair Value Measurement".

(i) Classification

The Bank's financial assets consist of cash, current accounts with Bank Indonesia, current accounts with other banks, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks, marketable securities, securities purchased under agreements to resale (*reverse repo*), derivative receivables, loans, acceptance receivables, interest receivables and other assets.

The Bank's financial liabilities consist of obligation due immediately, deposits from customers, deposits from other banks, liabilities on securities sold under agreements to repurchase, derivative payables, acceptance payables, interest payables, subordinated securities and other liabilities.

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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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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d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Penilaian mengenai arus kas kontraktual yang diperoleh semata-mata dari pembayaran pokok dan bunga (SPPI) (lanjutan)

Penilaian mengenai arus kas kontraktual yang diperoleh semata dari pembayaran pokok dan bunga dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan persyaratan kontraktual, termasuk apakah aset keuangan mengandung persyaratan kontraktual yang dapat mengubah waktu atau jumlah arus kas kontraktual. Dalam melakukan penilaian, Bank mempertimbangkan:

- Peristiwa kontinjensi yang akan mengubah waktu atau jumlah arus kas kontraktual;
- Fitur *leverage*;
- Persyaratan pembayaran di muka dan perpanjangan kontraktual;
- Persyaratan mengenai klaim yang terbatas atas arus kas yang berasal dari aset spesifik; dan
- Fitur yang dapat mengubah nilai waktu dari elemen uang.

Liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan ke dalam kategori sebagai berikut pada saat pengakuan awal:

- Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi, yang memiliki 2 (dua) sub-klasifikasi, yaitu liabilitas keuangan yang ditetapkan demikian pada saat pengakuan awal dan liabilitas keuangan yang telah diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok diperdagangkan;
- Liabilitas keuangan lain yang tidak diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dikategorikan dan diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Classification (continued)

Evaluation of contractual cash flows obtained solely from payment of principal and interest (SPPI) (continued)

An assessment of contractual cash flows obtained solely from principal and interest payments is made by considering contractual terms, including whether financial assets contain contractual terms that can change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows. In assessing, the Bank considers:

- *Contingency events that will change the timing or amount of contractual cash flow;*
- *Leverage feature;*
- *Terms of advance payment and contractual extension;*
- *Requirements regarding limited claims for cash flows from specific assets; and*
- *Features that can change the time value of the money element.*

Financial liabilities are classified into the following categories at initial recognition:

- *Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, which has 2 (two) sub-classifications, i.e., those designated as such upon initial recognition and those classified as held for trading;*
- *Other financial liabilities that are not classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are categorized and measured 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:

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

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*

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d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(iv) Penghentian pengakuan (lanjutan)

a. Aset keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya jika: (lanjutan)

- (a) Bank telah mentransfer secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas aset, atau (b) Bank tidak mentransfer maupun tidak memiliki secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas aset, namun telah mentransfer pengendalian atas aset.

Ketika Bank telah mentransfer hak untuk menerima arus kas dari aset atau di bawah kesepakatan pelepasan (*pass through arrangement*) dan tidak mentransfer serta tidak memiliki secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas aset atau tidak mentransfer kendali atas aset, aset diakui sebesar keterlibatan Bank yang berkelanjutan atas aset tersebut.

b. Liabilitas keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya jika liabilitas keuangan tersebut berakhir, yaitu ketika liabilitas yang ditetapkan dalam kontrak dilepaskan, dibatalkan atau kadaluwarsa.

Jika suatu liabilitas keuangan yang ada digantikan dengan yang lain oleh pemberi pinjaman yang sama pada keadaan yang secara substansial berbeda atau berdasarkan suatu liabilitas yang ada yang secara substansial telah diubah, seperti pertukaran atau modifikasi yang diperlakukan sebagai penghentian pengakuan liabilitas awal, dan pengakuan liabilitas baru dan perbedaan nilai tercatat masing-masing diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(iv) Derecognition (continued)

a. Financial assets are derecognised when: (continued)

- *Either (a) the Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Bank has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.*

When the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a "pass through arrangement" and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Bank continuing involvement in the asset.

b. Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished i.e., when the liabilities stated in the contract are discharged, cancelled or has expired.

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

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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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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 2021 dan 2020, 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. 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. Unrealised 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. Unrealised gains or losses from the increase or decrease in fair value are presented in other comprehensive income. Premium and discount are amortised over the period until maturity.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, 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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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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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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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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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

t. Pendapatan dan beban bunga

Pendapatan dan beban bunga diakui pada laba/rugi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif. Suku bunga efektif adalah suku bunga yang secara tepat mendiskontokan estimasi pembayaran atau penerimaan kas di masa datang selama perkiraan umur dari aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan (atau jika lebih tepat, digunakan periode yang lebih singkat) untuk memperoleh nilai tercatat neto dari aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan.

Pada saat menghitung suku bunga efektif, Bank mengestimasi arus kas di masa datang dengan mempertimbangkan seluruh persyaratan kontraktual dalam instrumen keuangan tersebut tetapi tidak mempertimbangkan kerugian kredit di masa mendatang. Perhitungan ini mencakup seluruh komisi, provisi, dan bentuk lain yang diterima oleh para pihak dalam kontrak yang merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif.

Jika aset keuangan atau nilai kelompok aset keuangan serupa telah diturunkan sebagai akibat kerugian penurunan nilai, maka pendapatan bunga yang diperoleh setelahnya diakui berdasarkan suku bunga yang digunakan untuk mendiskonto arus kas masa datang dalam menghitung kerugian penurunan nilai.

Kredit yang pembayaran angsuran pokok atau bunganya telah lewat 90 (sembilan puluh) hari atau lebih setelah jatuh tempo, atau kredit yang pembayarannya secara tepat waktu diragukan secara umum diklasifikasikan sebagai kredit yang mengalami penurunan nilai (*impairment*). Bunga yang telah diakui tetapi belum tertagih akan dibatalkan pada saat kredit diklasifikasikan sebagai kredit yang mengalami penurunan nilai.

u. Pendapatan provisi dan komisi

Pendapatan provisi dan komisi yang merupakan bagian tak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif atas instrumen keuangan, contohnya kegiatan pinjaman atau pendapatan provisi dan komisi yang berhubungan dengan jangka waktu tertentu, diperlakukan sebagai penyesuaian terhadap suku bunga efektif dan diklasifikasikan sebagai bagian dari pendapatan bunga pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

t. Interest income and expenses

Interest income and expenses are recognised in the profit or loss using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument (or where appropriate, a shorter period) to obtain the carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but not future credit losses. This calculation includes all commissions, fees and other forms received by the parties in the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

If a financial asset or group of similar financial assets' value has diminished as a result of impairment losses, interest income subsequently obtained is recognised based on the interest rate used to discount future cash flows in calculating impairment losses.

Loans for which the principal or interest has been past due for 90 (ninety) days or more, or when reasonable doubt exists as to the timely collection are generally classified as impaired loans. Interest accrued but not yet collected is reversed when a loan is classified as impaired loan.

u. Fees and commissions

Fees and commissions that are an integral part of the effective of interest rate of a financial instrument, for examples loans or fee and commission income which relates to a specific period are treated as an adjustment to the effective interest rate and classified as part of interest income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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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 2 November 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.

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 2021 dan 2020 sebesar:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
1 Poundsterling Britania Raya	19.250,86	19.012,46	Great Britain Poundsterling 1
1 Euro Eropa	16.112,46	17.234,43	European Euro 1
1 Dolar Amerika Serikat	14.252,50	14.050,00	United States Dollar 1
1 Dolar Singapura	10.554,67	10.606,18	Singapore Dollar 1
1 Dolar Australia	10.346,61	10.752,47	Australian Dollar 1
1 Yuan Renminbi Cina	2.236,50	2.157,00	Chinese Yuan Renminbi 1
1 Dolar Hong Kong	1.828,03	1.812,30	Hong Kong Dollar 1
1 Yen Jepang	123,77	135,97	Japanese Yen 1

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

v. Employee benefits (continued)

All past service costs are recognised at the earlier of when the amendment/curtailment occurs and when the related restructuring or termination costs are recognised. As a result, unvested past service costs can no longer be deferred and recognised over the future vesting period.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits such as wages, social security contributions, short-term compensated leaves, bonuses, and other non-monetary benefits are recognised during the period when services are rendered. Short-term employee benefits are measured using undiscounted amounts.

w. Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions involving foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time the transactions are made. At statement of financial position date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Rupiah using the reporting (closing) rate determined by Bank of Indonesia which is middle rate from the average of bid and ask rate based on Reuters at 16.00 WIB (Western Indonesia local time) everyday. The resulting gains or losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the current year.

The exchange rates used by the Bank as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, amounted to:

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

x. Pajak penghasilan

Beban pajak terdiri dari pajak kini dan pajak tangguhan. Pajak diakui dalam laporan laba rugi kecuali jika pajak tersebut terkait dengan transaksi atau kejadian yang diakui ke penghasilan komprehensif lain atau langsung diakui ke ekuitas. Dalam hal ini, pajak tersebut masing-masing diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain atau ekuitas.

Bank mengevaluasi secara periodik implementasi terhadap peraturan perpajakan yang berlaku terutama yang memerlukan interpretasi lebih lanjut mengenai pelaksanaannya termasuk juga evaluasi terhadap surat ketetapan pajak yang diterima dari kantor pajak. Jika perlu, manajemen menentukan provisi berdasarkan jumlah yang diharapkan akan dibayar kepada otoritas pajak.

Pajak penghasilan tangguhan disajikan dengan menggunakan metode *balance sheet* liabilitas. Pajak penghasilan tangguhan timbul akibat perbedaan temporer antara aset dan liabilitas menurut ketentuan-ketentuan pajak dengan nilai tercatat aset dan liabilitas dalam laporan keuangan. Tarif pajak yang berlaku atau yang secara substansial telah berlaku digunakan dalam menentukan besarnya jumlah pajak penghasilan tangguhan.

Aset pajak tangguhan diakui apabila terdapat kemungkinan besar bahwa jumlah laba fiskal di masa mendatang akan memadai untuk mengkompensasi perbedaan temporer yang menimbulkan aset pajak tangguhan tersebut.

Jumlah tercatat aset pajak tangguhan ditelaah pada setiap tanggal neraca dan nilai tercatat aset pajak tangguhan tersebut diturunkan apabila tidak lagi terdapat kemungkinan besar bahwa laba fiskal yang memadai akan tersedia untuk 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

The tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The Bank periodically evaluates the implementation of prevailing tax regulations especially those that are subject to further interpretation on its implementation including evaluation on tax assessment letters received from tax authorities. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred income tax on temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Currently enacted or substantially enacted tax rates are used in the determination of deferred income tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to compensate all or part of the benefit of the deferred tax assets.

The related tax effects of the provisions for and/or reversals of all temporary differences during the year including the effect of change in tax rates, are recognised as "Income Tax Benefit/(Expense) - Deferred" and included in the determination of net profit or loss for the year, except to the extent that they relate to items previously charged or credited to equity.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG 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);
- Unuk sewa yang tidak memenuhi kriteria PSAK No. 73, maka diperlakukan sebagai sewa operasi biasa.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

x. Income tax (continued)

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Amendments to taxation obligations are recorded when an assessment is received or if appeal is applied, when the results of the appeal are received.

y. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

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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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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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

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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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

z. Pelaporan segmen

Informasi segmen diungkapkan untuk memungkinkan pengguna laporan keuangan untuk mengevaluasi sifat dan dampak keuangan dari aktivitas bisnis yang mana Bank terlibat dalam lingkungan ekonomi dimana Bank beroperasi.

Segmen operasi adalah komponen dari Bank yang terlibat dalam aktivitas bisnis yang menghasilkan pendapatan dan menimbulkan beban termasuk pendapatan dan beban yang terkait dengan transaksi dengan komponen lain Bank dimana hasil operasinya dikaji ulang secara berkala oleh manajemen kunci untuk membuat keputusan mengenai sumber daya yang akan dialokasikan pada segmen tersebut dan menilai kinerjanya, serta tersedia informasi keuangan yang dapat dipisahkan. Hasil segmen yang dilaporkan kepada manajemen kunci meliputi komponen-komponen yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung kepada suatu segmen dan komponen-komponen yang dapat dialokasikan dengan dasar yang wajar.

Bank telah mengidentifikasi dan mengungkapkan informasi keuangan berdasarkan kegiatan bisnis dimana Bank terlibat (segmen usaha). Segmen pendapatan, biaya, hasil aset dan liabilitas, termasuk bagian yang dapat diatribusikan langsung kepada segmen, serta yang dapat dialokasikan dengan dasar yang memadai untuk segmen tersebut.

aa. Laba per saham

Laba per saham dasar dihitung dengan membagi laba tahun berjalan dengan rata-rata tertimbang jumlah saham yang ditempatkan dan disetor penuh selama tahun berjalan.

Laba per saham dilusian dihitung setelah dilakukan penyesuaian terhadap jumlah rata-rata tertimbang saham biasa yang beredar dengan asumsi bahwa seluruh waran saham dieksekusi pada harga yang telah ditentukan pada periode dimana harga pasar rata-rata saham selama periode tersebut melebihi harga eksekusi waran.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

z. Segment reporting

Segment information is disclosed to enable users of financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business activities in which the Bank are involved in and the economic environment where the Bank operates.

An operating segment is a component of the Bank that engages in business activities from which it may 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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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
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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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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
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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				
	2021		2020		
	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		227.990	-	155.876	<i>Rupiah</i>
Mata uang asing					<i>Foreign currencies</i>
Dolar Singapura	1.227.349	12.954	1.718.625	18.228	<i>Singapore Dollar</i>
Dolar Amerika Serikat	784.915	11.187	715.590	10.054	<i>United States Dollar</i>
Yuan Renminbi Cina	1.108.220	2.479	2.225.270	4.800	<i>Chinese Yuan Renminbi</i>
Jumlah		254.610		188.958	Total

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020, saldo kas dalam mata uang Rupiah termasuk kas pada ATM, masing-masing sebesar Rp1.611 dan Rp1.233.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the balance of cash in Rupiah include cash in ATM amounting to Rp1,611 and Rp1,233, respectively.

5. GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA

5. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Rupiah	764.963	463.447	<i>Rupiah</i>
Dolar Amerika Serikat	349.136	344.221	<i>United States Dollar</i>
Jumlah	1.114.099	807.668	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 2020, 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 dan Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur (PADG) No. 20/30/PADG/2018 tanggal 30 November 2018, No.21/14/PADG/2019 tanggal 26 Juni 2019, No. 21/27/PADG/2019 tanggal 26 Desember 2019, No. 22/2/PADG/2020 tanggal 13 Maret 2020, No. 22/10/PADG/2020 tanggal 30 April 2020 dan PADG 22/19/PADG/2020 tanggal 29 Juli 2020 tentang 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 2020, 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 and Regulation of Members of The Board of Governors (PADG) No.20/30/PADG/2018 dated November 30, 2018, No. 21/14/PADG/2019 dated June 26, 2019, No. 21/27/PADG/2019 dated December 26, 2019, No. 22/2/PADG/2020 dated March 13, 2020, No. 22/10/PADG/2020 dated April 30, 2020 and the latest 22/19/PADG/2020 dated July 29, 2020 "Minimum Statutory Reserve Requirements in Rupiah and Foreign Currencies of Conventional Commercial Banking, Sharia Commercial Banking and Sharia Business Units" concerning Minimum Statutory Reserve of Commercial Banks with BI in Rupiah and foreign currency, which are as follows:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Rupiah			Rupiah
- GWM Primer			Primary Minimum Statutory Reserve -
Harian*)	0,50%	0,50%	Daily*)
Rata-rata*)	3,00%	3,00%	Average*)
- PLM**)	6,00%	6,00%	PLM**)
Mata uang asing***)	4,00%	4,00%	Foreign Currencies****)

*) Mulai berlaku per 1 Agustus 2020

***) Berdasarkan PADG Nomor 22/17/PBI/2020 tanggal 30 September 2020 tentang kewajiban pemenuhan Payangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial (PLM) ditetapkan perubahan menjadi 6%

****) Per 16 Maret 2020, berdasarkan PADG Nomor 22/2/PADG/2020 tanggal 13 Maret 2020. Penyesuaian kebijakan pengaturan GWM dengan menurunkan GWM Valuta Asing untuk Bank Umum Konvensional (BUK) sebesar 400 bps dari 8% (delapan persen) menjadi 4% (empat persen)

*) Effective on August 1, 2020

***) Based on PADG No. 22/17/PBI/2020 dated 30 September 2020 regarding fulfillment of Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer (PLM) with changes to 6%

****) As of March 16, 2020, based on PADG No. 22/2/PADG/2020 dated March 13, 2020. Adjusting the statutory reserve requirement policy by lowering the foreign exchange reserve requirement for Bank Umum Konvensional (BUK) by 400 bps from 8% (eight percent) to 4% (four 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 2021 dan 2020 masing-masing sebesar:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2021	2020
Rupiah		
- GWM Primer		
Harian	5,61%	3,94%
Rata-rata	5,71%	3,91%
PLM	8,46%	9,50%
Mata uang asing	6,24%	5,91%

Bank telah memenuhi ketentuan Bank Indonesia yang berlaku tentang Giro Wajib Minimum Bank Umum pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020.

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, 2021 and 2020 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, 2021 and 2020.

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6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN

a. Berdasarkan mata uang:

	31 Desember/December 31				
	2021		2020		
	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	-	202.049	-	51.478	Rupiah
Mata uang asing					Foreign currencies
Dolar Amerika Serikat	22.309.538	317.968	10.607.812	149.040	United States Dollar
Yuan Renminbi Cina	46.695.403	104.434	4.040.972	8.716	Chinese Yuan Renminbi
Dolar Singapura	2.422.496	25.569	3.275.076	34.736	Singapore Dollar
Euro Eropa	518.676	8.357	620.142	10.688	European Euro
Yen Jepang	2.037.047	252	1.604.006	218	Japanese Yen
Dolar Australia	24.265	251	26.615	286	Australian Dollar
Poundsterling					
Britania Raya	9.655	186	28.668	545	Great Britain Poundsterling
Dolar Hong Kong	45.043	82	417.662	757	Hong Kong Dollar
		457.099		204.986	
Jumlah		659.148		256.464	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(925)		(10)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto		658.223		256.454	Net

b. Berdasarkan kolektibilitas:

Seluruh giro pada bank lain pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 digolongkan sebagai "lancar".

b. By collectability:

All current accounts with other banks as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were classified as "current".

c. Berdasarkan transaksi dengan pihak berelasi dan pihak ketiga:

c. By related parties and third parties:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Pihak berelasi			Related parties
Mata uang asing			Foreign currencies
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Shenzhen	88.994	7.843	China Construction Bank Corporation, Shenzhen Branch
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Zhejiang	12.467	-	China Construction Bank Corporation, Zhejiang Branch
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Tokyo	252	218	China Construction Bank Corporation, Tokyo Branch
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang London	186	545	China Construction Bank Corporation, London Branch
	101.899	8.606	
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Rupiah			Rupiah
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	184.165	13.480	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	17.428	36.394	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	457	1.603	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk

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6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN (lanjutan)

- c. Berdasarkan transaksi dengan pihak berelasi dan pihak ketiga: (lanjutan)

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2021	2020
Pihak ketiga		
Mata uang asing		
Citibank N.A., New York	294.883	74.957
United Overseas Bank Ltd. Singapura	25.512	34.679
Standard Chartered Bank, Amerika Serikat	10.596	50.999
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	9.611	20.238
Citibank N.A., London	8.357	10.688
PT Bank ICBC Indonesia	2.973	874
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	2.934	2.903
ANZ Australia	251	286
Standard Chartered Bank, Hong Kong	82	747
Citibank N.A., Hong Kong	-	10
	557.249	247.858
Jumlah	659.148	256.464
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(925)	(10)
Neto	658.223	256.454

**6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS
(continued)**

- c. By related parties and third parties:
(continued)

Third parties
Foreign currencies
Citibank N.A., New York
United Overseas Bank Ltd. Singapore
Standard Chartered Bank, United States
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
Citibank N.A., London
PT Bank ICBC Indonesia
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
ANZ Australia
Standard Chartered Bank, Hong Kong
Citibank N.A., Hong Kong

- d. Tingkat suku bunga efektif rata-rata setahun:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2021	2020
Rupiah	0,75%	1,89%
Mata uang asing	0,29%	0,48%

- d. Average effective interest rates per annum:

Rupiah
Foreign currencies

- 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 1 Januari 2020	257.001	-	-	257.001
Aset baru	20.524	-	-	20.524
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(1.117)	-	-	(1.117)
Pengukuran kembali	(19.944)	-	-	(19.944)
31 Desember 2020	256.464	-	-	256.464
Aset baru	12.467	-	-	12.467
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(10)	-	-	(10)
Pengukuran kembali	390.227	-	-	390.227
31 Desember 2021	659.148	-	-	659.148

- e. Movements in the gross carrying amount of current accounts with other banks are as follows:

Initial gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2020
New assets originated
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Remeasurement
December 31, 2020
New assets originated
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Remeasurement
December 31, 2021

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6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN (lanjutan)

- 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 2020	-	-	-	-	as at January 1, 2020
Dampak penerapan PSAK No. 71	117	-	-	117	Impact of SFAS No. 71 implementation
Aset baru	1	-	-	1	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(1)	-	-	(1)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Pengukuran kembali	(107)	-	-	(107)	Remeasurement
31 Desember 2020	10	-	-	10	December 31, 2020
Aset baru	19	-	-	19	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(195)	-	-	(195)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Pengukuran kembali	1.091	-	-	1.091	Remeasurement
31 Desember 2021	925	-	-	925	December 31, 2021

- 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.

- 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.

7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN BANK LAIN

- a. Berdasarkan jenis dan mata uang:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Rupiah			Rupiah
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Bank Indonesia	388.916	99.975	Bank Indonesia
	388.916	99.975	
Mata uang asing			Foreign currencies
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Bank Indonesia	1.382.576	1.714.100	Bank Indonesia
Bank lain	-	140.500	Other banks
	1.382.576	1.854.600	
Jumlah	1.771.492	1.954.575	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	(5)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	1.771.492	1.954.570	Net

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7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN BANK LAIN (lanjutan)

7. PLACEMENTS WITH BANK INDONESIA AND OTHER BANKS (continued)

b. Tingkat suku bunga efektif setahun:

b. *Effective interest rates per annum:*

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Rupiah	3,35% - 3,87%	3,71% - 6,77%	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	0,06% - 1,02%	0,14% - 0,90%	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					Initial gross carrying amount
1 Januari 2020	318.825	-	-	318.825	as at January 1, 2020
Aset baru	1.954.575	-	-	1.954.575	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(318.825)	-	-	(318.825)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
31 Desember 2020	1.954.575	-	-	1.954.575	December 31, 2020
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

e. Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:

e. *The movements in the allowance for impairment losses of placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks are as follows:*

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total	
Saldo awal					Beginning balance
1 Januari 2020	-	-	-	-	as at January 1, 2020
Dampak penerapan PSAK No. 71	144	-	-	144	Impact of SFAS No. 71 implementation
Aset baru	5	-	-	5	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(144)	-	-	(144)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
31 Desember 2020	5	-	-	5	December 31, 2020
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(5)	-	-	(5)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
31 Desember 2021	-	-	-	-	December 31, 2021

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7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN BANK LAIN (lanjutan)

- f. Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian penurunan nilai atas tidak tertagihnya penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain.

7. PLACEMENTS WITH BANK INDONESIA AND OTHER BANKS (continued)

- f. The Bank's management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible impairment losses from uncollectible placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks.

8. EFEK-EFEK

- a. Berdasarkan tujuan, jenis, dan mata uang:

8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

- a. By purpose, type and currency:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain			Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Rupiah			Rupiah
Obligasi korporasi			Corporate bonds
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Selatan dan Sulawesi Barat	-	13.367	PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Selatan and Sulawesi Barat
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	-	10.248	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	-	10.152	PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk
Efek-efek pemerintah			Government securities
Sukuk Ritel Syariah 002	300.229	304.241	Sukuk Ritel Sharia 002
Obligasi Ritel Indonesia 016	243.512	244.503	Indonesian Ritel Bonds 016
Obligasi Pemerintah 017	141.632	141.799	Government bonds 017
Obligasi Pemerintah 033	129.840	143.392	Government bonds 033
Sukuk Negara Ritel 011	100.349	101.848	Indonesian Sukuk Ritel 011
Obligasi Pemerintah 12220707	99.663	-	Government bonds 12220707
Obligasi Pemerintah 12220819	99.419	-	Government bonds 12220819
Sukuk Ritel Syariah 014	-	203.100	Sukuk Ritel Sharia 014
Total efek-efek yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	1.114.644	1.172.650	Total marketable securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
(Diskonto) premi yang belum diamortisasi	(6.534)	1.888	Unamortised (discount) premium
Jumlah	1.108.110	1.174.538	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	(1)	Allowance for impairment losses
Jumlah	1.108.110	1.174.537	Total

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8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

b. Berdasarkan penerbit:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Pemerintah	1.108.110	1.140.771	Government
Korporasi	-	33.767	Corporate
Jumlah	1.108.110	1.174.538	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	(1)	Allowance for impairment losses
Jumlah	1.108.110	1.174.537	Total

c. Berdasarkan kolektibilitas:

Seluruh efek-efek milik Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 diklasifikasikan sebagai "lancar".

d. Berdasarkan peringkat:

Peringkat obligasi korporasi yang dimiliki oleh Bank dari PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia dan PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia, pihak ketiga, adalah sebagai berikut:

	Pemeringkat/ Rated by	31 Desember/ December 31, 2020	31 Desember/ December 31, 2020	
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Selatan dan Sulawesi Barat	Pefindo	idA+	13.367	PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Selatan dan Sulawesi Barat
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	Pefindo	idAA	10.152	PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA	10.248	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
Jumlah			33.767	Total

e. Tingkat suku bunga efektif setahun:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Rupiah			Rupiah
Obligasi korporasi	7,26% - 9,20%	7,95% - 9,15%	Corporate bonds
Efek-efek pemerintah	5,81% - 5,96%	5,45% - 6,50%	Government securities

8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)

b. By issuer:

c. By collectability:

All of the marketable securities owned by the Bank as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are classified as "current".

d. By rating:

The rating of corporate bonds owned by the Bank is rated by PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia and PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia, third parties, as follows:

e. Effective interest rates per annum:

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8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

f. Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto atas efek-efek adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total	
Nilai tercatat bruto awal 1 Januari 2020	1.699.912	-	-	1.699.912	Initial gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2020
Aset baru	935.783	-	-	935.783	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(1.480.897)	-	-	(1.480.897)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Pengukuran kembali	19.740	-	-	19.740	Remeasurement
31 Desember 2020	1.174.538	-	-	1.174.538	December 31, 2020
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

g. 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 1 Januari 2020	-	-	-	-	Beginning balance as at January 1, 2020
Dampak penerapan PSAK No. 71	14	-	-	14	Impact of SFAS No. 71 implementation
Pengukuran kembali	(13)	-	-	(13)	Remeasurement
31 Desember 2020	1	-	-	1	December 31, 2020
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(1)	-	-	(1)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
31 Desember 2021	-	-	-	-	December 31, 2021

h. Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian penurunan nilai atas tidak tertagihnya efek-efek.

8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)

f. Movements in the gross carrying amount of securities are as follows:

g. The movements in the allowance for impairment losses of securities are as follows:

h. The Bank's management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible impairment losses from uncollectible securities.

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9. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS AKSEPTASI

Tagihan dan liabilitas akseptasi merupakan akseptasi wesel impor atas dasar *letters of credit* berjangka yang berasal dari nasabah pihak ketiga dengan rincian berdasarkan:

1. Berdasarkan mata uang

a. Tagihan akseptasi

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
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		
	2021	2020	
Euro Eropa	8.888	-	European Euro
Jumlah	8.888	-	Total

2. Berdasarkan jangka waktu

a. Tagihan akseptasi

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
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

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
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

9. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Acceptance receivables and payables represent acceptances arising from import bills, supported by letters of credit, which are received from third party customers, with details as follows:

1. Based on currencies

a. Acceptance receivables

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Euro Eropa	8.888	-	European Euro
Total	8.888	-	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(4)	-	Allowance for impairment losses
Total	8.884	-	Total

b. Acceptance payables

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Euro Eropa	8.888	-	European Euro
Total	8.888	-	Total

2. Based on period

a. Acceptance receivables

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
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
Total	8.888	-	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(4)	-	Allowance for impairment losses
Total	8.884	-	Total

b. Acceptance payables

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
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
Total	8.888	-	Total

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**9. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS AKSEPTASI
(lanjutan)**

Berdasarkan kolektabilitas Bank Indonesia, seluruh tagihan akseptasi pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 diklasifikasikan lancar.

Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto atas tagihan akseptasi adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/31 December 2021				
	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total	
Nilai tercatat bruto awal 1 Januari 2020	31.464	-	-	31.464	Initial gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2020
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(31.464)	-	-	(31.464)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
31 Desember 2020	-	-	-	-	December 31, 2020
Aset baru	8.888	-	-	8.888	New assets originated
31 Desember 2021	8.888	-	-	8.888	December 31, 2021

**9. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLES AND
PAYABLES (continued)**

By Bank Indonesia collectability, all acceptance receivables as of December 31, 2021 are classified as current.

Movements in the gross carrying amount of acceptance receivables are as follows:

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas tagihan akseptasi adalah sebagai berikut:

The movements in the allowance for impairment losses of acceptance receivables are as follows:

	31 Desember/31 December 2021				
	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total	
Saldo awal 1 Januari 2020	-	-	-	-	Beginning balance as at January 1, 2020
Dampak penerapan PSAK No. 71	5	-	-	5	Impact of SFAS No. 71 implementation
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(5)	-	-	(5)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Pengukuran kembali	-	-	-	-	Remeasurement
31 Desember 2020	-	-	-	-	December 31, 2020
Aset baru	4	-	-	4	New assets originated
31 Desember 2021	4	-	-	4	December 31, 2021

Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian penurunan nilai atas tidak tertagihnya tagihan akseptasi.

The Bank's management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible impairment losses from acceptances receivables.

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**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 2021 dan 2020 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, 2021 and 2020 consist of:

31 Desember 2021/31 December 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
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	145.862	1.947	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	141.182	144.640	3.091	141.549
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0045	120.000	03 Des 2021/ 03 Dec 2021	02 Dec 2022/ 02 Dec 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

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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 2021 dan 2020 terdiri dari: (lanjutan)

**10. RECEIVABLES ON SECURITIES PURCHASED
UNDER AGREEMENTS TO RESELL
(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, 2021 and 2020 consist of: (continued)

31 Desember 2021/31 December 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	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
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 03, 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	6.493.598	56.944	6.436.653

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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	FR0071	600.000	28 Des 2020/ Dec 28, 2020	25 Jan 2021/ Jan 25, 2021	695.746	697.656	1.637	696.019
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0058	700.000	28 Des 2020/ Dec 28, 2020	4 Jan 2021/ Jan 4, 2021	667.498	667.985	209	667.776
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0056	600.000	29 Des 2020/ Dec 29, 2020	5 Jan 2021/ Jan 5, 2021	671.707	672.197	280	671.917
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0056	500.000	29 Des 2020/ Dec 29, 2020	5 Jan 2021/ Jan 5, 2021	559.756	560.164	233	559.931
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0078	450.000	23 Des 2020/ Dec 23, 2020	24 Mar 2021/ Mar 24, 2021	494.348	498.796	4.009	494.787
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0065	500.000	23 Des 2020/ Dec 23, 2020	20 Jan 2021/ Jan 20, 2021	474.990	476.294	885	475.409
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0078	400.000	23 Des 2020/ Dec 23, 2020	24 Mar 2021/ Mar 24, 2021	439.420	443.363	3.553	439.810
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0068	150.000	21 Des 2020/ Dec 21, 2020	18 Jan 2021/ Jan 18, 2021	171.569	172.041	287	171.754
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0078	150.000	7 Des 2020/ Dec 7, 2020	4 Jan 2021/ Jan 4, 2021	163.688	164.140	48	164.092
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0082	150.000	11 Des 2020/ Dec 11, 2020	8 Jan 2021/ Jan 8, 2021	153.852	154.277	106	154.171
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0082	140.000	30 Des 2020/ Dec 30, 2020	27 Jan 2021/ Jan 27, 2021	146.486	146.888	374	146.514

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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 2021 dan 2020 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, 2021 and 2020 consist of: (continued)

31 Desember 2020/31 December 2020

Nasabah/ Counterparty	Jenis obligasi pemerintah/ Type of government bonds	Nilai nominal/ Nominal amount	Tanggal dimulai/ Start date	Jatuh tempo/ Due date	Nilai beli/ Purchase amount	Nilai penjualan kembali/ Resale amount	Pendapatan bunga yang belum direalisasi/ Unrealized interest	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0043	120.000	30 Des 2020/ Dec 30, 2020	6 Jan 2021/ Jan 6, 2021	113.891	113.974	59	113.915
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0068	90.000	21 Des 2020/ Dec 21, 2020	18 Jan 2021/ Jan 18, 2021	102.941	103.225	172	103.053
Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia	FR0082	70.000	18 Des 2020/ Dec 18, 2020	15 Jan 2021/ Jan 15, 2021	41.094	41.208	57	41.151
		4.620.000			4.896.986	4.912.208	11.909	4.900.299

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

	2021	2020	
Rupiah	3,39%	4,30%	Rupiah

d. Berdasarkan kolektibilitas

Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali (*reverse repo*) milik Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 diklasifikasikan sebagai "lancar".

d. By collectability

All of the securities purchased under resale agreements (*reverse repo*) owned by the Bank as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 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		
	2021	2020	
Pihak berelasi			<i>Related parties</i>
Rupiah			<i>Rupiah</i>
Konsumer	4.341	3.138	<i>Consumer</i>
Karyawan	1.770	2.419	<i>Employee</i>
	6.111	5.557	
Pihak ketiga			<i>Third parties</i>
Rupiah			<i>Rupiah</i>
Modal kerja	5.039.131	5.140.056	<i>Working capital</i>
Investasi	3.452.004	4.005.312	<i>Investment</i>
Konsumer	1.403.434	1.372.776	<i>Consumer</i>
Karyawan	4.201	5.122	<i>Employee</i>
	9.898.770	10.523.266	
Mata uang asing			<i>Foreign currencies</i>
Modal Kerja	2.127.067	1.661.327	<i>Investment</i>
Investasi	1.740.715	2.538.931	<i>Working capital</i>
	3.867.782	4.200.258	
Jumlah	13.772.663	14.729.081	<i>Total</i>
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(291.961)	(173.279)	<i>Allowance for impairment losses</i>
Neto	13.480.702	14.555.802	Net

11. LOANS

a. By type of loans

b. Berdasarkan sektor ekonomi

b. By economic sectors

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Rupiah			<i>Rupiah</i>
Industri pengolahan	1.938.796	2.194.951	<i>Manufacturing</i>
Rumah tangga	1.413.746	1.383.455	<i>Household</i>
Perdagangan besar dan eceran	1.295.084	1.479.009	<i>Wholesale and retail</i>
Konstruksi	1.231.350	1.409.993	<i>Construction</i>
Penyediaan akomodasi dan penyediaan makan minum	943.867	1.040.357	<i>Accommodation, food and beverages</i>
Real estate, usaha persewaan, dan jasa perusahaan	861.698	947.220	<i>Real estate, leasing and services</i>
Perantara keuangan	831.150	424.326	<i>Financial intermediary</i>
Transportasi, pergudangan, dan komunikasi	649.296	710.029	<i>Transportation, warehousing and communication</i>
Pertambangan	331.624	397.346	<i>Mining</i>
Listrik, gas, dan air	222.948	301.439	<i>Electricity, gas and water</i>
Jasa kesehatan dan kegiatan sosial	80.822	92.592	<i>Health and social services</i>
Perikanan	39.323	39.773	<i>Fishing</i>
Pertanian, perburuan, dan kehutanan	37.489	68.884	<i>Agriculture, hunting and forestry</i>
Jasa kemasyarakatan, sosial budaya, hiburan, dan jasa lainnya	20.375	21.355	<i>Social, art, culture, recreation and other services</i>
Jasa pendidikan	6.463	16.069	<i>Education services</i>
Lain-lain	850	2.025	<i>Others</i>
	9.904.881	10.528.823	

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11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

b. Berdasarkan sektor ekonomi (lanjutan)

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Mata uang asing			Foreign currencies
Listrik, gas, dan air	1.839.488	1.808.942	Electricity, gas and water
Industri pengolahan	1.409.282	1.144.401	Manufacturing
Pertanian Perburuan dan Kehutanan	332.221	357.516	Agriculture and Forestry
Transportasi, pergudangan, dan komunikasi	173.258	618.990	Transportation, warehousing and communication
Pertambangan dan penggalian	38.049	37.439	Mining and excavation
Real estate, usaha persewaan, dan jasa perusahaan	37.946	196.604	Real estate, leasing and services
Perdagangan besar dan eceran	37.538	36.366	Wholesale and retail
	3.867.782	4.200.258	
Jumlah	13.772.663	14.729.081	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(291.961)	(173.279)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	13.480.702	14.555.802	Net

c. Berdasarkan jatuh tempo perjanjian kredit

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Rupiah			Rupiah
≤ 1 tahun	4.439.046	4.155.876	≤ 1 year
> 1 - 2 tahun	607.772	728.534	> 1 - 2 years
> 2 - 5 tahun	1.778.185	1.483.470	> 2 - 5 years
> 5 tahun	3.079.878	4.160.943	> 5 years
	9.904.881	10.528.823	
Mata uang asing			Foreign currencies
≤ 1 tahun	1.244.617	1.450.933	≤ 1 year
> 1 - 2 tahun	181.407	337.161	> 1 - 2 years
> 2 - 5 tahun	376.663	603.222	> 2 - 5 years
> 5 tahun	2.065.095	1.808.942	> 5 years
	3.867.782	4.200.258	
Jumlah	13.772.663	14.729.081	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(291.961)	(173.279)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	13.480.702	14.555.802	Net

d. Berdasarkan kolektibilitas

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Lancar	12.917.535	14.181.295	Current
Dalam perhatian khusus	250.400	114.624	Special mention
Kurang lancar	7.069	61.418	Substandard
Diragukan	249.473	539	Doubtful
Macet	348.186	371.205	Loss
	13.772.663	14.729.081	
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(291.961)	(173.279)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	13.480.702	14.555.802	Net

11. LOANS (continued)

b. By economic sectors (continued)

c. By maturity based on loan agreement

d. By collectability

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11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

e. Kredit restrukturisasi

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 saldo kredit yang direstrukturisasi Bank adalah sebesar:

Jenis/Type	Kolektibilitas/ Collectability	31 Desember/December 31	
		2021	2020
Modal kerja/Working capital	Lancar/Current	2.171.078	2.366.033
	Dalam perhatian khusus/ Special mention	197.151	57.218
	Kurang lancar/ Substandard	4.500	35.253
	Diragukan/Doubtful	213.788	-
	Macet/Loss	169.019	101.418
		2.755.536	2.559.922
Investasi/Investment	Lancar/Current	1.814.977	4.035.565
	Dalam perhatian khusus/ Special mention	38.066	16.181
	Kurang lancar/ Substandard	-	16.355
	Macet/Loss	5.008	5.489
		1.858.051	4.073.590
Konsumer/Consumer	Lancar/Current	212.275	241.424
	Dalam perhatian khusus/ Special mention	2.243	6.174
	Kurang lancar/ Substandard	2.569	1.315
	Diragukan/Doubtful	688	-
	Macet/Loss	1.848	8.258
		219.623	257.171
Jumlah/Total		4.833.210	6.890.683
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai/ Allowance for impairment losses		(218.892)	(73.140)
Neto/Net		4.614.318	6.817.543

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 diperbaharui POJK No. 48/POJK.03/2020 "Perubahan Atas POJK No.11/POJK.03/2020" tertanggal 1 Desember 2020. Per tanggal 31 Desember 2021 total saldo kredit restrukturisasi Covid-19 adalah sebesar Rp4.256.586 (2020: Rp6.392.267).

11. LOANS (continued)

e. Restructured loans

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020 the Bank's restructured loans are as follows:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Modal kerja/Working capital	Lancar/Current	2.171.078	2.366.033
	Dalam perhatian khusus/ Special mention	197.151	57.218
	Kurang lancar/ Substandard	4.500	35.253
	Diragukan/Doubtful	213.788	-
	Macet/Loss	169.019	101.418
	2.755.536	2.559.922	
Investasi/Investment	Lancar/Current	1.814.977	4.035.565
	Dalam perhatian khusus/ Special mention	38.066	16.181
	Kurang lancar/ Substandard	-	16.355
	Macet/Loss	5.008	5.489
	1.858.051	4.073.590	
Konsumer/Consumer	Lancar/Current	212.275	241.424
	Dalam perhatian khusus/ Special mention	2.243	6.174
	Kurang lancar/ Substandard	2.569	1.315
	Diragukan/Doubtful	688	-
	Macet/Loss	1.848	8.258
	219.623	257.171	
Jumlah/Total	4.833.210	6.890.683	
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai/ Allowance for impairment losses	(218.892)	(73.140)	
Neto/Net	4.614.318	6.817.543	

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 13 March 2020 which was updated by POJK No. 48/POJK.03/2020 "Changes in POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2020 dated 1 December 2020. As of December 31, 2021 the balance of Covid-19 restructured loans amounted to Rp4,256,586 (2020: Rp6,392,267).

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11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

f. Kredit yang diberikan kepada karyawan

Kredit yang diberikan kepada karyawan terdiri dari kredit untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020, 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 2021 dan 2020 masing-masing berjumlah Rp6.111 dan Rp5.557 yang diberikan kepada dewan komisaris, direksi, dan pejabat eksekutif dan diklasifikasikan lancar.

Rasio kredit usaha kecil terhadap jumlah kredit yang diberikan adalah sebesar 19,61% dan 22,72% masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020.

g. Tingkat suku bunga efektif rata-rata setahun:

31 Desember/December 31

	2021	2020
Rupiah	8,37%	8,70%
Mata uang asing	3,67%	3,56%

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 2020	13.323.009	68.915	466.488	13.858.412
Aset baru	1.680.763	-	-	1.680.763
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(993.610)	(26.532)	(84.153)	(1.104.295)
Transfer ke Tahap 1	10.182	(9.770)	(412)	-
Transfer ke Tahap 2	(40.181)	40.181	-	-
Transfer ke Tahap 3	(123.672)	(22.445)	146.117	-
Pengukuran kembali	360.141	(5.503)	(12.121)	342.517
Penghapusbukuan	(102)	(265)	(47.949)	(48.316)
31 Desember 2020	14.216.530	44.581	467.970	14.729.081
Aset baru	1.153.144	-	-	1.153.144
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(1.706.918)	(13.286)	(54.573)	(1.774.777)
Transfer ke Tahap 1	31.956	(19.095)	(12.861)	-
Transfer ke Tahap 2	(9.760)	9.760	-	-
Transfer ke Tahap 3	(332.136)	(11.237)	343.373	-
Pengukuran kembali	(238.442)	(3.365)	(49.186)	(290.993)
Penghapusbukuan	-	-	(43.792)	(43.792)
31 Desember 2021	13.114.374	7.358	650.931	13.772.663

11. LOANS (continued)

f. Employee loans

Loans to employees consist of loans with annual interest ranging from 3% to 13% for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, 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, 2021 and 2020 amounted to Rp6,111 and Rp5,557, 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 19.61% and 22.72% as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

g. Average effective interest rates per annum:

h. Movements in the gross carrying amount of loans are as follows:

Initial gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2020
New assets originated
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Transfers to Stage 1
Transfers to Stage 2
Transfers to Stage 3
Remeasurement
Bad debts written-off
December 31, 2020
New assets originated
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Transfers to Stage 1
Transfers to Stage 2
Transfers to Stage 3
Remeasurement
Bad debts written-off
December 31, 2021

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11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

- 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					Beginning balance
1 Januari 2020	2.316	2.337	134.836	139.489	as at January 1, 2020
Dampak penerapan PSAK No. 71	2.188	430	25.115	27.733	Impact of SFAS No. 71 implementation
Aset baru	1.462	-	-	1.462	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(126)	(983)	1.249	140	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Transfer ke Tahap 1	442	(282)	(160)	-	Transfers to Stage 1
Transfer ke Tahap 2	(33)	33	-	-	Transfers to Stage 2
Transfer ke Tahap 3	(79)	(668)	747	-	Transfers to Stage 3
Pengukuran kembali	4.963	2.008	45.800	52.771	Remeasurement
Penghapusbukuan	(102)	(265)	(47.949)	(48.316)	Bad debts written-off
31 Desember 2020	11.031	2.610	159.638	173.279	December 31, 2020
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	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	318.468	19.047	(164.811)	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

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk telah memadai.

- j. Rasio kredit bermasalah bruto (rasio NPL - bruto) Bank terhadap total kredit yang diberikan adalah sebesar 4,39% dan 2,94%, masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020, sedangkan rasio kredit bermasalah neto terhadap total kredit (rasio NPL - neto) adalah sebesar 2,45% dan 1,92%, masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020.

11. LOANS (continued)

- i. The movements in the allowance for impairment losses of loans are as follows:

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate.

- j. The ratio of gross non-performing loans (gross NPL ratio) of the Bank to total loans are 4.39% and 2.94% as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, while the net non-performing loans to total loans (net NPL ratio) are 2.45%, and 1.92% as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

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12. PENDAPATAN BUNGA YANG MASIH AKAN DITERIMA

12. INTEREST RECEIVABLES

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Bunga atas:			Interest on:
Kredit yang diberikan	31.156	34.022	Loans
Efek-efek	11.330	13.343	Marketable securities
Call money	-	163	Call money
Jumlah	42.486	47.528	Total

Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima dari pihak berelasi adalah sebesar Rp16 dan Rp13 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 (Catatan 32).

Interest receivables from related parties as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, amounted to Rp16 and Rp13, respectively (Note 32).

Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima dalam mata uang asing adalah sebesar Rp7.022 dan Rp7.930 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020.

Interest receivables in foreign currencies as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, amounted to Rp7,022 and Rp7,930, respectively.

13. ASET TETAP DAN ASET HAK GUNA

13. FIXED ASSETS AND RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	31 Desember/December 31, 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

The original financial statements included herein are in Indonesian language.

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13. ASET TETAP DAN ASET HAK GUNA

Akun ini terdiri dari: (lanjutan)

13. FIXED ASSETS AND RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

This account consists of: (continued)

	31 Desember/December 31, 2020					
	1 Januari/ January 1, 2020	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Deductions	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassifications	31 Desember/ December 31, 2020	
Kepemilikan langsung						Direct ownership
Harga penilaian kembali						Revalued amount
Tanah	404.471	-	(10.134)		394.337	Land
Bangunan	376.125	-	(4.904)	44.399	415.620	Buildings
Prasarana	49.528	168	(1.256)	524	48.964	Leasehold improvements
Inventaris kantor	103.106	1.951	-	1.728	106.785	Office equipment
Kendaraan	79.793	-	(288)		79.505	Vehicles
	1.013.023	2.119	(16.582)	46.651	1.045.211	
Aset dalam penyelesaian	11.631	35.433	(42)	(46.651)	371	Construction in progress
Total biaya perolehan aset tetap	1.024.654	37.552	(16.624)	-	1.045.582	Total cost of fixed assets
Aset hak guna	36.931	10.099	-	-	47.030	Right-of-use of assets
Total biaya perolehan aset tetap dan aset hak guna	1.061.585	47.651	(16.624)	-	1.092.612	Total cost of fixed assets and right-of-use of assets
Akumulasi penyusutan						Accumulated depreciation
Bangunan	(61.721)	(20.072)	1.140	-	(80.653)	Buildings
Prasarana	(29.828)	(3.539)	425	-	(32.942)	Leasehold improvements
Inventaris kantor	(61.246)	(17.423)	-	-	(78.669)	Office equipment
Kendaraan	(43.107)	(12.003)	276	-	(54.834)	Vehicles
	(195.902)	(53.037)	1.841	-	(247.098)	
Aset hak guna	-	(13.265)	-	-	(13.265)	Right-of-use of assets
Total akumulasi penyusutan aset tetap dan aset hak guna	(195.902)	(66.302)	1.841	-	(260.363)	Total accumulated depreciation of fixed assets and right-of-use of assets
Nilai buku neto	865.683				832.249	Net book value

Aset tetap Bank, kecuali tanah diasuransikan pada perusahaan asuransi yaitu, PT Asuransi Bina Dana Arta, pihak ketiga dengan nilai pertanggungan sebesar Rp285.944 dan Rp141.525 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020. Manajemen berpendapat bahwa nilai pertanggungan tersebut cukup untuk menutupi kemungkinan kerugian atas aset yang dipertanggungkan.

Rincian laba penjualan aset tetap untuk tahun-tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Hasil penjualan aset tetap	158	-	Proceeds from sale of fixed assets
Nilai buku bersih aset tetap	(63)	-	Net book value of fixed assets
Laba penjualan aset tetap	95	-	Gain on sale of fixed assets

Nilai tercatat bruto dari aset tetap yang telah didepresiasi penuh oleh Bank namun masih digunakan adalah sebesar Rp30.488 dan Rp38.291 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 (tidak diaudit).

All fixed assets, except for land are insured with insurance company PT Asuransi Bina Dana Arta, a third party for coverage amounting to Rp285,944 and Rp141,525 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020. All the insurance companies above are third parties. Management believes that the insurance coverages are adequate to cover possible losses on the assets insured.

The details of gain on sale of fixed assets for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

The gross carrying amount of the Bank fully depreciated fixed assets that are still in use amounted to Rp30,488 and Rp38,291 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 (unaudited), respectively.

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13. ASET TETAP DAN ASET HAK GUNA (lanjutan)

Sejak tahun 2014, Bank menerapkan model revaluasi untuk semua aset tetap, sehingga nilai tercatat pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 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)**

Since 2014, the Bank has applied revaluation model for all fixed assets thus, the carrying values as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 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)

**13. FIXED ASSETS AND RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS
(continued)**

Jumlah tercatat aset tetap apabila aset tersebut dicatat dengan model biaya adalah sebagai berikut:

The amount of fixed assets if recorded using cost method are the following:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Tanah	7.559	7.559	Land
Bangunan	319.422	387.830	Buildings
Prasarana	8.216	15.829	Leaseholds improvements
Inventaris kantor	6.271	14.645	Office equipment
Kendaraan	1.794	6.778	Vehicles
Jumlah	343.262	432.641	Total

Rincian aset dalam penyelesaian beserta persentase penyelesaian dan nilai kontrak adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of the construction in progress with percentage of completion and contract value are as follows:

	31 Desember/December 31, 2021			
	Persentase penyelesaian/ Percentage of completion	Akumulasi biaya/ Accumulated cost	Estimasi penyelesaian/ Estimated timing of completion	
Renovasi Bangunan	85%	1.050	2022	Building Renovation

	31 Desember/December 31, 2020			
	Persentase penyelesaian/ Percentage of completion	Akumulasi biaya/ Accumulated cost	Estimasi penyelesaian/ Estimated timing of completion	
Inventaris kantor	50%	371	2021	Office equipment

Manajemen juga berpendapat bahwa tidak terdapat penurunan nilai lainnya atas aset tersebut pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020.

Management believes that as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, no other impairment in value for fixed assets.

Aset hak guna per 31 Desember 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

Rights of use assets as of 31 December 2021 as follows:

	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

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13. ASET TETAP DAN ASET HAK GUNA (lanjutan)

Aset hak guna per 31 Desember 2021 adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

	1 Januari/ January 1, 2020	Penambahan dan reklasifikasi/ Additions and reclassification	Pengurangan dan reklasifikasi/ Deductions and reclassification	31 Desember/ December 31, 2020	
Biaya perolehan					Cost
Bangunan	32.313	9.735	-	42.048	Buildings
Kendaraan	2.382	364	-	2.746	Vehicles
Lain-lain	2.236	-	-	2.236	Others
Total biaya perolehan	36.931	10.099	-	47.030	Total cost
Akumulasi penyusutan					Accumulated depreciation
Bangunan	-	(11.713)	-	(11.713)	Buildings
Kendaraan	-	(1.023)	-	(1.023)	Vehicles
Lain-lain	-	(529)	-	(529)	Others
Total Akumulasi penyusutan	-	(13.265)	-	(13.265)	Total Accumulated depreciation
Nilai buku – neto	36.931			33.765	Book value – net

Bank menyewa beberapa aset termasuk gedung kantor, rumah dinas, kendaraan dan lain-lain.

**13. FIXED ASSETS AND RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS
(continued)**

Rights of use assets as of 31 December 2021 as follows: (continued)

	1 Januari/ January 1, 2020	Penambahan dan reklasifikasi/ Additions and reclassification	Pengurangan dan reklasifikasi/ Deductions and reclassification	31 Desember/ December 31, 2020	
Biaya perolehan					Cost
Bangunan	32.313	9.735	-	42.048	Buildings
Kendaraan	2.382	364	-	2.746	Vehicles
Lain-lain	2.236	-	-	2.236	Others
Total biaya perolehan	36.931	10.099	-	47.030	Total cost
Akumulasi penyusutan					Accumulated depreciation
Bangunan	-	(11.713)	-	(11.713)	Buildings
Kendaraan	-	(1.023)	-	(1.023)	Vehicles
Lain-lain	-	(529)	-	(529)	Others
Total Akumulasi penyusutan	-	(13.265)	-	(13.265)	Total Accumulated depreciation
Nilai buku – neto	36.931			33.765	Book value – net

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
<i>Core Deposits Intangible</i>	(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:

	Nilai wajar/ Fair value
Imbalan yang dialihkan	517.913
Nilai wajar aset bersih teridentifikasi	(271.755)
Goodwill atas akuisisi	246.158
<i>Core Deposits Intangible</i>	(55.428)
Teknologi perangkat lunak dan teknologi pendukung lainnya	(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 2021.

Nilai terpulihkan tersebut dikategorikan sebagai tingkat 3 dalam hierarki nilai wajar. Asumsi kunci yang digunakan dalam perhitungan nilai pakai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 adalah sebagai berikut:

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 15,20% dan 11,90% masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020.

Tidak ada kerugian penurunan nilai *goodwill* yang diidentifikasi selama tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020.

15. BIAYA DIBAYAR DI MUKA

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Pemeliharaan informasi teknologi	1.742	7.718	Information technology maintenance
Asuransi	890	958	Insurance
Sewa	163	139	Rent
Lain-lain	4.245	3.883	Others
Jumlah	7.040	12.698	Total

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 2021.

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, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

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 15.20% and 11.90% for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

There is no impairment of the goodwill identified for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

15. PREPAID EXPENSES

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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	
	2021	2020
Agunan yang diambil alih	143.575	162.932
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(2.139)	(2.139)
	141.436	160.793

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) laba penjualan AYDA untuk tahun-tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2021	2020
Hasil penjualan	10.664	7.865
Nilai buku bersih	(19.359)	(5.684)
(Rugi) laba penjualan	(8.695)	2.181

Mutasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas AYDA adalah:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2021	2020
Saldo awal	2.139	2.139
Penambahan selama tahun berjalan	-	-
Saldo akhir	2.139	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	
	2021	2020
Foreclosed assets	143.575	162.932
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(2.139)	(2.139)
	141.436	160.793

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 (loss) gain on sale of foreclosed assets for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2021	2020
Proceeds from sale	10.664	7.865
Net book value	(19.359)	(5.684)
(Loss) gain on sale	(8.695)	2.181

The changes in allowance for impairment losses of foreclosed assets are as follows:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2021	2020
Beginning balance	2.139	2.139
Addition during the year	-	-
Ending balance	2.139	2.139

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		
	2021	2020	
Properti terbengkalai - neto <i>Core deposits intangible</i> (setelah dikurangi akumulasi amortisasi masing-masing sebesar Rp24.943 dan Rp19.400 pada 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020)	89.085	86.973	<i>Abandoned properties - net Core deposits intangible (net of accumulated amortization of Rp24,943 and Rp19,400 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively)</i>
Persediaan	30.485	36.028	<i>Inventories</i>
Uang jaminan	5.571	4.855	<i>Refundable deposits</i>
Tagihan transaksi ATM Prima	3.311	3.329	<i>ATM Prima billing transaction</i>
Lain-lain	2.346	6.674	<i>Others</i>
	3.735	1.298	
Jumlah - neto	134.533	139.157	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 2021 dan 2020 adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of gain on sale of abandoned properties for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Hasil penjualan	-	3.439	<i>Proceeds from sale</i>
Nilai buku bersih	-	(2.664)	<i>Net book value</i>
Laba penjualan	-	775	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		
	2021	2020	
Saldo awal	1.855	1.855	<i>Beginning balance</i>
Penambahan selama tahun berjalan	461	-	<i>Addition during the year</i>
Saldo akhir	2.316	1.855	Ending balance

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang telah dibentuk cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian atas properti terbengkalai.

Management believes that the above allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible losses on abandoned properties.

Aset lain-lain dalam mata uang asing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp144 dan Rp141.

Other assets denominated in foreign currency as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to Rp144 and Rp141, respectively.

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18. LIABILITAS SEGERA

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 liabilitas segera merupakan liabilitas sehubungan dengan transaksi kliring dan transfer.

Liabilitas segera dalam mata uang asing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp1.723 dan Rp1.761.

18. OBLIGATION DUE IMMEDIATELY

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, obligation due immediately are related to clearing transactions and transfers.

Obligation due immediately denominated in foreign currencies as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to Rp1,723 and Rp1,761.

19. SIMPANAN DARI NASABAH

19. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Rupiah			Rupiah
Deposito berjangka	10.612.339	9.982.767	Time deposits
Giro	1.993.151	1.417.619	Current accounts
Tabungan	965.192	906.072	Saving accounts
	<u>13.570.682</u>	<u>12.306.458</u>	
Mata uang asing			Foreign currencies
Deposito berjangka	4.131.817	3.145.590	Time deposits
Giro	1.484.131	2.956.395	Current accounts
Tabungan	87.379	43.960	Saving accounts
	<u>5.703.327</u>	<u>6.145.945</u>	
Jumlah	19.274.009	18.452.403	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		
	2021	2020	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 32)			Related parties (Note 32)
Rupiah	1.440	1.776	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	24	18	Foreign currencies
	<u>1.464</u>	<u>1.794</u>	
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Rupiah	1.991.711	1.415.843	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	1.484.107	2.956.377	Foreign currencies
	<u>3.475.818</u>	<u>4.372.220</u>	
Jumlah	3.477.282	4.374.014	Total

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19. SIMPANAN DARI NASABAH (lanjutan)

a. Giro (lanjutan)

Suku bunga efektif rata-rata per tahun:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2021	2020
Rupiah	2,21%	2,53%
Mata uang asing	0,43%	0,41%

Giro yang dijadikan jaminan kredit yang diberikan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 masing-masing adalah RpNihil.

b. Tabungan

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2021	2020
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 32)		
Rupiah	2.197	898
Mata uang asing	80	93
	<u>2.277</u>	<u>991</u>
Pihak ketiga		
Rupiah	962.995	905.174
Mata uang asing	87.299	43.867
	<u>1.050.294</u>	<u>949.041</u>
Jumlah	<u>1.052.571</u>	<u>950.032</u>

Tabungan yang dijadikan jaminan kredit yang diberikan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 masing-masing adalah RpNihil.

Suku bunga efektif rata-rata per tahun:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2021	2020
Rupiah	1,58%	1,59%
Mata uang asing	0,74%	0,77%

19. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS (continued)

a. Current accounts (continued)

Average effective interest rate per annum:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2021	2020
Rupiah	2,21%	2,53%
Foreign currencies	0,43%	0,41%

Total current accounts amounting to RpNil as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, were pledged and used as credit guarantee.

b. Saving accounts

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 32)			Related parties (Note 32)
Rupiah	2.197	898	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	80	93	Foreign currencies
	<u>2.277</u>	<u>991</u>	
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Rupiah	962.995	905.174	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	87.299	43.867	Foreign currencies
	<u>1.050.294</u>	<u>949.041</u>	
Jumlah	<u>1.052.571</u>	<u>950.032</u>	Total

Total saving accounts amounting to RpNil as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, were pledged and used as credit guarantee.

Average effective interest rate per annum:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Rupiah	1,58%	1,59%	Rupiah
Foreign currencies	0,74%	0,77%	Foreign currencies

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19. SIMPANAN DARI NASABAH (lanjutan)

19. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS (continued)

c. Deposito berjangka

c. Time deposits

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 32)			Related parties (Note 32)
Rupiah	59.215	19.768	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	1.207	908	Foreign currencies
	60.422	20.676	
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Rupiah	10.553.124	9.962.999	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	4.130.610	3.144.682	Foreign currencies
	14.683.734	13.107.681	
Jumlah	14.744.156	13.128.357	Total

Suku bunga efektif rata-rata per tahun:

Average effective interest rates per annum:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Rupiah	3,41%	5,74%	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	1,24%	2,52%	Foreign currencies

Berdasarkan tanggal jatuh tempo:

By maturity date:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
≤ 1 bulan	9.610.957	8.919.753	≤ 1 month
> 1 - 3 bulan	3.163.152	2.781.424	> 1 - 3 months
> 3 - 6 bulan	1.806.285	1.027.241	> 3 - 6 months
> 6 - 12 bulan	163.762	399.939	> 6 - 12 months
Jumlah	14.744.156	13.128.357	Total

Jumlah deposito berjangka yang dijadikan jaminan kredit, bank garansi, dan *letters of credit* yang diterbitkan Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp421.846 dan Rp454.690.

Total time deposits amounting to Rp421,846 and Rp454,690 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, 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		
	2021	2020	
Pihak berelasi			<i>Related Parties</i>
Rupiah			<i>Rupiah</i>
Giro	677	-	<i>Current accounts</i>
Pihak ketiga			<i>Third parties</i>
Rupiah			<i>Rupiah</i>
Giro	39.947	13.031	<i>Current accounts</i>
Tabungan	25.348	15.794	<i>Saving accounts</i>
Deposito berjangka	8.150	11.187	<i>Time deposits</i>
Jumlah	74.122	40.012	Total

Suku bunga efektif rata-rata per tahun:

Average effective interest rates per annum:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Rupiah	3,45%	4,80%	<i>Rupiah</i>

Berdasarkan tanggal jatuh tempo:

By maturity date:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
≤ 1 bulan	61.766	28.825	<i>≤ 1 month</i>
> 1 - 3 bulan	11.679	10.237	<i>> 1 - 3 months</i>
> 3 - 12 bulan	677	950	<i>> 3 - 12 months</i>
Jumlah	74.122	40.012	Total

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 tidak ada simpanan dari bank lain yang dijadikan jaminan.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020 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		
	2021	2020	
Pajak penghasilan badan			<i>Corporate income tax</i>
PPh pasal 25	145	3.530	<i>Income tax article 25</i>
PPh pasal 29	29.635	12.403	<i>Income tax article 29</i>
	29.780	15.933	
Pajak lain-lain			<i>Other income taxes</i>
PPh pasal 4 (2)	8.090	9.028	<i>Income tax article 4 (2)</i>
PPh pasal 21	5.108	5.013	<i>Income tax article 21</i>
PPh pasal 23 dan 26	189	420	<i>Income tax article 23 and 26</i>
	13.387	14.461	
Jumlah	43.167	30.394	Total

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21. PERPAJAKAN

b. Beban pajak penghasilan

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Beban pajak kini	51.869	27.456	Current tax expense
Beban/(manfaat) pajak tangguhan	(27.247)	(13.732)	Deferred tax expense/(benefit)
Jumlah	24.622	13.724	Total

c. Rekonsiliasi antara laba sebelum beban pajak menurut laporan laba rugi dengan laba kena pajak adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Laba sebelum beban pajak	104.014	63.703	Income before tax expense
Perbedaan temporer:			Temporary differences:
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset produktif	93.349	4.871	Provision for impairment losses on earning assets
Estimasi liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan	20	16.904	Estimated employee benefit liabilities
Penyusutan aset tetap	11.568	14.541	Depreciation of fixed assets
Pembayaran imbalan kerja	(5.140)	(7.360)	Employee benefits paid
Cadangan bonus dan tunjangan hari raya	14.961	5.930	Bonus and festives provision
Lain-lain	13.574	23.931	Others
Jumlah perbedaan temporer	128.332	58.817	Total temporary differences
Perbedaan permanen :			Permanent differences
Penyusutan aset tetap	1.363	973	Depreciation of Fixed Asset
Biaya promosi	21	641	Promotion expense
Lain-lain	2.037	665	Others
Jumlah perbedaan permanen	3.421	2.279	Total permanent differences
Laba kena pajak	235.767	124.799	Taxable income
Beban pajak penghasilan sesuai dengan tarif pajak yang berlaku (22%)	51.869	27.456	Current income tax expense at statutory tax rate (22%)
Dikurangi: pajak penghasilan yang dibayar di muka - Pasal 25	(22.234)	(15.053)	Less: prepayment of income tax - Article 25
Utang pajak penghasilan	29.635	12.403	Income tax payable

21. TAXATION

b. Income tax expense

c. Reconciliation between income before tax expense as shown in the statements of profit or loss and taxable income are as follows:

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21. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

- d. Perhitungan pajak penghasilan badan untuk tahun yang berakhir tanggal 31 Desember 2021 adalah estimasi untuk pengisian SPT 2021 dan perhitungan pajak penghasilan badan 2020 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		
	2021	2020	
Laba sebelum beban pajak sebagaimana disajikan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain	104.014	63.703	Income before tax expense as shown in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
Pajak penghasilan dengan tarif pajak yang berlaku	22.883	14.015	Income tax expense at effective tax rates
Pengaruh pajak atas perbedaan permanen	753	501	Tax effect of permanent differences
Dampak perubahan tarif pajak	986	(792)	Effect of tax rate adjustments
Jumlah beban pajak	24.622	13.724	Total tax expense

- f. (Liabilitas)/aset pajak tangguhan

Rincian dari (liabilitas)/aset pajak tangguhan Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

	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

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:

- f. Deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets

The details of the Bank's deferred tax (liabilities)/assets are as follows:

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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 2020							
	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	Dampak penerapan awal PSAK 71/ Effect of initial implemen- tation SFAS 71	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, 2020	
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset produktif	(24.355)	7.180	3.434	-	975	-	(12.766)	Allowance for impairment losses loans on earning assets
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset non produktif	160	-	-	-	638	-	798	Allowance for impairment losses on non-earning assets
Provisi imbalan kerja karyawan	23.935	-	(4.102)	(318)	1.949	(2.587)	18.877	Provision for employee benefits obligation
Penyusutan aset tetap	(1.591)	-	318	-	2.908	-	1.635	depreciation of fixed assets
Cadangan bonus	2.858	-	(405)	-	1.304	-	3.757	Bonus allowance
Lain-lain	(1.248)	-	(47)	194	6.760	(7.222)	(1.563)	Others
(Liabilitas)/aset pajak tangguhan bersih	(241)	7.180	(802)	(124)	14.534	(9.809)	10.738	Net deferred tax (liabilities)/assets

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.

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21. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

h. Penurunan Tarif Pajak Penghasilan Badan

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020, Pemerintah menerbitkan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang (Perpu) Republik Indonesia No. 1 Tahun 2020 yang telah menjadi Undang-Undang (UU) No. 2 Tahun 2020, serta menetapkan Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) No. 30 Tahun 2020 tentang Penurunan Tarif Pajak Penghasilan bagi Wajib Pajak Badan Dalam Negeri yang Berbentuk Perseroan Terbuka dan berlaku sejak tanggal 19 Juni 2020. Aturan tersebut menetapkan penurunan tarif pajak penghasilan wajib pajak badan dalam negeri dan bentuk usaha tetap dari semula 25% menjadi 22% untuk tahun pajak 2020 dan 2021 dan 20% mulai tahun pajak 2022 dan seterusnya, serta pengurangan lebih lanjut tarif pajak sebesar 3% untuk wajib pajak dalam negeri yang memenuhi persyaratan tertentu.

Pada tanggal 29 Oktober Pada tanggal 29 Oktober 2021, Pemerintah mengeluarkan UU Harmonisasi No. 7 Tahun 2021 menyatakan bahwa tarif pajak penghasilan wajib pajak badan dalam negeri dan bentuk usaha tetap untuk tahun 2022 dan seterusnya adalah 22%.

Pajak penghasilan badan Bank untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 telah dihitung dengan masing-masing menggunakan tarif pajak 22% dan 22%.

22. BUNGA YANG MASIH HARUS DIBAYAR

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2021	2020
Simpanan dari nasabah		
Deposito berjangka	22.348	28.332
Giro	716	794
Tabungan	33	32
Simpanan dari bank lain		
Deposito berjangka	22	31
Giro	21	5
Surat berharga subordinasi	699	710
Jumlah	23.839	29.904

21. TAXATION (continued)

h. Tax Rate Reduction of Corporate Income Tax

On March 31, 2020, the Government issue Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perpu) of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1 of 2020 which has become Law (UU) No. 2 of 2020, as well as stipulated Government Regulation (PP) No. 30 of 2020 concerning Tariff Reduction for Domestic Public Companies Taxpayers and effective since 19 June 2020. The regulation has stipulated the reduction in the income tax rates for domestic corporate taxpayers and business establishments from 25% to 22% for Fiscal Year 2020 and 2021 and 20% for the Fiscal Year 2022 onwards, and a further reduction of the tax rate by 3% for domestic taxpayers who meet certain requirements.

On October 29, 2021, the Government issued Harmonization Law No. 7 Year 2021 stated that the tax rate for domestic corporate taxpayers and business establishments for Fiscal Year 2022 onwards is still in 22%.

Bank's corporate income tax for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are calculated using the tax rate of 22% and 22%, respectively.

22. INTEREST PAYABLES

Deposits from customers
Time deposits
Current accounts
Saving accounts
Deposits from other banks
Time deposits
Current accounts
Subordinated securities
Total

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**22. BUNGA YANG MASIH HARUS DIBAYAR
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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 Rp781 dan Rp723 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 (Catatan 32).

Bunga yang masih harus dibayar dalam mata uang asing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp4.404 dan Rp4.583.

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.

24. LIABILITAS LAIN-LAIN

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2021	2020
Setoran jaminan	33.480	14.948
Provisi kredit diterima di muka	19.784	27.950
Liabilitas sewa	18.927	4.086
Biaya yang masih harus dibayar	6.117	8.539
Titipan nasabah	3.323	1.974
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas komitmen dan kontinjensi	2.452	765
Kewajiban <i>trade</i> dan treasury operasional	1.310	19.362
Liabilitas kepada notaris	1.231	1.786
Lain-lain	2.636	1.811
Jumlah	89.260	81.221

Lain-lain merupakan akrual biaya promosi, broker, jasa profesional, dan lainnya.

Liabilitas lain-lain dalam mata uang asing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp25.666 dan Rp49.698.

22. INTEREST PAYABLES (continued)

Included in interest payables from deposits from customers and subordinated securities are interest payables to related parties amounting to Rp781 and Rp723, respectively as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 (Note 32).

Interest payables denominated in foreign currencies as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to Rp4,404 and Rp4,583.

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. OTHER LIABILITIES

Security deposits
Advances on loan provision
Lease Liabilities
Accrued expenses
Customers deposits
Allowance for impairment losses of commitments and contingencies
Trade and treasury operation liability
Liability to notary
Others
Total

Others represent accruals for promotion, brokerage, professional expenses and others.

Other liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to Rp25,666 and Rp49,698.

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24. LIABILITAS LAIN-LAIN (lanjutan)

Pengungkapan liabilitas sewa pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 sebagai berikut:

24. OTHER LIABILITIES (continued)

Lease liabilities disclosed as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

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/ 31 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

31 Desember/December 31, 2020						
Kategori aset pendasar	Saldo awal 1 Januari 2020/ Beginning balance January 1, 2020	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 2020/ Ending balance December 31, 2020	Category of underlying asset
Bangunan	2.763	-	134	(2.362)	535	Building
Kendaraan	2.382	364	161	(1.125)	1.782	Vehicle
Lainnya	2.236	-	152	(619)	1.769	Others
Jumlah	7.381	364	447	(4.106)	4.086	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.

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.

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25. MODAL SAHAM (lanjutan)

Hasil penerbitan saham tersebut telah diterima oleh Bank sehingga dengan demikian jumlah seluruh saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh Bank meningkat menjadi 37.919.730.514 lembar saham atau sebesar Rp3.791.973 dan terdapat penambahan nilai tambahan modal disetor sebanyak Rp1.029.030 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 (continued)

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.

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

31 Desember 2020/December 31, 2020

	Jumlah lembar saham/ Number of shares	Nilai nominal per lembar saham (nilai penuh)/ Par value per share (full amount)	Jumlah nilai saham/ Total shares value	Persentase kepemilikan/ Percentage of ownership	
Pemegang saham					Shareholders
China Construction Bank Corporation	22.751.563.707	100	2.275.157	60,00%	China Construction Bank Corporation
Johnny Wiraatmadja	3.546.603.605	100	354.660	9,35%	Johnny Wiraatmadja
UOB Kay Hian	3.111.132.456	100	311.113	8,20%	UOB Kay Hian
Masyarakat (masing-masing di bawah 5%)	8.510.430.746	100	851.043	22,45%	Public (each below 5%)
Jumlah	37.919.730.514	100	3.791.973	100,00%	Total

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26. PENDAPATAN BUNGA

26. INTEREST INCOME

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Kredit yang diberikan	985.882	1.112.322	Loans
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	184.555	28.467	Receivables on securities under agreements to resale
Efek-efek	62.938	78.117	Marketable securities
Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	11.824	58.853	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	2.821	4.853	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Jumlah	1.248.020	1.282.612	Total

Pendapatan bunga yang berasal dari pihak berelasi sebesar Rp427 dan Rp437 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 (Catatan 32).

Interest income from related parties amounted to Rp427 and Rp437 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively (Note 32).

27. BEBAN BUNGA

27. INTEREST EXPENSES

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Deposito berjangka	423.518	603.105	Time deposits
Premi penjaminan pemerintah	39.299	31.712	Premium on government guarantee
Giro	38.956	40.837	Current accounts
Tabungan	15.494	14.922	Saving accounts
Surat berharga subordinasi	7.936	11.586	Subordinated securities
Simpanan dari bank lain	1.985	16.530	Deposits from other banks
Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	-	1.563	Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements
Jumlah	527.188	720.255	Total

Beban bunga kepada pihak berelasi sebesar Rp8.542 dan Rp12.478 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 (Catatan 32).

Interest expenses to related parties amounted to Rp8.542 and Rp12,478 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively (Note 32).

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28. BEBAN UMUM DAN ADMINISTRASI

28. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Teknologi sistem informasi	27.757	24.767	IT system
Jasa profesional	20.805	28.959	Professional fees
<i>Outsourcing</i>	20.118	18.083	<i>Outsourcing</i>
Pungutan OJK	12.151	10.727	OJK levy
Administrasi bank	7.318	7.594	Bank charges
Jasa transaksi ATM	6.453	7.597	ATM transaction fees
Sewa kantor	5.632	4.160	Rental
<i>Core Deposits Intangible</i>	5.543	5.543	<i>Core Deposits Intangible</i>
Perjalanan dan transportasi	5.338	4.896	Travel and transportation
Perbaikan dan pemeliharaan	5.219	5.774	Repairs and maintenance
Latihan dan pendidikan	3.066	1.610	Training and education
Iuran dana pensiun (Catatan 35)	2.784	1.025	contribution (Note 35)
Pajak dan perizinan	2.431	2.143	Tax & license
Alat-alat tulis dan perlengkapan kantor	2.221	3.275	Stationery and office supplies
Biaya keanggotaan dan representasi	2.150	1.922	Membership and representation
Publikasi	1.253	2.316	Publications
Lain-lain	91.873	128.298	Others
Jumlah	222.112	258.689	Total

Beban umum dan administrasi yang dibayarkan kepada pihak berelasi sebesar RpNihil masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 (Catatan 32).

General and administrative expenses incurred to related parties amounted to RpNil as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively (Note 32).

29. BEBAN TENAGA KERJA

29. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Gaji dan tunjangan lainnya	225.387	205.466	Salaries and other benefits
Tunjangan hari raya dan akhir tahun	27.921	28.082	Festives and year-end allowances
Bonus	25.500	22.100	Bonus
Jumlah	278.808	255.648	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		
	2021	2020	
Komitmen			Commitments
Tagihan komitmen			Commitment receivables
Transaksi mata uang asing yang belum diselesaikan	835.394	535.250	Unsettled foreign currencies transactions
Letters of credit yang masih berjalan	6.916	6.315	Outstanding irrevocable letters of credit
Liabilitas komitmen			Commitment liabilities
Fasilitas kredit kepada nasabah yang belum digunakan	(3.031.145)	(2.658.508)	Unused loan facilities
Letters of credit yang masih berjalan	(6.916)	(6.315)	Outstanding irrevocable letters of credit
Transaksi mata uang asing yang belum diselesaikan	(828.602)	(531.090)	Unsettled foreign currencies transactions
Liabilitas komitmen - neto	(3.024.353)	(2.654.348)	Commitment liabilities - net
Kontinjensi			Contingencies
Tagihan kontinjensi			Contingent receivables
Pendapatan bunga dalam penyelesaian	220.043	79.372	Past due interest revenues
Garansi yang diterima	2.829.089	2.869.375	Guarantee received
Liabilitas kontinjensi			Contingent liabilities
Garansi yang diterbitkan	(683.693)	(1.118.403)	Guarantee issued
Liabilitas kontinjensi - neto	2.365.439	1.830.344	Contingent liabilities - net

Saldo transaksi komitmen dan kontinjensi dengan pihak berelasi sebesar RpNihil masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020.

Commitments and contingencies transactions with related parties amounted to RpNil as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto atas tagihan dan liabilitas komitmen dan kontinjensi adalah sebagai berikut:

Movements in the gross carrying amount of commitments and contingencies are as follows:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total	
Nilai tercatat bruto awal 1 Januari 2020	4.940.573	-	-	4.940.573	Initial gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2020
Aset baru	1.331.962	-	-	1.331.962	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(1.631.647)	-	-	(1.631.647)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Transfer ke Tahap 3	(16)	-	16	-	Transfers to Stage 3
Pengukuran kembali	(857.663)	-	-	(857.663)	Remeasurement
31 Desember 2020	3.783.209	-	16	3.783.225	December 31, 2020
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)
Transfer ke Tahap 1	-	-	-	-	Transfers to Stage 1
Transfer ke Tahap 3	-	-	-	-	Transfers to Stage 3
Pengukuran kembali	(133.583)	-	-	(133.583)	Remeasurement
31 Desember 2021	3.721.754	-	-	3.721.754	December 31, 2021

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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					Beginning balance
1 Januari 2020	-	-	-	-	as at January 1, 2020
Dampak penerapan PSAK No. 71	706	-	-	706	Impact of SFAS No. 71 implementation
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(466)	-	-	(466)	Assets derecognized or repaid
Pengukuran kembali	525	-	-	525	(excluding write-offs) Remeasurement
31 Desember 2020	765	-	-	765	December 31, 2020
Aset baru	797	-	-	797	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(150)	-	-	(150)	Assets derecognized or repaid
Pengukuran kembali	1.040	-	-	1.040	(excluding write-offs) Remeasurement
31 Desember 2021	2.452	-	-	2.452	December 31, 2021

30. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

The movements in the allowance for impairment losses of commitments and contingencies are as follows:

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 2021 dan 2020, 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, 2021 and 2020, 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		
	2021	2020	
Laba bersih tahun berjalan	79.392	49.979	Net income for the year
Jumlah rata-rata tertimbang saham untuk perhitungan laba per saham	37.919.730.514	26.112.302.203	Weighted average number of shares for the computation of basic earnings per share
Laba bersih per saham dasar dan dilusian (dalam Rupiah penuh)	2,09	1,91	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 2021 dan 2020 adalah sebagai berikut:

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/ <i>Subordinated securities</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>

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, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

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**32. SIFAT DAN TRANSAKSI PIHAK BERELASI
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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	
	2021	2020
Aset		
Kredit yang diberikan	6.111	5.557
Giro pada bank lain:		
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Shenzhen	88.994	7.843
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Zhejiang	12.467	-
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang Tokyo	252	218
China Construction Bank Corporation, Cabang London	186	545
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	16	13
Jumlah aset dari pihak-pihak berelasi	108.026	14.176
Jumlah aset	26.194.548	25.235.573

Persentase atas saldo aset dari pihak-pihak berelasi terhadap jumlah aset adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2021	2020
Kredit yang diberikan	0,02%	0,02%
Giro pada bank lain	0,39%	0,03%
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	0,00%	0,00%
Persentase aset dari pihak-pihak berelasi terhadap jumlah aset	0,41%	0,05%

**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:

31 Desember/December 31	
	Assets
	Loans
Current accounts with other banks:	
China Construction Bank Corporation, Shenzhen Branch	
China Construction Bank Corporation, Zhejiang Branch	
China Construction Bank Corporation, Tokyo Branch	
China Construction Bank Corporation, London Branch	
	Interest receivables
	Total assets with related parties
	Total assets

The percentages of asset balances with related parties compared to total assets are as follows:

31 Desember/December 31	
	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	
	2021	2020
Liabilitas		
Surat berharga subordinasi	427.575	421.500
Simpanan dari nasabah	64.163	23.461
Simpanan dari bank lain	677	-
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	781	723
Jumlah liabilitas dari pihak-pihak berelasi	493.196	445.684
Jumlah liabilitas	20.113.344	19.218.857

Persentase atas saldo liabilitas dari pihak-pihak berelasi terhadap jumlah liabilitas adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2021	2020
Surat berharga subordinasi	2,13%	2,19%
Simpanan dari nasabah	0,32%	0,12%
Simpanan dari bank lain	0,00%	0,00%
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	0,00%	0,00%
Persentase liabilitas dari pihak-pihak berelasi terhadap jumlah liabilitas	2,45%	2,32%

c. Transaksi laba rugi dengan pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2021	2020
Laporan laba rugi		
Pendapatan bunga	427	437
Beban bunga	8.542	12.478

Persentase atas saldo laporan laba rugi dari pihak-pihak berelasi terhadap jumlah masing-masing adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2021	2020
Pendapatan bunga	0,03%	0,03%
Beban bunga	1,62%	1,73%

**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:

Liabilities	
Subordinated securities	421.500
Deposits from customers	23.461
Deposits from other banks	-
Interest payables	723
Total liabilities with related parties	445.684
Total liabilities	19.218.857

The percentages of liability balances with related parties compared to total liabilities are as follows:

Liabilities	
Subordinated securities	2,19%
Deposits from customers	0,12%
Deposits from other banks	0,00%
Interest payables	0,00%
Total percentage of liabilities with related parties to total liabilities	2,32%

c. Statements of profit or loss transactions with related parties are as follows:

Statements of profit or loss	
Interest income	437
Interest expenses	12.478

The percentages of statements of profit and loss balance with related parties compared to respective totals are as follows:

Statements of profit or loss	
Interest income	0,03%
Interest expenses	1,73%

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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 2021 dan 2020 adalah sebagai berikut (tidak diaudit):

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2021	2020
Imbalan jangka pendek		
Direksi	26.825	23.366
Dewan Komisaris	2.634	2.694
Komite Audit	696	703
Karyawan kunci	55.662	49.263
Imbalan jangka panjang		
Direksi	3.612	3.672
Karyawan kunci	1.480	1.345
Jumlah	90.909	81.043

**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, 2021 and 2020 are as follows (unaudited):

	2021	2020	
Imbalan jangka pendek			Short-term employee benefits
Direksi	26.825	23.366	Board of Directors
Dewan Komisaris	2.634	2.694	Board of Commissioners
Komite Audit	696	703	Audit Committee
Karyawan kunci	55.662	49.263	Key management personnel
Imbalan jangka panjang			Post-employment benefits
Direksi	3.612	3.672	Board of Directors
Karyawan kunci	1.480	1.345	Key management personnels
Jumlah	90.909	81.043	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 2021 dan 2020 adalah sebagai berikut:

33. NET OPEN POSITION (continued)

The Bank's Net Open Position as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

		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	180		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	6.642		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
		31 Desember/December 31, 2020			
		Aset/ Assets	Liabilitas/ Liabilities	Posisi Devisa Neto/ Net Open Position	
Mata Uang					Currencies
Keseluruhan (laporan posisi keuangan dan rekening administratif)					Aggregate (statement of financial position and administrative accounts)
Dolar Amerika Serikat	6.526.652	6.517.638	9.014		United States Dollar
Dolar Singapura	500.989	501.036	47		Singapore Dollar
Yuan Renminbi Cina	123.977	123.871	106		Chinese Yuan Renminbi
Dolar Australia	638	477	161		Australian Dollar
Yen Jepang	217	337	120		Japanese Yen
Euro Eropa	10.701	10.815	114		European Euro
Dolar Hong Kong	752	650	102		Hong Kong Dollar
Poundsterling Britania Raya	542	-	542		Great Britain Poundsterling
Malaysia Ringgit	4	4	-		Malaysia
Jumlah	7.164.472	7.154.828	10.206		Total
Jumlah Modal Tier I dan Tier II pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020			5.973.602		Total Capital Tier I and Tier II December 31, 2020
Rasio PDN pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020			0,17%		NOP Ratio as of December 31, 2020
Jumlah Modal Tier I dan Tier II pada tanggal 30 November 2020			6.015.173		Total Capital Tier I and Tier II November 30, 2020
Rasio PDN pada tanggal 30 November 2020			0,17%		NOP Ratio as of November 30, 2020

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 2021 dan 2020:

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, 2021 and 2020:

	31 Desember/December 31				
	2021		2020		
	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	7.045	7.045	4.047	4.047	Derivative receivables
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain					Fair value through other comprehensive income
Efek-efek	1.108.110	1.108.110	1.174.537	1.174.537	Marketable securities
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi					Measured at amortized cost
Kas	254.610	254.610	188.958	188.958	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	1.114.099	1.114.099	807.668	807.668	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain - neto	658.223	658.223	256.454	256.454	Current accounts with other banks - net
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	1.771.492	1.771.492	1.954.570	1.954.570	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	6.436.653	6.436.653	4.900.299	4.900.299	Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	13.480.702	13.480.702	14.555.802	14.555.802	Loans - net
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	42.486	42.486	47.528	47.528	Interest receivables
Aset lain-lain*	5.657	5.657	10.003	10.003	Other assets*
Jumlah aset keuangan	24.887.961	24.887.961	23.899.866	23.899.866	Total financial assets
Liabilitas keuangan					Financial liabilities
Liabilitas segera	10.020	10.020	21.590	21.590	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	4.374.014	4.374.014	Current accounts
Tabungan	1.052.571	1.052.571	950.032	950.032	Saving account
Deposito berjangka	14.744.156	14.744.156	13.128.357	13.128.357	Time deposits
Simpanan dari bank lain	74.122	74.122	40.012	40.012	Deposits from other banks
Surat berharga subordinasi	427.575	427.575	421.500	421.500	Subordinated securities
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	23.839	23.839	29.904	29.904	Interest payables
Liabilitas lain-lain**	34.711	34.711	16.734	16.734	Other liabilities**
Jumlah liabilitas keuangan	19.853.553	19.853.553	18.982.143	18.982.143	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 Bank diakui pada nilai wajar berdasarkan hierarki sebagai berikut:

- (i) Tingkat 1: dikutip dari harga pasar aktif untuk aset atau liabilitas keuangan yang identik;
- (ii) Tingkat 2: yang melibatkan input selain dari harga pasar aktif yang dikutip yang termasuk dalam tingkat 1 yang dapat diobservasi untuk aset dan liabilitas, baik secara langsung (seperti harga) atau tidak langsung (turunan dari harga);
- (iii) Tingkat 3: input untuk aset dan liabilitas yang tidak didasarkan pada data yang dapat diobservasi di pasar (input yang tidak dapat diobservasi).

Instrumen keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan instrumen keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar yang dikelompokkan berdasarkan hierarki nilai wajar:

	31 Desember/December 31, 2021			
	Tingkat/ Level 1	Tingkat/ Level 2	Tingkat/ Level 3	Jumlah/ Total
Aset keuangan				
Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi				
Tagihan derivatif	-	7.045	-	7.045
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain				
Efek-efek	1.108.110	-	-	1.108.110
	1.108.110	7.045	-	1.115.155

34. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

The Bank's financial instruments recognised at fair value based on the hierarchy described below:

- (i) Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical financial assets or liabilities;
- (ii) Level 2: those involving inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices);
- (iii) Level 3: those with inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Financial instruments measured at fair value

The tables below show the financial instruments measured at fair value grouped according to the fair value hierarchy:

Financial assets
Fair value through profit or loss
Derivative receivables
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
Marketable securities

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Instrumen keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan instrumen keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar yang dikelompokkan berdasarkan hierarki nilai wajar: (lanjutan)

	31 Desember/December 31, 2020			Jumlah/ Total
	Tingkat/ Level 1	Tingkat/ Level 2	Tingkat/ Level 3	
Aset keuangan				
Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi				
Tagihan derivatif	-	4.047	-	4.047
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain				
Efek-efek	1.174.538	-	-	1.174.538
	1.174.538	4.047	-	1.178.585

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.

34. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

The tables below show the financial instruments measured at fair value grouped according to the fair value hierarchy: (continued)

	31 Desember/December 31, 2020			Jumlah/ Total
	Tingkat/ Level 1	Tingkat/ Level 2	Tingkat/ Level 3	
Financial assets				
Fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative receivables	-	4.047	-	4.047
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Marketable securities	1.174.538	-	-	1.174.538
	1.174.538	4.047	-	1.178.585

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.

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34. NILAI WAJAR ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

Instrumen keuangan yang tidak diukur pada nilai wajar (lanjutan)

Surat berharga subordinasi memiliki tingkat suku bunga mengambang (level 2). Oleh karena itu, nilai tercatat mencerminkan nilai wajar.

35. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA KARYAWAN

Liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan terdiri dari:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2021	2020
Liabilitas imbalan kerja - jangka panjang	80.956	92.415
Liabilitas imbalan kerja - lainnya	46.683	30.565
Jumlah	127.639	122.980

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.

34. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Financial instruments not measured at fair value (continued)

The subordinated securities bear variable rate. Therefore (level 2), the amortized cost represent reasonable approximation of the fair value.

35. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION

Employment benefits obligation consists of:

Long-term employee benefits
Long-term employee benefits - other
Total

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.

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**35. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA KARYAWAN
(lanjutan)**

Program pensiun manfaat pasti

Bank mempunyai imbalan pasca-kerja manfaat pasti yang terdiri atas program pensiun imbalan pasti dan imbalan pasca-kerja per tanggal 31 Desember 2021 sesuai dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 11 tahun 2020, PP Nomor 35 tahun 2021 tentang Cipta Kerja dan Peraturan Perusahaan periode 2021-2023, sedangkan perhitungan per 31 Desember 2020 sesuai dengan Undang-undang Ketenagakerjaan No. 13/2003 ("UU 13/2003").

Bank membentuk liabilitas atas imbalan pasca-kerja manfaat pasti dan imbalan kerja jangka panjang untuk Pejabat yang memenuhi kriteria berdasarkan perhitungan aktuarial oleh PT Biro Pusat Aktuarial, pihak ketiga dalam laporannya tertanggal 17 Januari 2022 dan 23 Februari 2021 untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020.

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 2021 dan 2020 masing-masing sebesar Rp2.784 dan Rp1.025.

Berikut ini adalah asumsi utama yang digunakan dalam laporan aktuarial:

31 Desember/December 31

	2021	2020	
Tingkat diskonto imbalan kerja jangka panjang karyawan	3,40% - 7,55%	3,64% - 7,83%	Long term employee benefit discount rate
Tingkat diskonto imbalan kerja jangka panjang pejabat Perusahaan	3,40% - 5,01%	3,64% - 5,40%	Long term employee benefit for Board level discount rate
Tingkat pengembalian aset program	6,06%	5,96%	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

**35. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION
(continued)**

Defined benefits pension plan

As of December 31, 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. While as of December 31, 2020 in accordance with Labor Law No. 13/2003 ("UU 13/2003").

The Bank calculates the employee defined benefits liabilities and long-term employee benefits for eligible Board level based on the actuarial calculations of PT Biro Pusat Aktuarial, a third party in their report dated January 17, 2022 and February 23, 2021 for the years ended on December 31, 2021 and 2020.

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, 2021 and 2020 amounted to Rp2,784 and Rp1,025, respectively.

The following are the key assumptions used in the actuarial reports:

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**35. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA KARYAWAN
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**35. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION
(continued)**

a. Liabilitas imbalan kerja

a. Employee benefits liabilities

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	27.128	80.956	14.638	<i>Present value of benefits obligation</i>
Nilai wajar asset program	(31.663)	-	-	<i>Fair value of plan assets</i>
Pengaruh asset plafon	4.535	-	-	<i>The effect of assets ceiling</i>
(Aset)/liabilitas - neto	-	80.956	14.638	(Assets)/liabilities - net

31 Desember/December 31, 2020

	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	20.078	92.415	13.480	<i>Present value of benefits obligation</i>
Nilai wajar asset program	(28.201)	-	-	<i>Fair value of plan assets</i>
Pengaruh asset plafon	8.123	-	-	<i>The effect of assets ceiling</i>
(Aset)/liabilitas - neto	-	92.415	13.480	(Assets)/liabilities - net

b. Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja

b. Present value of benefits obligation

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	(1.983)	(5.140)	-	<i>Benefits paid</i>
Kerugian (keuntungan) aktuarial	4.693	(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)**

b. Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja (lanjutan)

b. Present value of benefits obligation
(continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2020

	Program pensiun imbalan pasti didanai/ Defined benefits pension plan - funded	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai/ Defined benefits pension plan - unfunded	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai lainnya/ Other defined benefits pension - unfunded	
Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja, awal tahun	22.119	95.536	-	Present value of benefits obligation, beginning of the year
Biaya jasa kini	1.871	11.043	3.942	Current service cost
Beban bunga	1.586	6.418	-	Interest cost
Pengukuran kembali manfaat jangka panjang lainnya	-	(557)	-	Remeasurement of other long-term employee benefits
Kontribusi karyawan	361	-	-	Contribution by plan participants
Manfaat yang dibayarkan	(295)	(7.360)	-	Benefits paid
Biaya jasa lalu – perubahan program	-	-	9.538	Past service cost – plan amendment
Kerugian (keuntungan) aktuarial	(5.564)	(12.665)	-	Actuarial loss (gain)
Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja, akhir tahun	20.078	92.415	13.480	Present value of benefits obligation, end of year

c. Biaya imbalan kerja

c. Employee benefits expense

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	
Biaya jasa kini	2.452	(8.510)	3.463	Current service cost
Bunga atas kewajiban	1.196	4.758	684	Interest on obligation
Beban atas asset	(1.680)	-	-	Interest on assets
Bunga dari plafon aset	484	-	-	Interest of assets ceiling
Jumlah	2.452	(3.752)	4.147	Total

31 Desember/December 31, 2020

	Program pensiun imbalan pasti didanai/ Defined benefits pension plan - funded	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai/ Defined benefits pension plan - unfunded	Program pensiun imbalan pasti tidak didanai lainnya/ Other defined benefits pension - unfunded	
Biaya jasa kini	1.871	11.043	13.480	Current service cost
Bunga atas kewajiban	1.586	6.418	-	Interest on obligation
Beban atas asset	(1.838)	-	-	Interest on assets
Bunga dari plafon aset	252	-	-	Interest of assets ceiling
Jumlah	1.871	17.461	13.480	Total

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**35. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA KARYAWAN
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**35. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION
(continued)**

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		
	2021	2020	
Saldo pada awal tahun	28.201	25.629	Balance at beginning of year
Tingkat pengembalian aset program	1.680	1.838	Return on plan assets
Kontribusi pemberi kerja	2.785	1.025	Contribution by employer
Kontribusi karyawan	692	361	Contribution by employee
Manfaat program pensiun yang dibayarkan	(1.984)	(295)	Program pension benefits paid
Keuntungan (kerugian) aktuarial	289	(357)	Actuarial gain (loss)
Saldo pada akhir tahun	31.663	28.201	Balance at end of year

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, 2021		
	Perubahan persentase/ Percentage change	Pengaruh terhadap Nilai kini kewajiban/ Impact to present value of employee benefit obligation	
Tingkat diskonto	+1%	(3.122)	Discount rate
	-1%	3.475	
Tingkat kenaikan gaji	+1%	3.567	Salary increase rate
	-1%	(3.252)	

	31 Desember/December 31, 2020		
	Perubahan persentase/ Percentage change	Pengaruh terhadap Nilai kini kewajiban/ Impact to present value of employee benefit obligation	
Tingkat diskonto	+1%	(3.858)	Discount rate
	-1%	4.293	
Tingkat kenaikan gaji	+1%	4.389	Salary increase rate
	-1%	(4.004)	

Imbalan kerja jangka panjang untuk manajemen

Long term employee benefits for management

	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)	Discount rate
	-1%	287	
Tingkat kenaikan gaji	+1%	351	Salary increase rate
	-1%	(348)	

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- e. Tabel berikut menunjukkan analisis sensitivitas nilai kini kewajiban imbalan kerja diasumsikan terdapat perubahan atas asumsi aktuarial utama (tidak diaudit): (lanjutan)

31 Desember/December 31, 2020

	Perubahan persentase/ Percentage change	Pengaruh terhadap Nilai kini kewajiban/ Impact to present value of employee benefit obligation	
Tingkat diskonto	+1%	(374)	Discount rate
	-1%	388	
Tingkat kenaikan gaji	+1%	394	Salary increase rate
	-1%	(386)	

- f. Tabel berikut menyajikan kajian dari portofolio investasi aset program yang ditempatkan dalam bentuk instrumen keuangan:

31 Desember/December 31

	2021	2020	
Deposito	21,00%	27,42%	Time deposits
Efek-efek	79,00%	72,58%	Marketable Securities

- g. Analisa profil jatuh tempo pembayaran imbalan kerja karyawan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 (tidak diaudit) adalah sebagai berikut:

31 Desember/December 31

	2021	2020	
Dalam waktu 12 bulan berikutnya	21.553	21.247	Within the next 12 months
Antara 1 dan 5 tahun	48.718	60.516	Between 1 and 5 years
Di atas 5 tahun	179.407	216.320	Beyond 5 years
Jumlah	249.678	298.083	Total

Durasi rata-rata liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 adalah 9,03 dan 9,12 tahun, serta Durasi rata-rata liabilitas imbalan kerja manajemen pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 adalah 2,15 dan 3,05 tahun (tidak diaudit).

**35. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION
(continued)**

- d. 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): (continued)

- f. The following tables show the portfolio of the plan assets invested in financial instrument:

- g. The maturity profile analysis of the employee benefits payments as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 (unaudited) are as follows:

The average duration of employees' benefits liability as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 is 9.03 and 9.12 years, The average duration of management's benefits liability as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 is 2.15 and 3.05 years (unaudited).

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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.

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.

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.*

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.

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36. MASALAH HUKUM (lanjutan)

Manajemen masih menunggu perintah dari Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Pusat atas pelaksanaan eksekusi putusan tersebut. Perkara hukum tersebut tidak secara material dapat mempengaruhi keadaan keuangan, harta kekayaan dan kelangsungan usaha Bank. Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan, belum terdapat penyelesaian terhadap permasalahan di atas.

Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa permasalahan tersebut di atas akan dapat diselesaikan melalui negosiasi dengan pihak debitur ("GWP"). Perkara hukum tersebut tidak secara material dapat mempengaruhi keadaan keuangan, harta kekayaan dan kelangsungan usaha Bank. Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan, belum terdapat penyelesaian terhadap permasalahan di atas.

- b. Bank (Tergugat I) digugat oleh Fireworks Ventures Limited ("Penggugat") sehubungan penjualan piutang PT Geria Wijaya Prestige ("GWP") dari Bank kepada Tomy Winata (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.

36. LEGAL MATTERS (continued)

Management is still waiting for an order from the Central Jakarta District Court for the execution of the verdict. This legal case would not give any material impact to financial, wealth and going concern of the Bank. As of the date of completion of these financial statements, no settlement has been made on the said case.

Management believes that the case will be settled through negotiation with GWP. The said legal case would not give any material impact to financial, wealth and going concern of the Bank. As of the date of completion of these financial statements, no settlement has been made on the said case.

- b. *The Bank (Defendant I) was sued by Fireworks Ventures Limited (Plaintiff) regarding the sale of the loan of PT Geria Wijaya Prestige ("GWP") by the Bank to Tommy Winata (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 Plaintiff as a Buyer in good faith for receivables (credit assets) arising from the loan Agreement No. 8 dated November 28, 1995.*
- *Declare the Bank and other Defendant have no right to the receivables (credit assets) arising from the Loan Agreement Deed Number 8 dated November 28, 1995.*
- *Order the Defendant I to submit certificate 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.*

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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 Tommy 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: (lanjutan)

- Menghukum Tergugat I dan Tergugat II lainnya untuk membayar secara tanggung renteng atas kerugian material yang dialami Penggugat, terdiri atas :
 - Kerugian material dalam Rupiah 6% (enam persen) kali 249.600.209,98 sen per tahun;
 - Kerugian material dalam Dollar Amerika Serikat 6% kali USD11.649.136,06 (angka penuh) per tahunDihitung dan dibayar sejak gugatan itu didaftarkan di Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Utara.
- Menyatakan tidak sah dan tidak mempunyai kekuatan mengikat Akta Kesepakatan Piutang tanggal 12 Februari 2018 dan Akta Perjanjian Pengalihan Piutang tanggal 12 Februari 2018 yang dibuat dibawah tangan oleh Tergugat I dan Tergugat II.

Atas putusan tersebut Bank mengajukan upaya hukum Banding melalui Pengadilan Tinggi DKI Jakarta dengan register No. 272/PDT/2020/PT.DKI yang pada tanggal 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.

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:*

- *Punish the Defendant I and the Defendant II to pay jointly for material losses suffered by the Plaintiff, which is classified as;*
 - *Material losses in Rupiah 6% (six percent) times 249,600,209.98 cents per year;*
 - *Material losses in the United States Dollar 6% (six percent) times USD11,649,136.06 (full amount) per year;**Calculated and paid since the lawsuit was registered at the Jakarta District Court.*
- *Declare illegitimate and having no legal binding force, the Private Deed of Receivable Agreement dated February 12, 2018 and Private Deed of Transfer Receivable Agreement dated February 12, 2018 signed by Defendant I and Defendant II.*

In relation with the decision mentioned above, the Bank submitted an appeal to the DKI Jakarta High Court registered by Number 272/PDT/2020/PT.DKI, then on May 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.

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36. MASALAH HUKUM (lanjutan)

Sampai dengan akhir Desember 2021, menurut informasi yang didapatkan dari Sistem Kepaniteraan Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia, kasasi yang telah diajukan oleh Tomy Winata dan CCB Indonesia telah diputus dan dinyatakan ditolak, namun CCB Indonesia belum menerima relaas pemberitahuan resmi atas putusan kasasi tersebut. Sampai dengan tanggal 25 Januari 2022, belum ada upaya hukum lanjutan yang dilakukan oleh Bank dan Bank telah membentuk cadangan penuh untuk menutupi potensi kerugian Bank atas kasus hukum tersebut.

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 2021 dan 2020, 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 2021 dan 2020.

36. LEGAL MATTERS (continued)

Up to the end of December 2021, according to information obtained from the Registrar's System of the Supreme Court Republic Indonesia, the cassation has submitted by Tomy Winata and CCB Indonesia has been rejected but CCB Indonesia has not received any official notification from decision of cassation. As of January 25, 2022, no further legal action which taken by the Bank and the Bank has fully provision for potential losses from the legal case.

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, 2021 and 2020, 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, 2021 and 2020.

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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, 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)	(19.578.102)	(20.113.344)	Segment liabilities
Segmen - neto	13.053.127	11.014.388	(33.478)	(17.952.833)	6.081.204	Segment - net

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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, 2020

	Kredit/ Loans	Treasuri/ Treasury	Ekspor- impor/ Trade finance	Pendapatan dan beban yang tidak dapat dialokasi/ Unallocated income and expenses	Total	
Pendapatan						Income
Pendapatan bunga	1.112.275	170.290	47	-	1.282.612	Interest income
Pendapatan lainnya	-	-	-	77.745	77.745	Other income
Jumlah pendapatan	1.112.275	170.290	47	77.745	1.360.357	Total income
Beban						Expenses
Beban bunga	-	(13.149)	-	(707.106)	(720.255)	Interest expense
Beban lainnya	-	(4.334)	-	(572.065)	(576.399)	Other expenses
Jumlah beban	-	(17.483)	-	(1.279.171)	(1.296.654)	Total expenses
Segmen - neto	1.112.275	152.807	47	(1.201.426)		Segment - net
Laba sebelum beban pajak					63.703	Income before tax expense
Beban pajak					(13.724)	Tax expense
Laba tahun berjalan					49.979	Income for the year
Aset segmen	14.555.802	9.093.528	-	1.586.243	25.235.573	Segment assets
Liabilitas segmen	(421.500)	(40.012)	(14.948)	(18.742.397)	(19.218.857)	Segment liabilities
Segmen - neto	14.134.302	9.053.516	(14.948)	(17.156.154)	6.016.716	Segment - net

38. REKONSILIASI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN BERSIH

Rekonsiliasi dari aktivitas pendanaan adalah sebagai berikut:

38. NET FINANCING ACTIVITIES RECONCILIATION

Reconciliation from financing activities are as follows:

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	Subordinated securities
Liabilitas sewa	4.086	-	(12.209)	27.050	-	18.927	Lease liabilities
Total	425.586	-	(12.209)	25.816	6.075	446.502	Total

31 Desember/December 31, 2020

	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	416.475	-	-	-	5.025	421.500	Subordinated securities
Liabilitas sewa	7.381	-	(4.106)	811	-	4.086	Lease liabilities
Total	423.856	-	(4.106)	811	5.025	425.586	Total

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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 2021, 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 2021, 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 strategik. Dewan 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 24 March 2020. In this policy, criteria for debtors and business sectors affected by COVID-19 that can be restructured have been regulated. Relaxation is carried out specifically for debtors and sectors affected by COVID-19 with reference to POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2020 which was updated by POJK No. 48/POJK.03/2020, 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 portfolio 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 portfolio. 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 2021 dan 2020 adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2021	2020	
Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi			Fair value through profit or loss
Tagihan derivatif	7.045	4.047	Derivative receivables
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain			Fair value through other comprehensive income
Efek-efek - neto	1.108.110	1.174.537	Marketable securities - net
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi			Measured at amortized cost
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	1.114.099	807.668	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain - neto	658.223	256.454	Current accounts with other banks - net
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	1.771.492	1.954.570	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net
Tagihan Akseptasi - neto	8.884	-	Acceptance Receivables
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	6.436.653	4.900.299	Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	13.480.702	14.555.802	Loans - net
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	42.486	47.528	Interest receivables
Aset lain-lain*	5.657	10.003	Other assets*
Jumlah	24.633.351	23.710.908	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

- (i) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2021	2020
Rekening administratif		
Fasilitas kredit yang belum digunakan	3.031.145	2.658.508
Garansi yang diterbitkan	683.693	1.118.403
<i>Irrevocable letters of credit</i>	6.916	6.315
Jumlah	3.721.754	3.783.226

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 dijaminan 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*.

39. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a. Credit risk

- (i) The maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account collateral held as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are presented below: (continued)

	Administrative accounts
	<i>Unused loan facilities</i>
	<i>Guarantees issued</i>
	<i>Irrevocable letters of credit</i>
	Total

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.

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

- (i) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

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.

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.

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, 2021 and 2020 are presented below: (continued)

Unsecured loans consist of *fully unsecured loans* and *partially secured loans* such as loans for fixed income employees and other consumer loans. In their payment obligations, *partially secured loans* are generally made through automatic payroll deduction.

Although it is included in the *unsecured loans* category, the risk level of *partially secured loans* is lower than the carrying value. As for *fully unsecured loans*, the risk level is equal to the carrying value.

The Bank's credit rating determination processes differentiate exposures in order to highlight those with greater risk factors and higher potential severity of loss. The credit rating for each debtor is reviewed regularly and any amendments are implemented promptly. The credit rating applied for each debtor also considered credit quality of the respective debtor as determined by other banks.

The Bank's credit rating follows Financial Services Authority (OJK) credit rating as stipulated in the prevailing Financial Services Authority (OJK) regulation.

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

(ii) Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit berdasarkan:

a. Sektor geografis

Tabel berikut menggambarkan rincian eksposur kredit Bank (tanpa memperhitungkan agunan atau pendukung kredit lainnya), yang dikategorikan berdasarkan area geografis pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020:

	31 Desember/December 31, 2021					Total	
	Kantor pusat/ Head office	Jawa	Sumatera	Kalimantan	Lain-lain/ Others		
Nilai wajar melalui laba atau rugi							
Tagihan derivatif	7.045	-	-	-	-	7.045	Fair value through profit or loss Derivative receivables
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain							
Efek-efek - neto	1.108.110	-	-	-	-	1.108.110	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
Bank Indonesia	1.114.099	-	-	-	-	1.114.099	Current accounts with other banks - net
Giro pada bank lain - neto	658.223	-	-	-	-	658.223	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	1.771.492	-	-	-	-	1.771.492	Acceptance Receivables
Tagihan Akseptasi	8.884	-	-	-	-	8.884	Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale
Tagihan atas efek-efek dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	6.436.653	-	-	-	-	6.436.653	Loans - net
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	6.636.116	4.503.534	1.273.298	188.547	879.207	13.480.702	
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:

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, 2021 and 2020:

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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 2021 dan 2020: (lanjutan)

	31 Desember/December 31, 2020						
	Kantor pusat/ Head office	Jawa	Sumatera	Kalimantan	Lain-lain/ Others	Total	
Nilai wajar melalui laba atau rugi							Fair value through profit or loss
Tagihan derivatif	4.047	-	-	-	-	4.047	Derivative receivables
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain							Fair value through other comprehensive income
Efek-efek - neto	1.174.537	-	-	-	-	1.174.537	Marketable securities - net
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi							Measured at amortized cost
Giro pada							Current accounts with
Bank Indonesia	807.668	-	-	-	-	807.668	Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain - neto	256.454	-	-	-	-	256.454	Current accounts with other banks - net
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	1.954.570	-	-	-	-	1.954.570	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net
Tagihan atas efek-efek dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	4.900.299	-	-	-	-	4.900.299	Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	6.713.875	5.183.429	1.580.594	209.795	868.109	14.555.802	Loans - net
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	30.372	11.980	3.752	426	998	47.528	Interest receivables
Aset lain-lain*	10.003	-	-	-	-	10.003	Other assets*
Jumlah	15.851.825	5.195.409	1.584.346	210.221	869.107	23.710.908	Total

*) 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, 2021 and 2020: (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, 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

31 Desember/December 31, 2020							
	Kantor pusat/ Head office	Jawa	Sumatera	Kalimantan	Lain-lain/ Others	Total	
Fasilitas kredit yang belum digunakan	1.254.451	860.255	154.484	45.678	343.640	2.658.508	Unused loans facilities Guarantees issued Irrevocable letters of credit
Garansi yang diterbitkan	1.075.260	2.730	8.133	-	32.280	1.118.403	
Irrevocable letters of credit	3.185	3.130	-	-	-	6.315	
Jumlah	2.332.896	866.115	162.617	45.678	375.920	3.783.226	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 2021 dan 2020:

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 laporan laba rugi	-	7.045	-	-	-	7.045	Fair value through profit or loss
Tagihan derivatif	-	-	-	-	-	-	Derivative receivables
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	1.108.110	-	-	-	-	1.108.110	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, 2021 and 2020:

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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 2021 dan 2020: (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, 2021 and 2020: (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	-	-	-	-	1.114.099	<i>Bank Indonesia</i>
Giro pada bank lain - neto	-	658.223	-	-	-	658.223	<i>Current accounts with other banks</i>
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	1.771.492	-	-	-	-	1.771.492	<i>Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks</i>
Tagihan Akseptasi	-	-	-	8.884	-	8.884	<i>Acceptance Receivables</i>
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	6.436.653	-	-	-	-	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	13.480.702	<i>Loans - net</i>
Pendapatan bunga yang masih harus diterima	11.332	-	910	26.010	4.234	42.486	<i>Interest receivables</i>
Aset lain-lain*	5.657	-	-	-	-	5.657	<i>Other assets*</i>
Jumlah	10.448.191	665.268	831.442	11.281.340	1.407.110	24.663.351	Total

*) Aset lain-lain terdiri dari tagihan transaksi ATM Prima dan uang jaminan

*) Other asset consist of ATM Prima billing transaction and refundable deposits

31 Desember/December 31, 2020							
	Pemerintah RI (termasuk Bank Indonesia)/ Government of Republic of Indonesia (including Bank Indonesia)	Bank/ Banks	Lembaga keuangan bukan bank/ Non-bank financial institutions	Perusahaan lainnya/ Other companies	Perseorangan/ Individuals	Total	
Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi							Fair value through profit or loss
Tagihan derivatif	-	4.047	-	-	-	4.047	<i>Derivative receivables</i>
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain							Fair value through other comprehensive income
Efek-efek - neto	1.140.770	33.767	-	-	-	1.174.537	<i>Marketable securities - neto</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)

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)*

31 Desember/December 31, 2020

	Pemerintah RI (termasuk Bank Indonesia)/ Government of Republic of Indonesia (including Bank Indonesia)	Bank/ Banks	Lembaga keuangan bukan bank/ Non-bank financial institutions	Perusahaan lainnya/ Other companies	Perseorangan/ Individuals	Total	
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi							Measured at amortized cost
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	807.668	-	-	-	-	807.668	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain - neto	-	256.454	-	-	-	256.454	Current accounts with other banks
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	1.954.570	-	-	-	-	1.954.570	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	4.900.299	-	-	-	-	4.900.299	Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	846	-	424.085	12.748.252	1.382.619	14.555.802	Loans - net
Pendapatan bunga yang masih harus diterima	14.180	-	640	28.379	4.329	47.528	Interest receivables
Aset lain-lain*	10.003	-	-	-	-	10.003	Other assets*
Jumlah	8.828.336	294.268	424.725	12.776.631	1.386.948	23.710.908	Total

*) Aset lain-lain terdiri dari tagihan transaksi ATM Prima dan uang jaminan

*) Other asset consist of ATM Prima billing transaction and refundable deposits

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan eksposur maksimum risiko kredit bank untuk komitmen dan kontinjensi tanpa memperhitungkan agunan atau pendukung kredit lainnya:

The tables below show the bank's maximum credit risk exposure for commitment and contingencies without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements:

31 Desember/December 31, 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	-	-	-	683.693	-	683.693	Guarantees issued
Irrevocable letters of credit	-	-	-	6.916	-	6.916	Irrevocable letters of credit
Jumlah	-	-	223.760	3.495.394	2.600	3.721.754	Total

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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: (lanjutan)

31 Desember/December 31, 2020

	Pemerintah RI (termasuk Bank Indonesia)/ Government of Republic of Indonesia (including Bank Indonesia)	Bank/ Banks	Lembaga keuangan bukan bank/ Non-bank financial institutions	Perusahaan lainnya/ Other companies	Perseorangan/ Individuals	Total	
Fasilitas kredit yang belum digunakan	-	-	53.537	2.596.809	8.162	2.658.508	Unused loans facilities
Garansi yang diterbitkan	-	-	-	1.118.403	-	1.118.403	Guarantees issued
Irrevocable letters of credit	-	-	-	6.315	-	6.315	Irrevocable letters of credit
Jumlah	-	-	53.537	3.721.527	8.162	3.783.226	Total

(iii) Evaluasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020, giro pada Bank Indonesia, giro pada bank lain, penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain, efek-efek, efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali, tagihan derivatif, tagihan akseptasi, dan aset lain-lain berupa uang jaminan tidak memiliki bukti objektif atas penurunan nilai secara individual dan kolektif.

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: (continued)

(iii) Assessment of allowance for impairment losses

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, current accounts with Bank Indonesia, current accounts with other banks, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks, securities, securities purchased under resale agreements, derivative receivables, acceptance receivables and other assets in form of refundable deposits have no objective evidence of impairment individually as well as collectively.

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

(iii) Evaluasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020, penurunan nilai secara individu dan kolektif terhadap kredit yang diberikan sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

39. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Assessment of allowance for impairment losses (continued)

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, loans individually and collectively impaired are as follows: (continued)

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
			<i>Working capital Investment Consumer Employees</i>
			Total
			<i>Allowance for impairment losses</i>
			Net
31 Desember/December 31, 2020			
	Individual/ Individual	Kolektif/ Collective	Total
Modal kerja	232.782	6.568.601	6.801.383
Investasi	51.254	6.492.989	6.544.243
Konsumen	31.460	1.344.171	1.375.631
Karyawan	-	7.824	7.824
Jumlah	315.496	14.413.585	14.729.081
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(120.740)	(52.539)	(173.279)
Neto	194.756	14.361.046	14.555.802
			<i>Working capital Investment Consumer Employees</i>
			Total
			<i>Allowance for impairment losses</i>
			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):

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	7.045	-	-	-	7.045	Fair value through profit or loss
Tagihan derivatif						Derivative receivables
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	1.108.110	-	-	-	1.108.110	Fair value through other comprehensive income
Efek-efek						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
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(925)	-	-	-	(925)	Allowance for impairment losses
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
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(4)	-	-	-	(4)	Allowance for impairment losses
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	6.436.653	970.292	14.428	650.931	6.436.653	Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale
Kredit yang diberikan	12.137.012				13.772.663	Loans
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(8.211)	(10.554)	(526)	(272.670)	(291.961)	Allowance for impairment losses
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*
Total	23.271.239	968.597	15.254	378.261	24.633.351	Total

31 Desember/December 31, 2020

	Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/Neither past due nor impaired		Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ Past-due but not impaired	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ Impaired	Total	
	Tingkat tinggi/ High grade	Tingkat standar/ Standard grade				
Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi	4.047	-	-	-	4.047	Fair value through profit or loss
Tagihan derivatif						Derivative receivables
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	1.174.537	-	-	-	1.174.537	Fair value through other comprehensive income
Efek-efek						Marketable securities
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi						Measured at amortized cost
Giro pada						Current accounts with
Bank Indonesia	807.668	-	-	-	807.668	Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain - gross	256.464	-	-	-	256.464	Current accounts with other banks - gross
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(10)	-	-	-	(10)	Allowance for impairment losses
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - gross	1.954.575	-	-	-	1.954.575	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - gross
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(5)	-	-	-	(5)	Allowance for impairment losses
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	4.900.299	-	-	-	4.900.299	Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale
Kredit yang diberikan	12.609.878	1.589.748	61.485	467.970	14.729.081	Loans - gross
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(9.563)	(1.156)	(2.922)	(159.638)	(173.279)	Allowance for impairment losses
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	30.475	16.176	877	-	47.528	Interest receivables
Aset lain-lain*	10.003	-	-	-	10.003	Other assets*
Total	21.738.383	1.604.768	59.440	308.332	23.710.923	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)

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 2021 dan 2020, sebagai berikut:

	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	6.023	Consumer
Jumlah	8.932	5.158	338	14.429	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(76)	(416)	(34)	(527)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	8.856	4.742	304	13.902	Net

39. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a. Credit risk (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 interest and 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, 2021 and 2020, are as follows:

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

- (v) Analisis umur pinjaman yang jatuh tempo tetapi tidak mengalami penurunan nilai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020, sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

	31 Desember/December 31, 2020			Total	
	1 sampai 30 hari/ 1 to 30 days	31 sampai 60 hari/ 31 to 60 days	61 sampai 90 hari/ 61 to 90 days		
Modal kerja	30.607	7.000	5.696	43.304	Working capital
Konsumen	11.150	531	6.501	18.182	Consumer
Jumlah	41.757	7.531	12.197	61.486	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(795)	(373)	(1.753)	(2.922)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	40.962	7.158	10.444	58.564	Net

b. Manajemen risiko pasar

Risiko ini disebabkan oleh pergerakan variabel pasar yang dapat merugikan portofolio yang dimiliki Bank yaitu suku bunga dan nilai tukar. Ruang lingkup manajemen risiko pasar antara lain meliputi aktivitas fungsional kegiatan treasuri dan investasi dalam bentuk efek-efek, penyediaan dana dan kegiatan pendanaan. *Asset and Liability Committee* ("ALCO") merupakan komite yang membantu Direksi dalam mengatasi 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.

39. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

- (v) The aging analysis of past due but not impaired loans as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, are as follows: (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.

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

b. Manajemen risiko pasar (lanjutan)

i. Risiko tingkat suku bunga

Tabel di bawah ini mengikhtisarkan eksposur Bank terhadap risiko tingkat suku bunga atas instrumen keuangan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020:

39. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b. Market risk management (continued)

i. Interest rate risk

The tables below summarise the Bank exposure to interest rate risk on financial instrument as of December 31, 2021 and 2020:

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						
Kas				254.610	254.610	Financial assets 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
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	5.032.317	Gross interest repricing gap

*) 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)

Tabel di bawah ini mengikhtisarkan eksposur Bank terhadap risiko tingkat suku bunga atas instrumen keuangan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020: (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, 2021 and 2020: (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2020

	Suku bunga mengambang/ Variable interest rate		Tidak Suku bunga tetap/ Fixed interest rate	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	-	-	-	188.958	188.958	Financial assets Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	807.668	-	-	-	807.668	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain - neto	256.454	-	-	-	256.454	Current accounts with other banks - net
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank lain - neto	-	-	1.954.570	-	1.954.570	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Tagihan derivatif	4.047	-	-	-	4.047	Derivative receivables
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	-	4.900.299	-	-	4.900.299	Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale
Efek-efek - neto	-	1.174.537	-	-	1.174.537	Marketable securities
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	2.312.980	10.922.610	1.320.212	-	14.555.802	Loans - net
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	17.645	25.813	4.070	-	47.528	Interest receivables
Aset lain-lain*	10.003	-	-	-	10.003	Other assets*
Jumlah aset keuangan	3.408.797	17.023.259	3.278.852	188.958	23.899.866	Total financial assets
Liabilitas segera	-	-	-	21.590	21.590	Obligation due immediately
Simpanan dari nasabah						Deposits from customers
Giro	4.374.014	-	-	-	4.374.014	Current accounts
Tabungan	950.032	-	-	-	950.032	Saving accounts
Deposito berjangka	-	-	13.128.357	-	13.128.357	Time deposits
Simpanan dari bank lain	40.012	-	-	-	40.012	Deposits from other banks
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	29.904	-	-	-	29.904	Interest payables
Surat berharga subordinasi	-	421.500	-	-	421.500	Subordinated securities
Liabilitas lain-lain**	16.734	-	-	-	16.734	Other liabilities**
Jumlah liabilitas keuangan	5.410.696	421.500	13.128.357	21.590	18.982.143	Total financial liabilities
Gap repricing suku bunga-kotor	(2.001.899)	16.601.759	(9.849.505)	167.368	4.917.723	Gross interest repricing gap

*) 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)

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 2021 dan 2020:

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)	

31 Desember/December 31, 2020

	Perubahan basis poin/ Change in basis point	Dampak ke laporan laba rugi/ Impact to the statement of profit or loss	
Rupiah	+100	20.253	Rupiah
	-100	(20.253)	
Mata uang asing	+100	19.899	Foreign currencies
	-100	(19.899)	

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)

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, 2021 and 2020:

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).

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

b. Manajemen risiko pasar (lanjutan)

ii. Risiko mata uang (lanjutan)

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
	-10%	(666)

Foreign currencies

31 Desember/December 31, 2020

	Perubahan persentase nilai tukar mata uang asing/ Percentage change in foreign currency rate	Pengaruh ke laporan laba rugi/ Impact to the statement of profit or loss
Mata uang asing	+10%	549
	-10%	(549)

Foreign currencies

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.

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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 2021 dan 2020:

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
Giro pada							Cash
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	-	441.783	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
Liabilitas							Total
Liabilitas segera	10.020	-	-	-	-	-	10.020
							Obligation due immediately
Liabilitas derivatif	389	-	-	-	-	-	389
							Derivative payable
Liabilitas Akseptasi	-	8.888	-	-	-	-	8.888
							Acceptance payable
Simpanan dan nasabah	4.799.502	9.248.895	5.225.355	257	-	-	19.274.009
							Deposits from customers
Simpanan dan 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	34.711	-	-	-	427.575	-	427.575
							Subordinated securities
Liabilitas lain-lain**	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.711
							Other liabilities**
Jumlah	4.934.433	9.265.933	5.225.355	257	427.575	-	19.853.553
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
31 Desember/December 31, 2020							
	Sampai dengan 1 bulan/ Up to 1 month	> 1 bulan s.d. 3 bulan/ > 1 month up to 3 months	> 3 bulan s.d. 6 bulan/ > 3 months up to 6 months	> 6 bulan s.d. 12 bulan/ > 6 months up to 12 months	> 1 tahun s.d. 5 tahun/ > 1 year up to 5 years	> 5 tahun/ > 5 years	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value
Aset							Assets
Kas	188.958	-	-	-	-	-	188.958
Giro pada							Cash
Bank Indonesia	807.668	-	-	-	-	-	807.668
							Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	256.464	-	-	-	-	-	256.464
							Current accounts with other banks
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	1.954.575	-	-	-	-	-	1.954.575
							Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Tagihan derivatif	4.047	-	-	-	-	-	4.047
							Derivative receivables
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	2.331.802	1.633.900	934.597	-	-	-	4.900.299
							Receivables on securities purchased under agreements to resale
Efek-efek	937.618	13.367	10.248	213.304	-	-	1.174.537
							Marketable securities
Kredit yang diberikan	773.646	1.261.059	1.472.965	1.988.241	2.121.930	7.091.240	14.729.081
							Loans
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	15.248	1.437	2.135	3.059	3.011	22.638	47.528
							Interest receivables
Aset lain-lain*	10.003	-	-	-	-	-	10.003
							Other assets*
Jumlah	7.280.029	2.929.763	2.419.945	2.204.604	2.124.941	7.113.878	24.073.160
Liabilitas							Total
Liabilitas segera	21.590	-	-	-	-	-	21.590
							Obligation due immediately
Simpanan dan nasabah	5.329.056	11.696.167	1.027.241	399.939	-	-	18.452.403
							Deposits from customers
Simpanan dan bank lain	28.825	10.237	950	-	-	-	40.012
							Deposits from other banks
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	1.571	15.176	10.925	2.232	-	-	29.904
							Interest payables
Surat berharga subordinasi	-	-	-	-	421.500	-	421.500
							Subordinated securities
Liabilitas lain-lain**	16.734	-	-	-	-	-	16.734
							Other liabilities**
Jumlah	5.397.776	11.721.580	1.039.116	402.171	421.500	-	18.982.142
Aset/(liabilitas) - neto	1.882.253	(8.791.817)	1.380.829	1.802.433	1.703.441	7.113.878	5.181.019
							Assets/(liabilities) - net

*) 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)

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 2021 dan 2020:

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/ > 1 year	Jumlah/ Total		
Liabilitas keuangan						<i>Financial liabilities</i>	
Liabilitas segera	10.020	-	-	-	10.020	<i>Obligation due immediately</i>	
Liabilitas derivatif	389	-	-	-	389	<i>Derivative payables</i>	
Liabilitas akseptasi	-	8.888	-	-	8.888	<i>Acceptance payables</i>	
Simpanan dari nasabah	14.487.631	2.865.043	1.864.320	138.043	19.355.037	<i>Deposits from customers</i>	
Simpanan dari bank lain	73.833	833	-	-	74.666	<i>Deposits from other banks</i>	
Surat berharga subordinasi	1.311	1.166	1.798	3.636	443.885	<i>Subordinated securities</i>	
Liabilitas lain-lain	34.711	-	-	-	34.711	<i>Other liabilities</i>	
Jumlah	14.607.895	2.875.930	1.866.118	435.974	19.927.596	Total	
31 Desember/December 31, 2020							
Sampai dengan 1 bulan/ Up to 1 month	> 1 bulan s.d 3 bulan/ > 1 month up to 3 months	> 3 bulan s.d 6 bulan/ > 3 months up to 6 months	> 6 bulan s.d 12 bulan/ > 6 months up to 12 months	> 1 tahun/ > 1 year	Jumlah/ Total		
Liabilitas keuangan						<i>Financial liabilities</i>	
Liabilitas segera	21.590	-	-	-	21.590	<i>Obligation due immediately</i>	
Simpanan dari nasabah	15.272.857	2.521.075	594.742	157.892	18.546.566	<i>Deposits from customers</i>	
Simpanan dari bank lain	38.013	-	-	-	40.020	<i>Deposits from other banks</i>	
Surat berharga subordinasi	2.487	4.974	7.461	14.921	570.712	<i>Subordinated securities</i>	
Liabilitas lain-lain	16.734	-	-	-	16.734	<i>Other liabilities</i>	
Jumlah	15.351.681	2.536.286	603.153	542.876	19.195.622	Total	

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.

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, 2021 and 2020:

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.

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

d. Risiko operasional (lanjutan)

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.

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.

39. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

d. Operational risk (continued)

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.

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.

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

g. Risiko reputasi

Bank memiliki sistem untuk menangani pengaduan nasabah dan didukung kebijakan serta prosedur penanganan dan penyelesaian pengaduan nasabah yang memadai.

Pelaporan secara rutin kepada manajemen dilakukan melalui laporan bulanan dan triwulanan Manajemen Risiko kepada jajaran Direksi yaitu terkait data pengaduan dan penyelesaian pengaduan.

Bank melakukan monitoring secara sistematis dan mencakup media secara keseluruhan termasuk yang bersumber secara *online* maupun *offline*. Setiap potensi risiko reputasi dikelola dengan jalur eskalasi masalah yang telah ditentukan berdasarkan signifikansi masalah kepada anggota Direksi terkait. Jalur komunikasi yang jelas juga telah disiapkan untuk memastikan keseragaman pesan komunikasi kepada karyawan lini depan terkait dengan pemberitaan media atau isu reputasi

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.

39. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

g. Reputation risk

The Bank has a system to handle customer complaints and is supported by policies and procedures for handling and resolving customer complaints adequately.

Reporting on a regular basis to management is done through monthly and quarterly reports on Risk Management to the Board of Directors regarding data of value of the complaint.

The Bank does systematic media monitoring including online and offline media. Each potential reputation risk is managed by escalating a predetermined problem based on the significance of the problem for the relevant members of the Board of Directors. Clean-cut lines of communication have also been prepared to ensure uniformity of communication messages to front-line employees related to media reporting or the issue that has potential reputation risk.

h. Strategic risk

Strategic risk is caused by decision and application of improper strategy, improper business decisions and unresponsive bank action against external changes. In addressing strategic risk, the Bank identifies functional activities from loan, treasury, investment, operation and services. The Bank record the change of performance as result of unrealised strategic application and the control of financial position by monitoring the realisation of the Bank's goal.

The Bank strengthens strategy implementation by periodic monitoring, accompanied by adequate cost structure management. The initiative of the Bank in encouraging the implementation of strategies to support the mission and objectives of the Bank is followed by strong and ongoing supervision. Supervision of the strict strategic objectives of the Board of Directors will ensure the Bank moves in the right direction.

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39. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

h. Risiko strategik (lanjutan)

Penilaian risiko Bank yang disampaikan kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) yang disusun melalui proses *self-assessment* untuk menghasilkan profil risiko yang terdiri dari *inherent risk* yaitu risiko yang melekat pada aktivitas bank dan *risk control system* yaitu pengendalian terhadap risiko inheren. Sesuai dengan kriteria ukuran dan kompleksitas usaha Bank berdasarkan peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (POJK) yang berlaku, penilaian risiko dilakukan terhadap delapan jenis risiko yaitu risiko kredit, risiko pasar, risiko likuiditas, risiko operasional, risiko kepatuhan, risiko hukum, risiko reputasi, dan risiko strategik.

Hasil penilaian profil risiko Bank yang disampaikan kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (POJK) pada periode Desember 2021 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 Bank risks assessment which is submitted to Financial Services Authority (OJK) is evaluated through self-assessment process by making a risk profile which consists of inherent risks to the bank industry as well as the corresponding controls to address those risks. According to Financial Services Authority (OJK) regulation, on the basis of Bank measurement and business complexity, the risks are evaluated on the basis of eight types of risk namely credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, compliance risk, legal risk, reputation risk, and strategic risk.

The results of the evaluation of risk profile of the Bank which has been submitted to Financial Services Authority (OJK) in December 2021 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	
	2021	2020
Modal inti (<i>Tier 1</i>)	5.599.895	5.565.056
Modal pelengkap (<i>Tier 2</i>)	315.309	408.546
Jumlah modal	5.915.204	5.973.602
Aset tertimbang menurut risiko		
Risiko kredit	14.234.289	15.477.319
Risiko pasar	122.411	222.078
Risiko operasional	1.226.237	1.230.280
Jumlah aset tertimbang menurut risiko	15.582.937	16.929.677
Rasio KPMM		
Rasio <i>Common Equity Tier 1</i>	35,94%	32,87%
Rasio <i>Tier 1</i>	35,94%	32,87%
Rasio <i>Tier 2</i>	2,02%	2,41%
Rasio total	37,96%	35,28%
Rasio KPMM yang diwajibkan menurut profil risiko	9,00% - < 10,00%	9,00% - < 10,00%

39. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

i. Capital management (continued)

The Capital Adequacy Ratio ("CAR") is the ratio of Bank's capital over its Risk Weighted Assets ("RWA"). The Bank's Capital Adequacy Ratio ("CAR") in accordance to POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2016 and No. 34/POJK.03/2016 is as follows:

Core capital (<i>Tier 1</i>)
Supplementary capital (<i>Tier 2</i>)
Total capital
Risk weighted assets
Credit risk
Market risk
Operational risk
Total risk weighted assets
Capital adequacy ratio
<i>Common Equity Tier 1</i> ratio
<i>Tier 1</i> ratio
<i>Tier 2</i> ratio
Total ratio
Required CAR based on risk profile

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40. PERNYATAAN STANDAR AKUNTANSI KEUANGAN (PSAK) YANG TELAH DISAHKAN NAMUN BELUM BERLAKU EFEKTIF

Standar akuntansi dan interpretasi yang telah disahkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (DSAK), tetapi belum berlaku efektif untuk laporan keuangan tahun berjalan diungkapkan di bawah ini.

Mulai efektif pada atau setelah 1 Januari 2022

- Amandemen PSAK No. 57, "Provisi, Liabilitas Kontinjensi dan Aset Kontinjensi tentang Kontrak memberatkan - Biaya Memenuhi Kontrak". Amandemen ini mengklarifikasi biaya untuk memenuhi suatu kontrak dalam kaitannya dalam menentukan apakah suatu kontrak merupakan kontrak memberatkan.
- Penyesuaian Tahunan 2020 - PSAK No. 71, "Instrumen Keuangan - Imbalan terkait Penghentian Pengakuan Liabilitas Keuangan". Amandemen tersebut mengklarifikasi biaya yang termasuk dalam entitas ketika menilai apakah persyaratan liabilitas keuangan baru atau yang dimodifikasi secara substansial berbeda dari persyaratan liabilitas keuangan asli.
- Penyesuaian Tahunan 2020 - PSAK No. 73, "Sewa". Penyesuaian ini mengklarifikasi pengukuran oleh penyewa dan pencatatan perubahan masa sewa terkait "perbaikan properti sewaan"

Efektif berlaku pada atau setelah tanggal 1 Januari 2023

- Amandemen PSAK No. 1, "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan tentang Klasifikasi Liabilitas sebagai Jangka Pendek atau Jangka Panjang".

Amandemen menentukan persyaratan untuk mengklasifikasikan kewajiban sebagai lancar atau tidak lancar.

Pada saat penerbitan laporan keuangan, Bank sedang dalam proses finalisasi perhitungan dampak dari penerapan PSAK, ISAK, amandemen PSAK dan penyesuaian tahunan tersebut terhadap laporan keuangan Bank.

40. STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The standards and interpretations that are issued by the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards Board (DSAK), but not yet effective for current year financial statements are disclosed below.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2022

- Amendment to SFAS No. 57, "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Asset regarding Onerous Contract - Cost of Fulfilling the Contracts". This amendment clarifies cost of fulfilling the contracts in relation to determine whether any contract is onerous contract.
- Annual Adjustment 2020 - SFAS No. 71, "Financial Instrument - Fee related to Financial Liabilities Derecognition". This amendment clarifies cost when entity assess whether the new or modified financial liabilities was substantially different from the original financial liabilities requirement.
- Annual Improvement 2020 - SFAS No. 73, "Lease". This improvement clarifies the measurement by the lessee and the recording of changes in the lease term regarding "repairs on lease property".

Effective on or after 1 January 2023

- Amendment to SFAS No. 1, "Financial Statement Disclosure regarding Classification of Liabilities as Short Term or Long Term".

This amendment determines requirement to classify liabilities as current or non current.

As at the authorisation date of this financial statements, the Bank is in the process of finalizing the impacts quantification of these SFAS, ISFAS, amendments of PSAK and annual adjustment to the Bank's financial statements.

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41. KLASIFIKASI ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN PADA TANGGAL IMPLEMENTASI AWAL PSAK NO. 71 DAN PSAK NO. 73

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan klasifikasi aset dan liabilitas keuangan menurut PSAK No. 55 dan PSAK No. 71 dalam transisi penerapan PSAK No. 71 pada 1 Januari 2020:

41. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN THE FIRST IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS NO. 71 AND SFAS NO. 73

The table below shows the classification of financial assets and liabilities according to SFAS No. 55 and SFAS No. 71 in the transition to the adoption of SFAS No. 71 on January 1, 2020:

	Klasifikasi berdasarkan PSAK No. 55/ Classification under SFAS No. 55	Klasifikasi berdasarkan PSAK No. 71/ Classification under SFAS No. 71	Nilai tercatat berdasarkan PSAK No. 55/ Carrying amount under SFAS No. 55	Dampak Penerapan PSAK No. 71 / Impact on the Implementation of SFAS No. 71	Nilai tercatat berdasarkan PSAK No. 71/ Carrying amount under SFAS No. 71
	31 Desember 2019/ 31 December 2019	1 Januari 2020/ January 1, 2020	31 Desember 2019/ 31 December 2019		1 Januari 2020/ January 1, 2020
Aset Keuangan / Financial Assets					
Kas / Cash	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang / Loans and receivables	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi / Amortised cost	250.963	-	250.963
Giro pada Bank Indonesia / Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang / Loans and receivables	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi / Amortised cost	1.107.861	-	1.107.861
Giro pada bank lain / Current accounts with other banks	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang / Loans and receivables	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi / Amortised cost	257.001	-	257.001
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain / Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang / Loans and receivables	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi / Amortised cost	318.825	-	318.825
Tagihan derivatif / Derivative receivables	Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi / Fair value through profit or loss	Diukur pada biaya perolehan / Measured at amortized cost	7.957	-	7.957
Efek-efek / Marketable securities	Tersedia untuk dijual / Available-for-sale	Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif / Fair value through other comprehensive income	1.698.923	-	1.698.923
Tagihan akseptasi / Acceptance receivables	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang / Loans and receivables	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi / Amortised cost	31.464	-	31.464
Tagihan atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali / Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang / Loans and receivables	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi / Amortised cost	99.657	-	99.657
Kredit yang diberikan – neto / Loans - net	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang / Loans and receivables	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi / Amortised cost	13.718.923	-	13.718.923
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima / Interest receivables	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang / Loans and receivables	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi / Amortised cost	40.469	-	40.469
Aset lain-lain / Other assets	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang / Loans and receivables	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi / Amortised cost	6.602	-	6.602
Total Aset Keuangan / Total Financial Assets			17.539.634	-	17.539.634

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41. KLASIFIKASI ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN PADA TANGGAL IMPLEMENTASI AWAL PSAK NO. 71 DAN PSAK NO. 73 (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan klasifikasi aset dan liabilitas keuangan menurut PSAK No. 55 dan PSAK No. 71 dalam transisi penerapan PSAK No. 71 pada 1 Januari 2020: (lanjutan)

41. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN THE FIRST IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS NO. 71 AND SFAS NO. 73 (continued)

The table below shows the classification of financial assets and liabilities according to SFAS No. 55 and SFAS No. 71 in the transition to the adoption of SFAS No. 71 on January 1, 2020: (continued)

	Klasifikasi berdasarkan PSAK 55/ <i>Classification under SFAS 55</i>	Klasifikasi berdasarkan PSAK 71/ <i>Classification Under SFAS 71</i>	Nilai tercatat berdasarkan PSAK 55/ <i>Carrying amount under SFAS 55</i>	Dampak Penerapan PSAK 71 / <i>Impact on the Implementation of SFAS 71</i>	Nilai tercatat berdasarkan PSAK 71/ <i>Carrying amount under SFAS 71</i>
	31 Desember 2019/ <i>31 December 2019</i>	1 Januari 2020/ <i>January 1, 2020</i>	31 Desember 2019/ <i>31 December 2019</i>		1 Januari 2020/ <i>January 1, 2020</i>
Liabilitas Keuangan / <i>Financial Liabilities</i>					
Liabilitas segera / <i>Obligation due immediately</i>	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>Amortised cost</i>	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>Amortised cost</i>	9.479	-	9.479
Liabilitas derivatif / <i>Derivative payables</i>	Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi / <i>Fair value through profit or loss</i>	Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi / <i>Fair value through profit or loss</i>	258	-	258
Liabilitas akseptasi / <i>Acceptance payables</i>	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>Amortised cost</i>	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>Amortised cost</i>	31.464	-	31.464
Simpanan nasabah/ <i>Deposits from customers</i>	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>Amortised cost</i>	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>Amortised cost</i>	12.861.778	-	12.861.778
Simpanan dari bank lain / <i>Deposits from other banks</i>	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>Amortised cost</i>	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>Amortised cost</i>	1.593.888	-	1.593.888
Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali / <i>Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements</i>	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>Amortised cost</i>	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>Amortised cost</i>	938.425	-	938.425
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar / <i>Interest payables</i>	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>Amortised cost</i>	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>Amortised cost</i>	39.947	-	39.947
Surat berharga subordinasi / <i>Subordinated securities</i>	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>Amortised cost</i>	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>Amortised cost</i>	416.475	-	416.475
Liabilitas lain-lain / <i>Other liabilities</i>	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>Amortised cost</i>	Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>Amortised cost</i>	28.585	-	28.585
Total Liabilitas Keuangan / <i>Total Financial Liabilities</i>			15.920.299	-	15.920.299

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Tabel berikut menyajikan analisis dampak penerapan PSAK No. 71 pada saat transisi tanggal 1 Januari 2020 pada komponen ekuitas berikut:

**41. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS
AND LIABILITIES IN THE FIRST
IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS NO. 71 AND
SFAS NO. 73 (continued)**

The following table analyze the impact of the adoption of SFAS No. 71 on the transition on January 1, 2020 in the following equity components:

	Dampak penerapan PSAK No. 71 pada 1 Januari 2020/ Impact of adopting SFAS No. 71 at January 1, 2020
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN/STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	
Pajak tangguhan aset (liabilitas)/Deferred tax asset (liabilities)	
Saldo pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 berdasarkan PSAK No. 55/Balance under SFAS No. 55 at 31 December 2019	(241)
Pengakuan Pajak Tangguhan atas penerapan PSAK no. 71/Recognition of deferred tax regarding to implementation of SFAS No. 71	7.180
Saldo pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020 berdasarkan PSAK No. 71/Balance under SFAS No. 71 at January 1, 2020	6.939
Penghasilan komprehensif lain	
Saldo pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 berdasarkan PSAK No. 55/Balance under SFAS No. 55 at 31 December 2019	252.758
Reklasifikasi/Reclassification	-
Saldo pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020 berdasarkan PSAK No. 71/Balance under SFAS No. 71 at January 1, 2020	252.758
Laba ditahan / Retained earnings	
Saldo pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 berdasarkan PSAK No. 55/Balance under SFAS No. 55 at 31 December 2019	640.606
Reklasifikasi berdasarkan PSAK No. 71/Reclassification under SFAS No. 71	-
Pengakuan kerugian kredit ekspektasian berdasarkan PSAK No. 71/Recognition of expected credit losses under SFAS No. 71	(28.720)
Pengakuan Pajak Tangguhan atas penerapan PSAK no. 71/Recognition of deferred tax regarding to implementation of SFAS No. 71	7.180
Saldo pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020 berdasarkan PSAK No. 71/Balance under SFAS No. 71 at January 1, 2020	619.066

The original financial statements included herein are in Indonesian language.

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**41. KLASIFIKASI ASET DAN LIABILITAS
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**41. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS
AND LIABILITIES IN THE FIRST
IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS NO. 71 AND
SFAS NO. 73 (continued)**

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan rekonsiliasi nilai cadangan kerugian aset keuangan menurut PSAK No. 55 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan nilai cadangan kerugian aset keuangan menurut PSAK No. 71 pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020:

The table below shows the reconciliation of reserve for losses of financial assets according to SFAS No. 55 as of December 31, 2019 and the value of reserves for losses of financial assets according to SFAS No. 71 on January 1, 2020:

	Nilai tercatat berdasarkan PSAK No. 55 / Carrying amount under SFAS No. 55	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification	Pengukuran Kembali/ Remeasurement	Nilai tercatat berdasarkan PSAK No. 71/ Carrying amount under SFAS No. 71
	31 Desember 2019/ 31 December 2019			1 Januari 2020/ January 1, 2020
Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan/ Financial assets measured at amortised cost	15.441.313	-	(28.000)	15.413.313
Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain/ Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1.698.923	-	(14)	1.698.909
Komitmen pinjaman dan kontra jaminan keuangan/ Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts issued	-	-	(706)	(706)
Total	17.140.236	-	(28.720)	17.111.516

Tabel berikut menyajikan analisis dampak atas perubahan dari "incurred loss approach" menjadi "kerugian kredit ekspektasian" untuk instrumen keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi:

The following table analyzes the impact of the transition from "incurred loss approach" to "expected credit loss" for financial instrument at amortized cost:

	Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai menurut PSAK No. 55/Allowance for Impairment losses based on SFAS No. 55			Kerugian kredit ekspektasian menurut PSAK No. 71/ Expected credit loss based on SFAS No. 71					Kenaikan/ (penurunan)/ Increase/ (decrease)	
	Kolektif/ Collective	Individual	Total	Kerugian kredit ekspektasian 12 bulan/12- months ECL (Stage 1)	Kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya - kredit tidak memburuk/ lifetime ECL not credit- impaired (Stage 2)	Kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya - kredit memburuk/ Lifetime ECL credit-impaired (Stage 3)	Total			
Giro pada bank lain	-	-	-	118	-	-	118	118	Current accounts with other banks	
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	-	-	-	144	-	-	144	144	Placement with Bank Indonesia other banks	
Efek-efek	-	-	-	14	-	-	14	14	Marketable securities	
Kredit yang diberikan	31.272	108.217	139.489	4.505	2.767	159.950	167.222	27.733	Loans	
Tagihan akseptasi	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	5	Acceptances receivable	
Komitmen dan kontinjensi	-	-	-	706	-	-	706	706	Commitments and contingencies	
Total	31.272	108.217	139.489	5.492	2.767	159.950	168.209	28.720	Total	

The original financial statements included herein are in Indonesian language.

**PT BANK CHINA CONSTRUCTION
BANK INDONESIA Tbk
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2021
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, 2021
and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)**

41. KLASIFIKASI ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN PADA TANGGAL IMPLEMENTASI AWAL PSAK NO. 71 DAN PSAK NO. 73 (lanjutan)

41. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN THE FIRST IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS NO. 71 AND SFAS NO. 73 (continued)

PSAK No. 73

SFAS No. 73

Tabel berikut menyajikan dampak atas penerapan PSAK No. 73 pada saat tanggal 1 Januari 2020:

The following table summarises effect of implementation SFAS No. 73 on January 1, 2020:

	<i>1 Januari/January 1, 2020</i>			
	<i>Sebelum penyesuaian/ Before adjustment</i>	<i>Penyesuaian PSAK No. 73/ Adjustment of SFAS No. 73</i>	<i>Setelah penyesuaian/ After adjustment</i>	
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN				STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
ASET				ASSETS
Beban dibayar di muka	42.340	(29.550)	12.790	<i>Prepaid expenses</i>
Aset hak guna	-	36.931	36.931	<i>Right-of-use assets</i>
LIABILITAS				LIABILITY
Liabilitas lain-lain	-	7.381	7.381	<i>Other liabilities</i>

42. PENYELESAIAN LAPORAN KEUANGAN

42. COMPLETION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas penyajian laporan keuangan yang telah diselesaikan dan diotorisasi untuk diterbitkan oleh Direksi Bank pada tanggal 25 Januari 2022.

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 January 25, 2022.

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印度尼西亚**

China Construction Bank Indonesia

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