Chapter .06

Sustainability Report

About This Sustainability Report

[GRI 2-4, 2-5] [OJK G.1]

This Sustainability Report is one of our means of communication to all stakeholders regarding the approaches, policies, and activities that have been implemented by UOB Indonesia to support sustainable growth of the Bank's business.

The Sustainability Report of PT Bank UOB Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as "UOB Indonesia" or "the Bank" or "we") is published as part of the Bank's Annual Report.

As a means of communication to all stakeholders, the Bank has published the 2023 Sustainability Report, which elaborates on the approaches, policies and activities that have been implemented by UOB Indonesia in balancing the performance of Economic, and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) aspects to ensure positive and sustainable business growth is achieved.

This Sustainability Report describes the development of business operations in the Bank's efforts to provide positive impacts or overcome negative impacts on all stakeholders including impacts on social and environmental conditions, the mitigation steps we are taking, as well as a presentation of the Bank's contribution to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Our reporting content is prepared by referring to the following guidelines: [GRI 2-3]

- Regulation of the Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) No. 51/POJK.03 of 2017.
- Circular of the Financial Services Authority Circular (SEOJK) No. 16/POJK.04/2021, section on Technical Guidelines for Preparing Sustainability Reports for Issuers and Public Companies;
- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards 2021 by the Global Sustainability Standards Board.

Until the end of the reporting period, the Bank did not have any subsidiaries. The scope of this report includes the realisation of the Bank's sustainability programme. The information presented is in the form of material topics that have been determined in accordance with the GRI Standards, as well as a compilation of data from management at the Head Office and 131 branches throughout the Bank's operational areas. Meanwhile, financial information comes from Audited Financial Reports which are audited by the Public Accounting Firm. [GRI 2-2, 3-1]

The process of determining contents of the report [GRI 3-1]

The Bank underwent 4 stages of determining material topics with reference to the 8 basic principles of preparing a sustainability report according to the GRI Universal Standards. These stages are described in the Material Topic Determination Process.

The following are 8 basic principles for preparing a Sustainability Report according to the GRI Universal Standards:

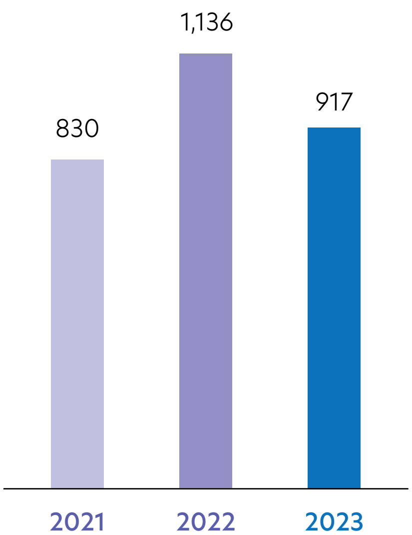
1. Accuracy
2. Balance
3. Clarity
4. Comparability
5. Completeness
6. Sustainability Context
7. Timeliness
8. Verifiability

This sustainability report has not yet been verified by an external party. However, the attached financial statements, which are consolidated from 1 January to 31 December 2023, have been audited by a public accountant. In this report, we will provide specific details on any changes, restatements, or improvements made to the data or information submitted in our previous report, along with the reasons for these restatements.

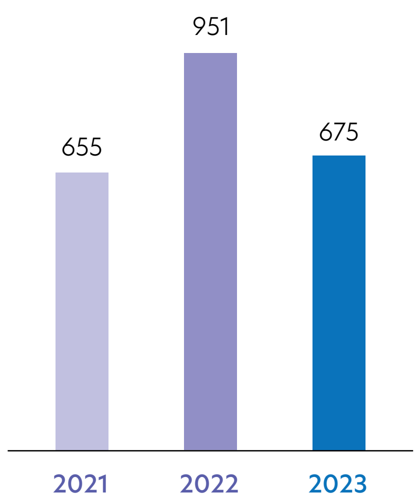
Sustainability Highlights

Economic Performance [OJK B.1]

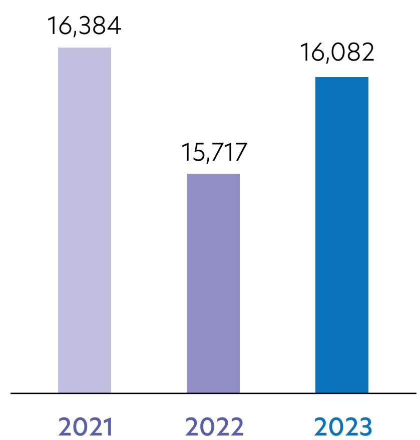
Operating Profit
(IDR Billion)



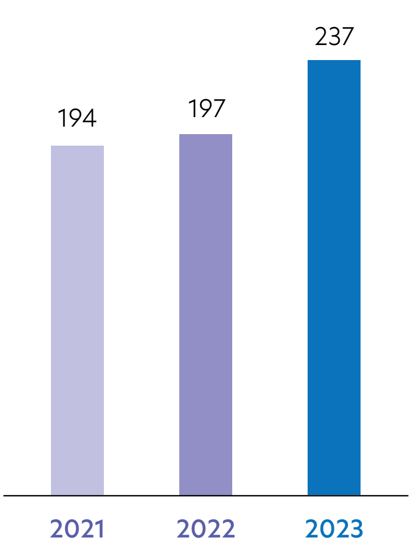
Net Profits
(IDR Billion)



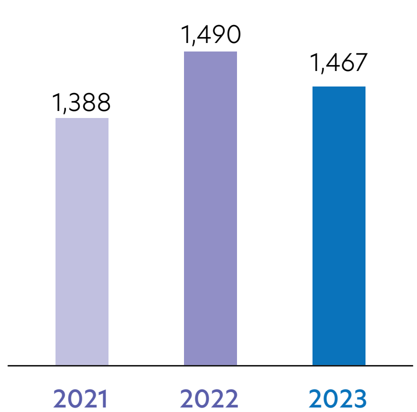
Financing for Sustainable Business Activities (POJK 51 Framework)
(IDR Billion)



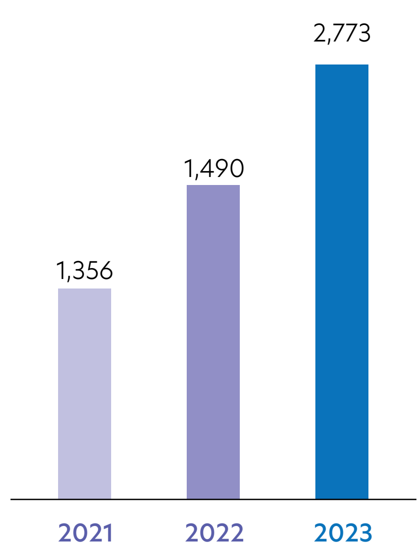
Corporate Income Tax
(IDR Billion)



Number of Local Vendors



Amount Distributed to Local Vendors
(IDR Billion)



Sustainability Highlights

Financing for Sustainable Business Activities [FN-CB-240A.1] [FN-CB-240A.2]

Description	Unit	2021	2022	2023
Types of products that meet the criteria for sustainable business activities	Unit	4	5	6
Renewable energy	IDR Billion*	1,653	1,871	242
Resource management and sustainable land use	IDR Billion*	3,627	2,110	2,219
Products that can reduce resource use and pollution (eco-efficient)	IDR Billion*	253	651	759
Green Buildings that Meet Nationally, Regionally, or Internationally Recognised Standards or Certifications	IDR Billion*	0	0	717
Business Activities and/or Other Activities from Other Eco-Friendly Business Activities	IDR Billion*	0	421**	1,089
Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises	IDR Billion*	10,852	10,664	11,055
Sustainable finance classification POJK 51	IDR Billion*	16,384	15,717	16,082
Sustainable finance classification (UOB Framework)	IDR Billion*	409	1,446	2,886
Total Loans	IDR Billion*	74,805	85,535	84,023
Sustainable Financing to total loans	%	21.9	18.4	19.1
NPL of MSME lending	%	6.2	7.3	5.8

* Outstanding as of 31 December 2023
**Revision on 2022 figure is due to changes in tagging and calculation methodology

Financial Inclusion [FN-CB-240a.3] [FN-CB-240a.4]

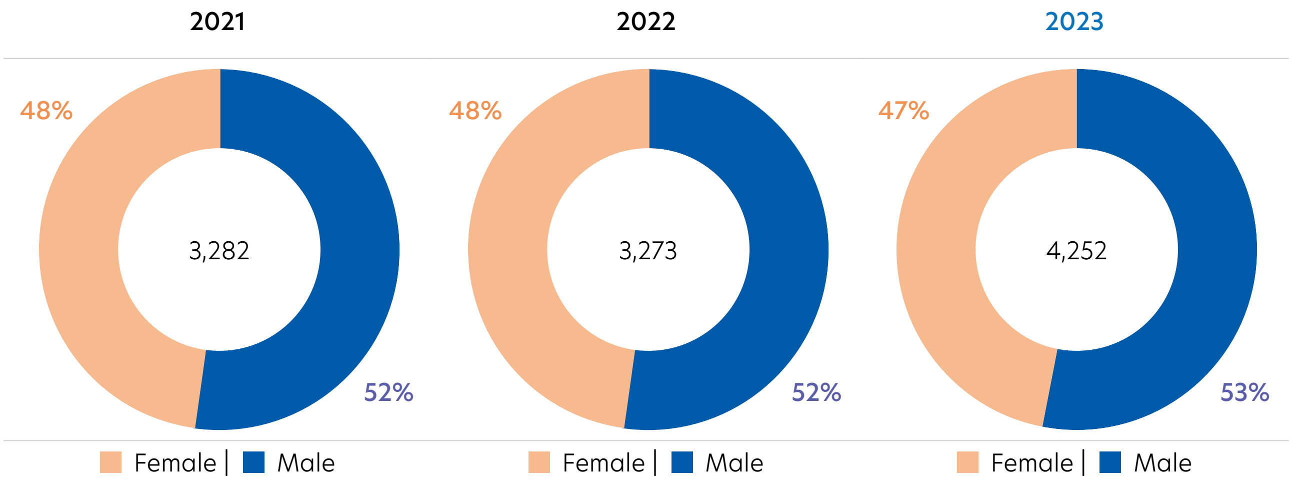
Description	Unit	2021*	2022**	2023
Number of schools visited through outreach*	Unit	0	2	6
Number of new student-held accounts	Unit	1,085	901	931
New funds in student-held accounts	IDR Billion	66	25	35

* Pandemic period
** New student-held accounts opened in 2022 originated from both virtual and physical general product programmes

Sustainability Highlights

Social Performance [OJK B.3]

Employee Composition by Gender



Composition of the Board of Commissioners and Directors by Gender

Gender	2021	2022	2023
Male	92%	93%	92%
Female	8%	7%	8%

Employee Training

Description	Unit	2021	2022	2023
Total trainees for all courses (double-counted if trainees attended multiple courses)	Unit	93,513	93,127	100,836
Total training hours	Hour	218,106	216,654	188,973
Total number of employees trained	Unit	3,868	3,687	4,590
Man-days per headcount	Man-days	7.1	8.3	5.2
Mandatory e-learning Completion Rate	%	100	100	100
New employees Completion Rate	%	100	100	100
Refresher Completion Rate	%	100	100	100

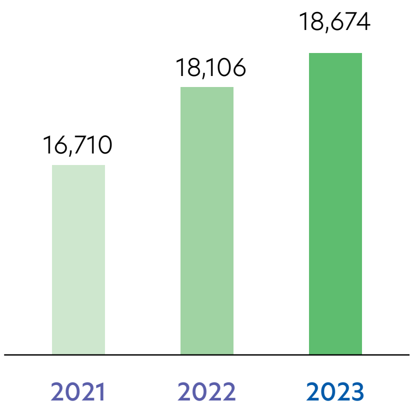
Community Stewardship Focus Area

Description	Unit	2021	2022	2023
Children and Education	IDR Million	1,228	1,373	356
Arts	IDR Million	1,060	1,060	2,487
COVID-19 Relief	IDR Million	1,000	0	0

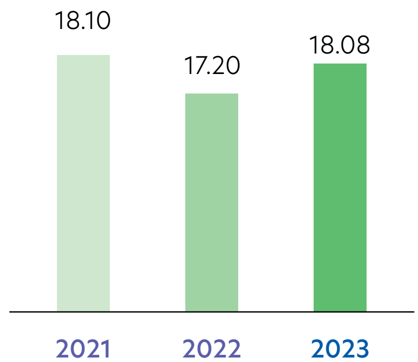
Sustainability Highlights

Environmental Performance [OJK B.2]

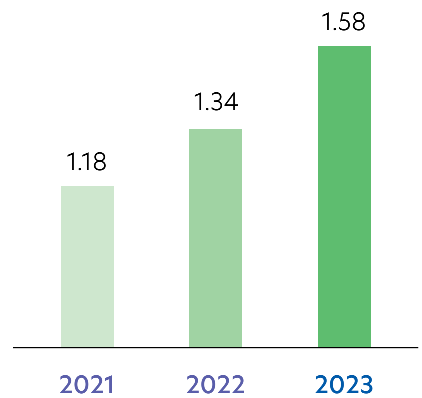
Fuel Consumption
(Gigajoules)



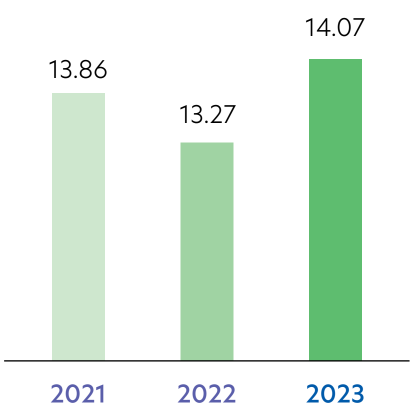
Electricity Consumption
(GWh)



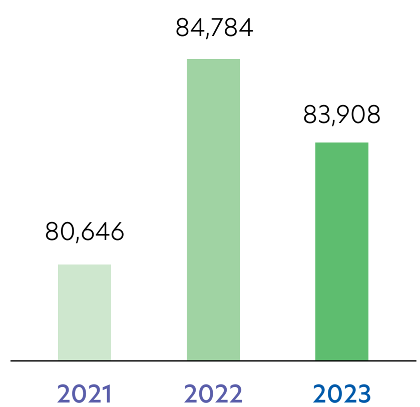
Scope 1 - Emissions
(Thousand Tons CO_2 eq)



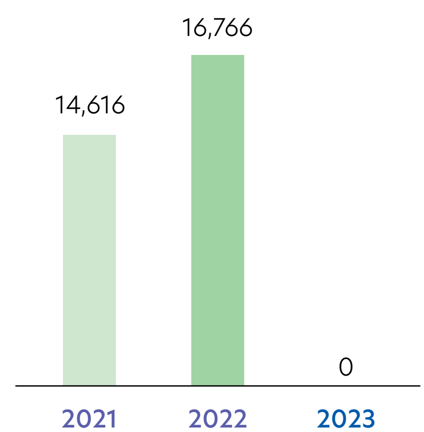
Scope 2 - Emissions
(Thousand Tons CO_2 eq)



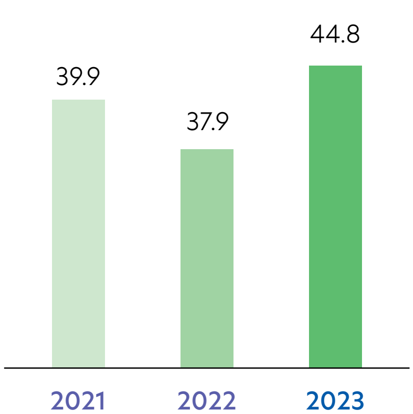
Water Consumption
(m^3)



Plastic Bottle Procurement
(Unit)



Paper Consumption
(Metric Ton)



Our Approach

Sustainability Strategy

[GRI 2-22, 2-23, 2-24] [OJK A.1]

In UOB Indonesia, our sustainability strategy is underpinned by our corporate purpose and mirrors our business approach of balancing growth with responsibility. Our strategy considers the economic, social, environmental, data privacy and business ethics factors that influence our decisions and actions, and their impact on our stakeholders. It also ensures that we remain pragmatic and progressive through managing ESG risks and opportunities practically and in line with market realities.

Five Guiding Principles

UOB Indonesia's sustainability programme runs in accordance with the Five Guiding Principles that serve as a guide on how we mitigate risks and, in turn, optimise opportunities that can materially impact our customers, colleagues, investors, suppliers and communities wherever we operate.

01 Forge a Sustainable Future with Our Customers
Engage our customers proactively to influence their sustainability practices for greater long-term resilience.

02 Aligned to Business Strategy and Stakeholder Interests
Stay economically relevant by pursuing sustainable growth strategies.

03 Pragmatic and Progressive
Implement sustainability programmes to manage ESG risks and opportunities sensibly, in line with market and competitive realities.

04 Regulatory Compliance as the Baseline
Align our sustainability approach with ESG policies and guidelines of governments in our key markets.

05 Values-driven
Based on our longstanding and distinct values.

Sustainability Strategy

[GRI 2-22, 2-23, 2-24] [OJK A.1]

The Bank's sustainability strategy is based on the values of: Honourable, Enterprising, United, and Committed. These values serve as a guide for all employees in implementing policies and operational processes to ensure the long-term interests of stakeholders are met and the Bank's performance is maintained.

Our Sustainability Strategy [OJK F.1]

The four pillars of the sustainability strategy stem from UOB Indonesia's fundamental strengths and are rooted in the Bank's values. These four pillars reflect the Bank's expertise, responsibility, and role in ensuring the benefit of key stakeholders in the long term. Each pillar determines the goals to be achieved to ensure the implementation of sustainability strategies in accordance with clear plans and objectives.

1. Drive Growth Sustainably

In driving growth sustainably, the Bank incorporates sustainability risk elements in our approach to risk management. This includes integrating ESG considerations into our credit evaluation and approval processes. We offer a range of sustainable solutions that can help our customers make a difference in their own communities. We are also progressively adopting as well as promoting climate-resilient practices which will support our customers in their own transition to a low carbon economy. Beyond financing, we continue to make significant strides in growing our sustainable investing portfolio.

2. Keep Customers at the Centre

As the Bank focuses on doing what is right for customers, we ensure that Fair Dealing principles are entrenched in all aspects of the Bank's relationship with them. Keeping their best interests in mind, we harness technology and use data to make banking simpler, smarter, safer and more intuitive for them. By doing so, we aim to make banking more accessible and inclusive to individuals and businesses in the communities in which we operate. Standing by our customers also means that we must protect their data and privacy by maintaining the security and robustness of our systems and processes.

3. Developing Professionals of Principle

The Bank develops professionals of principle – high-performing teams and individuals who are guided by the Bank's values. We embrace diverse strengths and abilities as these enhance our capabilities and enrich our competitiveness. We equip our colleagues to take on the challenges of tomorrow even as we care for their welfare and work-life harmony today. We also foster a sense of belonging among our colleagues by encouraging volunteerism and improving engagement and satisfaction.

4. Uphold Corporate Responsibility

As a responsible financial services provider, the Bank upholds corporate responsibility by maintaining the best governance standards and risk culture, ensuring compliance with regulations, and protecting the Bank's financial system. We remain steadfast in our commitment to promote social development in the areas of art, children and education. Both in our own operations as well as among our stakeholders, we also actively encourage and support environmental stewardship efforts. Together, these efforts help us contribute to a strong and sustainable future for the wider community.

Sustainability Strategy

[GRI 2-22, 2-23, 2-24] [OJK A.1]

Promote United Nations Sustainable Development Goals with our stakeholders

Drive Growth Sustainably	Keep Customers at the Centre	Develop Professionals of Principle	Uphold Corporate Responsibility
• Contribute economically to the progress of our communities	• Protect customer data and privacy through secure and robust systems and practices	• Develop high-performing teams and future-focused individuals	• Maintain highest standards of governance and risk culture
• Embed environmental, social and governance risks in our approach to risk management	• Ensuring Fair Dealing	• Promote work-life harmony	• Ensuring regulatory compliance
• Integrate social and environmental considerations into our credit evaluation and approval processes	• Create intuitive and impactful customer experiences	• Encourage volunteerism and advocacy for social and environmental causes	• Protect the financial system against abuse
• Adopt and promote climate-resilient practices to support our customers in their transition to a low-carbon economy	• Make banking transactions simpler, smarter and safer through ethical use of technology and data	• Ensure employee engagement and satisfaction	• Incorporate sustainability principles into our procurement practices
• Develop and provide sustainable financing and sustainable investment solutions	• Make banking more accessible and inclusive	• Ensure workplace health, safety and well-being	• Manage direct environmental impact and encourage environmental stewardship
	• Support businesses across all stages of growth	• Embrace diverse abilities and strengths	• Champion social development in art, children, and education

Rooted in our Values - Honourable, Enterprising, United, and Committed

Building a Culture of Sustainability

The Bank implements several programmes specifically to develop a culture of sustainability, including internal organisational improvements, establishment and integration of ESG policies in our risk management and approval process, sustainability-related training for employees and sustainability education programmes for the community.

The Bank has developed an ESG strategy which will continue to be refined over time. Employee training is a key conponent of this strategy. Several sustainable finance training programmes for employees that were implemented in this reporting year include: responsible financing and online ESG training. In the reporting year, 80 per cent of employees took part in the Better U programme, an upskilling programme accredited by The Institute of Banking and Finance Singapore (IBF) that is designed to equip employees with knowledge and competencies to stay relevant and thrive in an ever-changing environment. Topics covered include digital awareness, fundamental data science, human centred design, problem solving, and growth mindset.

The Bank also implements programmes to build stakeholder awareness to ensure alignment so that all stakeholders can support the achievement of both social and environmental sustainability goals. We have implemented several programmes independently or in collaboration with third parties and the government, such as events to support local communities' financial literacy, UOB Painting of the Year, and recycling waste management in head office.

Sustainability Strategy

[GRI 2-22, 2-23, 2-24] [OJK A.1]

Commitment to Net Zero

The global call for stronger and coordinated climate action is getting louder and more urgent. Increasingly, countries and companies are pledging their commitment to net zero emissions, and are setting measurable goals and planning tangible actions to support the global transition. We cannot pass the responsibility to future generations; we must address the transition with urgency today. Meanwhile, Southeast Asia, is one of the most vulnerable regions to climate change, Southeast Asia is facing stark consequences – rising sea levels, heat waves, droughts and increasingly severe rainstorms and floods.

UOBI, as a subsidiary of UOB which aspires to be a leading sustainable bank in Southeast Asia and is committed to net zero by 2050, recognises the substantial impact that financial institutions can have in catalysing and facilitating decarbonisation, and seek to balance growth with responsibility through supporting a just transition. Our efforts go beyond the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, helping to ensure that the lives and livelihoods of individuals and communities can continue to improve.

UOB has adopted a pragmatic view and our commitments are grounded in the realities of Indonesian market development. We are guided by credible scientific approaches in setting our net zero targets, aligning with global net zero models where possible. This approach is in line with the guidance from the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) on how financial institutions should set targets and use sectoral pathways in alignment with the Paris Agreement and the 1.5°C global warming trajectory outlined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Our net zero commitment covers six focus sectors that represent about 60% of our corporate lending portfolio.

These can be grouped into two ecosystems in terms of their emissions: energy and the built environment.

These sectors were selected based on three key considerations:

- Significance: The six sectors are among the most material and interconnected in terms of decarbonisation efforts. Oil, gas and coal, for example, are responsible for more than 73% of direct emissions globally as the base supply of energy. End-users, including power, automotive, real estate and steel, account for more than 60% of the emissions from burning fossil fuels.

- Exposure and impact: The six sectors make up the majority of our corporate lending portfolio. UOB's financing strategy can have near-term impact on the power and automotive sectors, where low-carbon technology is viable but requires substantial investment, as well as in the real estate sector where energy-efficient infrastructure is also available. Although emissions in the steel and construction sectors will be more difficult to abate, the transition in these sectors is essential for our real estate clients in their decarbonisation efforts.

- Accessibility and availability of methodology and data: Challenges surround data quality and availability, and we have chosen sectors in which meaningful emissions data is accessible or where there is an established data methodology for calculating estimates. Our methodology and sector coverage will be updated as data quality improves.

Sustainability Strategy

[GRI 2-22, 2-23, 2-24] [OJK A.1]

Overview of opportunities identified by sector

Ecosystem	Sector	Opportunities
Energy	Power	Work with power generation companies and equipment manufacturers to adopt decarbonisation targets
		Increase financing for new renewable energy projects
	Automotive	Work with equipment manufacturers, dealers and automotive financial leasing companies to support electric vehicle (EV) supply chains
		Increase financing for EV-focused businesses
	Oil and gas	Work with companies in hard-to-abate sectors to finance renewable energy, low-emissions fuel alternatives and emissions reduction technologies
Built environment	Real estate	Work with property developers, operators, investment companies and real estate investment trusts to encourage adoption of energy efficiency standards for buildings
		Increase financing to support the retrofitting and upgrading of existing buildings with energy-efficient equipment and installation of renewable energy
	Construction	Work with contractors and material suppliers to increase financing to green building construction activities and encourage the increased usage of sustainable building materials for better life cycle cost and to lower embodied carbon emissions
		Increase financing of on-site renewable energy
	Steel	Support crude steel and fabricated metal producers and traders towards electric arc furnace (EAF) production methods and usage of scrap metal
		Support research and development of new technologies to improve plant efficiency

UOBI will continue to deepen our understanding of our clients' decarbonisation journeys, enhance our sustainable finance products including sector-specific solutions that serve end-to-end needs, and reinforce our ability to catalyse the transformation of ecosystems through advisory and solutions beyond banking.

Further information regarding UOB's commitment to achieving net zero is available on https://www.uobgroup.com/sustainability/sustainable-banking/net-zero-commitment.page

Supporting the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs)

UOBI's business plan and sustainable action plan have been tailored to reflect our support for UN SDGs which demonstrates social and environmental responsibility and support for national economic growth.

Sustainability Strategy

[GRI 2-22, 2-23, 2-24] [OJK A.1]

United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)

UOB is also a participant in the UNGC, which is an initiative to encourage companies to align their strategies and operations with ten principles in the areas of human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption, and to advance progress against the UN SDGs. As a signatory, UOB supports the Ten Principles of the Global Compact:

The Ten Principles | UN Global Compact	
Human Rights	Principle 1: Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and Principle 2: make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.
Labour	Principle 3: Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; Principle 4: the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour; Principle 5: the effective abolition of child labour; and Principle 6: the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.
Environment	Principle 7: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges; Principle 8: undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and Principle 9: encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.
Anti-Corruption	Principle 10: Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

Sustainability Strategy

[GRI 2-22, 2-23, 2-24] [OJK A.1]

Principles of Sustainable Finance

[OJK A.1]

UOBI believes in sustainable development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the livelihood of future generations. The Indonesian Government has also started to establish an environmentally friendly financial institution system as mandated in Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management.

In addition, the Financial Services Authority (OJK) has issued regulation No. 51/POJK.03/2017 (POJK 51/2017) on the Implementation of Sustainable Finance for Financial Services Institutions, Issuers, and Public Companies. Thus, every business in the financial sector needs to take steps that can produce a positive impact on the environment and society and implement sustainable finance, enabling business development to have a broad impact on society.

The Bank supports the government's programme to implement sustainable financial principles by integrating Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) aspects in the Bank's operational activities. We adhere to the principle of prudence in running business and ensure that credit risk is under control. The Bank is also committed to mitigating ESG aspects in our operations and participated in the implementation of the Indonesian Green Taxonomy pilot project, which started in July 2022 and continues to implement Green Taxonomy classification reporting quarterly in the Wholesale Banking segment (excluding Business Banking). Furthermore, the Bank will continue to support OJK initiatives pertaining to green taxonomy in 2024.

We have established policies and implemented sustainable financing to support responsible sustainable development. We support businesses in their transition to a more sustainable, low carbon, energy efficient economy, helping them to stay relevant and competitive for the long term. To help simplify access to sustainable financing for companies looking to build resilient businesses, we have in place sustainable finance umbrella frameworks that are aligned to internationally-recognised standards, principles and guidelines.

In accordance with the provisions of Regulation of the Financial Service Authority (OJK) No. 51 of 2017, the Bank supports the achievement of sustainability goals by preparing a Sustainable Action Plan (SAC) to realise various sustainability programmes, both for the short term (one year) and long term (five years).

To optimise the performance of programmes that focus on creating sustainable value for stakeholders, the Bank aligns long-term business strategies with their interests. In implementing operational activities, the Bank strives to provide added value for stakeholders by integrating eight principles of sustainable finance (stated in Regulation of the Financial Service Authority No. 51 of 2017), including: [OJK A.1]

- Principle of Responsible Investment;
- Principle of Sustainable Business Strategy and Practice;
- Principle of Social and Environmental Risk Management;
- Principle of Governance;
- Principle of Informative Communication;
- Principle of Inclusiveness;
- Principles of Strategic Sector Development Priorities; and
- Principle of Coordination and Collaboration.

Realisation of Bank's Sustainable Action Programmes

As a manifestation of our commitment to supporting the achievement of sustainable development goals, the Bank has evaluated and implemented the SAC for the 2023-2028 period which was formulated by the Board of Directors and approved by the Board of Commissioners. Various SAC programmes that were realised in 2023 are as follows:

Short Term

a. Growing internal bank awareness regarding ESG aspects

In 2023, there were communication emails to all employees regarding ESG, including several discussion activities and other collaborative activities to increase understanding of the Bank's employees regarding ESG. In addition, the bank launched a mandatory sustainability 101 e-learning module for all employees. The module provides them with basic understanding of topics across the ESG dimensions, UOB's sustainability strategy as well as how they can contribute to our sustainability agenda.

b. Growing awareness of diversity and inclusion

To support an inclusive work environment and eliminate discrimination, intimidation and harassment, as well as provide equal opportunities for all employees' development, the Bank requires all newly joined employees to provide a "Code of Ethics" declaration. In 2023, 100 per cent have completed and/or are still within the specified time limit to complete the declaration.

c. **Creating a workforce with future skills**
80 per cent of relevant employees of the Bank have completed 5 future skills training modules under our Better U programme.

d. **Improved debtor analysis by determining ESG risk classification**
   - Monitoring of the ESG risk profile portfolio is conveyed to the management through meetings or circulation to CPC (Credit Policy Committee) members. Monitoring the follow-up and progress of new debtors and existing debtors with identified ESG-related issues (for example PROPER results or ESG-related incidents) is carried out on a monthly basis through CPQM (Credit Portfolio Quality Meeting) meetings as part of the Bank's watch list framework.
   - The Bank continues to collaborate across related work functions to prepare reports on the classification of the Indonesian Green Taxonomy (IGT) for the Bank's debtors as required by the Financial Service Authority that will be effective in 2024. The Bank has begun carrying out the pilot phase of reporting trials on IGT classification for a number of bank debtors in the Wholesale Banking (excluding Business Banking).
   - The Bank conducted ESG assessment training for relevant industrial sectors in the third quarter of 2023.

e. **Enhanced credit policies or procedures, governance and/or SOPs related to ESG risks in accordance with sustainability principles, in particular adjustments to provisions related to IGT from the OJK**
   - The Bank has enhanced responsible financing policies in oil & gas, thermal coal, animal protein, and palm oil sector.
   - The Bank has also established an Environmental Risk Management Framework that aims to build a good environmental risk management system within the Bank, defined the roles and responsibilities of internal stakeholders related to environmental risk management and facilitated business development through a careful and consistent approach.

f. **Implementation of Indonesian Green Taxonomy (IGT) reporting**
The Bank has submitted the IGT report according to the directions from the Financial Service Authority (OJK) quarterly.

g. **Established social programmes focusing on art, children and education through partnerships, employee participation/volunteerism, and corporate philanthropy**

UOBI empowered the community through a series of programmes such as UOB Painting of the Year (POY), UOB Heartbeat and Art Jakarta. The UOB POY competition provides an opportunity to established and emerging Indonesian artists to demonstrate their artistic talents and gain recognition in Southeast Asia. During its thirteen years of existence, UOB POY Indonesia winning artists have won the prestigious Southeast Asia UOB POY Award six times. We also empower the winning artists to teach children through environmental awareness programmes as part of our educational initiatives.

UOB Heartbeat is an annual employee engagement programme that encourages employees to participate in volunteering activities that positively impact the community. These activities include assisting disadvantaged or special needs children with arts education, digital access, English and financial literacy, and storytelling. Additionally, the UOB Heartbeat Run/Walk is conducted in the form of a run/walk to raise donations for the community.

UOB Indonesia has also established a strategic partnership with Art Jakarta, one of the largest art fair events in Indonesia, since 2016.

As one of the lead partners, UOB Indonesia presented UOB Art Space, a large-sized art exhibition space to showcase and promote the winning artworks of the UOB POY from Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, and Thailand.

Sustainability Strategy

[GRI 2-22, 2-23, 2-24] [OJK A.1]

h. **Dissemination and communication to students to boost financial literacy**
In 2023, UOB Indonesia conducted visits to selected schools to promote financial literacy among students. The Bank promoted a culture of saving through 6 activities in schools and 7 activities in communities and public areas, enabling interaction between parents and children. Promotional kiosks of the activities are established in malls, offices and markets.

i. **Minimised environmental pollution by reducing the use of plastic, paper and toner**
To reduce environmental pollution, UOBI stopped procuring plastic bottled drinking water since January 2023. The Bank advocates for employees to bring their own tumblers for personal use. Additionally, we provide drinking glasses specifically for customers.

In 2023, we reduced our paper usage by 45 per cent and toner usage by 72 per cent, compared to usage in 2019.

j. **Implemented waste management at Head Office**
We implemented a waste separation system at our head office building, providing different waste bins for paper, inorganic and organic waste. Additionally, we engaged a waste management company to manage and optimise waste recycling at our UOB Plaza and Wahid Hasyim office, reducing the amount of waste that ends up in landfills.

k. **Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy**
The Bank purchased Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) from geothermal power plants in Indonesia based on our electricity usage. RECs are obtained annually after electricity usage data for January to December is completed. We are also gradually replacing conventional lighting systems in the head office and branch offices with more efficient light-emitting diodes (LED) lighting systems.

l. **Supporting "green bonds" by becoming a distribution agent for Savings SUKUK (Islamic debt papers) products**

To support the government's environmental conservation programme, the Bank participated as ST010 selling agent. We also offer customers green retail bonds as an investment option.

Long-Term

a. **Growing internal competencies to support the Bank's sustainable growth**
We develop our employees and equip them with relevant knowledge and skillsets so that they are well-prepared for future challenges. These include ESG and digital topics, namely digital awareness, fundamental data science, human centered design, problem solving, and growth mindset.

The HR Learning and Development team collaborates with Wholesale Banking, Risk Management, Compliance, Legal, Integrated Fraud Management, Technology and Operations, and Strategic Communications & Brand to curate, conduct and facilitate these learning programmes.

b. **Description of Long Term Duties of the Independent Country Sustainability Office (CSO)**
[GRI 2-14]
In mid-2023, the Bank formed the **Country Sustainability Office** (CSO) operating under an approved sustainability framework that adheres to local regulation, reporting directly to the Bank's President Director. The unit takes the role as the central governance hub focusing on 3 interdependent areas, namely external stakeholder management, internal stakeholder management, and sustainable business growth and risk management. This was followed by the initiatives below to advance the Bank's sustainability journey:
- Established a Sustainability Working Group (SWG) which reports directly to BOD and consists of leaders from units whose activities impact ESG.
- Appointed Sustainability Champions at working level across all UOB Indonesia units.
- Updated policies and procedures to be in line with the prevailing laws and regulations and the Bank's governance structure.

Sustainability Governance

Sustainability is the responsibility of all UOB employees. As part of our commitment to sustainable and responsible growth, we identify, assess and manage environmental and social risks, challenges, impact and opportunities across our value chain. This is carried out within a robust governance framework, underpinned by policies and guidelines that define our commitment and guide our approach to conducting business.

UOB Indonesia's Corporate Governance Principles encompass a framework designed to ensure transparency, accountability, fairness, and responsibility in all aspects of the Bank's operations and management. All employees are responsible to uphold these principles as they are crucial for maintaining the trust of depositors, investors, and the wider community. The Bank adheres to strict regulatory standards and internal policies to manage risks effectively, safeguard stakeholders' interests, and enhance financial performance.

The Bank is also committed to fair treatment of all customers, ensuring the confidentiality and security of customer information. Through these governance practices, the Bank aims to sustain our reputation, ensure long-term success, and contribute positively to the stability of the financial system.

Policies and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

We evaluate and improve our governance approach regularly to ensure that the Bank's governance is still relevant and aligned with best practices and is always ready to overcome any challenges of change.

The Bank scored a composite rating of 2, an indicative of 'Good' in Good Corporate Governance ("GCG") implementation, by continuing to improve our policies, procedures, processes, and internal systems.

Sustainability Working Group Governance [OJK E.1]

In 2023, the Board:

- Officially set up an independent Country Sustainability Office ("CSO") in Indonesia. The purpose is to actualise the Bank's commitment to net-zero by supporting clients to develop sustainable business models (environmental and social), and aligning the Bank's financing framework with national priorities set by Governments and the Regulators;
- Discussed and set sustainability strategy/action and financial plan for the next year and the next 5 years; and
- Reviewed and monitored sustainability action and financial performance/realisation.

CSO and SWG are tasked with assessing ESG-related topics that are relevant to the banking context, identifying risks and opportunities, determining targets and objectives, reviewing emerging issues, compiling, and assessing relevant data, and monitoring the development of programmes and initiatives related to sustainability. The CSO and SWG report performance and challenges faced directly to the BOD. Members of the SWG represent the Bank's business and support units whose activities have impacts on the environment, society, and the economy. The CSO works closely with the Wholesale Banking Director, Compliance, Legal and Corporate Secretary Director, Finance & Corporate Services, and members from various functions.

All UOB Indonesia employees have a responsibility to comply with and uphold the Sustainability Framework. All UOB Indonesia business and support units are responsible for assessing ESG issues relevant to their scope of work and taking appropriate steps to ensure that customers and suppliers also meet relevant policy requirements where applicable.

Sustainability Governance

Role of the Board of Directors in Sustainability
[GRI 2-14]

UOB Indonesia's Board of Directors evaluates, monitors and ensures that the implementation of sustainability initiatives is in accordance with the approved strategy. The Board also provides strategic direction for sustainability practices.

In formulating this sustainability report, the Board of Directors provided direction, reviewed, and approved the reported information, including the determined material ESG factors.

Competency Development in Sustainability
[OJK E.2]

To develop UOB Indonesia's internal capacity for implementing sustainable finance, until the period this report is written, UOB Indonesia has implemented various sustainability activities, including: launching training modules related to Mandatory Responsible Financing workshops, holding AML/CFT training for money laundering prevention, fraud awareness for fraud prevention, anti-bribery for preventing corruption, fair dealing for awareness of fair transactions, IT security for awareness of information and cybersecurity, and mandatory Sustainability 101.

Sustainability in Risk Management
[OJK E.3]

One of UOB Indonesia's main approaches to sustainable finance is based on the application of risk management. We identify, analyse impacts or risks, and establish plans and policies to mitigate every operational activity of the Bank.

Further information about risk management can be found in the annual report in the risk management section.

Stakeholders Management

[GRI 2-29] [POJK E.4]

We regularly seek our stakeholders' views and expectations through conversations, collaboration and research. Through continual stakeholder engagement, we are informed of changing trends, developments and expectations, thereby keeping ourselves open to possibilities and focused on staying relevant to our stakeholders.

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Stakeholder Groups and Engagement Mechanisms	Topics of Stakeholder Concerns [GRI 3-1]	Mechanism for Fulfilling Stakeholder Expectations
Colleagues • CEO communications to all colleagues on regular and topical subject (quarterly, and as and when appropriate); • Head of Group Human Resources communications to all colleagues on employee-related initiatives (as and when appropriate); • One-on-one sessions with managers (regularly); • Online employee portal with informative and social features (ongoing); • Performance reviews (half-yearly); • Employee engagement survey (annually); • Town hall meetings (annually), • Training and workshops (ongoing); and • 'Speak Up' initiative for colleagues to raise issues for action and resolution (ongoing).	• Trust and respect; • Regular engagement and communication; • Career development, job satisfaction, and appreciation; • Competitive salary and benefits; • Safe working environment; and • Balance between social life, work and sustainability.	• Upholding an organisational culture that is values-based and risk-focused; • Ensuring fair and equitable opportunities for all colleagues; • Ensuring fair human resources policies and processes; • Enabling colleagues to be informed and engaged so they can contribute effectively; • Promoting teamwork and supporting each other to achieve common goals; • Encouraging feedback and having the courage to express opinions; • Ensuring transparent and objective performance appraisals, as well as performance-based rewards and recognition; • Providing training and development opportunities to build useful skills in the digital economy era; • Supporting employees to choose their career path; • Providing flexible working time arrangements; • Offering health and wellness benefits; • Maintaining a healthy and safe workplace; • Enabling colleagues to contribute to the community through voluntary initiatives; and • Creating and maintaining an inclusive workplace.

Stakeholders Management

[GRI 2-29] [POJK E.4]

Stakeholder Groups and Engagement Mechanisms	Topics of Stakeholder Concerns [GRI 3-1]	Mechanism for Fulfilling Stakeholder Expectations
Customers • Interaction at branches (ongoing); • Face-to-face meetings (ongoing); • Contact Centre services (ongoing); • Post-transaction customer surveys (ongoing); • Marketing and advertising campaigns (ongoing); • Website and social media channels and campaigns (ongoing); and • Events and seminars, including workshops on sustainability (as and when appropriate).	• Competitive fees; • Responsible financial advice; • Secure transactions; • Data protection and privacy; • Easy access to products and services; • Fast service and complaint resolution; • Business development information; • Relevant and timely information about products and services; • After-sales service; • Knowledgeable employees; • Service standards in all our interactions with customers; • Focusing on the needs of individual and institutional customers when developing our products and services; • Ensuring that our colleagues are equipped and committed to act and provide advice that puts customers' interests first; and • Responsible financing and investment.	• Providing relevant information and advice; • Providing clear and transparent information to customers so they can make informed financial decisions; • Handling customer feedback effectively and in a timely manner; • Ensuring access to banking products and services through omni-channel channels and an extensive customer touchpoint network; • Ensuring the strength of monitoring and systems to maintain banking security; • Integrating ESG considerations into risk assessment and credit decision-making processes; • Ensuring strong corporate governance and risk culture; and • Implementing responsible financing guidelines.

Stakeholders Management

[GRI 2-29] [POJK E.4]

Stakeholder Groups and Engagement Mechanisms	Topics of Stakeholder Concerns [GRI 3-1]	Mechanism for Fulfilling Stakeholder Expectations
Community • Support of national movements to build inclusive communities (ongoing); • Fundraising events (annually); • Regional art competitions (annually); • Collaborations with customers, business partners, arts institutions, social service organisations and Community Development Councils (ongoing); • Arts roadshows and outreach programmes (as and when appropriate); • Education programmes for children (ongoing); • Financial literacy programmes (as an when appropriate); • Donations in cash or in-kind to support causes related to art, children, and education (as and when appropriate); and • Employee volunteerism (ongoing).	• Inclusive employment opportunities; • Contribution to local job creation and economic growth; and • Good corporate responsibility.	• Offering job opportunities to local talent; • Prompting strategic investments that can spur economic growth and social development; and • Contributing to the community through corporate social responsibility programmes that focus on children, arts, ESG and education.
Suppliers • Request for quotations and proposals (as and when appropriate); • Vendor briefing (as and when appropriate); • Purchase agreement (as and when appropriate); and • Performance reviews (annually prior contract expiry).	• Fair vendor selection process; • Code of Ethics; and • Timely payments.	• Guaranteeing integrity in all purchasing decisions; and • Complying with the terms of the agreement.
Governments and Regulators • Regular meetings and engagement (as and when appropriate); • Consultation with regulatory bodies (as and when appropriate); • Annual and sustainability reports (annually); and • Audit reports (ongoing).	• Highest standards of corporate governance and ethical behavior; • Prevention of financial fraud and money laundering; • Prevention of Terrorism Financing (PTF); • Maintaining financial stability; • Responsible tax management; and • Support to the local economy and industry.	• Complying with the prevailing laws, regulations and policies, ethical behavior policies, including payment of taxes; and • Consulting with regulators (prevent financial fraud and money laundering by adopting a proactive approach to engaging with regulators).

Stakeholders Management

[GRI 2-29] [POJK E.4]

Stakeholder Groups and Engagement Mechanisms	Topics of Stakeholder Concerns [GRI 3-1]	Mechanism for Fulfilling Stakeholder Expectations
Investor and Analysts • Financial reporting and results briefings (quarterly); • Periodic meetings with rating agencies (at least once a year); • General meetings with shareholders (annually); • Annual and sustainability reports (annually); and • Presentations, conferences and roadshows (ongoing).	• Stable and sustainable growth and profitability; • Responsible financing and investment; and • Strong corporate governance and transparency with timely disclosure.	• Ensuring strong oversight and accountability by experienced and competent leadership; • Ensuring high standards of corporate governance, transparency and information disclosure; • Adopting a disciplined and measured approach to business risks and opportunities; • Ensuring strong culture, governance, and risk management; • Implementing responsible financing guidelines; and • Ensuring accuracy of reporting and disclosure.
Media • News releases and media statements (ongoing); • In-person and online conversations (ongoing); • Media briefings and conferences (as and when appropriate); • Media interviews (as and when appropriate); • Social media platforms (ongoing); and • Economic and market research reports, and white papers (as and when appropriate).	• Timely, current, and transparent information; • Fast and accurate corporate news reporting; and • Access to relevant senior executives for media interviews.	• Providing regular statements and briefings to update the media and public on our business developments, initiatives and performance; • Ensuring prompt and relevant responses to media inquiries; • Ensuring the availability of our spokespeople for relevant topics; and • Sharing thought leadership to express views regarding various markets and industries.

Material ESG Factors

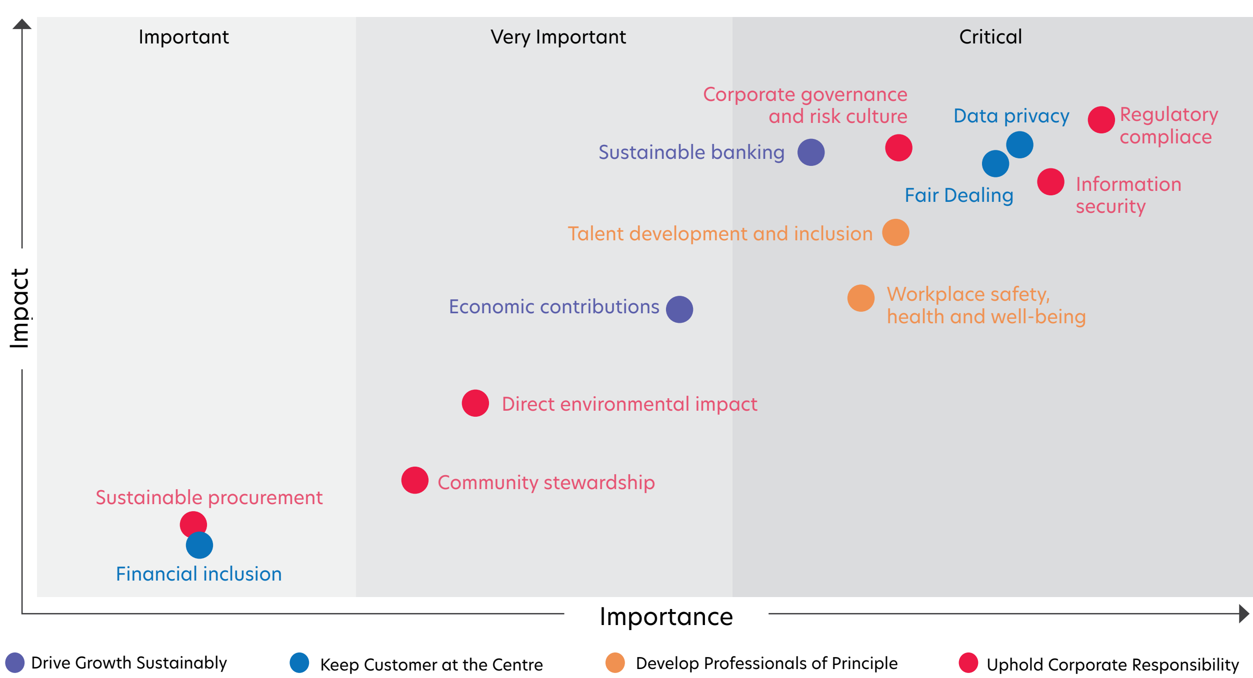
[GRI 3-2]

UOB Indonesia's most significant impacts on the economy, environment and society are reflected in our material ESG factors. We conduct materiality assessments and stakeholder consultations on a continual basis to ensure that these material factors are in context of our operating environment, business and operations, as well as regulatory and stakeholder expectations.

We conduct materiality assessment exercises and internal reviews continually to identify, review and prioritise the topics that ensure the success of our business, while also supporting sustainable development. We also analysed the conditions encountered by UOB Indonesia in the reporting year and concluded that no significant changes occurred throughout in compared to reporting in the previous year. Furthermore, we also validated and adapted the analysis of material topics in the parent company to the conditions faced in UOB Indonesia's operational scope, by considering the following:

- Identifying stakeholders' expectations and concerns:
  We received feedback from various bank facilities, including the call centre as a data centre for customers improvements, and the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) as a forum for conveying shareholder expectations;
- Results of discussions and directions from the Board of Directors with the ESG work unit and the Sustainability Report preparation team.
- Results of identification of developments in banking issues relevant to the sustainability context.

From this adjustment process, UOB Indonesia determined several material factors in the Sustainability Report for the reporting year as follows [GRI 3-2]:



Material ESG Factors

[GRI 3-2]

Table of Material Topics, Disclosure, Strategy Objectives and UOB Indonesia Contribution

Material ESG Factor [GRI 3-2]	Priority	Strategic Objective	Our Contribution 2023
Drive Growth Sustainably			
Economic contributions [GRI 201-1, 202-1, 203-1, 203-2, 201-3, 207-1]	Very Important	• Contribute economically to the progress of our communities	• Distributed payments amounting to IDR5,162 billion to stakeholders such as partners, suppliers, investors, government and local communities
Sustainable banking	Critical	• Embed ESG risk in our approach to risk management • Integrate social and environmental considerations into our credit evaluation and approval processes • Adopt and promote climate- resilient practices to support our customers in their transition to a low carbon economy • Develop and provide sustainable financing and sustainable investment solutions	• Developed a holistic approach to investment that can help customers understand the importance and benefits of having investments and responsible financial planning • Distributed total sustainable financing of IDR16,082 billion (OJK classification) • Distributed total managed funds of IDR884.2 billion for ESG-focused investments

Material ESG Factors

[GRI 3-2]

Material ESG Factor [GRI 3-2]	Priority	Strategic Objective	Our Contribution 2023
Keep Customers at the Centre			
Fair Dealing	Critical	• Ensure Fair Dealing • Create intuitive and impactful customer experiences • Make banking simpler, smarter and safer through ethical use of technology and data	• Ensured that Fair Dealing principles are adhered to in all operational activities • Maintained level of customer satisfaction • Enhanced the appearance and personalised features of the UOB TMRW app, with the aim of providing the best digital banking services to customers • Launched Rewards+ as an easy way for customers to view various promotions from TMRW and partners, as well as an easy way to redeem rewards • Launched Wealth View to provide a comprehensive overview of customers' financial health and ongoing investments, as well as UI UX improvements for necessary improvements in line with UOB's new branding
Data privacy [418-2]	Critical	• Protect customer data and privacy through secure and robust systems and practices • Protect the financial system against abuse	• Actively ensured customer's data privacy in accordance with established policies and procedures
Financial inclusion	Important	• Make banking more accessible and inclusive • Support businesses across all stages of growth	• Actively promoted financial literacy among students, as well as provided access to financial products and services • Organised activities/events in collaboration with experts/supervisory institutions with the aim of increasing financial literacy in customers and the general public

Material ESG Factors

[GRI 3-2]

Material ESG Factor [GRI 3-2]	Priority	Strategic Objective	Our Contribution 2023
Develop Professionals of Principle			
Talent development and inclusion [401-2, 404-1, 404-2, 404-3]	Critical	• Develop high-performing teams and future-focused individuals • Ensure employee engagement and satisfaction • Embrace diverse abilities and strengths	• Supported international and domestic assignments, leadership training activities (such as Leadership Acceleration Programme and Leadership Academy) • Achieved engagement score of 93% in employee engagement survey
Workplace, safety, health and well-being [401-3, 403-1]	Critical	• Promote work-life harmony • Ensure workplace health, safety and well-being	• Ensured the implementation of work safety requirements and procedures by all relevant stakeholders in relevant areas of operation • Implemented facial recognition as an upgrade to our security access system in head office (UOB Plaza)
Uphold Corporate Responsibility			
Corporate governance and risk culture	Critical	• Maintain highest standards of governance and risk culture	• Adhered to our Risk Management Framework on risk culture and takes ESG risks into consideration
Regulatory compliance [205-2, 205-3]	Critical	• Ensure regulatory compliance • Protect the financial system against abuse	• Adhered to the Bank's framework, policies and procedures on regulatory compliance risk. • Ensured all new and existing employees have completed training and refreshers on various compliance-related topics
Information security [418-1]	Critical	• Protect customer data and privacy through secure and robust systems and practices • Make banking simpler, smarter and safer through ethical use of technology and data • Protect the financial system against abuse	• Focused on our responsibility to protect the Bank's data and safeguard the information entrusted to us by our customers in our annual Cybersecurity Awareness month
Direct environmental impact [302-1, 303-3, 304-1, 305-1, 305-2, 306-4]	Very Important	• Manage direct environmental impact and encourage environmental stewardship	• Maintained carbon neutrality for our carbon emission Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 (business air travel) • Continued our efforts to use resources efficiently to reduce the impact on the environment

Material ESG Factors

[GRI 3-2]

Material ESG Factor [GRI 3-2]	Priority	Strategic Objective	Our Contribution 2023
Sustainable procurement	Important	• Incorporate sustainability principles into our procurement practices	• For key suppliers and other suppliers, the Bank started to put in place Supplier Sustainability Principles to ensure suppliers' commitment to comply with the Bank's ESG requirements
Community stewardship [413-1]	Very Important	• Champion social development in art, children and education • Encourage volunteerism and advocacy for social and environmental causes • Encourage environmental stewardship	• Achieved a total of 2,966 employee volunteers in 2023; an increase of 16% from 2022 • Clocked in 8,735 volunteering hours in 2023; an increase of 14% from 2022 • Launched a new initiative to provide sign language classes for employees to promote inclusion for the community with impaired hearing

Drive Growth Sustainably

Economic Contributions
[Gri 201-1]

UOB Indonesia recognises that the economic value we create and distribute has the potential to impact the national economy and society at large. With a network spanning across 44 cities in Indonesia and 131 branches, we contribute to the wider economy by creating jobs for employees, sourcing from suppliers of products and services, supporting local communities, promoting inclusive financing, and paying taxes to governments and dividends to shareholders.

UOB Indonesia generates economic value by distributing it to stakeholders in various forms, such as business income for shareholders, salaries and benefits for employees, tax payments to the government, and the value of collaboration with business partners, including local partners. Furthermore, UOB Indonesia has actively contributed to the advancement of social community development by fulfilling our social responsibility role.

UOB Indonesia has also successfully created employment opportunities for the local community residing in the vicinity of our operational areas.

Policies and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

To create long-term value for all our stakeholders, we have frameworks, policies, guidelines and procedures in place to ensure that we remain responsible and disciplined in how we drive growth.

Among these is our approach to responsible tax management. We are committed to complying with the prevailing Indonesian tax laws and regulations.

Implementation of Policies and Commitments

Net interest income, operating income, and non-operating income are metrics that indicate UOB Indonesia's economic performance. We generate economic value that is distributed to various stakeholders through tax payments to the government, employee salaries, benefits, and pension programmes, donations to local charities, and expenditures for the acquisition of products and services totaling IDR5,162 billion in 2023.

Economic Performance [OJK F.2]

(in billion Rupiah)

Description	2021*	2022*	2023
Total Assets (IDR)	121,395	138,276	162,546
Loans portfolio (IDR)	74,805	85,535	84,023
Deposits from Customers (IDR)	100,033	113,917	119,283
Net Profit (IDR)	655	951	675

Economic Contributions

[Gri 201-1]

Description	2021*	2022*	2023
Performance Ratio (%)			
Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)	17.98%	16.57%	18.32%
Gross Non-Performing Loans	3.51%	2.98%	2.58%
Net Non-Performing Loans	2.22%	1.73%	1.39%
Return on Assets (ROA)	0.71%	0.84%	0.61%
Return on Equity (ROE)	4.68%	6.70%	4.44%
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	3.81%	3.98%	3.85%
Operating Expenses to Operating Income	90.19%	87.74%	92.31%
Loan to Deposit Ratio	74.78%	73.18%	69.92%

*Revisions on 2021 and 2022 figures are due to changes in tagging and calculation methodology

Economic Value Generated and Distributed [GRI 2-6, 201-1]

(in billion Rupiah)

Description	2021	2022	2023
Interest income - net	4,433	5,140	5,357
Other operating income - net	1,339	1,396	1,374
Non-operating income - net	19	12	(5)
Salary and benefit	2,040	2,038	2,386
Corporate income tax	194	197	237
Number of local vendors	1,388	1,490	1,467
Amount distributed to local vendors	1,356	1,490	2,773

Sustainable Banking

[FN-CB-410a.2] [FN-CB-550a.2]

UOB Indonesia is committed to helping businesses advance responsibly and enabling sustainable lifestyles through the provision of sustainable banking products, from financing to investments. This enables us to support our customers in the transition to a net zero economy and in turn, improve the resilience of our portfolio.

Responsible Financing

UOB Indonesia acknowledges its significant role in influencing customer behavior and promoting sustainable development through its financing practices. We support our customers across various segments that prioritise the responsible utilisation of natural resources, innovation in renewable energy consumption, and other sustainability-related initiatives.

Policies and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

UOB Indonesia established a Responsible Financing Policy based on sector characteristics and integrated it into our credit evaluation and approval processes for all borrowing customers of Wholesale Banking (excluding Business Banking) and the Bank's capital market underwriting activities. UOB Indonesia also engages in portfolio monitoring to assess the ESG risk profile in order to promote responsible financing. Each prospective borrower undergoes a feasibility assessment to verify that their profile and loan objectives do not contradict sustainable principles. Our sector policies set out the Bank's mandatory ESG requirements and recommendations for our clients, such as:

- Oil and gas (O&G)
  We commit to no new project financing for upstream O&G projects approved for development after 2022.
- Thermal coal
  We commit to exit financing for the thermal coal sector by 2039.
- Animal protein
  We will not provide financing to companies involved in
  - fishing with the use of explosives or cyanide; and
  - conducting illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing or using vessels known to have conducted IUU fishing.

In 2023, we further enhanced our sector-specific positions in the following sector:

- Palm Oil
  We will not provide financing to companies involved in deforestation in their palm oil plantation operations, i.e. conversions of high conservation value (HCV) forests, high carbon stock (HCS) forests and primary forests. We require our customers to demonstrate alignment to No Deforestation, No Peat and No Exploitation (NDPE) policies.

Furthermore, we also provide an ESG checklist to assist our relationship managers in identifying, assessing, and reviewing ESG risks of our customers.

Borrowers in industries classified as sensitive to ESG are subject to enhanced due diligence based on sectoral policies:

- Agriculture;
- Forestry;
- Metals and mining;
- Chemical;
- Energy;
- Infrastructure; and
- Waste management.

UOB Indonesia adopts the Equator Principles into our lending policy. The Equator Principles guidelines were published through Circular No. 22/RMG/0002 on February 11, 2022. These guidelines are part of the risk management framework that provides guidance on the implementation of the Equator Principles, including the Equator Principle applicability screening, environmental and social review processes, and credit requirements (covenants) that must be met. The ESG clauses of borrowers are evaluated as part of the Credit Approval document prior to being added to the Credit Facility Agreement.

Policies and Commitments Implementation

UOB Indonesia performed an annual review on Equator Principles guidelines in December 2023 and circulated the reviewed guidelines to key stakeholders.

Sustainable Banking

[FN-CB-410a.2] [FN-CB-550a.2]

Additionally, the Credit Policy Committee (CPC) conducts a review related to the ESG checklist in conjunction with the review of the Responsible Financing embedded in General Credit Policy in June 2023 and December 2023.

UOB Indonesia continuously organises cooperation between related functions in terms of applying the classification of the Bank's borrowers into the Indonesian Green Taxonomy (THI) category and its reporting based on the applicable OJK guidelines.

Portfolio monitoring related to the ESG risk profile is reported to management through meetings or circulated to the CPC members on monthly basis. Monitoring of both new and existing borrowers identified with ESG-related issues (for example, PROPER results or ESG-related incidents) as part of the Bank's Watch List framework, is carried out on monthly basis through the Credit Portfolio Quality Meeting (CPQM).

Mitigating Climate Change Risk [GRI 2-25]

Global warming has become a major concern for the world community, given its impact on economic, social, and environmental aspects that can affect human life. Similarly, Indonesia, having ratified the Paris Agreement, has expressed its commitment to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by issuing the Indonesian Green Taxonomy 1.0.

In practice, the Green Taxonomy is a classification system that categorises a sustainable economic activities into groups. This classification is based on business activities that support environmental conservation efforts as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Policies and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

To support the management of climate related risks, UOB Indonesia carries out specific risk assessments, particularly focusing on environmental implications, as part of our commitment to responsible financing. UOB Indonesia promotes the financing of business operations that are environmentally sustainable, including climate change mitigation, renewable energy, and eco-friendly mobility.

UOB Indonesia participated in the Indonesian Green Taxonomy pilot project, which commenced in July 2022 and continues to implement Green Taxonomy classification reporting quarterly in Wholesale Banking segment (excluding Business Banking). Furthermore, the Bank will continue to support OJK initiatives pertaining to green taxonomy in 2024. The Bank's financing procedures have a significant role in shaping responsible actions among customers, hence fostering long-term sustainable development.

Policies and Commitments Implementation

The implementation of all policies pertaining to the banking sector's support for climate change mitigation has been successful. In 2023, UOB Indonesia has sustainable business activities amounted to IDR16,082 billion classified under POJK 51 Sustainable Financing framework.

Sustainable Financing

Supporting Businesses to Drive Sustainable Development [GRI 203-1, 203-2]

UOB Indonesia actively promotes sustainable growth by supporting our customers on their sustainability journey.

UOB Indonesia not only promotes environmentally friendly business practices through provision of sustainable financing but also provides assistance for the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). We play a fundamental role in supporting our clients:

- seize new revenue streams and growth opportunities;
- be rewarded by various stakeholders such as policy-makers, investors and consumers for their sustainability efforts; and
- benefit from an enhanced long-term reputation.

With our capacity, competence, experience, and partnerships in our business ecosystem, UOB Indonesia is positioned to assist customers throughout their transformation journey.

Policies and Commitments

UOB Indonesia integrates sustainability into all our financing decisions to generate a positive impact and reduce potential negative impacts on society and the environmental ecosystem. We align our sustainable financing framework and procedures with internationally recognised standards and principles.

Sustainable Banking

[FN-CB-410a.2] [FN-CB-550a.2]

Sustainable Finance Framework for Green Building Developers and Owners

Covers both green and sustainability-linked financing for global real estate financing across eight asset classes:

- Data Centres
- Hotels
- Industrial
- Restaurants
- Hospitals
- Residential
- Retail
- Offices

Smart City Sustainable Financing Framework

Supports companies contributing to the creation of sustainable and smart cities through the following:

- Renewable Energy
- Green Building Comstruction
- Energy Efficiency
- Climate Change Adaptation
- Water Management
- Waste Management
- Green Transport

Green Financing for Circular Economy

Supports companies in the 3Rs (renew, reuse and reduce) businesses. Potential applications:

- Plastics Recycling
- Metals Recycling
- Electronics Recycling
- Product as a Service
- Circular Designs

Sustainable Trade Finance and Working Capital

Supports the needs of companies for shorter term financing (<1 year) using a 'principles-based' approach.

Eligibility:

- Pure-play green companies or green projects
- Companies with recognised, sustainable industry certifications

Transition Finance Framework

Supports the transition of the energy-intensive, fossil fuels/brown sectors and hard-to-abate sectors.

- Oil, Gas & Chemicals
- Transportation and Logistics
- Fossil Fuels Power Generation
- Metals & Mining
- Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)/Carbon Capture,Utilisation and Storage (CCUS)
- Carbon Credits/ Offsets

Sustainable Banking

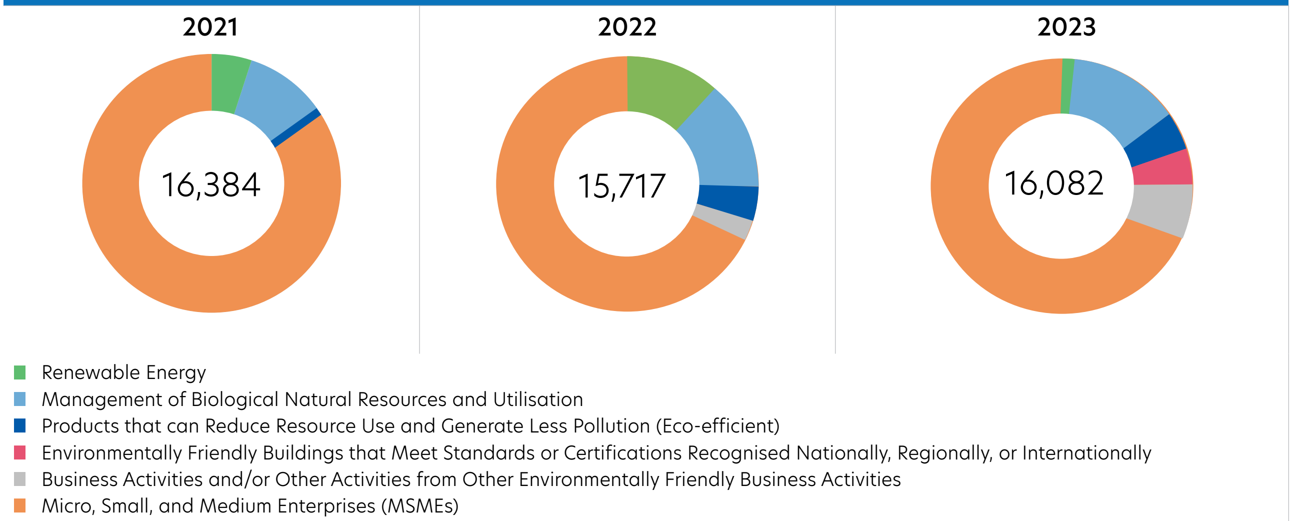
[FN-CB-410a.2] [FN-CB-550a.2]

Policies and Commitments Implementation

In 2023, UOB Indonesia provided financial support for sustainable business activities, disbursing a total amount of:

1. Based on the OJK framework: IDR16,082 billion
2. Based on the UOB framework: IDR2,886 billion

Sustainable Finance Portfolio (POJK 51) in IDR Billion



Categories of Sustainable Business Activities	2021*	2022*	2023*
Renewable energy	1,653	1,871	242
Management of biological natural resources and sustainable land use	3,627	2,110	2,219
Products that can reduce resource use and produce less pollution (eco-efficient)	253	651	759
Environmentally Friendly Buildings that Meet Standards or Certifications Recognised Nationally, Regionally, or Internationally	-	-	717
Business Activities and/or Other Activities from Other Environmentally Friendly Business Activities	-	421**	1,089
MSME activities	10,852	10,664	11,055

*in IDR Billion outstanding as of 31 December 2023
**Revision on 2022 figure is due to changes in tagging and calculation methodology

UOB Indonesia acknowledges that its business partners must adopt a sustainable business approach by adjusting their policies, technology, expenses, and human resource capabilities. Consequently, we persist in delivering excellent services and advice to assist customers in integrating sustainability into their business.

UOB Indonesia has not received any complaints from our customers and we have not recorded any negative affects resulting from the implementation of policies and processes relating to sustainable financing.

Sustainable Banking

[FN-CB-410a.2] [FN-CB-550a.2]

UOB Indonesia X PT Putragaya Wahana in Financing Green Building Projects

Autograph Tower is a green building developed by PT Putragaya Wahana (PGW), a project that is financed by UOBI. PGW's sustainable strategy and policies are clearly demonstrated in the sustainable construction of Autograph Tower which is aligned with UOB Indonesia's support and commitment to drive sustainable economy. Being the tallest building in Southern Hemisphere, it houses luxury offices, hotels, F&B, sky walks, sky garden, observatory deck and other retail uses. It also offers green open zone, vertical garden and bicycle parking.

The Autograph Tower (excluding the Waldorf Astoria Hotel) has obtained a BCA Green Mark Platinum certification due to the environmentally-friendly materials used, robust water management in place, minimising waste during construction. The architecture features and designs to keep room temperature at a level that optimises energy efficiency.

PGW has actively engaged in social responsibility actions which include, among others, relocating street food vendors managed by local residents and relocating casual motorcycles managed by local residents to improve the street-level quality of life for residents, visitors and passers-by.

Sustainable Banking

[FN-CB-410a.2] [FN-CB-550a.2]

Sustainable Investment

Investments in portfolios that adhere to ESG criteria are gaining popularity due to increased public awareness of sustainable businesses and investment practices. UOB Indonesia provides guidance on financial planning and investment options that are aligned with customers' goals and characteristics. The Bank provides customers solutions and promotes solid and sustainable long-term investments.

Policies and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

UOB Indonesia is committed to assisting regulators and actively engaging in the issuance of green bonds. Our Wealth Management unit will actively boost the distribution of SUKUK Savings products and ESG-related mutual funds by conducting customer awareness campaigns about government green project financing. This initiative aims to motivate customers to invest and participate in supporting goverment's initiatives on sustainability.

We provide a comprehensive end-to-end approach to assist and guide customers in understanding the importance of having financial and investment planning, including prudent product selection in their portfolios based on risk level and financial goals.

- A risk-first approach to help customers understand any investment risks prior to understanding the potential returns;
- A Core and Tactical portfolio approach provides clear guidance on allocation and product selection, tailored to each customer's profile and needs; and
- The VTAR approach establishes a clear and sensible assessment of our tactical portfolio allocation based on current and expected valuations, trends, activities, and potential risks.

One of our objective is to establish ourselves as a key player in the wealth management business in Indonesia in terms of assets under management (AUM) and the number of investors. To achieve this, we developed 3Ps:

- People
  Having principled and responsible advisors/relationship managers to educate and correctly advise our customers;
- Products
  Developing and offering responsible products and services to help our customers achieve their goals; and
- Portfolio
  Assisting customers in forming well-diversified portfolios across all segments and types of products.

Policies and Commitments Implementation

In 2023, AUM in ESG-focused wealth products increased by 123 per cent year-on-year to IDR884 billion. This portfolio increase was primarily contributed by the rise in the ESG-based Sukuk Savings Fund ST010 portfolio, followed by the BNP Paribas Sri Kehati portfolio.

Keep Customers at Centre

Fair Dealing

At UOB Indonesia, we put our customers first and it is on this foundation that we have built our business and will continue to grow. What is not right for our customers is not right for us. Fair Dealing is at the heart of every decision and recommendation that we make at UOB. Through our omni-channel approach, we seek to meet our customers' diverse needs, using advanced technologies on data analytics, to gain better insights into their preferences and provide highly personalised solutions. By actively engaging our customers, we continue to create positive experiences, foster deeper trust with them and remain relevant and competitive.

The Bank has SKDIR Policy No. 23/SKDIR/0033 regarding Financial Advisory Services and Investment Product Sales and SKDIR No. 22/SKDIR/0063 regarding the Compensation Review Panel with the goal to review complaints related to investment/insurance products and provide fair compensation to customers. The Bank is also committed to always treating customers fairly based on principles of integrity, ethics, professionalism, trust, and mutual respect. To support the realisation of these commitments and policies, the Bank undertakes the following:

- Conducting Breakthrough Service training for senior management, managers, front-liners, and back-office employees as a preparation for colleagues to gain skills in turning customer pain points into opportunities and creating significant added value for the business; and
- Making integrity, trust, and respect essential elements of Fair Dealing as reflected in the development of all products and services.

UOB Indonesia ensures that Fair Dealing is embedded in the company culture through:

- Offering products and services that meet customer needs;
- Ensuring marketing personnel have competence in providing appropriate advice and recommendations and providing clear, relevant, and timely information to ensure that customers can make accurate financial decisions; and
- Handling customer complaints independently, effectively, and promptly.

The Bank maintains customer data security and safeguards customer interests by ensuring that all its operations comply with relevant laws and regulations, particularly in the banking sector. Each product is equipped with detailed and transparent information, ensuring that customers are fully cognisant of each term and its ramifications when conducting banking transactions. All UOB Indonesia products and activities have been fully evaluated and supervised by the Financial Services Authority (OJK) and Bank Indonesia (BI). The Bank reduces negative impacts on customers through comprehensive risk management, by identifying, measuring, and mitigating any existing risks from the outset. [OJK F.28, F.29, F.30]

Throughout 2023, there were no UOB Indonesia products that violated provisions and regulations, nor were there any products recalled from the market.

Customer Experience

Digital Banking [OJK F. 26]

UOB Indonesia launched Tomorrow ("TMRW") in 2020, a mobile application that offers a specialised digital banking service tailored to meet the financial needs and preferences of the tech-savvy generation in Indonesia. The TMRW digital mobile services is the first app-based digital service in Indonesia.

The launch of TMRW aligns with the Bank's strategy to provide a more personal customer experience by leveraging the latest technology, thereby establishing a sustainable business model for UOB Indonesia. TMRW is a data-driven platform that transforms the conventional banking model to be more streamlined, transparent, and attractive to customers. It is specifically designed to cater to all phases of the customer life cycle.

TMRW enables the Bank to acquire and cater to a substantial customer base in Indonesia that values digital accessibility. This complements the Bank's omni-channel approach by providing customers with digital touch points to serve a broader and more complex financial needs, including savings accounts, loans, and credit cards.

As customers utilise TMRW with more frequency, TMRW will progressively perceive their objectives and needs due to its ability to convert transaction data into practical insights, hence enhancing their banking experience more enjoyable and engaging. To ensure a satisfactory and 24/7 customers' experience, TMRW is equipped with a chatbot named TIA (TMRW Intelligent Assistant), which has an interface that is inspired by popular messaging applications. TIA facilitates customer communication and seamlessly connects them with human assistants within the TMRW app, eliminating the need to exit or transfer platforms. TIA provides prompt responses and effective solutions for customers.

Digital Banking Service Innovations 2023

In 2023, UOB Indonesia updated the TMRW app to UOB TMRW with a new interface and features that provide the best digital banking services to customers. These improvements also enhance the digital customer experience through:

- The launch of Rewards+ as customer access to view offers from UOB and its partners, and an easy way to redeem customer reward points.
- The launch of the Wealth menu to provide an overall view of the customer's portfolio, including ongoing investments.

Furthermore, UOB Indonesia has been acquiring new TMRW customers through various initiatives during the year:

- Establishing partnerships with various entities from online transportation, e-commerce, and online travel, conducting marketing campaigns through placements in conventional and online media, and acquiring new customers from various communities;
- Implementing a digital marketing strategy utilising employee and customer referral programme;
- Developing attractive bundling products (Savings with TMRW Credit Card and TMRW Pay) that offer various special promotions for Credit Card and TMRW Pay customers;
- Developing a comprehensive partnership base with more than 150 billers and over 50 partner merchants; and
- Launching a mobile version of infinity.

These innovations are part of continuous efforts to ensure the seamless customer experience at UOB TMRW. These efforts are also accompanied by several other initiatives, including the release of new features and capabilities such as Loyalty and Rewards, payment with points, and Wealth Portfolio View.

As a result, the Bank recorded a 40 per cent increase in new CASA TMRW customers, with a 22 per cent growth in third-party funds. In addition, TMRW has received various awards, including from Infobank (Bank with the Best Digital Service), International Finance (Most Innovative Digital Bank and Best Mobile Banking App), The Iconomics (Best Brand Image), and the Digital Banking Awards 2023 (Best in Data Dimension for 3 KBMI Banks).

Enhancing Customer Experience and Satisfactions

Customers are the core of the Bank's business. Through active engagement and attentive listening, the Bank can enhance its ability to meet customers' requirements and foster lasting relationships. In order to understand, be aware of, and meet the needs of customers, the Bank not only provides comprehensive, accurate, and excellent services through an omni-channel approach, but also develops a service-oriented culture to deliver the utmost service to its customers. The Bank's service to its customers has been governed by its culture and values, specifically Honourable, Enterprising, United, and Committed. [GRI 3-3]

Fair Dealing

Honourable: Treat Customers Fairly

We ensure we maintain the highest professional and moral standards in all our dealings with customers. We have uncompromising discipline, clarity, and bravery to do what is right for customers and every decision is made in our customers' best interests.

Enterprising: Provide Customers with the Right Solution

We connect customers with solutions that make the most out of their experiences with us. Working together with customers, we provide expert tools, knowledgeable guidance, and clear direction to help them manage their day-to-day and future requirements, however complex their needs.

United: Know Customers Personally

The value we place on relationships is reflected in our desire to make every experience a personalised one for each customer. By anticipating customers' needs and understanding customers better with every interaction, learning customers' preferences, and knowing what matters to customers, we make customers' experience feel it is all about them.

Committed: Be There when it Matters

We are dedicated to stand by our customers' side, celebrate their achievements, and be present in their future, in good and in bad times. We provide customers with personal guidance, backed by a seamless and consistent delivery built around customers' ambitions and to be relevant in customers' lives.

In addition to implementing cultures and values, UOB Indonesia holds an annual Customer Commitments Awards Ceremony to honour employees who have led and set examples in fulfilling commitments to customers. This ensures that UOB Indonesia employees continue to provide excellent service to customers. In 2023, the Bank awarded four winners in individual categories and three winners in group categories.

Enhancing Customer Satisfaction and Advocacy [OJK F. 30]

Assessment and evaluation of customer satisfaction are crucial for improving the Bank's service and future business growth. The Bank strives to acquire objective assessments from customers through the Net Promoter Score (NPS) survey method, which remains a recognised benchmark for global satisfaction and loyalty. The Bank employs NPS surveys across all its business lines and products. NPS serves as a means for the Bank to measure the extent to which customers would recommend the Bank's brand, products, or services to others.

UOB Indonesia conducted another customer satisfaction and loyalty survey in 2023, which was carried out by Greenwich Associates and Bain & Company, a global strategic consulting and research firm. The survey involved customers from Wholesale Banking, Global Markets and Consumer Banking segments, which are three of UOB Indonesia's targeted segments, with NPS results increasing year over year.

The Bank interacted with customers through email, text messages and phone calls, particularly in interacting through one of thirteen touchpoints, as follows:

- Credit card applications;
- Mortgage loan applications;
- Wealth Banking on-boarding;
- Privilege Banking on-boarding;
- Mass market account opening,
- Business Banking account opening;
- Credit card reward redemption;
- Contact centre service;
- Investment and Insurance Personal Financial Services;
- Investment and Insurance survey for Personal Financial Services, Business Banking, Commercial Banking and Global Market; and
- Problem resolution.

Apart from conducting customer satisfaction and loyalty surveys, UOB Indonesia continues to carry out regular survey and benchmarking activities. In 2023, UOB Indonesia conducted a voice of customer survey for TMRW and Mortgage Loan customers. The purpose of this survey was to evaluate the Bank's performance and services, benchmark them against other banking industries, and identify potential enhancements or innovations. The surveys and benchmarking are essential for UOB Indonesia to maintain high quality standards and adapt to evolving customer needs and banking industry dynamics. Hence, UOB Indonesia could further enhance its competitiveness and deliver excellent service to its customers.

In 2023, the Bank also conducted service huddles at branch and head offices, as well as internal NPS surveys to improve customer service quality. Through service huddles, the Bank encourages colleagues from all business lines to provide ideas to improve the Bank's customer experience. Benchmark surveys provide information that allows the Bank to expedite and simplify the account opening process. All bank branch security officers have also been trained to direct customers to the appropriate branch representative.

The results from these surveys form the basis for implementing various follow-ups, such as process improvements, product and service development, and marketing strategy adjustments. Additionally, feedback from the surveys can be used to enhance customer experience, identify areas requiring special attention, and shape organisational policies.

Public Complaints Mechanism [OJK F.24]

Customer satisfaction is paramount for the progress and long-term growth of the business. As such, the Bank strives to listen to and meet the needs and expectations of its customers, including addressing complaints and enhancing customer satisfaction as part of the Bank's process for improvement and performance evaluation.

The Bank handles customer complaints prudently, using appropriate complaint handling procedures that allow for fast and accurate resolution. As a reliable and trustworthy financial institution, UOB Indonesia provides the following customer complaint handling channels:

- Customer Service
- Contact Centre 14008
- Email: UOBcare@uob.co.id
- Digital Bank TMRW
- Social Media (Instagram, Facebook, Youtube)
- Printed and online media
- Regulator Contact Center (OJK and BI)
- LAPS SJK, which can assist the public if there are mediated issues.

Customer Complaints and Resolution	2021	2022	2023
Complaints/grievances	6,220	6,017	8,718
Undergoing resolution process	247	455	1,590
Complaints resolved	5,973	5,562	7,128
Ratio (per cent)	96.0	92.4	81.8

With the increase in transactions and the portfolio of UOB credit cards, customer complaints (particularly credit card complaints) also increased in 2023, yet this situation was still well managed. This is evident from the increase in the number of complaints undergoing resolution process to be resolved within the standard service time. The decrease in resolution ratio is 2023 was therefore due to the increase in number of complaints.

Data Privacy

[OJK F.27] [GRI 418-1] [FN-CB-230a.2]

As digital economies and data usage rapidly evolve, UOB's commitment to protecting personal data and privacy becomes more crucial than ever. We continue to proactively enhance our privacy measures, aligning with advanced industry practices and stringent legal standards. Our efforts focus on integrating data privacy deeply into our service delivery and operational processes, ensuring we stay ahead in safeguarding customer information against emerging digital threats and maintaining our customers' trust in an increasingly interconnected world.

Customer information security and data privacy are absolute and fundamental needs that must be met. UOB Indonesia is committed to protecting customer data and privacy through secure and reliable systems and practices. As such, with the rapid advancement of information technology, UOB Indonesia strives to prevent risks of data leaks and misuse of customer data. [GRI 3-3]

Principles of the Personal Data Protection Policy at UOB Indonesia: [FN-CB-230a.2]

- Personal data may only be collected and used for purposes that have been informed and clearly consented to by customers, or allowed by law and applicable regulations related to data privacy;
- Personal data is used responsibly in accordance with the company's code of ethics and values;
- Access and disclosure of information are based on a need-to-know basis; and
- The integrity and security of personal data are paramount.

All personal data no longer needed for legal or business purposes must be securely disposed of, in accordance with laws and regulations related to data privacy.

The Data Protection Officer oversees compliance with prevailing regulations, assists in investigations of suspected breaches as required, and when needed. Operational Risk Management and the Data Protection Officer review each incident and plans and actions formulated by the business and support units. Significant incidents are reported to the Risk Management Committee.

Customer consent is a mandatory requirement for receiving telemarketing calls while providing marketing information. The Bank will facilitate customer requests to access and rectify personal data in compliance with relevant regulations pertaining to data privacy.

Customers can also access the Bank's website to find more information about the Bank's policies on data protection and privacy. Data privacy notices are also available online.

Ethics of Data Use

The advancement of information technology and its benefits are maximised for business development. UOB Indonesia utilises advanced data analytics process with the goal of responsible and ethical data use across all business lines.

Data Quality [FN-CB-230a.1]

The Bank places great importance on the quality of customer data. UOB Indonesia, being a bank and financial institution, collects, process, utilises, distributes, and discards customers' personal data as part of its everyday banking and operating procedures, in compliance with customer consent and declaration. Ensuring the accuracy of financial services provided to customers relies strongly on the completeness, consistency, and integrity of customer data. UOB Indonesia has established official guidelines to ensure completeness and consistency of information collection and the upkeep of customer data.

Customer data is securely protected and can only be accessed by authorised persons involved in UOB Indonesia's business and operational activities. UOB Indonesia has implemented procedures to effectively utilise and oversee this data throughout all UOB Indonesia business units, in compliance with the applicable laws and regulations of the country in which the Bank operates.

Financial Inclusion

[OJK F.17]

Even as education standards and income levels continue to rise with growing affluence, many individuals and businesses, particularly in Southeast Asia, still lack access to affordable financial products and services. UOB is committed to empowering the underbanked and underserved through digital innovation and customer education.

To achieve an improvement in the quality of life and sustainable development goals, the Bank is committed to provide access to products and services to consumers and businesses across segments through digital innovation and customer education.

Policies and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

The Bank recognises that the Indonesian community's knowledge, comprehension, and availability of financial institutions, products, and services are currently inadequate and inconsistent. Consequently, the Bank carries out financial literacy initiatives in accordance with the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 76/POJK.07/2016, which aims to enhance financial literacy and inclusion in the financial services sector for consumers and/or the community.

To achieve these goals, the Bank which is part of the Bank Indonesia Working Group (Pokja BI), is committed to actively participating in conducting Financial Literacy activities for the community through the Literacy, Community and Collaboration programme, which includes:

1. Literacy
   Sharing knowledge about the benefits, risks, and responsibilities of banking products and services, financial management, and general banking knowledge.
2. Community
   Establishing discussion groups and sharing experiences among groups will build a community aimed at accelerating the spread of knowledge.
3. Collaboration
   The financial literacy programme collaboration between UOB Indonesia and related parties is expected to benefit the wider community. UOB Indonesia's literacy activities, led by the PFS Wealth and Liabilities Product unit, assisted by business units and supported by all UOB Indonesia functions throughout Indonesia, are focusing on:
   - Professionals/employees;
   - Students;
   - Community/public; and
   - Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

UOB Indonesia has a financial literacy programme for high school and college students as well as low-income workers, ensuring that they can access financial products and increase their understanding of sound financial management principles, while also potentially increasing the number of employee and student account openings.

The Bank has a Corporate Employee Programme with payroll capabilities/features for companies. Most workers in businesses such as factories receive the minimum wage, and some do not have bank accounts. Through this initiative, the Bank provides them access to USave and TMRW accounts, offering easy access using UOB Indonesia ATM/Debit cards at the ATM Bersama and Prima networks, enabling them to effectively manage their finances.

The Bank promotes savings products such as TabunganKu and Simpanan Pelajar (Simpel). These products offer affordable initial deposits and no monthly fees.

In 2023, the Bank also organised various literacy programmes, in collaboration with several institutions, as follows:

Name of Events Established	Month of Event
Preserve & grow your wealth through risk-first approach	March 2023
The roles of bank in supporting indonesia's economy through capital market sector (with the Ministry of Finance)	May 2023
Building Inclusive Economies (with OJK)	September 2023

Financial Inclusion

[OJK F.17]

School Visitation Programme

UOB Indonesia resumed its literacy programme with school visits in 2023 after it was previously halted due to the pandemic. The Bank continues to promote a savings culture in the community across 80 activities in communities and public areas that offer interactions between parents and children, such as sponsoring colouring competitions, bicycle racing in biking communities, as well as opening promotional kiosks in malls or shopping centres. The Bank also directly communicates with customers, by sending articles about financial education and savings via email. The total number of savings accounts opened by students in 2023 stood at 931 accounts.

Student-Held Accounts	2021	2022	2023
Number of accounts	1,085	901	931
Balance (in Rupiah billion)	66	25	35

Support For SMEs

As the backbone of the national economy, the SME sector plays an important role in providing employment opportunities, increasing employee income level and economic diversification. The government has put a spotlight on programmes that support SMEs, including those implemented during the pandemic as well as new and sustainable programmes, in the hope that the sector's revival can boost economic growth and accelerate national economic recovery. However, much remains to be done to help the growth of SMEs in Indonesia. Digital transformation needs to be further accelerated to enable the progressive development of SMEs.

The Ministry of Finance is encouraging SMEs to enter the digital market by through developing the Indonesian digital ecosystem both in the field of digital infrastructure and access to digital services. The Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs estimates the potential for the digital economy of SMEs to grow to a value of Rp. 4,531 trillion in 2030. This potential takes into account the opening of wider market access into the digital ecosystem. A study conducted by ASEAN showed that SMEs that have adopted digital technology will increase efficiency through reduced production costs by 44 per cent.[1]

[1]Source: https://djpb.kemenkeu.go.id/kanwil/ntt/id/data-publikasi/artikel/2886-umkm-goes-digital.html

Policies and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

The Bank realises that to support SMEs in improving their business and achieving growth, a comprehensive approach that prioritises digital transformation across the entire process is required. SMEs that are able to adapt and are open to digitalisation will grow rapidly, as more people rely on the digital economy.

The following are UOB Indonesia's programmes in continuing to foster SME customers:

- Improving digital banking services for SME customers in payments, billing, and financing facilities;
- Organising webinars for SME customers in collaboration with the Bank's ecosystem partners, providing information about: financial literacy, networking opportunities and helping SMEs to scale up their businesses through digitalisation by leveraging on UOB Indonesia connectivity;
- Reaching out to the Bank's ecosystem partners to share knowledge and strategies on financial, accounting system and taxation to support SME customers; and
- Addressing the needs for commercial property loans engaged with developers and brokers.

SME Development Support Programme

In fostering financial literacy and inclusion for SME customers, Transaction Banking Experience (TBEX) as a knowledge centre continues to provide up-to-date information on business and relevant regulations. This online access provides extensive knowledge on how to grow businesses for the Bank's SME customers.

To support SMEs in accessing the necessary technology for digital transformation, UOB Indonesia has been collaborating with the Bank's ecosystem partners to launch several initiatives and programmes since 2020. In 2022, the Bank enhanced UOB BizSmart, an integrated cloud-based business solution. This solution integrates payment solutions with automated point-of-sale reporting connected to the customer's UOBI bank account, enabling real-time reconciliation and direct deposit. This resulted in a 147.5 per cent year-on-year increase in transaction volume through UOB BizSmart in 2023.

The Bank's cash management and trade finance platform, Infinity, supports customers by ensuring that their banking transactions can be remotely and efficiently conducted. This is reflected in good growth of a 23.9 per cent year-on-year increase in number of transactions through Infinity compared to the previous year. There was a 5.7 percent year-on-year increase in the number of SME customers in 2023.

Develop Professionals of Principle

Talent Development and Inclusion

We recognise that a dynamic workforce and empowering our colleagues is crucial for the continued success of the Bank. By sharpening our employees' knowledge and skills through technical programmes, self-development, and professional conversion, we ensure they are equipped with the expertise and mindset to remain relevant and competitive.

Policies and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

Employees are UOB Indonesia's most valued asset. Consequently, we protect and attend to employee needs in all aspects of employment while also continuously improving employees' capabilities through training and development programmes. The following are several programmes launched by UOB Indonesia to develop talents, ultimately driving long-term and sustainable growth for both the organisation and individuals. We seek to provide the best benefits to improve the quality of life, prioritise occupational health and safety, and build a productive and harmonious workplace.

Equal Opportunity

Competitive Remuneration and Benefits [OJK F.20] [GRI 202-1, 405-2]

Remuneration is a crucial part in retaining talent while also enhancing UOB Indonesia's competitiveness amidst dynamic business needs and existing industry competition. UOB Indonesia provides attractive, effective and competitive remuneration to attract and retain employees and support our long-term goals.

The remuneration has taken into consideration the conditions of UOB Indonesia and similar industries, as well as relevant labour laws and regulations. All UOB Indonesia employees across Indonesia receive remuneration above the standard Provincial Minimum Wage (UMP), which serves as a benchmark for the minimum standard of decent living in each region in Indonesia according to the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration No. 7 of 2013 regarding Minimum Wage.

We do not differentiate remuneration based on gender. The amount of remuneration is determined according to each employee's performance.

Providing Benefits for Employees [GRI 401-2]

Beyond basic salaries, UOB Indonesia also provides other facilities to support work-life balance and employee wellbeing. These facilities include health and life insurance, BPJS Employment, BPJS Healthcare, and eligibility for participation in the DPLK pension programme, which is managed independently from the government programme.

Other benefits are outlined in the Collective Labour Agreement and policies regarding employee wellbeing, including employee welfare facilities (housing loans, multipurpose loans, vehicle loans), annual leave, maternity leave, and paternity leave.

UOB Indonesia also provides opportunities through various development programmes such as international and domestic assignments, scholarships, and leadership training activities.

Pension Policy [GRI 201-3]

UOB Indonesia has a Defined Contribution Pension Programme and procedures for recording estimates of employee benefit liabilities for severance pay, service pay, and compensation to employees to cover any potential shortfalls. This programme is implemented based on Law No. 13 of 2003 on Employment, the Job Creation Law, and the Bank's employment agreements.

The calculation of pension programme contributions depends on several assumptions used by independent actuaries and our management, including the discount rate, annual salary increase rate, annual employee turnover rate, disability rate, retirement age, and mortality rate.

Furthermore, UOB Indonesia also participates in the Pension Guarantee Programme implemented by the Social Security Administration Agency (BPJS), according to relevant regulations.

Freedom of Association and Collective Agreement [GRI 2-30]

To maintain harmonious relationships, we provide employees with the freedom to gather, establish associations, and express their opinions. UOB Indonesia and its employees have established a Collective Labour Agreement (CLA) as a means to maintain harmonious industrial relations.

The CLA regulates the rights and obligations of both workers and employers, which have been adjusted according to prevailing laws and regulations. Moreover, all employees are required to sign the CLA.

Labour Complaint Mechanism

We strive to resolve workplace issues harmoniously. According to the CLA, every employee can file a complaint about unfavourable treatment they received. Complaints are submitted in writing and addressed to the direct superior involved. Employees may also seek assistance and advocacy from labour unions to help resolve internal concerns.

Throughout 2023, several employee complaints were received through various communication channels and successfully resolved using the mechanisms set in the CLA. In such cases, any potential disputes could be anticipated and resolved by engaging the participatory roles of related parties, such as Employees, Managers, Human Resources, and Labour Unions. The parameters employed in these instances encompass the nonexistence of industrial relation disputes involving third parties (Labour Department) and the resolution of cases or disputes in a judicial setting.

Training and Development [GRI 404-2]

One of the pillars of attaining sustainability and key to our successes is the presence of employees with excellent future-oriented skills. We are committed to improve employee readiness in the digital and disruptive era by equipping employees with a combination of soft skills and technical skills. One of our programmes is Better U, which provides employees training in areas such as growth mindset, problem solving, digital awareness, human-centered design, and storytelling. Better U is a Future-Oriented Competency Enhancement Programme that adheres to international training standards and emphasises the development of five core competencies. With this basic skill set, employees are better equipped to confront the challenges of the digital economy while maintaining their relevance and employability.

As a further development of this programme, employees are provided with two essential skills: Data Analytics and Project Management. The objective of this programme is to prepare employees for the dynamics of an innovation-based work system. In 2023, 57 employees received Data Analytics training and 26 employees participated in Project Management classes.

Employee Training Realisation in 2023 [OJK F.22] [GRI 404-1]

In 2023, we made investments and provided training opportunities to our colleagues. The following is a summary of the number of participants and training hours.

Employee Training	2021		2022		2023	
Total number of training attendees for all courses (double-counted if trainees attended multiple courses)		93,515		93,127		100,836
Total training hours		218,106		216,654		188,973
Total number of employees trained		3,868		3,687		4,590
Average training days (man-days) per headcount		7.1		8.3		5.2
Completion rate for mandatory e-learning	New Hire	Refresher	New Hire	Refresher	New Hire	Refresher
	100%	100%	100%	100%	83.23%	100%

Talent Development and Inclusion

Employee Engagement Survey (EES)

A regular employee engagement survey is conducted with the aim to foster a stronger sense of connection with UOB Indonesia. Various engagement initiatives have been executed in response to the previous surveys. A higher engagement score was obtained in 2023 than the previous year.

The UOB Indonesia Employee Engagement Survey score increased from 92 per cent to 93 per cent in 2023. This is an important indication that our engagement programmes have been effective in maintaining employee engagement levels despite various projects that have significantly increased the volume of work and required employees to work beyond normal work settings.

Talent Management

To prepare and develop the competencies and leadership capabilities of key talent, the Bank has made investments in a number of development initiatives, as follows:

- Leadership Acceleration Programme
  A comprehensive leadership development programme for key talent, designed by combining international assignments or rotations in various countries to broaden the exposure of UOB's key talent in leading cross-culturally, providing opportunities to engage in a number of strategic projects.
- Leadership Academy
  A three-month programme for high-performing employees designed for Managers to Executive Directors. The programme aims to equip talent with skills, tools, and techniques to drive innovation-based growth, with an emphasis on collaboration, reflecting the values and strategies of the Bank in collaboration with leading global business schools.

A total of 36 employees from UOB Indonesia were selected to participate in the above programmes in 2023.

Diversity and Inclusion [OJK F.18] [GRI 2-7, 3-3, 405-1, 406-1]

We believe that developing a diverse and collaborative work culture, creating an inclusive workplace environment, and valuing differences are essential. Diversity brings varied perspectives and fosters innovative thinking to solve business challenges for sustainable growth. It is a critical element in our strategy to acquire, develop, and retain diverse talents for UOB Indonesia.

We are committed to creating an inclusive work environment free from all forms of discrimination, intimidation, or harassment. This aims to establish a safe and comfortable workplace for employees, supporting productivity and engagement. We have also set a Code of Ethics to communicate the expected standards of professional behaviour and ethics to employees, with the implications of misconduct. [GRI 3-3]

Code of Ethics Socialisation and Enforcement [OJK F.21]

Every joining employee is required to sign the Bank's Code of Ethics agreement. The Bank also regularly updates the Code of Ethics, accessible through a platform provided by HR. Throughout 2023, 100 per cent of employees have signed the Code of Ethics compliance pact.

For enforcement, the Bank has monitored employee account transactions, observed changes in employee behaviour, rendered vendor services for data screening and profile checking of potential employees, and conducted SLIK (*Sistem Layanan Informasi Keuangan*) checks. Employees are expected to uphold the Bank's Code of Ethics and apply its principles in daily activities.

The Bank takes preventive measures to counter practices that oppose good corporate governance by following up on reported violations, including through a whistle-blowing system. This system is expected to increase participation from all employees and external parties to report violations. Violation reports must be made by whistle-blowers with certainty of true reporting, and whistle-blowers must be able to provide traceable and actionable information and evidence. All employees support an inclusive work environment free from all forms of discrimination. Throughout 2023, there were no complaints or incidents related to discrimination.

As an effort to create an inclusive and discrimination-free work environment, we ensure a mandatory "Code of Ethics" training module for all employees, including new hires. By December 2023, 100 per cent of all newly joined employees in 2023 have completed or are still within the specified duration. Meanwhile, employees who joined prior to 2023 are required to undergo refresher training once a year.

Talent Development and Inclusion

Employee Demographics

UOB Indonesia recorded an increase of 1,461 employees in 2023, compared to 524 in 2022. The majority of the new employee additions in 2023 were derived from the acquisition of Citibank's Consumer Banking, including Citibank's credit card management. The following is an overview of the demographic development of UOB Indonesia employees.

Employee Composition by Age	2021		2022		2023	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Below 25 years old	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%
25 - 34 years old	12%	18%	11%	17%	12 %	17%
35 - 44 years old	22%	22%	22%	22%	21%	21%
45 - 54 years old	13%	11%	14%	12%	11%	10%
Above 55 years old	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%
Total	48%	52%	48%	53%	47%	53%

New Hires [GRI 401-1]	2021		2022		2023	
Gender	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Female	123	43	272	52	796	54
Male	165	57	252	48	665	46
Total	288	100	524	100	1461	100

Position (in 2023)	Age			Gender	
	<30	30-50	>50	Male	Female
Commissioner	-	-	6	6	-
Director	-	3	5	7	1
Manager	-	142	87	135	94
Supervisor	2	442	92	284	252
Staff	596	2,585	298	1,564	1,915

Employee Turnover Rate [GRI 401-1]	2021	2022	2023
Turnover Rate	14%	16%	13%

New Hires/Attrition [GRI 401-1]	Age			Gender	
	<30	30-50	>50	Male	Female
Number of employees that joined during 2023	422	988	51	665	796
Number of employees that left during 2023	87	341	54	241	241

Talent Development and Inclusion

Human Rights [OJK F.19]

We are dedicated to upholding the principles of human rights recognised internationally, as well as adhering to the regulations in Indonesia. UOB Indonesia remains highly committed to implementing good corporate governance, particularly the principle of transparency, which is fully and responsibly carried out by the Board of Directors. Through our whistle-blowing policy, all employees and external parties working with the Bank can report any irregularities, wrongdoing, or violations of applicable regulations without hesitation and fear, from both within the Bank, across all business lines, including the Board of Directors, and external parties.

We believe in equal opportunities for everyone and do not tolerate any form of discrimination, including forced labour, or child labour. UOB Indonesia does not employ underage workers, and we do not use any form of forced labour. [OJK F. 19]

Workplace Safety, Health and Well-being

[OJK F.12] [GRI 403-1]

A safe, healthy, and conducive work environment will create comfort and enhance productivity, ultimately impacting our performance. UOB Indonesia is committed to providing a safe work environment for all employees, partners, and customers within our operational premises. UOB Indonesia develops and implements procedures that regulate safe work practices in accordance with relevant occupational safety regulations.

We ensure that policies to guarantee the security, health, and safety of employees have been well implemented and ensure that these policies benefit all employees and the Bank's performance. [GRI 3-3]

Occupational Health & Safety (OHS)

We implement practical measures to reduce the risk of workplace accidents and ensure the safety and health of employees, customers, contractors, and all parties working in buildings owned and managed by UOB Indonesia. These measures include:

a. Communicating all relevant health and safety procedures;
b. Reviewing our buildings' emergency response plans which stipulates the relevant actions to be taken to protect and evacuate building occupants under different emergency scenarios;
c. Conducting and reviewing appropriate contractors' risk assessments to identify and minimise any sources of risk; and
d. Establishing workplace safety and health requirements for all vendors, suppliers and contractors working at our premises. They must comply with all applicable laws and regulations, conduct appropriate risk assessments, and complete all required certification for their employees as required by local legislation.

We also provide communications and training related to safety procedures in the workplace environment, including:

- Workplace safety analysis for high-risk activities for employees and vendors;
- Safety procedures related to electrical items; and
- Emergency procedures in case of fire and earthquakes.

OHS Implementation

The implementation of Occupational, Health and Safety principles is reflected through the design of office spaces that adhere to the completeness and suitability of the workplace environment, as well as security facilities. We equip our office building infrastructure with security amenities such as fire extinguishers, fire detection systems, and alarms as early warning devices, in addition to efforts to increase alertness and prevent casualties. Simulations of fires and natural disasters are also conducted regularly to enhance awareness.

We ensure the provision of essential items, including First Aid for Accidents (P3K) equipment and Lightweight Fire Extinguishers (APAR), among others. These items undergo regular inspections to confirm they are in optimal condition and are fully operational.

We have an emergency response team composed of UOB Indonesia employees representing each branch and each floor at the head office, trained to handle emergency situations and fire evacuations. We conduct routine drills every year to ensure our employees understand the precautionary measures and safety protocols during the evacuation process. We carry out regular exercises to ensure our colleagues understand the actions and safety protocols during evacuation.

Health and Well-being

UOB Indonesia is fully committed to the well-being of its employees. One form of our care is by providing health benefits, where the Bank collaborates with health insurance providers to provide insurance facilities for both permanent and contract employees. Employees are also entitled to routine health checks in accordance with relevant regulations.

All employees and their families receive health coverage through the Health Insurance Programme, which includes outpatient and inpatient benefits as well as medical examinations. In accordance with relevant regulations, all employees are also enrolled in government insurance programmes, namely BPJS (*Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial*) Employment and BPJS (*Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial*) Healthcare.

Workplace Safety, Health and Well-being

[OJK F.12] [GRI 403-1]

In 2023, the Bank reviewed and updated the insurance benefit limits for employees' family members and dependents. An in-house clinic was also set up to facilitate employees in consulting with a General Practitioner. Fitness equipment and facilities are available at UOB Plaza where employees can exercise.

The Bank believes that mental health is as important as physical health; therefore, consultation facilities with professional experts (psychologists and psychiatrists) to support employees' mental well-being are provided as needed.

Parental Leave [GRI 401-3]

UOB Indonesia employees are entitled to maternity leave regardless of their employment status (contract or permanent). The Bank grants maternity leave for female employees, which is a leave of 4 months that can be utilised 1.5 months before and 2.5 months after childbirth in addition to their annual leave entitlement. Additionally, the Bank also provides paternity leave of 15 calendar days for male employees whose wives have given birth.

During 2023, 67 employees utilised their maternity leave and 43 employees utilised their paternity leave.

Uphold Corporate Responsibility

Corporate Governance and Risk Culture

At UOB Indonesia, we are committed upholding governance and a robust risk culture, as they are essential for sustained success and value creation. We uphold the highest standards of ethics and governance, and ensure timely identification and mitigation of emerging risks. Our culture of accountability and ethical practices is key to safeguarding stakeholder interests and driving sustainable value.

Risk Culture [FN-CB-510a.2]

UOB Indonesia understands the importance of implementing good corporate governance principles to protect the interests of stakeholders, maintain integrity, and ensure the achievement of quality and sustainable business development targets. One of the main concerns is risk throughout our banking operations. UOB Indonesia continues to instill a risk culture to all employees in every decision and action taken. We identify, measure, monitor and control various risks relevant to the banking industry, including credit-related risks, market risks, interest rate risks, compliance risks, reputation risks and others. This is also in line with Regulation of the Financial Service Authority No. 18/POJK.03/2016 on the Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks.

UOB Indonesia's risk culture is built on the values of Honourable, Enterprising, United and Committed. The Bank's Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors play an important role in providing supervision and ensuring the development and implementation of a robust risk culture.

To ensure that the tone from Regulators translates effectively into the tone from Senior Managements, all employee managers are responsible for practising risk-focused behaviours within their teams. Senior management promotes understanding and practice of risk management throughout the organisation by organising regular communications such as face-to-face meetings, discussion groups and internal e-newsletters. All employees receive a number of trainings regarding risk management which covers the following topics:

- Risk culture and Code of Ethics;
- Anti-Money Laundering-Counter of Financing Terrorism-Counter of Financing Proliferation of Weapon of Mass Destruction and Sanctions
- Assessment and handling of operational risks;
- Fair Dealing;
- Awareness of fraud;
- IT security and cyber risk awareness; and
- UK Bribery Act.

Apart from the topics above, UOB Indonesia also instills and increases awareness and understanding of risk culture by implementing the following:

- Instilling a risk culture and implementing a risk management framework;
- Creating mandatory e-learning on risk culture to underscore and enforce a strong risk culture;
- Conducting self-assessments on business units and supporting units to evaluate the risk culture within each unit; and
- Incorporating risk management to employee engagement surveys to measure understanding of risk culture.

Active supervision of the Board of Directors and Senior Executive Officers regarding operational risks has been carried out periodically through Risk Management Committee (RMC) meetings, which include the following matters:

1. Key Risk and Control Self-Assessment;
2. Key Operational Risk Indicators;
3. Incident Reporting; and
4. Management Risk Awareness.

Corporate Governance and Risk Culture

We also utilise whistleblowing as a way to review the effectiveness of implementing a risk culture. Through the whistleblowing mechanism, we encourage every level of employee and management to contribute to building a risk culture by reporting alleged violations without worry about pressure or retaliation. All reported cases have been followed up. Internal Audit is responsible for checking the status of whistleblowing submitted and reporting the results to the Audit Committee every quarter. [FN-CB-510a.2]

In 2023, there were no incidents related to violations of the Code of Ethics or related risks. We consistently implement risk management training programmes for all employees. As of 31 December 2023, all new employees in 2023 completed the risk culture module. Employees who had joined the company before 2023 were required to take refresher training once a year.

Further information regarding risk management policies can be seen in the risk management section of the Annual Report.

Regulatory Compliance

[GRI 2-27, 3-3]

Financial crimes undermine fair competition, impede innovation, raise costs and pose serious legal and reputational consequences. Such threats, if not anticipated and addressed, could severely undermine both the integrity and trust of the financial system. In this regard, UOB is committed to upholding the highest ethical standards, through complying with local laws and regulations, as well as preventing financial crimes such as insider trading, bribery, corruption, fraud and money laundering. This helps to ensure that UOB remains a source of stability, security and strength for our stakeholders.

UOB Indonesia is committed to implementing its business activities with integrity and high ethical standards. We are also determined to continue to comply with the prevailing laws, including laws and regulations issued by regulators in the banking industry, the Financial Services Authority (OJK) and Bank Indonesia (BI), as well as related regulations issued by government agencies such as Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Communication and Informatics, Ministry of Manpower, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, and Ministry of the Environment and Forestry.

All UOB Indonesia employees are not permitted to be involved in conflicts of interest to obtain personal gain that could harm the institution or our customers. [GRI 2-15]

Customer Protection Unit

In connection with Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 22/2023 on Consumer and Community Protection in the Financial Services Sector, we have established a Customer Protection Unit with the following work functions:

- Disseminating the principles of customer and community protection to employees;
- Coordinating planning and implementation of customer and community protection;
- Providing reports and recommendations to management; and
- Consolidating customer protection self-assessments every year which are then submitted to the Financial Services Authority via the consumer education and protection reporting information system website (https://peduli.ojk.go.id/Public/Login.aspx).

Prohibition of Insider Trading

UOB Indonesia has a policy of prohibiting insider trading practices for employees and establishes a framework for managing insider trading risks. We also provide online training modules every year on insider trading and market misconduct.

We implement a staff trading policy that requires employees to comply with all information confidentiality policies and prohibits the distribution of confidential information by those who may have access to internal information. Declarations and approvals are required before trading shares owned by employees or management on the stock exchange. In addition, the compliance function periodically reviews securities transactions to detect potential violations. Through this policy, we hope to maintain the reputation and trust of stakeholders.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA)

The provisions of the United States tax law FATCA require non-US financial institutions to identify and report information regarding assets held by US citizens and other non-cooperative entities and individuals to the US Internal Revenue Service.

We are strongly committed to complying with FATCA provisions and ensuring that all prevailing requirements in Indonesia are fulfilled. We have also incorporated FATCA guidelines into our governance and business operations.

Regulatory Compliance
[GRI 2-27, 3-3]

Common Reporting Standard (CRS)
We also implement CRS, a global tax information exchange standard developed by the OECD to help prevent offshore tax evasion. Through CRS, we can annually identify, collect, and report to local authorities tax information from jurisdictions with which information exchange agreements are entered into. With the CRS programme, we have fulfilled all CRS requirements that apply in Indonesia.

We ensure that we have complied with all prevailing national and international regulatory provisions and regulations. In 2023, there were no monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings related to fraud, insider trading, anti-trust, anti-competitive behavior, market manipulation, malpractice, or other related financial industry laws or regulations.

Preventing Corruption, Fraud and Money Laundering [GRI 205-2]
Financial crimes can undermine a fair competition ecosystem, hinder innovation, increase costs, and create legal consequences and serious reputational risks. If not anticipated and handled appropriately and accurately, this can risk the integrity and trust of the financial system. UOB Indonesia is committed to protecting the integrity of the financial system and its users. We continue to strengthen the Bank's capacity, including the ability to mitigate financial crime risks and invest in the necessary expertise and systems.

Preventing Corruption
Compliance with anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws is carried out by the legal function to ensure that contracts with third parties are in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations regarding bribery and corruption.

Preventing Fraud
The Integrated Fraud Management (IFM) Division, as the second line of defense, implements strategies and governance and oversee the fraud risk management framework and policies throughout UOB Indonesia. Fraud hotlines provide a safe channel to report suspected cases of fraud and ensure independent fraud investigations by specialised units. IFM collaborates with business units and support units to strengthen the implementation of the five pillars of prevention, detection, response, improvement, and reporting.

To promote and increase awareness of the anti-fraud culture at UOB Indonesia, IFM implements the Fraud Risk Awareness campaign through mandatory virtual training and e-learning (for new employees and refreshers for existing employees) and collaborates with Customer Education and Advocacy (CEA) to deliver regular communications to branches via branch morning huddles. To strengthen detection and prevent fraud, we also organised an Anti-Fraud Campaign and provided "Anti-Fraud Hero" awards for those who report and are able to provide evidence of violations.

Anti-Money Laundering-Counter of Financing Terrorism-Counter of Financing Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (AML-CFT-CFP) and Sanctions
We are committed to ensuring compliance with laws and regulations regarding Anti-Money Laundering-Counter of Financing Terrorism-Counter of Financing Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (AML-CFT-CFP) and sanctions. To maintain the best standards, we identify, evaluate, and take appropriate actions that can effectively reduce the risks of money laundering, terrorism financing, and sanctions.

The following are AML-CFT-CFP and Sanctions principles and sanctions implemented by UOB Indonesia:

- Customer Due Diligence (CDD), Risk Rating, and Name Screening
  We implement CDD, risk assessments, and name screening on customers, related parties, beneficiaries, individuals authorised to name customers, and other parties specified in the AML-CFT-CFP and sanctions procedures. CDD is implemented in accordance with a risk-based approach when opening an account and ongoing monitoring, especially for customers who are considered high risk;

- Suspicious Transaction Report
  We have a monitoring system applied to customer transactions to identify suspicious financial transactions. Furthermore, the AML/CFT & Sanctions, Anti Bribery & Corruption & Anti Tax Evasion Division in the Compliance Function carries out an independent analysis of the initial identification. In addition to the monitoring system, for employees, business units or functional units that identify suspicious transactions, reports can be submitted to the AML-CFT and Sanctions Division for further analysis;

Regulatory Compliance

[GRI 2-27, 3-3]

- Document Storage
  Document storage is carried out in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations;

- Training
  We have mandatory training modules for all employees and the Board of Directors which must be implemented every year. The level of difficulty of the AML-CFT-CFP and sanctions training modules is adjusted to the roles and responsibilities of each employee; and

- Know Your Employee (KYE)
  The KYE principle is implemented during the process of recruiting new employees.

UOB Indonesia also has an Anti-Money Laundering Committee (AMLC) to ensure active supervision. The AMLC was established to review and support strategies, frameworks, policies, programmes and structures related to AML-CFT-CFP and Sanctions, as well as to ensure governance oversight of risks to AML-CFT-CFP and sanctions.

Policies Effectiveness and Performance

UOB Indonesia has mandatory e-learning modules covering AML-CFT-CFP and sanctions; Code of Ethics; anti-bribery and/or gratification; and fraud awareness. We require all employees to complete a refresher programme on this topic annually. We also provide a whistle blowing system mechanism for employees to report violations, including concerns or allegations of violations of various policies of the Bank.

All employees and business partners have been communicated regarding policy implementation, prevention of corrupt practices, kickbacks, fraud, bribery and/or gratification. We have recorded 100% implementation of mandatory e-learning for employees on corruption, fraud, and anti-money laundering awareness.

In the reporting year, there were no complaints, fines or sanctions resulting from violations of corruption, fraud, money laundering or violations of the prevailing regulations. [FN-CB-510a.1]

Information Security

UOB stands steadfast in safeguarding our data and assets, particularly customer information, against evolving cyber threats. We employ advanced monitoring, detection and rapid response strategies, integrating the latest technology and best practices to ensure the security and resilience of our systems. We remain dedicated to maintaining the highest standards of cybersecurity and operational integrity.

We prioritise the best possible maintenance and protection of the Bank's data and assets. Therefore, UOB Indonesia has implemented a technology risk management framework and an IT Security management policy to consistently identify and mitigate all cybersecurity risks.

In addition to having a dedicated team that detects and responds to potential cybersecurity risks and threats, we partner with leading cybersecurity providers to enhance security.

Information security is the responsibility of all employees and stakeholders at UOB Indonesia, including third parties representing UOB Indonesia in processing personal data. UOB Indonesia adopts a Three Lines of Defense system, supported by several organisational functions specifically dedicated to performing supervisory functions and governance of information security and internal control.

UOB Indonesia has established standard processes and procedures for reporting and responding to suspected or actual data privacy incidents that could compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of personal data. The Bank provides communication channels for employees and the public to report through a centralised system. Incident reports are handled by a special incident response team to assess severity levels, mitigation, root cause investigations, and corrective actions. In accordance with UOB Indonesia policies and relevant laws, the Bank informs related individuals and regulators about data privacy incidents.

Planning for the information security programme and allocating sufficient resources to execute the programme are determined annually by UOB Indonesia. The programme includes functions of identification, protection, detection, response, and recovery in cyber and information security. This programme is implemented through various information security controls in terms of administrative, organisational, technological, and physical aspects designed to maintain the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information used in UOB Indonesia's operational and business activities. The programme is routinely evaluated each year for future improvements and reported to the Board of Directors and the Risk Management Committee. UOB Indonesia also accepts and adopts best practice recommendations from the banking industry and trusted external parties for improving information security capabilities, examples include ISO 27001, NIST CSF, Basel II standards, and recommendations from external auditors and regulators (OJK, BI, Kemkominfo, BSSN).

UOB Indonesia conducts regular training and communications on information security for all employees throughout the year. Training and communications materials cover obligations and responsibilities regarding data protection and privacy, potential risks, and the latest trends and developments concerning threats to information security and data privacy.

UOB Indonesia employees are bound by the Code of Ethics and UOB Indonesia regulations that provide specific references in protecting and using UOB Indonesia assets, including confidential information from customers, employees, business partners, third-party service providers, and government or regulators.

Throughout 2023, the Bank did not receive any complaints, grievances, fines, or sanctions caused by data breaches, personal data leaks, or misuse of customer data.

The Bank continues to invest in developing IT capabilities, cybersecurity, and human resources to ensure data security, and most importantly, to maintain the trust of its customers. Currently, UOB Indonesia

Information Security

is ISO 27001 certified for digital banking applications: UOB TMRW, Personal Internet Banking, and Infinity. As recognition of the implemented information security system, Farina Mutia, Head of Information Security UOB Indonesia, received the Indosec Cyber Woman of the Year 2023 award.

Policies and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

UOB Indonesia stands steadfast in safeguarding our data and assets, particularly customer information, against evolving cyber threats. We employ advanced monitoring, detection and rapid response strategies, integrating the latest technology and best practices to ensure the security and resilience of our systems. We remain dedicated to maintaining the highest standards of cybersecurity and operational integrity.

- UOB Indonesia has supporting responsible data sharing and use through the Bank's guidelines and awareness programmes to protect and secure data confidentiality and privacy. This is in line with the prevailing data privacy laws, sensitivity of internal business data and regulatory dynamics;
- Expanding the application of ethical and justice principles in the design and validation of major AI analytical models;
- Protecting and securing UOB Indonesia and customers' information by deepening cyber security capabilities to confront threats and address the ever-evolving security landscape; and
- Creating strong cybersecurity and information awareness with a "security is everyone's responsibility" mindset and maintaining a 100 per cent pass rate for employee security training.

Policies and Commitments Implementation

All policies related to information security have been implemented properly. All UOB Indonesia employees have received IT Security training. As of December 2023, 100 per cent of new employees had completed the training modules.

In 2023, there were no lawsuits filed against UOB Indonesia in connection with data privacy violations. We continue to develop cybersecurity capabilities and enhance operational models to strengthen defenses against dynamic threats. Through these efforts, we contribute to the security and stability of the financial system and trust in the banking industry. As the Bank enhances its digital capabilities, we are committed to continuing to increase investment in cyber resilience and security.

Direct Environmental Impact

We are committed to conserving resources and reducing carbon emissions for the well-being of our stakeholders and future generations. We are also cognisant of the direct environmental impact resulting from our operations across our network. As our business continues to grow, we seek to mitigate our carbon footprint through energy efficiency initiatives and encouraging environmental stewardship at the workplace.

The consumption of resources such as electricity, water, fuel, paper, and plastic constitute the primary direct environmental impact. Moreover, the environment is also affected by the waste generated from our operational activities. Therefore, we are committed to implementing energy efficiency policies, minimising the use of plastic and paper, and applying waste management strategies to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills.

Policies and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

In terms of resource and energy management, we strive to actively adopt the latest and most effective technologies to enhance our current systems and reduce the direct impact on the environment. We are committed to complying with all relevant laws and regulations in the locations where we operate.

Energy and Resource Management [OJK F. 7]

Energy Efficiency [GRI 302-1]

We actively work towards achieving measurable reductions in energy and resource consumption by adopting new and efficient technologies to upgrade our current equipment and building systems. One of our initiatives to reduce electricity consumption is by gradually replacing conventional lighting systems in the head office and branch offices with more efficient light-emitting diodes (LED) lighting systems. In 2023, we replaced approximately 1,200 non-LED lights with LED lights, which will result in energy savings of around 114,500 kWh/year.

Renewable Energy [OJK F.7]

We also use several electric vehicles as part of our corporate fleet. By using electric vehicles, we can avoid gasoline consumption of about 3,400 litres per year. We are exploring possibilities to optimise our operational vehicles or use more vehicles with low carbon emissions to reduce our Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, we have started installing solar panels at one of our offices. The solar panel power generation is expected to be fully operational in 2024 and is part of our efforts to reduce our carbon emissions.

We strive to source low-carbon energy within our local market's limits whenever possible. In 2023, we purchased and traded 18,082 Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) from geothermal power plants in Indonesia to address 100 per cent of our electricity consumption (head office and branch offices as well as electric vehicles). All purchased RECs have been certified by the International Renewable Energy Certificate (I-REC).

Direct Environmental Impact

Energy Consumption [OJK F.6] [GRI 302-1]

No	Description	Unit	2021	2022	2023*
1	Electricity	GWh	18.1	17.2	18.1
		Giga Joule	65,110	61,980	65,092
2	Fuel for Transportation/ Operations	Litre	505,309	553,957	551,916
		Giga Joule	16,737	18,348	18,674
Total Energy Consumption		**Giga Joule**	**81,847**	**80,328**	**83,766**

* The acquisition of Citibank consumer banking business in Indonesia was completed in Mid-November 2023. Emission figures computed for 2023 exclude relevant acquired relevant Citibank data for better comparison purposes.

Electricity consumption in 2023 increased from previous year usage due to the addition of office space and the capacity of our data centre. However, the 2023 electricity intensity (kWh/m^2 per year) was 6.4% lower compared to 2022 due to energy efficiency initiatives implemented in 2023.

Carbon Offsets

We aim to reduce energy comsumption and use renewable energy to mitigate the majority of our operational carbon emmisions. However, we recognise that there will be hard-to-abate emissions (in particular Scope 1 and Scope 3 non-financed emissions) which may only be addressed through the use of carbon offsets. In 2023, we purchased 3,064 carbon offsets certified by the Verified Carbon Standard or Gold Standard to address Scope 1 and 3 greenhouse gas emissions. Our Scope 1 emissions originate from fuel for vehicles, fuel for power generators (gensets), refrigerants, and our Scope 3 emissions come from business travel by air.

Resource Consumption [OJK F.5]

Building on the positive momentum from the hybrid work arrangement during the pandemic, which has digitalised our work culture, we are committed to progressively reducing the consumption of paper and toner in our operational activities and switching to more eco-friendly printing paper. We uphold this commitment by establishing a policy to exclusively use office paper that has been certified by SVLK & PEFC-IFCC to ensure that the paper is sustainably-sourced.

To reduce the quantity of disposable plastic from packaged drinking water in cups or bottles, we encourage employees to bring their own tumblers for personal use. Additionally, we provide drinking glasses specifically for customers.

In an effort to reduce environmental pollution, we no longer issue purchase orders for the procurement of plastic bottled water. Additionally, we have successfully reduced office paper consumption by 45 per cent and toner by 72 per cent in 2023 compared to 2019 when we first began implementing conservation policies.

Waste Management [OJK F.13, F.14] [GRI 306-4]

As part of our commitment to reduce environmental pollution by decreasing the amount of inorganic waste sent to landfills, we have collaborated with third parties to recycle inorganic waste since 2019.

We provide separate waste bins for paper waste, inorganic waste, and organic waste to segregate trash at its source in our office buildings. Additionally, we have partnered with waste management companies to manage and recycle 100 per cent of the waste generated from UOB Plaza and Wahid Hasyim office, to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills.

We have also issued circulars to invite employees to participate and contribute to implementing green practices by reducing the use of disposable plastics in the workplace, including replacing bottled drinking water with hot water/drinking water provided through pots or dispensers and cups, carrying and using refillable water bottles (tumblers) for personal drinking needs. We also encourage the use of personal tumblers to obtain corporate rates at our partner coffee shops in UOB Plaza.

In 2023, a total of 57.85 tons of waste generated from UOB's office operations were recycled.

Direct Environmental Impact

Resource Consumption & Waste

Description	2021	2022	2023*
Plastic bottle procurement (in unit)	14,616	16,766	0
Paper consumption (in metric tons) – office consumption	39.9	37.9	44.8
Paper consumption (in metric tons) - customer consumption (billing reports, advice, etc.)	79.2	92.5	44.2
Toner consumption (in unit)	1,105	676	617
Recyclable waste (in kg)	3,079	3,342	58,752

Revised conversion rate for metric tons of paper in the 2023 reporting is noted. Using 2023 conversion rate, 2021 and 2022 figures would be 32.78 and 36.4 accordingly.

* The acquisition of Citibank consumer banking business in Indonesia was completed in Mid-November 2023. Figures computed for 2023 exclude relevant acquired relevant Citibank data for better comparison purposes.

Water Consumption Management [OJK F.8] [GRI 303-3]

We utilise various water sources, one of which is from the Regional Drinking Water Company (PDAM), depending on the location and availability of clean water access where the Bank's offices are located. The majority of UOB's water consumption is used for toilets, pantries and general cleaning. We strive to conserve water consumption by regularly maintaining water installations to ensure there are no leaks, using water-saving faucets, and organising water conservation campaigns.

Water Consumption [OJK F.8]

No.	Description	2021	2022	2023*
1	Water PAM (m^3)	80,646	84,784	83,908
2	Municipal water in areas that do not experience limited water (m^3)	14,145	13,253	10,226
3	Municipal water in areas experiencing limited water (m^3)	66,500**	71,531**	73,682**
4	Ground Water (m^3)	n.a	13,172	9,950

* The acquisition of Citibank consumer banking business in Indonesia was completed in Mid-November 2023. Figures computed for 2023 exclude relevant acquired relevant Citibank data for better comparison purposes.

** 2021-2022: Regions experiencing water scarcity are those with higher water demand than supply, or where the water quality is poor, limiting its use (Java region). Regions not experiencing water stress are those with a balance between water supply and demand (Sumatera, Kalimantan and Papua). 2023: Regions experiencing water scarcity are identified using the WRI.org tool 'aqueduct water risk atlas' where "water stressed" - ">40% at risk"

Biodiversity [OJK F.9, F.10] [GRI 304-1]

UOB Indonesia understands the importance of preserving environmental ecosystems. Currently, the operational activities and assets used, leased, or managed by UOB Indonesia are not located within or around protected areas or areas of high biodiversity. Therefore, wilderness areas with high biodiversity are not negatively impacted by our activities.

GHG Emissions Management [OJK F.12] [GRI 305-1, 305-2]

The level of GHG emissions is directly proportional with the quantity of energy consumed. Consequently, we reduce GHG emissions by conserving and efficiently using energy. Our 2023 data encompasses Scope 1 emissions resulting from the consumption of diesel generators, vehicle fuels, and air conditioning refrigerants. Scope 2 emissions arise from the purchased electricity, while Scope 3 emissions result from business trips by air travel.

Direct Environmental Impact

GHG emissions

Description	Unit	2021*	2022*	2023
Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions	t CO_2e	1,183	1,344	1,583
Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions	t CO_2e	13,859	13,270	14,074
Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions	t CO_2e	n.a	528	1,480
Total Emissions	t CO_2e	15,042	15,142	17,137

* Revision of 2021-2022 figures as previous report shows in thousand tonnes with 1 decimal point.

Efforts to Reduce Environmental Impact

To mitigate the adverse impact on the environment, we will further strengthen our endeavours to carry out operational activities by intensifying the adoption of green measures, such as:

- Maintaining operational carbon neutrality for Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions;
- Improving electricity consumption efficiency;
- Reducing the amount of waste sent to landfills; and
- Reducing the consumption of plastics, paper, and toner.

Sustainable Procurement

Sustainable procurement is integral to our ethos of responsible business practices. We are committed to aligning our procurement activities with our environmental, social and governance (ESG) objectives, in harmony with our values. We are dedicated to engaging suppliers who demonstrate strong commitment to robust corporate governance, stringent regulatory compliance, uphold human rights, ethical labour practices and environmental stewardship, and provide a safe and healthy workplace for all employees. This approach reflects our dedication to corporate responsibility and strengthens our operational integrity.

Our approach to addressing the ESG risks and impacts of our operations extends to the procurement of products and services from suppliers which include any third party, company or individual that provides a product or service to us.

We understand that there are ESG risks associated with our suppliers' activities and that the risks will vary depending on their sector, size and location.

We seek to reduce the environmental and social (including human rights) risks and impact associated with our sourcing activities. In 2023, we required material suppliers to acknowledge and adhere to the standards set out in our PT UOB Indonesia Supplier Sustainability Principles (UOB Indonesia SSP). The UOB Indonesia SSP cover three key areas:

- corporate governance and compliance;
- labour and human rights; and
- environment, health and safety.

Community Stewardship

[OJK F.23] [GRI 3-3, 413-1]

UOB is committed to supporting the social development of the communities in which we operate through art, children and education. We believe this is essential for the advancement and well-being of society. Through the decades, our regional efforts have supported the young, especially the underprivileged, as well as those with special needs and with unrealised talent.

The following activities were implemented in 2023:

- **UOB Painting of the Year**
  The annual UOB Painting of the Year competition, one of the most prestigious competition platforms in Southeast Asia, demonstrates UOB's long-term commitment to arts in the Southeast Asia region. This year UOB Indonesia held the 13th UOB Painting of the Year. Apart from Indonesia and Singapore, UOB Painting of the Year was also held in Malaysia and Thailand and this year is the first year for Vietnam to take part in this competition.

  In Indonesia, the UOB Painting of the Year competition has evolved over the past thirteen years to gain awareness and recognition among the art community as an opportunity to develop artistic talents and promote conceptual and creative skills in visual arts. Through this competition, many Indonesian artists have succeeded in winning awards at the Southeast Asia level, with the opportunity to take part in the residency programme at the Fukuoka Asian Art Museum in Japan.

  UOB Indonesia plays an active role in communities across the Southeast Asia region, particularly through its long-standing commitment to the arts. As a leading advocate for arts in Southeast Asia, UOB Indonesia continues to make art accessible to a wider audience through various visual arts programmes, partnerships, and community outreach.

  The alumni of the UOB Painting of the Year winning artists are also actively involved in society and the community by sharing their knowledge and fine arts skills.

  UOB Indonesia implemented two educational programmes with an arts approach in the island of Bali and Medan, North Sumatera province.

1. Turtle conservation in Tanjung Benoa
   Through an interactive and fun educational programme, children living in Tanjung Benoa were given the opportunity to learn about sea turtle conservation, promoting their role in maintaining the balance of the ocean life.

   Winner of the 2021 UOB Painting of the Year, the Silver Award, Irene Febry, led a creative art session and encouraged children to create sea turtle collages from beach waste such as fishing rods and plastic bags.

2. Recycling organic materials in Dolok Masihul, Medan
   In collaboration with one of our wholesale banking customers, Socfin Indonesia, located in Dolok Masihul, Medan, UOB Indonesia along with Adi Sundoro, the bronze winner of the UOB Painting of The Year 2022, provided an educational session on sustainable life by recycling organic used materials into works of art that can be used every day.

- **Art Jakarta**
  Since 2016, UOB Indonesia has established a strategic partnership with Art Jakarta, one of the largest art fair events in Indonesia.

  As one of the lead partners, UOB Indonesia presented UOB Art Space, a large-sized art exhibition space to appreciate and promote the winning artworks of the UOB Painting of the Year, not only from Indonesia, but also from Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, and Thailand.

  UOB Indonesia also presented Play by UOB Indonesia, 'Plant a Tree, Plant a Life', an interactive space for children led by Farhan Siki, winner of UOB Indonesia Painting of the Year in 2022. Farhan

Community Stewardship

[OJK F.23] [GRI 413-1]

interacted directly with children to explore objects that may no longer be of value but may be transformed into works of art in a fun atmosphere.

More than 500 children came to enjoy the space and create works of art during the exhibition.

- ### UOB Heartbeat

UOB Heartbeat is an employee engagement programme that encourages employees to take part in doing volunteering activities to impact the community, such as assisting disadvantaged or special needs children with arts education, digital access, English and financial literacy, storytelling.

In particular, UOB Heartbeat Run/Walk is our flagship fundraising and volunteerism programme that aims to improve the lives of disadvantaged children and families. Every year, employees, customers, and families unite through volunteer activities and fundraising while participating in healthy fitness activities.

In line with UOB Indonesia's promise to do right by society, the funds collected will be channelled to support various activities for people with disabilities.

More than 2,000 colleagues were invited to participate in the UOB Heartbeat physical activity that was held on 12 August 2023 in five cities of Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang, Surabaya and Medan. The special needs children were from several Special Schools of Deaf Children (SSDC) in Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang and Surabaya.

In 2023, the funds collected were channelled to support teaching and learning facilities for Special Schools for Deaf Children (SSDC) in each city to deepen their knowledge, skills, and resilience.

Beneficiaries include Cicendo SSDC. The Gold Winner of the 2023 UOB Painting of the Year Mrs. Karina Yuwono, an hearing impaired, is an arts and crafts subject teacher at the SSDC. Other beneficiaries were Karya Murni SSDC, Siswa Budhi SSDC, and Bangun Bangsa SSDC.

UOB Indonesia also provided assistance to Rosa Foundation, a non-profit foundation in Jakarta that focuses on supporting the educational needs of children whose parents are terminally cancer patients. This foundation helps these families overcome financial difficulties to minimise the impact on their children's education.

- ### Education - Sign Language

To support the UOB Heartbeat programme in 2023, UOB Indonesia held a sign language class, attended by more than 100 colleagues from various departments. The programme is an important component of the UOB Heartbeat initiative in Indonesia, designed for employees to gain a basic understanding of sign language and develop skills to better interact with the deaf community.

UOB Indonesia gave opportunities to colleagues to directly communicate and build a more inclusive environment to those with hearing impairment.

Community Stewardship

UOB Painting of the Year 2023

UOB held the UOB Painting of the Year (POY) 2023, one of the most prestigious painting competitions in Southeast Asia. In 2023, the UOB POY award was conferred to Ni Nyoman Sani for her artwork 'Tranquility', which portrays a relationship between the universe and its creatures, incorporating elements that go beyond conventional methods.

2023 UOB Heartbeat

UOB Heartbeat Run/Walk is an annual volunteer and fundraising programme organised by UOB globally in 18 countries, including countries in the ASEAN region. In 2023, more than 2,000 employees participated in this fundraising programme in Indonesia. The funds collected were channeled to support Special Schools for Deaf Children (SSDC), including Cicendo SSDC, Karya Murni SSDC, Siswa Budhi SSDC, Bangun Bangsa SSDC, and also to Rosa Foundation.

Community Stewardship

2023 Art Jakarta

With a long-standing partnership with Art Jakarta, UOB Indonesia organised a large UOB Art Space displaying recent artworks of the UOB Painting of the Year winners from Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, and Thailand.

UOB Indonesia also organised a UOB Indonesia Art Space titled “Play by UOB Indonesia”, where more than 500 children interacted with recycled objects to create artistic goods as part of learning how to take care of the environment.

Education - Sign Language

UOB Indonesia held a sign language class, attended by more than 100 colleagues from various departments. The sign language class was designed to improve colleagues' communication skills, allowing them to gain a fundamental understanding of sign language.

POJK 51/2017 Index

[OJK G.5]

POJK 51/2017 Index

[OJK G.5]

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Statement of use	UOB Indonesia has reported with reference to the GRI Standards for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.
GRI 1 used	GRI 1: Foundation 2021
Applicable GRI Sector Standard(s)	Not applicable

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Feedback Form [G. 2]

Your response to the questions below are valuable to us and we welcome your feedback.

No.	Question	Yes	No
1.	This report contains useful information.	{ }	{ }
2.	This report is easy to understand.	{ }	{ }
3.	This report has encouraged me to contribute towards sustainability.	{ }	{ }
	How important/interesting are the following aspects:	(Scale 1-10)	
4.	Economic Performance		
5.	Social Performance		
6.	Environment Performance		
7.	What other information should be included in the next report?		
8.	What kind of contribution does the Bank need to sustainability improve?		
9.	Any other feedback:		

Stakeholder Profile

( ) Shareholder/Investor ( ) Employee ( ) Consumer ( ) Public ( ) Government

( ) Business Partner ( ) Media ( ) NGO ( ) Others

Contact Us

Inquiries, suggestions or feedback on this sustainability report can be addressed to:

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UOB Indonesia, TMRW Indonesia
uobcards.id, TMRWIndonesia
UOB Indonesia

Statement of the Members of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors regarding Responsibility for 2023 Annual Report of PT Bank UOB Indonesia

We, the undersigned, hereby declare that all information in the 2023 Annual Report of PT Bank UOB Indonesia has been completely presented, and we are fully responsible for the accuracy of the content of this Annual Report.

This statement is hereby made truthfully.

Jakarta, 5 April 2024

Board of Commissioners

Wee Ee Cheong President Commissioner	**Chin Voon Fat** Deputy President Commissioner	**Chan Kok Seong** Commissioner
Wayan Alit Antara Independent Commissioner	**VJH Boentaran Lesmana** Independent Commissioner	**Johanes Susilo*** Independent Commissioner

Board of Directors

Hendra Gunawan President Director	**Teh Han Yi** Director	**Paul Rafiuly** Director	**Harapman Kasan** Director
Sonny Samuel Director	**Choi Yau Chi** Director	**Henry Santoso** Director	**Ardhi Wibowo** Compliance Director

*) Effective as of 30 January 2024.

Financial Report

PT Bank UOB Indonesia

Laporan keuangan tanggal 31 Desember 2023
dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut
beserta laporan auditor independen/
Financial statements as of 31 December 2023
and for the year then ended with independent auditor's report

PT Bank UOB Indonesia

Head Office
Jl. M.H. Thamrin No. 10
Jakarta 10230
Tel (021) 2350 6000
Fax (021) 2993 6632
www.uob.co.id

No. 24/DIR/0072

SURAT PERNYATAAN DIREKSI TENTANG TANGGUNG JAWAB ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2023 DAN UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL TERSEBUT PT BANK UOB INDONESIA

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT REGARDING THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED PT BANK UOB INDONESIA

Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini / *We, the undersigned:*

1. Nama/*Name* : **HENDRA GUNAWAN**
   Alamat Kantor/*Office Address* : Gedung UOB Plaza Jl. M.H. Thamrin No. 10 Jakarta Pusat 10230
   Alamat Domisili/*Address of Domicile* : Jalan Cikini Raya No. 20, Jakarta Pusat
   Nomor Telepon/*Phone Number* : (62-21) 23506000
   Jabatan/*Position* : Direktur Utama / *President Director*

2. Nama/*Name* : **TEH HAN YI**
   Alamat Kantor/*Office Address* : Gedung UOB Plaza Jl. M.H. Thamrin No. 10 Jakarta Pusat 10230
   Alamat Domisili/*Address of Domicile* : Shangri-La Residence, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav.1 Jakarta Pusat
   Nomor Telepon/*Phone Number* : (62-21) 23506000
   Jabatan/*Position* : Direktur Keuangan dan Layanan Korporasi / *Finance and Corporate Services Director*

menyatakan bahwa:

1. Kami bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian laporan keuangan PT Bank UOB Indonesia ("Bank");
2. Laporan keuangan Bank telah disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia;
3. a. Semua informasi dalam laporan keuangan Bank 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 internal Bank.

Demikian pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya.

declare that:

1. *We are responsible for the preparation and presentation of PT Bank UOB Indonesia ("Bank")' financial statements;*
2. *The Bank's financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards;*
3. *a. All information in the Bank's financial statements have been disclosed in a complete and truthful manner;*
   b. The Bank's financial statements do not contain any incorrect information or material facts, nor do they omit information or material facts;
4. *We are responsible for the Bank's internal control system.*

Thus this statement is made truthfully.

Jakarta, 28 Februari 2024 / *28 February 2024*

METERAI TEMPEL
92AJX254252889

HENDRA GUNAWAN
Direktur Utama /
President Director

TEH HAN YI
Direktur Keuangan dan Layanan Korporasi /
Finance and Corporate Services Director

PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
LAPORAN KEUANGAN
TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2023
DAN UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
PADA TANGGAL TERSEBUT
BESERTA LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN

PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2023
AND FOR THE YEAR
THEN ENDED
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Daftar Isi / ***Table of Contents***

****

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Jakarta 12190, Indonesia

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The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen

Laporan No. 00099/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-3/1/II/2024

Pemegang Saham, Dewan Komisaris, dan Direksi
PT Bank UOB Indonesia

Opini

Kami telah mengaudit laporan keuangan PT Bank UOB Indonesia ("Bank") terlampir, yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan tanggal 31 Desember 2023, serta laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, laporan perubahan ekuitas, dan laporan arus kas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, serta catatan atas laporan keuangan, termasuk informasi kebijakan akuntansi material.

Menurut opini kami, laporan keuangan terlampir menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan Bank tanggal 31 Desember 2023, serta kinerja keuangan dan arus kasnya untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

Basis opini

Kami melaksanakan audit kami berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia ("IAPI"). Tanggung jawab kami menurut standar tersebut diuraikan lebih lanjut dalam paragraf Tanggung Jawab Auditor terhadap Audit atas Laporan Keuangan pada laporan kami. Kami independen terhadap Bank berdasarkan ketentuan etika yang relevan dalam audit kami atas laporan keuangan di Indonesia, dan kami telah memenuhi tanggung jawab etika lainnya berdasarkan ketentuan tersebut. Kami yakin bahwa bukti audit yang telah kami peroleh adalah cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan suatu basis bagi opini kami.

Independent Auditor's Report

Report No. 00099/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-3/1/II/2024

The Shareholders and the Boards of Commissioners and Directors
PT Bank UOB Indonesia

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of PT Bank UOB Indonesia (the "Bank"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2023, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as of December 31, 2023, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("IICPA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements paragraph of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Indonesia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 00099/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-3/1/II/2024 (lanjutan)

Hal audit utama

Hal audit utama adalah hal-hal yang, menurut pertimbangan profesional kami, merupakan hal yang paling signifikan dalam audit kami atas laporan keuangan periode kini. Hal tersebut disampaikan dalam konteks audit kami atas laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan, dan dalam merumuskan opini kami atas laporan keuangan terkait, dan kami tidak menyatakan suatu opini terpisah atas hal audit utama tersebut. Untuk hal audit utama di bawah ini, penjelasan kami tentang bagaimana audit kami merespons hal tersebut disampaikan dalam konteks tersebut.

Kami telah memenuhi tanggung jawab yang diuraikan dalam paragraf Tanggung Jawab Auditor terhadap Audit atas Laporan Keuangan pada laporan kami, termasuk sehubungan dengan hal audit utama yang dikomunikasikan di bawah ini. Oleh karena itu, audit kami mencakup pelaksanaan prosedur yang didesain untuk merespons penilaian kami atas risiko kesalahan penyajian material dalam laporan keuangan terlampir. Hasil prosedur audit kami, termasuk prosedur yang dilakukan untuk merespons hal audit utama di bawah ini, menyediakan basis bagi opini kami atas laporan keuangan terlampir.

<u>Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan</u>

Penjelasan atas hal audit utama:

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023, Bank memiliki kredit yang diberikan dan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan masing-masing sebesar Rp84.022.605 juta dan Rp4.110.763 juta. Informasi kebijakan akuntansi material untuk cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2l atas laporan keuangan terlampir.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Report No. 00099/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-3/1/II/2024 (continued)

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. Such key audit matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements taken as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on such key audit matters. For the key audit matter below, our description of how our audit addressed such matter is provided in such context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements paragraph of our report, including in relation to key audit matter communicated below. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the accompanying financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the key audit matter below, provide the basis for our opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

<u>Allowance for impairment losses on loans</u>

Description of the key audit matter:

As of December 31, 2023, the Bank's loans and the allowance for impairment losses on loans amounted to Rp84,022,605 million and Rp4,110,763 million, respectively. The material accounting policies information of allowance for impairment losses on loans are disclosed in Note 2l to the accompanying financial statements.

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The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 00099/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-3/1/II/2024 (lanjutan)

Hal audit utama (lanjutan)

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan (lanjutan)

Kami fokus pada area ini karena nilai tercatat atas kredit yang diberikan dan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan adalah material terhadap laporan keuangan terlampir. Selain itu, penentuan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai memerlukan pertimbangan signifikan dan memiliki ketidakpastian estimasi termasuk dalam penentuan model untuk menghitung cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai, identifikasi eksposur kredit yang mengalami penurunan kualitas kredit yang signifikan, penentuan asumsi yang digunakan dalam model perhitungan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai (untuk eksposur yang dinilai secara individu atau kolektif), termasuk faktor ekonomi makro masa depan.

Pengungkapan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas yang kredit diberikan diungkapkan pada Catatan 11 atas laporan keuangan.

Respons audit:

Kami menguji pengendalian utama atas pemberian kredit, penilaian kualitas kredit internal secara regular, pencatatan dan pengawasan kredit yang diberikan, memperoleh pemahaman dan menilai metodologi pengukuran penurunan nilai, validasi model cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai, data masukan, dasar, dan asumsi yang digunakan oleh Bank dalam menghitung cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai, serta menguji tiga tahapan kualitas kredit portfolio sesuai dengan kriteria tingkatan (*staging*) yang disusun oleh Bank untuk kredit yang diberikan. Kami juga menguji apakah pengalaman historis mewakili keadaan saat ini dan kerugian terkini yang terjadi dalam portfolio, serta menilai kewajaran atas penyesuaian asumsi masa depan, analisis faktor ekonomi makro, dan beberapa skenario probabilitas tertimbang untuk kredit yang diberikan.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Report No. 00099/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-3/1/II/2024 (continued)

Key audit matters (continued)

Allowance for impairment losses on loans (continued)

We focused on this area because the carrying value of loans and the allowance for impairment losses on loans are material to the accompanying financial statements. In addition, determination of allowance for impairment losses requires significant judgement and is subject to estimation uncertainty which includes determining the model to calculate allowance for impairment losses, identification of credit exposures with significant deterioration in credit quality, and determining assumptions used in the allowance for impairment losses calculation models (for exposures assessed on an individual or collective basis), including forward-looking macroeconomics factors.

The allowance for impairment losses on loans are disclosed in Note 11 to the accompanying financial statements.

Audit response:

We tested of key controls over the origination, regular internal credit quality assessments, recording and monitoring of the loans, obtained understanding and assessed impairment measurement methodologies, validation of allowance for impairment losses models, inputs, bases and assumptions used by the Bank in calculating the allowance for impairment losses, and tested the classification into three stage credit quality of loan portfolios in accordance with staging criteria developed by the Bank for loans. We also tested whether historical experience is representative of current circumstances and of the recent losses incurred in the portfolios, and assessed reasonableness of forward-looking adjustments, macroeconomic factor analysis, and probability-weighted multiple scenarios for loans.

The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 00099/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-3/1/II/2024 (lanjutan)

Hal audit utama (lanjutan)

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan (lanjutan)

Respons audit: (lanjutan)

Untuk cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dinilai secara individual, kami menguji sampel kredit yang diberikan untuk mengevaluasi ketepatan waktu Bank dalam melakukan identifikasi eksposur kredit yang mengalami penurunan kualitas kredit yang signifikan atau yang telah mengalami penurunan nilai. Untuk kasus-kasus di mana penurunan nilai telah diidentifikasi, kami menilai asumsi Bank atas arus kas masa depan yang akan diterima, termasuk nilai agunan yang dapat direalisasikan berdasarkan informasi pasar yang tersedia atau penilaian yang dilakukan oleh penilai independen.

Kami juga memeriksa keakurasian perhitungan jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dengan melakukan perhitungan ulang atas keseluruhan portofolio yang penurunan nilainya dinilai secara kolektif dan melakukan perhitungan ulang atas penurunan nilai yang dinilai secara individual berdasarkan sampel, menilai apakah pengungkapan di laporan keuangan cukup dan secara memadai mencerminkan eksposur Bank terhadap risiko kredit. Kami menguji kelengkapan dan ketepatan, termasuk asumsi dan pertimbangan, *overlay* yang digunakan atas risiko yang tidak tertangkap oleh model dan melibatkan pakar auditor internal kami untuk membantu kami dalam melakukan prosedur-prosedur di atas ketika keahlian spesifik mereka diperlukan.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Report No. 00099/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-3/1/II/2024 (continued)

Key audit matters (continued)

Allowance for impairment losses on loans (continued)

Audit response: (continued)

With respect to individually assessed allowance for impairment losses, tested a sample of loans to evaluate the timely identification by the Bank of exposures with significant deterioration in credit quality or those which have been impaired. For cases where impairment has been identified, assessed the Bank's assumptions on the expected future cash flows, including the value of realizable collateral based on available market information or valuation prepared by independent valuer.

We checked the accuracy of the calculation of the allowance for impairment losses amount by recalculating the collective impairment assessment for the entire portfolio and recalculating the individual impairment assessment on a sample basis, assessed whether the financial statements disclosures are adequately and appropriately reflecting the Bank's exposures to credit risk. We challenged the completeness and appropriateness, including the assumptions and judgments, of overlays used for risks not captured by models and involved our auditor's internal expert to assist us in the performance of the above procedures where their specific expertise was required.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 00099/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-3/1/II/2024 (lanjutan)

Informasi lain

Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas informasi lain. Informasi lain terdiri dari informasi yang tercantum dalam Laporan Tahunan 2023 ("Laporan Tahunan") selain laporan keuangan terlampir dan laporan auditor independen kami. Laporan Tahunan diharapkan akan tersedia bagi kami setelah tanggal laporan auditor independen ini.

Opini kami atas laporan keuangan terlampir tidak mencakup Laporan Tahunan, dan oleh karena itu, kami tidak menyatakan bentuk keyakinan apapun atas Laporan Tahunan tersebut.

Sehubungan dengan audit kami atas laporan keuangan terlampir, tanggung jawab kami adalah untuk membaca Laporan Tahunan ketika tersedia dan dalam melaksanakannya, mempertimbangkan apakah Laporan Tahunan mengandung ketidakkonsistensian material dengan laporan keuangan terlampir atau pemahaman yang kami peroleh selama audit, atau mengandung kesalahan penyajian material.

Ketika kami membaca Laporan Tahunan, jika kami menyimpulkan bahwa terdapat suatu kesalahan penyajian material di dalamnya, kami diharuskan untuk mengomunikasikan hal tersebut kepada pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola dan melakukan tindakan yang tepat berdasarkan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

Tanggung jawab manajemen dan pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola terhadap laporan keuangan

Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan tersebut sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia, dan atas pengendalian internal yang dianggap perlu oleh manajemen untuk memungkinkan penyusunan laporan keuangan yang bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Report No. 00099/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-3/1/II/2024 (continued)

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report 2023 (the "Annual Report") other than the accompanying financial statements and our independent auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this independent auditor's report.

Our opinion on the accompanying financial statements does not cover the Annual Report, and accordingly, we do not express any form of assurance on the Annual Report.

In connection with our audit of the accompanying financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Annual Report when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the Annual Report is materially inconsistent with the accompanying financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate actions based on the applicable laws and regulations.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 00099/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-3/1/II/2024 (lanjutan)

Tanggung jawab manajemen dan pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola terhadap laporan keuangan (lanjutan)

Dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan, manajemen bertanggung jawab untuk menilai kemampuan Bank dalam mempertahankan kelangsungan usahanya, mengungkapkan, sesuai dengan kondisinya, hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan kelangsungan usaha, dan menggunakan basis akuntansi kelangsungan usaha, kecuali manajemen memiliki intensi untuk melikuidasi Bank atau menghentikan operasi, atau tidak memiliki alternatif yang realistis selain melaksanakannya.

Pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola bertanggung jawab untuk mengawasi proses pelaporan keuangan Bank.

Tanggung jawab auditor terhadap audit atas laporan keuangan

Tujuan kami adalah untuk memeroleh keyakinan memadai tentang apakah laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan, dan untuk menerbitkan laporan auditor independen yang mencakup opini kami. Keyakinan memadai merupakan suatu tingkat keyakinan tinggi, namun bukan merupakan suatu jaminan bahwa audit yang dilaksanakan berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh IAPI akan selalu mendeteksi kesalahan penyajian material ketika hal tersebut ada. Kesalahan penyajian dapat disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan dan dianggap material jika, baik secara individual maupun agregat, dapat diekspektasikan secara wajar akan memengaruhi keputusan ekonomi yang diambil oleh pengguna berdasarkan laporan keuangan tersebut.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Report No. 00099/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-3/1/II/2024 (continued)

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements (continued)

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease its operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements taken as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Independent Auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the IICPA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 00099/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-3/1/II/2024 (lanjutan)

Tanggung jawab auditor terhadap audit atas laporan keuangan (lanjutan)

Sebagai bagian dari suatu audit berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh IAPI, kami menerapkan pertimbangan profesional dan mempertahankan skeptisisme profesional selama audit. Kami juga:

- Mengidentifikasi dan menilai risiko kesalahan penyajian material dalam laporan keuangan, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan, mendesain dan melaksanakan prosedur audit yang responsif terhadap risiko tersebut, serta memeroleh bukti audit yang cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan basis bagi opini kami. Risiko tidak terdeteksinya suatu kesalahan penyajian material yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan lebih tinggi daripada yang disebabkan oleh kesalahan, karena kecurangan dapat melibatkan kolusi, pemalsuan, penghilangan secara sengaja, pernyataan salah, atau pengabaian pengendalian internal.

- Memeroleh suatu pemahaman tentang pengendalian internal yang relevan dengan audit untuk mendesain prosedur audit yang tepat sesuai dengan kondisinya, tetapi bukan untuk tujuan menyatakan opini atas keefektivitasan pengendalian internal Bank.

- Mengevaluasi ketepatan kebijakan akuntansi yang digunakan serta kewajaran estimasi akuntansi dan pengungkapan terkait yang dibuat oleh manajemen.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Report No. 00099/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-3/1/II/2024 (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the IICPA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- *Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to such risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or override of internal control.*

- *Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.*

- *Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.*

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The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 00099/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-3/1/II/2024 (lanjutan)

Tanggung jawab auditor terhadap audit atas laporan keuangan (lanjutan)

Sebagai bagian dari suatu audit berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh IAPI, kami menerapkan pertimbangan profesional dan mempertahankan skeptisisme profesional selama audit. Kami juga: (lanjutan)

- Menyimpulkan ketepatan penggunaan basis akuntansi kelangsungan usaha oleh manajemen dan, berdasarkan bukti audit yang diperoleh, apakah terdapat suatu ketidakpastian material yang terkait dengan peristiwa atau kondisi yang dapat menyebabkan keraguan signifikan atas kemampuan Bank untuk mempertahankan kelangsungan usahanya. Ketika kami menyimpulkan bahwa terdapat suatu ketidakpastian material, kami diharuskan untuk menarik perhatian dalam laporan auditor independen kami ke pengungkapan terkait dalam laporan keuangan atau, jika pengungkapan tersebut tidak memadai, memodifikasi opini kami. Kesimpulan kami didasarkan pada bukti audit yang diperoleh hingga tanggal laporan auditor independen kami. Namun, peristiwa atau kondisi masa depan dapat menyebabkan Bank tidak dapat mempertahankan kelangsungan usahanya.

- Mengevaluasi penyajian, struktur, dan isi laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan, termasuk pengungkapannya, dan apakah laporan keuangan mencerminkan transaksi dan peristiwa yang mendasarinya dengan suatu cara yang mencapai penyajian wajar.

Kami mengomunikasikan kepada pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola mengenai, antara lain, ruang lingkup dan saat yang direncanakan atas audit serta temuan audit signifikan, termasuk setiap defisiensi signifikan dalam pengendalian internal yang teridentifikasi oleh kami selama audit.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Report No. 00099/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-3/1/II/2024 (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the IICPA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also: (continued)

- *Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our independent auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our independent auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.*

- *Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.*

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 00099/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-3/1/II/2024 (lanjutan)

Tanggung jawab auditor terhadap audit atas laporan keuangan (lanjutan)

Kami juga memberikan suatu pernyataan kepada pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola bahwa kami telah mematuhi ketentuan etika yang relevan mengenai independensi, dan mengomunikasikan kepada pihak tersebut seluruh hubungan, serta hal-hal lain yang dianggap secara wajar berpengaruh terhadap independensi kami, dan, jika relevan, pengamanan terkait.

Dari hal-hal yang dikomunikasikan kepada pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola, kami menentukan hal-hal tersebut yang paling signifikan dalam audit atas laporan keuangan periode kini dan oleh karenanya menjadi hal audit utama. Kami menguraikan hal audit utama tersebut dalam laporan auditor independen kami kecuali peraturan perundang-undangan melarang pengungkapan publik tentang hal audit utama tersebut atau ketika, dalam kondisi yang sangat jarang terjadi, kami menentukan bahwa suatu hal audit utama tidak boleh dikomunikasikan dalam laporan auditor independen kami karena konsekuensi yang merugikan dari mengomunikasikan hal tersebut akan diekspektasikan secara wajar melebihi manfaat kepentingan publik atas komunikasi tersebut.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Report No. 00099/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-3/1/II/2024 (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe such key audit matters in our independent auditor's report unless laws or regulations preclude public disclosure about such key audit matters or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a key audit matter should not be communicated in our independent auditor's report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

KAP Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja

Yovita

Registrasi Akuntan Publik No. AP.0242/*Public Accountant Registration No. AP.0242*

28 Februari 2024/*February 28, 2024*

00099

PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2023
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As of 31 December 2023
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	Catatan/ *Notes*	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
ASET				***ASSETS***
Kas	603.540	2d,2y 4,40,42	717.402	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	9.901.077	2d,2e,2y 5,40,41,42	8.869.574	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain		2d,2e,2l,2y 6,40,41,42		*Current accounts with other banks*
Pihak ketiga	942.952		1.005.778	*Third parties*
Pihak berelasi	41.530	2c,37	94.469	*Related parties*
	984.482		1.100.247	
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(2.706)		(6.313)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	981.776		1.093.934	*Net*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	2.135.930	2d,2f,2p,2y 7,40,41,42	5.855.685	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-		(56)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	2.135.930		5.855.629	*Net*
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	2.758.236	2d,2g,2y,8 40,41,42	593.778	*Trading securities*
Investasi keuangan	33.051.225	2c,2d,2h,2l 2y,9,37	27.972.754	*Financial investments*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(13.848)		(19.598)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	33.037.377		27.953.156	*Net*
Tagihan derivatif		2d,2i,2y,10 40,41,42		*Derivative receivables*
Pihak ketiga	600.405		1.118.775	*Third parties*
Pihak berelasi	240.289	2c,37	201.962	*Related parties*
	840.694		1.320.737	
Kredit yang diberikan		2d,2j,2l,2y 11,17,18,19 40,41,42		*Loans*
Pihak ketiga	83.970.569		85.496.000	*Third parties*
Pihak berelasi	52.036	2c,37	38.522	*Related parties*
	84.022.605		85.534.522	
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(4.110.763)		(4.235.951)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	79.911.842		81.298.571	*Net*

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements taken as a whole.

PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN (lanjutan)
Tanggal 31 Desember 2023
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION *(continued)*
As of 31 December 2023
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	Catatan/ *Notes*	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
ASET (lanjutan)				***ASSETS*** *(continued)*
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	22.678.253	2d,2l,2n 2y,12,40 41,42	2.870.284	*Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell*
Tagihan akseptasi	2.508.114	2d,2k,2l 2x,13,40, 41,42	3.687.076	*Acceptance receivables*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(9.448)		(3.877)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	2.498.666		3.683.199	*Net*
Aset pajak tangguhan - neto	733.560	2aa,21,40	747.018	*Deferred tax assets - net*
Aset tetap dan aset hak guna		2o,2p,14 30,40		*Fixed assets and right-of-use assets*
Biaya perolehan	4.887.324		3.338.036	*Cost*
Akumulasi penyusutan	(2.202.552)		(1.930.009)	*Accumulated depreciation*
Nilai buku	2.684.772		1.408.027	*Book value*
Aset tak berwujud		2b,2q,3		*Intangible assets*
Aset tak berwujud	220.000		-	*Intangible assets*
Akumulasi amortisasi	(3.667)		-	*Accumulated amortization*
Nilai buku	216.333		-	*Book value*
Goodwill	913.973		-	*Goodwill*
Neto	1.130.306		-	*Net*
Aset lain-lain - neto	2.650.277	2c,2d,2m,2r 2s,2y,2w,15 37,40,41,42	1.864.798	*Other assets - net*
TOTAL ASET	**162.546.306**		**138.276.107**	***TOTAL ASSETS***

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements taken as a whole.

PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN (lanjutan)
Tanggal 31 Desember 2023
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
***STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION** (continued)*
As of 31 December 2023
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	Catatan/ *Notes*	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS				***LIABILITIES AND EQUITY***
LIABILITAS				***LIABILITIES***
Liabilitas segera	475.355	2d,2y,16 30,42	192.839	*Current liabilities*
Simpanan dari nasabah		2d,2t,2y		*Deposits from customers*
Giro		11,17,40,42		*Demand deposits*
Pihak ketiga	23.531.878		23.969.279	*Third parties*
Pihak berelasi	169.624	2c,37	197.421	*Related parties*
	23.701.502		24.166.700	
Tabungan		18		*Saving deposits*
Pihak ketiga	37.375.588		38.517.403	*Third parties*
Pihak berelasi	110.788	2c,37	130.467	*Related parties*
	37.486.376		38.647.870	
Deposito berjangka		19		*Time deposits*
Pihak ketiga	57.922.045		50.970.691	*Third parties*
Pihak berelasi	172.618	2c,37	132.010	*Related parties*
	58.094.663		51.102.701	
Total simpanan dari nasabah	119.282.541		113.917.271	*Total deposits from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	1.398.759	2c,2d 2u,2y,20 37,40,42	206.148	*Deposits from other banks*
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	199.137	2d,2y 40,42	132.472	*Interest payables*
Utang pajak	170.850	2aa,21,40	195.938	*Tax payables*
Liabilitas derivatif		2d,2y,10 40,42		*Derivative payables*
Pihak ketiga	696.949		821.064	*Third parties*
Pihak berelasi	525.651	2c,37	579.471	*Related parties*
	1.222.600		1.400.535	
Liabilitas akseptasi	2.412.181	2d,2y,13 40,42	3.251.652	*Acceptance payables*
Liabilitas atas surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	13.295.961	2d,2n,2y 22,40,42	-	*Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements*
Liabilitas atas imbalan kerja	344.372	2z,35,40	258.405	*Liabilities for employee's benefits*
Efek utang yang diterbitkan - neto	1.443.423	2c,2d,2v	1.595.668	*Debt securities issued - net*
Liabilitas lain-lain	4.699.698	2c,2d,2y,24 37,40,42	1.763.837	*Other liabilities*
TOTAL LIABILITAS	**144.944.877**		**122.914.765**	***TOTAL LIABILITIES***

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 UOB INDONESIA
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN (lanjutan)
Tanggal 31 Desember 2023
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION *(continued)*
As of 31 December 2023
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	Catatan/ *Notes*	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS (lanjutan)				***LIABILITIES AND EQUITY*** *(continued)*
EKUITAS				***EQUITY***
Modal saham - nilai nominal Rp250 (nilai penuh) per lembar saham Modal dasar - 36.000.000.000 lembar saham Modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh (2023: 12.227.591.633 lembar saham; 2022: 11.186.644.888 lembar saham)	3.056.898	25	2.796.661	*Share capital - par value Rp250 (full amount) per share Authorized - 36,000,000,000 shares Issued and fully paid capital - (2023: 12,227,591,633 shares; 2022: 11,186,644,888 shares)*
Tambahan modal disetor - neto	4.938.526	26	3.698.759	*Additional paid-in capital - net*
Penghasilan komprehensif lain	(107.463)		(172.583)	*Other comprehensive income*
Saldo laba				*Retained earnings*
Telah ditentukan penggunaannya	145.225		135.710	*Appropriated*
Belum ditentukan penggunaannya	9.568.243		8.902.795	*Unappropriated*
TOTAL EKUITAS	**17.601.429**		**15.361.342**	***TOTAL EQUITY***
TOTAL LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS	**162.546.306**		**138.276.107**	***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 UOB INDONESIA
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2023
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Years Ended 31 December*			
	2023	**Catatan/ *Notes***	**2022**	
PENDAPATAN DAN BEBAN OPERASIONAL				***OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES***
Pendapatan dan beban bunga				*Interest income and expenses*
Pendapatan bunga	9.944.870	2c,2w,29,38	7.571.057	*Interest income*
Beban bunga	(4.587.972)	2c,2w,30,38	(2.431.061)	*Interest expenses*
PENDAPATAN BUNGA - NETO	**5.356.898**		**5.139.996**	***INTEREST INCOME - NET***
Pendapatan operasional lainnya				*Other operating income*
Komisi dan jasa administrasi - neto	265.002		409.475	*Administration fees and commissions - net*
Keuntungan yang telah direalisasi dan belum direalisasi atas efek-efek yang dijual dan perubahan nilai wajar efek-efek yang diperdagangkan - neto	282.219		154.888	*Realized and unrealized gain on securities sold and from changes in fair value of trading securities - net*
Keuntungan transaksi mata uang asing	316.851		373.629	*Gain from foreign currency transactions*
Lain-lain - neto	510.022		458.549	*Others - net*
Total pendapatan operasional lainnya - neto	1.374.094		1.396.541	*Total other operating income - net*
Pembentukan penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai:				*Provision for impairment losses:*
Aset keuangan	(796.740)	6,7,9,11 12,13,34	(1.600.071)	*Financial assets*
Agunan yang diambil alih	(215)	15	959	*Foreclosed assets*
Total pembentukan penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai	(796.955)		(1.599.112)	*Total provision for impairment losses*
Beban operasional lainnya				*Other operating expenses*
Gaji dan kesejahteraan karyawan	(2.385.807)	31	(2.037.902)	*Salaries and employees' benefits*
Beban umum dan administrasi	(2.630.756)	2c,30,37	(1.763.015)	*General and administrative expenses*
Total beban operasional lainnya	(5.016.563)		(3.800.917)	*Total other operating expenses*
LABA OPERASIONAL	**917.474**		**1.136.508**	***OPERATING INCOME***
Pendapatan non-operasional				*Non-operating income*
(Kerugian)/keuntungan penjualan aset tetap, agunan yang diambil alih dan properti terbengkalai - neto	(5.741)		11.705	*(Loss)/gain on sale of fixed assets, foreclosed assets, and abandoned property - net*
Lain-lain - neto	(44)		-	*Others - net*
Total pendapatan non-operasional	(5.785)		11.705	*Total non-operating income*
LABA SEBELUM BEBAN PAJAK	**911.689**		**1.148.213**	***INCOME BEFORE TAX EXPENSE***
Beban pajak	(236.726)	2aa,21	(196.652)	*Tax expense*
LABA TAHUN BERJALAN	**674.963**		**951.561**	***INCOME FOR THE YEAR***

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 UOB INDONESIA
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN (lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2023
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME *(continued)*
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Years Ended 31 December*			
	2023	**Catatan/ *Notes***	**2022**	
LABA TAHUN BERJALAN	**674.963**		**951.561**	***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 liabilitas imbalan kerja	3.822	35	4.020	*Remeasurement of post-employment benefits*
Pajak penghasilan terkait dengan komponen pendapatan komprehensif lainnya	(841)		(884)	*Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income*
	2.981		3.136	
Pos-pos yang akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi:				***Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:***
Mutasi sehubungan dengan perubahan nilai wajar investasi keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	79.666	9	(347.896)	*Movement in respect of fair value changes of financial investment at fair value through other comprehensive income*
Pajak penghasilan terkait dengan komponen pendapatan komprehensif lainnya	(17.527)		76.537	*Income tax related to component of other comprehensive income*
	62.139		(271.359)	
Keuntungan/(kerugian) komprehensif lainnya tahun berjalan - setelah pajak	65.120		(268.223)	*Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year-net of tax*
TOTAL PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF TAHUN BERJALAN	**740.083**		**683.338**	***TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR***
LABA PER SAHAM DASAR (nilai penuh)	**60**	2ab,32	**85**	***BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE (full amount)***

PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2023
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ *Notes*	Modal saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh/ *Issued and fully paid - share capital*	Tambahan modal disetor - neto/ *Additional paid-in capital - net*	Penghasilan komprehensif lain/ *Other comprehensive income*: Keuntungan/ (kerugian) yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain - neto/ *Unrealized gain/(loss) on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income - net*	Penghasilan komprehensif lain/ *Other comprehensive income*: Pengukuran kembali atas liabilitas imbalan kerja - neto/ *Remeasurement of post-employment benefits - net*	Saldo laba/*Retained earnings*: Telah ditentukan penggunaannya/ *Appropriated*	Saldo laba/*Retained earnings*: Belum ditentukan penggunaannya/ *Unappropriated*	Total ekuitas/ *Total equity*	
Saldo pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021		**2.796.661**	**3.698.759**	**117.348**	**(21.708)**	**129.158**	**7.957.786**	**14.678.004**	***Balance as of 31 December 2021***
Penghasilan komprehensif tahun berjalan									*Comprehensive income for the year*
Laba tahun berjalan		-	-	-	-	-	951.561	951.561	*Income for the year*
Pengukuran kembali liabilitas imbalan kerja - neto		-	-	-	3.136	-	-	3.136	*Remeasurement of post-employment benefits - net*
Kerugian yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain - neto	9	-	-	(271.359)	-	-	-	(271.359)	*Unrealized loss on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income - net*
Total penghasilan komprehensif untuk tahun berjalan 2022		-	-	(271.359)	3.136	-	951.561	683.338	*Total comprehensive income for the year of 2022*
Pembentukan cadangan umum	27	-	-	-	-	6.552	(6.552)	-	*Appropriation for general reserve*
Saldo pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022		**2.796.661**	**3.698.759**	**(154.011)**	**(18.572)**	**135.710**	**8.902.795**	**15.361.342**	***Balance as of 31 December 2022***
Penghasilan komprehensif tahun berjalan									*Comprehensive income for the year*
Laba tahun berjalan		-	-	-	-	-	674.963	674.963	*Income for the year*
Pengukuran kembali liabilitas imbalan kerja - neto					2.981	-	-	2.981	*Remeasurement of post-employment benefits - net*
Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain - neto	9	-	-	62.139	-	-	-	62.139	*Unrealized gain on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income - net*
Total penghasilan komprehensif untuk tahun berjalan 2023		-	-	62.139	2.981	-	674.963	740.083	*Total comprehensive income for the year of 2023*
Pembentukan cadangan umum	27	-	-	-	-	9.515	(9.515)	-	*Appropriation for general reserve*
Penerbitan saham baru dan tambahan modal disetor	25,26	260.237	1.239.767	-	-	-	-	1.500.004	*New shares issuance and additional paid-in capital*
Saldo pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023		**3.056.898**	**4.938.526**	**(91.872)**	**(15.591)**	**145.225**	**9.568.243**	**17.601.429**	***Balance as of 31 December 2023***

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

The accompanying notes to the financial statement form an integral part of these financial statements taken as a whole.

PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
LAPORAN ARUS KAS
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2023
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Years Ended 31 December*			
	2023	**Catatan/ *Notes***	**2022**	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI				***CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES***
Penerimaan pendapatan bunga	10.029.354		7.278.592	*Receipts from interest income*
Penerimaan pendapatan operasional lainnya	2.210.331		1.094.719	*Receipts from other operating income*
Penerimaan dari penjualan agunan yang diambil alih	14.577		12.665	*Receipts from sale of foreclosed assets*
Pemulihan dari kredit yang telah dihapusbukukan	384.191	11	266.178	*Recovery from loans previously written-off*
Penerimaan atas penjualan kredit	141.346	11	230.052	*Receipts from sale of loans*
Pembayaran beban bunga	(4.518.552)		(2.421.896)	*Payment of interest expenses*
Pembayaran beban operasional	(4.571.454)		(3.564.774)	*Payment of operating expenses*
Pembayaran pajak penghasilan	(289.382)	21	(393.177)	*Payment of income tax*
Pembayaran transaksi non-operasional - bersih	(44)		-	*Payments of non-operating transaction - net*
Perubahan dalam aset dan liabilitas operasi:				*Changes in operating assets and liabilities:*
Penurunan/(kenaikan) aset operasi:				*Decrease/(increase) in operating assets:*
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	(2.164.458)	8	975.157	*Trading securities*
Kredit yang diberikan	7.118.935		(12.187.485)	*Loans*
Tagihan akseptasi	1.178.962	13	(883.828)	*Acceptance receivables*
Surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	(19.807.969)	12	12.676.021	*Securities purchased with agreements to resell*
Aset lain-lain	(924.663)		(79.667)	*Other assets*
Kenaikan/(penurunan) liabilitas operasi:				*Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:*
Liabilitas segera	282.516	16	17.167	*Current liabilities*
Simpanan dari nasabah:				*Deposits from customers:*
Giro	(676.328)	17	2.584.957	*Demand deposits*
Tabungan	(6.355.419)	18	6.920.883	*Saving deposits*
Deposito berjangka	805.401	19	4.379.097	*Time deposits*
Simpanan dari bank lain	1.192.611	20	131.822	*Deposits from other banks*
Utang pajak	60.057		32.953	*Tax payables*
Liabilitas akseptasi	(839.471)	13	940.374	*Acceptance payables*
Surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	13.295.961	45	-	*Securities sold under repurchase agreements*
Liabilitas lain-lain	2.703.182		574.889	*Other liabilities*
Kas Neto (Digunakan untuk) Diperoleh dari Aktivitas Operasi	**(730.316)**		**18.584.699**	***Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Operating Activities***

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

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PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
LAPORAN ARUS KAS (lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2023
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
***STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS** (continued)*
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Years Ended 31 December*			
	2023	**Catatan/ *Notes***	**2022**	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI				***CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES***
Hasil penjualan aset tetap dan properti terbengkalai	4.926	14	15.834	*Proceeds from sales of fixed assets and abandoned property*
Hasil bersih dari akuisisi *consumer business*	3.015.300	3	-	*Net proceed from consumer business acquisition*
Pembelian investasi keuangan	(4.675.886)	9	(11.805.956)	*Purchase of financial investments*
Perolehan aset tetap	(1.464.983)	14	(432.783)	*Acquisitions of fixed assets*
Kas Neto Digunakan untuk Aktivitas Investasi	**(3.120.643)**		**(12.222.905)**	***Net Cash Used in Investing Activities***
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN				***CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES***
Pembayaran atas efek utang yang jatuh tempo	(155.000)	23,45	-	*Payment of debt securities issued that have matured*
Penerimaan atas efek utang yang diterbitkan	-	23,45	100.000	*Proceeds from debt securities issued*
Pembayaran biaya transaksi utang	-	23	(5.360)	*Payment of debt transaction costs*
Pembayaran atas surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	-	45	(12.981)	*Payment of securities sold under repurchase agreements*
Penerimaan setoran modal	1.500.004		-	*Proceeds from capital injection*
Liabilitas sewa	(60.087)	45	(52.542)	*Lease liabilities*
Kas Neto Diperoleh dari Aktivitas Pendanaan	**1.284.917**		**29.117**	***Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities***
(Penurunan)/kenaikan neto Kas dan Setara Kas	(2.566.042)		6.390.911	*Net (decrease)/increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents*
Pengaruh neto perubahan kurs pada Kas dan Setara Kas	(30.766)		325.575	*Net effect on exchange rate on Cash and Cash Equivalents*
Kas dan Setara Kas Awal Tahun	16.542.908		9.826.422	*Cash and Cash Equivalents At Beginning of Year*
Kas dan Setara Kas Akhir Tahun	**13.946.100**		**16.542.908**	***Cash and Cash Equivalents At The End Of Year***
Komponen Kas dan Setara Kas				*Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents*
Kas	603.540	4	717.402	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	9.901.077	5	8.869.574	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	984.482	6	1.100.247	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - jatuh tempo dalam 3 bulan sejak tanggal perolehan	2.457.001	7	5.855.685	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - maturing within 3 months from the date of acquisition*
Total	**13.946.100**		**16.542.908**	***Total***

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.

1. Umum

a. Pendirian Bank dan Informasi Umum

PT Bank UOB Indonesia (dahulu PT Bank UOB Buana) ("Bank") didirikan di Indonesia berdasarkan Akta Pendirian No. 150 tanggal 31 Agustus 1956 yang dibuat di hadapan Notaris Eliza Pondaag, S.H. Akta pendirian ini disahkan oleh Menteri Kehakiman Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. J.A 5/78/4 tanggal 24 Oktober 1956, didaftarkan pada Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta dengan No. 1811 tanggal 27 Oktober 1956 dan telah diumumkan dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No. 96, Tambahan No.1243 tanggal 30 November 1956.

Bank memulai aktivitas perbankan secara komersial pada tanggal 1 November 1956 berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia No. 203443/U.M.II tanggal 15 Oktober 1956 tentang Pemberian Izin Usaha PT Bank Buana Indonesia berkedudukan di Jakarta. Sesuai dengan Pasal 3 Anggaran Dasar Bank, ruang lingkup kegiatan usaha Bank adalah menjalankan kegiatan umum perbankan. Bank telah memperoleh izin untuk menjalankan aktivitas sebagai bank devisa berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Gubernur Bank Indonesia (BI) No. 9/39/KEP/DIR/UD tanggal 22 Juli 1976.

Pada tahun 2000, Bank mengubah status Perseroan menjadi perusahaan terbuka dengan melakukan penawaran umum perdana kepada masyarakat sebanyak 194 juta saham. Perubahan status Bank menjadi perusahaan terbuka telah disetujui oleh Bapepam-LK berdasarkan Surat Ketua Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal No. S-1544/PM/2000, tanggal 27 Juni 2000. Selanjutnya pada tahun 2002, 2003 dan 2006, Bank melakukan Penawaran Umum Terbatas I, II dan III.

1. General

a. Establishment of the Bank and General Information

PT Bank UOB Indonesia (formerly PT Bank UOB Buana) (the "Bank") was established in Indonesia based on the Deed of Establishment No. 150 dated 31 August 1956 drawn up before Eliza Pondaag, S.H. The Deed of Establishment was approved by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in Decree Letter No. J.A 5/78/4 dated 24 October 1956, as recorded at the Jakarta Court of Justice under registration No. 1811 dated 27 October 1956 and was published in State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 96, Supplement No. 1243 dated 30 November 1956.

The Bank's commercial banking activities began on 1 November 1956 based on the Decision Letter of The Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 203443/U.M.II dated 15 October 1956 about Granting Business License of PT Bank Buana Indonesia located in Jakarta. Based on Article 3 of the Bank's Articles of Association, the scope of the Bank's business is to engage in general banking activities. The Bank also obtained a license to run the activities as a foreign bank based on Bank Indonesia (BI) Governor Decree No. 9/39/KEP/DIR/UD dated 22 July 1976.

In 2000, the Bank changed the status of the Company into a public company with the initial public offering of as many as 194 million shares to the public. The status change of the Bank into a public company has been approved by Bapepam-LK based on the Letter from the Chairman of the Capital Market Supervisory Board No. S-1544/PM/2000, dated 27 June 2000. Furthermore, in 2002, 2003 and 2006, the Bank conducted Limited Public Offering I, II and III.

1. Umum (lanjutan)

a. Pendirian Bank dan Informasi Umum (lanjutan)

Pada tahun 2008, Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham (RUPS) Bank telah menyetujui perubahan status Bank dari perusahaan terbuka menjadi perusahaan tertutup dan menghapuskan pencatatan (*delisting*) saham Bank di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI). Perubahan status termasuk *delisting* tersebut telah dilakukan sesuai dengan persyaratan yang ditentukan oleh Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (dahulu Bapepam dan LK) dan BEI, dan Bank telah menyelesaikan hak-hak pemegang saham minoritas melalui proses penawaran tender sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku. Berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa No. 16 tanggal 16 Januari 2009, dibuat di hadapan Fathiah Helmi, S.H., Notaris di Jakarta dan telah disetujui oleh Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia berdasarkan Surat Persetujuan No. AHU-26687.AH.01.02. Tahun 2009 tanggal 17 Juni 2009, Anggaran Dasar Bank telah diubah sehubungan dengan perubahan status Bank dari perusahaan terbuka (publik) menjadi perusahaan tertutup.

Berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa No. 12 tanggal 15 April 2010, dibuat di hadapan Fathiah Helmi, S.H., Notaris di Jakarta dan telah diberitahukan kepada Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia berdasarkan Surat Penerimaan Pemberitahuan No. AHU-AH.01.10-14548 tanggal 14 Juni 2010, para pemegang saham Bank (yang pada saat itu bernama PT Bank UOB Buana) setuju untuk melakukan penggabungan usaha dengan suatu bank yang pada saat itu bernama PT Bank UOB Indonesia.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2010, Bank (yang pada saat itu bernama PT Bank UOB Buana) secara efektif menerima penggabungan usaha PT Bank UOB Indonesia. Penggabungan tersebut telah memperoleh persetujuan dari Bank Indonesia (BI) berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Gubernur BI No. 12/45/KEP.GBI/2010 tanggal 10 Juni 2010 tentang Pemberian Izin Penggabungan Usaha *(Merger)* PT Bank UOB Indonesia ke dalam PT Bank UOB Buana. Izin tersebut tetap berlaku sebagai izin usaha Bank sebagai perusahaan hasil penggabungan.

***1. General** (continued)*

***a. Establishment of the Bank and General Information** (continued)*

In 2008, the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank has approved the change in the Bank's status from publicly listed to private company and delisted the Bank's shares at Indonesian Stock Exchange (BEI). The change in status, including the delisting process, had been conducted in compliance to the requirements determined by Financial Service Authority (formerly Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency) and BEI, and the Bank had settled the rights of minority shareholders through tender offer process in accordance with applicable regulations. Pursuant to the Deed of Statement of Resolutions of Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders No. 16 dated 16 January 2009, drawn up before Fathiah Helmi, S.H., Notary in Jakarta and approved by the Minister of Laws and Human Rights through Letter of Approval No. AHU-26687.AH.01.02. Year 2009 dated 17 June 2009, the Articles of Association of the Bank have been amended in relation to the change in the Bank's status from a publicly listed to a private company.

By virtue of Deed of Resolutions Statement of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders No. 12 dated 15 April 2010, drawn up before Fathiah Helmi, S.H., Notary in Jakarta and as notified to the Minister of Laws and Human Rights through Letter of Notification Receipt No. AHU-AH.01.10-14548 dated 14 June 2010, the shareholders of the Bank (whose name at the time was PT Bank UOB Buana) agreed to merge its business with a bank whose name at the time was PT Bank UOB Indonesia.

On 30 June 2010, the Bank (whose name at the time was PT Bank UOB Buana) effectively accepted the business merger of PT Bank UOB Indonesia. This merger had obtained the approval of Bank Indonesia (BI) under Decree of BI Governor No. 12/45/KEP.GBI/2010 dated 10 June 2010 regarding Granting of Merger Permit of PT Bank UOB Indonesia into PT Bank UOB Buana. The permit still applies as the business permit of the Bank as the surviving bank.

1. Umum (lanjutan)

a. Pendirian Bank dan Informasi Umum (lanjutan)

Pada bulan Mei 2011, Bank melakukan perubahan nama dari PT Bank UOB Buana menjadi PT Bank UOB Indonesia dan telah memperoleh persetujuan dari BI berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Gubernur BI No. 13/34/KEP.GBI/2011 tanggal 19 Mei 2011 tentang Perubahan Penggunaan Izin Usaha Atas Nama PT Bank UOB Buana menjadi Izin Usaha Atas Nama PT Bank UOB Indonesia.

Setelah pendiriannya, Anggaran Dasar Bank telah mengalami beberapa kali perubahan, perubahan terakhir sebagaimana dinyatakan dalam Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat Perubahan Anggaran Dasar No. 38 tanggal 20 November 2023 mengenai perubahan Pasal 4 ayat (2), yang dibuat di hadapan Aulia Taufani, S.H., Notaris di Jakarta. Perubahan Anggaran Dasar Bank tersebut telah diterima dan dicatat dalam Sistem Administrasi Badan Hukum Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.03-0145724 tanggal 23 November 2023.

Kantor pusat Bank berlokasi di Jl. M.H. Thamrin No. 10, Jakarta. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023, jaringan layanan Bank mencakup 42 kantor cabang, 89 kantor cabang pembantu dan 142 ATM yang tersebar di 44 kota/kabupaten di 16 provinsi yang bekerja sama dengan jaringan ATM Prima dan ATM Bersama, dan jaringan VISA di seluruh dunia, serta jaringan regional ATM grup usaha United Overseas Bank Limited.

Pada tanggal 26 Oktober 2023, Bank mendapatkan persetujuan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa untuk meningkatkan modal ditempatkan dan disetor Bank dengan cara mengeluarkan saham baru sebanyak 1.040.946.745 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal masing-masing Rp250 (nilai penuh) per lembar saham dengan harga penawaran Rp1.441 (nilai penuh) per lembar saham.

***1. General** (continued)*

***a. Establishment of the Bank and General Information** (continued)*

In May 2011, the Bank changed its name from PT Bank UOB Buana into PT Bank UOB Indonesia and has obtained approval from BI by virtue of BI Governor Decree No. 13/34/KEP.GBI/2011 dated 19 May 2011 regarding the Change of Business Permit Use on Behalf of PT Bank UOB Buana into a Business License Under Name of PT Bank UOB Indonesia.

After its establishment, the Bank's Articles of Association have been amended several times, the latest amendment was stated on the Deed of State Resolutions of the Amendment of Articles of Association No. 38 dated 20 November 2023 change of Article 4 paragraph (2), drawn up before Aulia Taufani, S.H., Notary in Jakarta. The amendment of the Bank's Articles of Association 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.01.03-0145724 dated 23 November 2023.

The Bank's head office is located at Jl. M.H. Thamrin No. 10, Jakarta. As of 31 December 2023, the Bank's service network covers 42 branches, 89 sub-branches and 142 ATMs across 44 cities/regencies in 16 provinces which collaborate with ATM Prima and ATM Bersama networks, VISA global network and regional ATM network of the United Overseas Bank Limited business group.

On 26 October 2023, the Bank has received approval from the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to increase the Bank's issued and paid-up capital by issuing new shares of 1,040,946,745 shares with nominal amount of Rp250 (full amount) per share with offering price of Rp1,441 (full amount) per share.

1. Umum (lanjutan)

a. Pendirian Bank dan Informasi Umum (lanjutan)

Bank dimiliki sebesar 68,943% oleh UOB International Investment Private Limited (UOBII), anak perusahaan dari United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapura (UOB), 30,056% dimiliki oleh UOB, 1,000% dimiliki oleh Yayasan Kesejahteraan Nusantara dan sebesar 0,001% dimiliki oleh lain-lain (Catatan 25).

Penawaran Umum Obligasi

Pada bulan Maret 2022, Bank melakukan Penawaran Umum Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan III Bank UOB Indonesia dengan target total dana yang dihimpun sebesar Rp2.000.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) (Catatan 23).

Pada bulan September 2021, Bank melakukan Penawaran Umum Obligasi Berkelanjutan III Bank UOB Indonesia dengan target total dana yang dihimpun sebesar Rp2.000.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) (Catatan 23).

Pada bulan Juni 2019, Bank melakukan Penawaran Umum Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank UOB Indonesia dengan target total dana yang dihimpun sebesar Rp2.000.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) (Catatan 23).

Pada tahun 2018, Bank telah melakukan Penawaran Umum Obligasi Berkelanjutan II Bank UOB Indonesia dengan target total dana yang dihimpun sebesar Rp3.000.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) (Catatan 23).

Pada tahun 2016, Bank telah melakukan Penawaran Umum Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia dan Penawaran Umum Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia dengan target total dana yang dihimpun masing-masing sebesar Rp2.000.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) dan Rp1.000.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) (Catatan 23).

***1. General** (continued)*

***a. Establishment of the Bank and General Information** (continued)*

The Bank is 68.943% owned by UOB International Investment Private Limited (UOBII), a subsidiary of United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapore (UOB), 30.056% is owned by UOB, 1.000% is owned by Yayasan Kesejahteraan Nusantara and 0.001% is owned by others (Note 25).

Public Offering of Bonds

In March 2022, the Bank conducted public offering of Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering III with target total funds of Rp2,000,000,000,000 (full amount) (Note 23).

In September 2021, the Bank conducted public offering of Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering III with target total funds of Rp2,000,000,000,000 (full amount) (Note 23).

In June 2019, the Bank conducted public offering of Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering II with target total funds of Rp2,000,000,000,000 (full amount) (Note 23).

In 2018, the Bank conducted public offering of Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering II with target total funds of Rp3,000,000,000,000 (full amount) (Note 23).

In 2016, Bank conducted public offering of Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering I and Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering I with target total funds of Rp2,000,000,000,000 (full amount) and Rp1,000,000,000,000 (full amount), respectively (Note 23).

1. Umum (lanjutan)

a. Pendirian Bank dan Informasi Umum (lanjutan)

Dalam rangka penawaran umum tersebut Bank menerbitkan obligasi-obligasi sebagai berikut (Catatan 23):

1. Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2016 dengan jumlah pokok sebesar Rp100.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) dikenakan suku bunga tetap sebesar 9,40% per tahun yang dibayarkan setiap tiga bulan dan jangka waktu selama tujuh tahun dan telah jatuh tempo pada tanggal 25 November 2023.

   Bank telah melakukan pelunasan pokok atas Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2016 dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp100.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) yang jatuh tempo pada tanggal 25 November 2023 (Catatan 23).

2. Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2017 dengan jumlah pokok sebesar Rp500.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) dikenakan suku bunga tetap sebesar 9,25% per tahun yang dibayarkan setiap tiga bulan dan jangka waktu selama tujuh tahun dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 17 Oktober 2024 (Catatan 23).

3. Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2018 dengan jumlah pokok sebesar Rp1.000.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) yang terbagi menjadi Obligasi Seri A sebesar Rp862.000.000.000 (nilai penuh), Obligasi Seri B sebesar Rp83.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) dan Obligasi Seri C sebesar Rp55.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) yang dikenakan tingkat bunga tetap per tahun masing-masing sebesar 6,15%, 7,40% dan 7,65%, yang dibayarkan setiap tiga bulan dan telah jatuh tempo masing-masing pada tanggal 3 Juni 2019, 23 Mei 2021 dan 23 Mei 2023.

***1. General** (continued)*

***a. Establishment of the Bank and General Information** (continued)*

Regarding the public offering, the Bank issued bonds as follows (Note 23):

1. *Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering I Phase I 2016 with total amount of Rp100,000,000,000 (full amount) that was subject to fixed interest rate of 9.40% per annum which was payable every three months with a seven-year term and has already matured on 25 November 2023*

   The Bank has paid the principal of Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering I Phase I 2016 with nominal value of Rp100,000,000,000 (full amount) which matured on 25 November 2023 (Note 23).

2. *Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering I Phase II 2017 with total amount of Rp500,000,000,000 (full amount) that was subject to fixed interest rate of 9.25% per annum which is payable every three months with a seven-year term and will mature on 17 October 2024 (Note 23).*

3. *Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering I Phase II Year 2018 totalling Rp1,000,000,000,000 (full amount) consists of Bonds Series A amounting to Rp862,000,000,000 (full amount), Series B amounting to Rp83,000,000,000 (full amount) and Series C amounting to Rp55,000,000,000 (full amount) with fixed interest rates of 6.15%, 7.40% and 7.65%, respectively, which is repayable every three months and have already matured on 3 June 2019, 23 May 2021 and 23 May 2023, respectively.*

1. Umum (lanjutan)

a. Pendirian Bank dan Informasi Umum (lanjutan)

Dalam rangka penawaran umum tersebut Bank menerbitkan obligasi-obligasi sebagai berikut (Catatan 23): (lanjutan)

Bank telah melakukan pelunasan pokok atas Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2018 Seri A, B dan C dengan nilai nominal masing-masing sebesar Rp862.000.000.000 (nilai penuh), Rp83.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) dan Rp55.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) yang jatuh tempo masing-masing pada tanggal 3 Juni 2019, 23 Mei 2021 dan 23 Mei 2023 (Catatan 23).

4. Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2019 pada tanggal 4 Juli 2019 dengan jangka waktu selama 7 tahun dan jumlah pokok sebesar Rp100.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) dengan tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 9,85% (Catatan 23).

5. Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2019 pada tanggal 13 November 2019 dengan jangka waktu selama 7 tahun dan jumlah pokok sebesar Rp650.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) dengan tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 9,25% (Catatan 23).

6. Obligasi Berkelanjutan III Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2021 dengan jumlah pokok sebesar Rp100.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) dengan tingkat bunga tetap per tahun sebesar 5,65% yang dibayarkan setiap tiga bulan dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 2 September 2024 (Catatan 23).

7. Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan III Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2022 pada tanggal 8 Maret 2022 dengan jangka waktu 7 tahun dan jumlah pokok sebesar Rp100.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) dengan tingkat bunga tetap per tahun sebesar 8,00% yang dibayarkan setiap tiga bulan dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 8 Maret 2029 (Catatan 23).

***1. General** (continued)*

***a. Establishment of the Bank and General Information** (continued)*

Regarding the public offering, the Bank issued bonds as follows (Note 23): (continued)

The Bank has paid the principal of Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering I Phase II Year 2018 Series A, B and C with nominal value of Rp862,000,000,000 (full amount), Rp83,000,000,000 (full amount) and Rp55,000,000,000 (full amount) which matured on 3 June 2019, 23 May 2021 and 23 May 2023 respectively (Note 23).

4. Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering II Phase I 2019 on 4 July 2019 with tenor of 7 years since issuance date totalling to Rp100,000,000,000 (full amount) with fixed interest rate of 9.85% (Note 23).

5. Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering II Phase II 2019 on 13 November 2019 with tenor of 7 years since issuance date totalling to Rp650,000,000,000 (full amount) with fixed interest rate of 9.25% (Note 23).

6. Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering III Phase I Year 2021 totalling to Rp100,000,000,000 (full amount) with fixed interest rate of 5.65% which is repayable every three months and will mature on 2 September 2024 (Note 23).

7. Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering III Phase I Year 2022 on 8 March 2022 with tenor of 7 years since issuance and totalling to Rp100,000,000,000 (full amount) with fixed interest rate of 8.00% which is repayable every three months and will mature on 8 March 2029 (Note 23).

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

1. Umum (lanjutan) / ***1. General*** *(continued)*

b. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi dan Karyawan / ***b. The Board of Commissioners, the Board of Directors and Employees***

Susunan Dewan Komisaris pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut:

The composition of the Bank's Board of Commissioners as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	31 Desember 2023/ ***31 December 2023***	
Komisaris Utama	Wee Ee Cheong	*President Commissioner*
Wakil Komisaris Utama	Chin Voon Fat	*Deputy President Commissioner*
Komisaris	Chan Kok Seong	*Commissioner*
Komisaris Independen	Wayan Alit Antara	*Independent Commissioner*
Komisaris Independen	VJH Boentaran Lesmana	*Independent Commissioner*
Komisaris Independen	Johanes Susilo*	*Independent Commissioner*

* Johanes Susilo diangkat sebagai Komisaris Independen berdasarkan keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa tanggal 26 Oktober 2023 dan telah mendapatkan persetujuan dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan sehingga telah efektif menjabat sejak tanggal 30 Januari 2024./ *Johanes Susilo has been appointed as Independent Commissioner based on the resolution of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders dated 26 October 2023 and has obtained approval from Financial Services Authority (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan) therefore has effectively served since 30 January 2024.*

	31 Desember 2022/ ***31 December 2022***	
Komisaris Utama	Wee Ee Cheong	*President Commissioner*
Wakil Komisaris Utama	Chin Voon Fat	*Deputy President Commissioner*
Komisaris	Chan Kok Seong	*Commissioner*
Komisaris Independen	Wayan Alit Antara	*Independent Commissioner*
Komisaris Independen	Aswin Wirjadi*	*Independent Commissioner*
Komisaris Independen	VJH Boentaran Lesmana	*Independent Commissioner*

* Aswin Wirjadi mengundurkan diri dari jabatannya sebagai Komisaris Independen berdasarkan keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa tanggal 26 Oktober 2023./*Aswin Wirjadi has resigned from his position as Independent Commissioner based on the resolution of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders dated 26 October 2023*.

Susunan Direksi Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut:

The composition of the Bank's Board of Directors as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	31 Desember/ ***31 December*** **2023**	
Direktur Utama	Hendra Gunawan	*President Director*
Direktur Keuangan dan Layanan Korporasi	Teh Han Yi	*Finance and Corporate Services Director*
Direktur Kepatuhan, *Legal* dan Sekretaris Perusahaan	Ardhi Wibowo	*Compliance, Legal and Corporate Secretary Director*
Direktur Teknologi dan Operasional	Paul Rafiuly	*Technology and Operations Director*
Direktur *Wholesale Banking*	Harapman Kasan	*Wholesale Banking Director*
Direktur *Global Markets*	Sonny Samuel	*Global Markets Director*
Direktur *Strategic Business Development, Retail & Channels Transformation*	Choi Yau Chi	*Strategic Business Development Retail & Channels Transformation Director*
Direktur Manajemen Risiko	Henry Santoso	*Risk Management Director*

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

1. Umum (lanjutan) / ***1. General*** *(continued)*

b. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi dan Karyawan (lanjutan) / ***b. The Board of Commissioners, the Board of Directors and Employees*** *(continued)*

Susunan Direksi Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

The composition of the Bank's Board of Directors as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows: (continued)

	31 Desember/ ***31 December*** **2022**	
Direktur Utama	Hendra Gunawan	*President Director*
Direktur Keuangan dan Layanan Korporasi	Teh Han Yi	*Finance and Corporate Services Director*
Direktur Kepatuhan, *Legal* dan Sekretaris Perusahaan	Ardhi Wibowo	*Compliance, Legal and Corporate Secretary Director*
Direktur Teknologi dan Operasional	Paul Rafiuly	*Technology and Operations Director*
Direktur *Wholesale Banking*	Harapman Kasan	*Wholesale Banking Director*
Direktur *Global Markets*	Sonny Samuel	*Global Markets Director*
Direktur *Consumer Banking*	Choi Yau Chi	*Consumer Banking Director*
Direktur Manajemen Risiko	Henry Santoso*	*Risk Management Director*

* Henry Santoso diangkat sebagai Direktur berdasarkan keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa tanggal 29 November 2022 dan telah mendapatkan persetujuan dari regulator sehingga efektif menjabat sejak tanggal 12 Desember 2022./*Henry Santoso has been appointed as Director based on the resolution of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders dated 29 November 2022 and obtained approval from regulator therefore effectively served on 12 December 2022.*

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, susunan Komite Audit diputuskan melalui Rapat Dewan Komisaris tanggal 4 April 2023 dan ditetapkan berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. 23/SKDIR/0057 tanggal 3 Mei 2023.

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, the composition of the Audit Committee was appointed based on the Resolution of the Board of Commissioners Meeting on 4 April 2023 and established by Decree of the Board of Directors No. 23/SKDIR/0057 dated 3 May 2023.

Susunan Komite Audit pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut:

The composition of the Audit Committee as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	31 Desember 2023/ ***31 December 2023***	
Ketua Komite Audit	VJH Boentaran Lesmana*	*Chairman of Audit Committee*
Anggota	Humbul Kristiawan	*Member*
Anggota	Burlita	*Member*

* VJH Boentaran Lesmana efektif menjabat sebagai Ketua Komite Audit sejak tanggal 3 Mei 2023./*VJH Boentaran Lesmana effectively served as Chairman of Audit Committee since 3 May 2023.*

	31 Desember 2022/ ***31 December 2022***	
Ketua Komite Audit	Aswin Wirjadi	*Chairman of Audit Committee*
Anggota	Humbul Kristiawan	*Member*
Anggota	Burlita	*Member*

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, Kepala Sekretaris Perusahaan adalah Susilowati berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. 15/SKDIR/0021 tanggal 25 Juni 2015.

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, Corporate Secretary Head is Susilowati based on the Board of Directors' Decree No. 15/SKDIR/0021 dated 25 June 2015.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, Kepala Satuan Kerja Audit Intern (Kepala SKAI) adalah Imbang Perdana Satryawan berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. 22/SKDIR/0007 tanggal 27 Januari 2022.

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, Internal Audit Unit Head is Imbang Perdana Satryawan based on the Board of Directors' Decree No. 22/SKDIR/0007 dated 27 January 2022.

1. Umum (lanjutan)

b. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi dan Karyawan (lanjutan)

Imbalan kerja jangka pendek yang diterima oleh Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 masing-masing sebesar Rp96.194 dan Rp71.986 (Catatan 37g).

Imbalan kerja jangka panjang yang diterima oleh Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 masing-masing sebesar Rp12.588 dan Rp7.473. Biaya yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank terkait program imbalan pasca kerja Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank dengan jumlah masing-masing sebesar Rp1.707 dan Rp1.194 untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 (Catatan 37g).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, Bank memiliki total karyawan masing-masing sebanyak 4.252 dan 3.273 orang (tidak diaudit).

***1. General** (continued)*

***b. The Board of Commissioners, the Board of Directors and Employees** (continued)*

Short-term employee benefits received by the Bank's Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 amounted to Rp96,194 and Rp71,986, respectively (Note 37g).

Long-term employee benefits received by the Bank's Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 amounted to Rp12,588 and Rp7,473, respectively. Expenses incurred by the Bank relating to post-employment benefits of the Bank's Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors amounted to Rp1,707 and Rp1,194 for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively (Note 37g).

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank had 4,252 and 3,273 employees, respectively (unaudited).

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini:

a. Dasar Penyajian Laporan Keuangan

Laporan keuangan disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia dan Peraturan Bapepam dan LK No. VIII.G.7 Lampiran Keputusan Ketua Bapepam dan LK No. KEP-347/BL/2012 tanggal 25 Juni 2012 tentang "Pedoman Penyajian dan Pengungkapan Laporan Keuangan Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik".

Laporan keuangan kecuali laporan arus kas, disusun dengan dasar akrual dan berdasarkan konsep biaya historis, kecuali beberapa akun tertentu yang disusun berdasarkan pengukuran lain sebagaimana diuraikan dalam kebijakan akuntansi masing-masing akun tersebut.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below:

a. Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards and Bapepam and LK regulation No. VIII.G.7 Attachment of the Chairman of Bapepam and LK's decree No. KEP-347/BL/2012 dated 25 June 2012 regarding "Guidelines for Financial Statements Presentation and Disclosure for Issuer or Public Companies".

The financial statements, except for the statement of cash flows, are prepared using the accrual basis and based on historical cost concept, except for certain accounts which are measured on the bases described in the related accounting policies for those accounts.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

a. Dasar Penyajian Laporan Keuangan (lanjutan)

Laporan arus kas disusun menggunakan metode langsung yang dimodifikasi dan arus kas dikelompokkan atas dasar aktivitas operasi, investasi dan pendanaan. Kas dan setara kas terdiri dari kas, giro pada Bank Indonesia dan giro pada bank lain, penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain, dan investasi keuangan yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu 3 bulan sejak tanggal perolehan, sepanjang tidak digunakan sebagai jaminan atas pinjaman yang diterima serta tidak dibatasi penggunaannya.

Pos-pos dalam Penghasilan Komprehensif Lainnya disajikan terpisah antara akun-akun yang akan direklasifikasikan ke laba rugi dan akun-akun yang tidak akan direklasifikasikan ke laba rugi.

Dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia, dibutuhkan estimasi dan asumsi yang mempengaruhi:

- Nilai aset dan liabilitas yang dilaporkan, dan pengungkapan atas aset dan liabilitas kontinjensi pada tanggal laporan keuangan.
- Jumlah pendapatan dan beban selama periode pelaporan.

Walaupun estimasi ini dibuat berdasarkan pengetahuan terbaik Manajemen atas kejadian dan aktivitas saat ini, hasil akhir mungkin berbeda dengan jumlah yang diestimasi.

Mata uang penyajian yang digunakan dalam laporan keuangan adalah mata uang Rupiah, yang merupakan mata uang fungsional Bank. Seluruh angka dalam laporan keuangan ini, kecuali dinyatakan secara khusus, dibulatkan menjadi jutaan Rupiah.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

a. Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements *(continued)*

The statement of cash flows have been prepared using the modified direct method and the cash flows have been classified on the basis of operating, investing and financing activities. Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, current accounts with Bank Indonesia and current accounts with other banks, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks, and financial investments, maturing within 3 months or less from the acquisition date provided they are not used as collateral for borrowings nor restricted.

The items under Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) are presented separately between items to be reclassified to profit or loss and those items not to be reclassified to profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect:

- *The reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements.*
- *The reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.*

Although these estimates are based on Management's best knowledge of current events and activities, actual results may differ from those estimates.

The presentation currency used in the financial statement is Indonesian Rupiah, which is the functional currency of the Bank. Figures in the financial statements are rounded to and stated in millions of Rupiah unless otherwise stated.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

b. Kombinasi Bisnis (lanjutan)

Bank menerapkan metode akuntansi akuisisi untuk mencatat akuisisi bisnis konsumen Citibank, N.A., Indonesia (Citi), yang dianggap sebagai kombinasi bisnis (Catatan 3). Imbalan yang dialihkan untuk akuisisi adalah sebesar nilai wajar aset yang dialihkan dan liabilitas yang diakui pada tanggal akuisisi. Aset teridentifikasi yang diperoleh dan liabilitas yang diambil alih dalam suatu kombinasi bisnis pada awalnya diukur sebesar nilai wajar pada tanggal akuisisi.

Selisih lebih imbalan yang dialihkan dan nilai wajar aset bersih teridentifikasi pada saat akuisisi yang diperoleh dicatat sebagai *goodwill* (Catatan 2q). Biaya yang terkait dengan akuisisi dibebankan pada saat terjadinya.

Bank menentukan bahwa mereka telah mengakuisisi bisnis ketika rangkaian aktivitas dan aset yang diakuisisi mencakup input dan proses substantif yang bersama-sama secara signifikan berkontribusi pada kemampuan untuk menghasilkan output.

Proses yang diperoleh adalah substantif jika penting bagi kemampuan untuk terus menghasilkan output dan input yang diperoleh mencakup tenaga kerja yang terorganisir dengan keterampilan, pengetahuan, atau pengalaman yang diperlukan untuk melakukan proses itu atau secara signifikan berkontribusi pada kemampuan untuk terus menghasilkan output dan dianggap unik atau langka atau tidak dapat diganti tanpa biaya, usaha, atau penundaan yang signifikan dalam kemampuan untuk terus menghasilkan output.

Ketika melakukan akuisisi atas sebuah bisnis, Bank mengklasifikasikan dan menentukan aset keuangan yang diperoleh dan liabilitas keuangan yang diambil alih berdasarkan pada persyaratan kontraktual, kondisi ekonomi dan kondisi terkait lain yang ada pada tanggal akuisisi.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

b. Business Combination *(continued)*

The Bank applies the acquisition accounting method in acquiring of the consumer business of Citibank, N.A., Indonesia (Citi), which is considered as business combinations (Note 3). The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred at the date of acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

The excess of the consideration transferred and the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired at acquisition date is recorded as goodwill (Note 2q). Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The Bank determines that it has acquired a business when the acquired set of activities and assets include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs.

The acquired process is considered substantive if it is critical to the ability to continue producing outputs and the inputs acquired include an organized workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge, or experience to perform that process or it significantly contributes to the ability to continue producing outputs and is considered unique or scarce or cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort, or delay in the ability to continue producing outputs.

When the Bank acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets acquired and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

b. Kombinasi Bisnis (lanjutan)

Bila pencatatan awal kombinasi bisnis belum dapat diselesaikan pada tanggal pelaporan, Bank melaporkan jumlah sementara bagi *item* yang pencatatannya belum dapat diselesaikan tersebut.

Periode pengukuran adalah periode setelah tanggal akuisisi yang didalamnya Bank dapat melakukan penyesuaian atas jumlah sementara yang diakui dalam kombinasi bisnis tersebut. Selama periode pengukuran, Bank mengakui penambahan aset atau liabilitas bila terdapat informasi terbaru yang diperoleh mengenai fakta dan keadaan pada tanggal akuisisi.

Pada tanggal akuisisi, *goodwill* awalnya diukur pada harga perolehan yang merupakan selisih lebih nilai agregat dari imbalan yang dialihkan dan jumlah setiap kepentingan non-pengendali atas selisih jumlah dari aset teridentifikasi yang diperoleh dan liabilitas yang diambil alih.

Setelah pengakuan awal, *goodwill* diukur pada jumlah tercatat dikurangi akumulasi kerugian penurunan nilai. Untuk tujuan pengujian penurunan nilai, *goodwill* yang diperoleh dari suatu kombinasi bisnis, sejak tanggal akuisisi dialokasikan kepada setiap Unit Penghasil Kas ("UPK") dari Bank yang diharapkan akan menerima manfaat dari sinergi kombinasi tersebut, terlepas dari apakah aset atau liabilitas lain dari pihak yang diakuisisi dialokasikan kepada UPK tersebut.

Jika *goodwill* telah dialokasikan pada suatu UPK dan operasi tertentu atas UPK tersebut dihentikan, maka *goodwill* yang diasosiasikan dengan operasi yang dihentikan tersebut termasuk dalam jumlah tercatat operasi tersebut ketika menentukan keuntungan atau kerugian dari pelepasan. *Goodwill* yang dilepaskan tersebut diukur berdasarkan nilai relatif operasi yang dihentikan terhadap bagian dari UPK yang ditahan.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

b. Business Combination *(continued)*

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period, the Bank reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete.

The measurement period is the period after the acquisition date during which the Bank may adjust the provisional amounts recognized for a business combination. During the measurement period, the Bank recognizes additional assets or liabilities if new information is obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date.

At acquisition date, goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Bank's Cash-generating Units ("CGU") that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are allocated to those CGUs.

Where goodwill forms part of a CGU and part of the operations within that CGU is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the CGU retained.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

c. Transaksi dengan Pihak Berelasi

Dalam menjalankan usahanya, Bank melakukan transaksi dengan pihak berelasi seperti yang didefinisikan dalam Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (PSAK) No. 7 tentang "Pengungkapan Pihak-pihak Berelasi".

Seluruh transaksi yang signifikan dengan pihak berelasi telah diungkapkan dalam catatan atas laporan keuangan.

Pihak berelasi adalah orang atau entitas yang terkait dengan entitas yang menyiapkan laporan keuangannya (entitas pelapor). Yang termasuk pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Orang atau anggota keluarga terdekat mempunyai relasi dengan entitas pelapor jika orang tersebut:
   a. Memiliki pengendalian atau pengendalian bersama atas entitas pelapor;
   b. Memiliki pengaruh signifikan atas entitas pelapor; atau
   c. Merupakan personil manajemen kunci entitas pelapor atau entitas induk pelapor.

2. Suatu entitas berelasi dengan entitas pelapor jika memenuhi salah satu hal sebagai berikut:
   a. Entitas dan entitas pelapor adalah anggota dari kelompok usaha yang sama (artinya entitas induk, entitas anak, dan entitas anak berikutnya terkait dengan entitas lain);
   b. Suatu entitas adalah entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama dari entitas lain (atau entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama yang merupakan anggota suatu kelompok usaha, yang mana entitas lain adalah anggotanya);
   c. Kedua entitas tersebut adalah ventura bersama dari pihak ketiga yang sama;

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

c. Transactions with Related Parties

In the normal course of its business, the Bank enters into transactions with related parties which are defined under Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 7 regarding "Related Party Disclosures".

All significant transactions with related parties are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (reporting entity). The related parties are as follows:

1. *A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:*
   a. *Has control or joint control of the reporting entity;*
   b. *Has significant influence over the reporting entity; or*
   c. *Is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.*

2. *An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following condition applies:*
   a. *The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);*
   b. *One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);*
   c. *Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;*

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

c. Transaksi dengan Pihak Berelasi (lanjutan)

Pihak berelasi adalah orang atau entitas yang terkait dengan entitas yang menyiapkan laporan keuangannya (entitas pelapor). Yang termasuk pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

2. Suatu entitas berelasi dengan entitas pelapor jika memenuhi salah satu hal sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)
   d. Suatu entitas adalah ventura bersama dari entitas ketiga dan entitas yang lain adalah entitas asosiasi dari entitas ketiga;
   e. Entitas tersebut adalah sebuah program imbalan pasca kerja untuk imbalan kerja dari salah satu entitas pelapor atau entitas yang terkait dengan entitas pelapor;
   f. Entitas yang dikendalikan atau dikendalikan bersama oleh orang yang diidentifikasi sebagaimana dimaksud dalam angka (1); atau
   g. Orang yang diidentifikasi sebagaimana dimaksud dalam angka (1) huruf (a) memiliki pengaruh signifikan atas entitas atau merupakan manajemen kunci entitas (atau entitas induk dari entitas).
   h. Entitas, atau anggota dari kelompok dimana entitas merupakan bagian dari kelompok tersebut menyediakan jasa personil manajemen kunci kepada entitas pelapor atau kepada entitas induk dari entitas pelapor.

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan

1) Klasifikasi

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;

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

c. Transactions with Related Parties *(continued)*

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (reporting entity). The related parties are as follows: (continued)

2. An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following condition applies: (continued)
   d. One entity is a joint venture of a third party and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
   e. The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefits of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity;
   f. The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (1); or
   g. A person identified in (1) (a) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
   h. The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

d. Financial Assets and Liabilities

1) Classification

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;*

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

1) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Bank mengklasifikasikan aset keuangannya berdasarkan kategori sebagai berikut pada saat pengakuan awal: (lanjutan)

- Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

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.

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.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilities *(continued)*

1) Classification (continued)

The Bank classifies its financial assets according to the following categories at initial recognition: (continued)

- *Financial assets measured at amortized cost.*

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.

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.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

1) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

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;
- 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 atau dikelola dan penilaian kinerja berdasarkan nilai wajar diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilities *(continued)*

1) Classification (continued)

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 valuation

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;*
- *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 or managing and which performance appraisals based on fair value are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

1) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Penilaian model bisnis (lanjutan)

Derivatif juga dikategorikan dalam kelompok ini, kecuali derivatif yang ditetapkan sebagai instrumen lindung nilai efektif.

Penilaian mengenai arus kas kontraktual yang diperoleh semata-mata dari pembayaran pokok dan bunga (SPPI)

Untuk tujuan penilaian ini, pokok didefinisikan sebagai nilai wajar dari aset keuangan pada saat pengakuan awal. Bunga didefinisikan sebagai imbalan untuk nilai waktu atas uang dan risiko kredit terkait jumlah pokok terutang pada periode waktu tertentu dan juga risiko dan biaya peminjaman standar, serta marjin laba.

Penilaian mengenai arus kas kontraktual yang diperoleh semata-mata 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.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilities *(continued)*

1) Classification (continued)

Business models valuation *(lanjutan)*

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 valuation, 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.

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.*

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

1) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Penilaian mengenai arus kas kontraktual yang diperoleh semata-mata dari pembayaran pokok dan bunga (SPPI) (lanjutan)

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.

Berikut klasifikasi instrumen keuangan Bank berdasarkan PSAK No. 71:

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilities *(continued)*

1) Classification (continued)

Evaluation of contractual cash flows obtained solely from payment of principal and interest (SPPI) *(continued)*

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.*

Below are financial instruments classification of the Bank based on SFAS No. 71:

Instrumen keuangan/ *Financial instruments*		**Kategori yang didefinisikan oleh PSAK No. 71/ *Category as defined by SFAS No. 71***
Aset keuangan/ *Financial assets*	Kas/*Cash*	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/*Financial assets at amortized cost*
	Giro pada Bank Indonesia/ *Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/*Financial assets at amortized cost*
	Giro pada bank lain/ *Current accounts with other banks*	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/*Financial assets at amortized cost*
	Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain/ *Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/*Financial assets at amortized cost*
	Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan/ *Trading securities*	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi/*Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

1) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Berikut klasifikasi instrumen keuangan Bank berdasarkan PSAK No. 71: (lanjutan)

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilities *(continued)*

1) Classification (continued)

Below are financial instruments classification of the Bank based on SFAS No. 71: (continued)

Instrumen keuangan/ Financial instruments		**Kategori yang didefinisikan oleh PSAK No. 71/ Category as defined by SFAS No. 71**
Aset keuangan/ *Financial assets*	Investasi keuangan/ *Financial investments*	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain/Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial assets at amortized cost
	Tagihan derivatif/ *Derivative receivables*	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi/Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
	Kredit yang diberikan/ *Loans*	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial assets at amortized cost
	Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali/ *Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell*	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi/Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Financial assets at amortized cost
	Tagihan akseptasi/ *Acceptance 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
Liabilitas keuangan/ *Financial liabilities*	Liabilitas segera/ *Current liabilities*	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*
	Bunga yang masih harus dibayar/*Interest payables*	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*
	Liabilitas atas surat berharga 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*
	Efek utang yang diterbitkan/ *Debt securities issued*	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/*Financial liabilities at amortized cost*
	Liabilitas lain-lain/ *Other liabilities*	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/*Financial liabilities at amortized cost*

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

2) Pengakuan awal

Aset dan liabilitas keuangan pada awalnya diukur pada nilai wajarnya. Dalam hal aset atau liabilitas keuangan tidak diklasifikasikan sebagai nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, nilai wajar tersebut ditambah/dikurangi biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung dengan perolehan atau penerbitan aset atau liabilitas keuangan.

Bank pada pengakuan awal dapat menetapkan aset dan keuangan liabilitas tertentu sebagai nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (opsi nilai wajar). Opsi nilai wajar dapat digunakan hanya bila memenuhi ketetapan sebagai berikut:
- Penetapan sebagai opsi nilai wajar mengurangi atau mengeliminasi inkonsistensi pengukuran dan pengakuan (*accounting mismatch*) yang dapat timbul; atau
- Aset dan liabilitas keuangan merupakan bagian dari portofolio instrumen keuangan yang risikonya dikelola dan dilaporkan kepada manajemen kunci berdasarkan nilai wajar; atau
- Aset dan liabilitas keuangan terdiri dari kontrak utama dan derivatif melekat yang harus dipisahkan tetapi tidak dapat mengukur derivatif melekat secara terpisah.

3) Pengukuran setelah pengukuran 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.

Aset keuangan kelompok biaya perolehan diamortisasi dan liabilitas keuangan lainnya diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilities *(continued)*

2) 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.*

3) 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.

Financial assets classified as amortized cost and other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

4) 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; dan antara (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 telah memasuki kesepakatan pelepasan 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.

Kredit yang diberikan 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.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilities *(continued)*

4) Derecognition

a. Financial assets are derecognized when:
- *The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired; or*
- *The Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and 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 recognized to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement on the asset.

Loans 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.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

4) Penghentian pengakuan (lanjutan)

b. Liabilitas keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya jika liabilitas keuangan tersebut berakhir, yaitu ketika liabilitas yang ditetapkan dalam kontrak dilepaskan atau 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.

5) 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.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilities *(continued)*

4) Derecognition (continued)

b. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, i.e., 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 recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

5) 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.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

5) Pengakuan pendapatan dan beban (lanjutan)

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.

b. Keuntungan dan kerugian yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain selain keuntungan atau kerugian selisih kurs atas instrumen utang diakui secara langsung dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain (sebagai bagian dari ekuitas) hingga aset keuangan tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya atau terdapat penurunan nilai.

Pada saat aset keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya atau mengalami penurunan nilai, keuntungan atau kerugian kumulatif yang sebelumnya diakui dalam ekuitas harus diakui pada laporan laba rugi.

6) Reklasifikasi instrumen keuangan

Bank mereklasifikasi aset keuangan jika dan hanya jika, model bisnis untuk pengelolaan aset keuangan berubah.

Tidak terdapat reklasifikasi untuk liabilitas keuangan.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilities *(continued)*

5) Income and expense recognition (continued)

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.

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 cummulative gains or losses previously recognized in equity are recognized in statement of profit or loss.

6) Reclassification financial instruments

The Bank reclassifies financial assets if and only if, the business model for managing financial assets changes.

There is no reclassification of financial liabilities.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

6) Reklasifikasi instrumen keuangan (lanjutan)

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi ke klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dicatat sebesar nilai wajarnya. Selisih antara nilai tercatat dengan nilai wajar diakui sebagai keuntungan atau kerugian pada laba rugi dalam laporan laba rugi dan pendapatan komprehensif lainnya.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi ke klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain dicatat sebesar nilai wajarnya.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain ke klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dicatat pada nilai 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 nilai wajar.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui laba rugi ke klasifikasi biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi dicatat pada nilai wajar.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilities *(continued)*

6) Reclassification financial instruments (continued)

Reclassifications of financial assets from amortized cost classifications to fair value through profit or loss are recorded at fair value. The difference between the recorded value and fair value is recognized in profit or loss on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Reclassifications of financial assets from amortized cost classifications to fair value classifications through other comprehensive are recorded at their fair values.

Reclassification of financial assets from fair value classification through other comprehensive income to fair value classification through profit or loss is recorded at fair value. Unrealized gains or losses are reclassified to profit or loss.

Reclassification of financial assets from fair value classifications through other comprehensive income to the amortized cost classification is recorded at carrying value. Unrealized gains or losses are removed from equity and adjusted agains the fair value.

Reclassifications on financial assets from fair value classification through profit or loss to fair value classification through other comprehensive income are recorded at fair value.

Reclassification of financial assets from fair value classification through profit or loss to amortized cost classification is recorded at fair value.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

7) Saling Hapus

Aset dan liabilitas keuangan saling hapus dan nilai netonya dilaporkan pada 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 yang berkekuatan hukum berarti:
a. Tidak terdapat kontinjensi di masa yang akan datang; dan
b. Hak yang berkekuatan hukum pada kondisi-kondisi berikut ini:
   - Kegiatan bisnis normal;
   - Kondisi kegagalan usaha; dan
   - Kondisi gagal bayar atau bangkrut.

Pendapatan dan beban disajikan dalam jumlah bersih hanya jika diperkenankan oleh standar akuntansi.

8) 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.

9) Nilai wajar

Nilai wajar adalah harga yang akan diterima untuk menjual suatu aset atau harga yang akan dibayar untuk mengalihkan suatu liabilitas dalam transaksi teratur antara pelaku pasar pada tanggal pengukuran.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilities *(continued)*

7) Offsetting

Financial assets and 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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Enforceable right means:
a. There are no contingencies in the future; and
b. Enforceable right to the following conditions:
   - *Deploying normal activities;*
   - *Conditions of business failures; and*
   - *Conditions of default or bankruptcy.*

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by accounting standards.

8) Amortized cost measurement

The amortized cost of a financial assets or liabilities are the amount at which the financial assets or liabilities are measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cummulative amortization using the effective interest rate method of any difference between the initial amount recognized and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

9) Fair value

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.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

9) Nilai wajar (lanjutan)

Pengukuran nilai wajar mengasumsikan bahwa transaksi untuk menjual aset atau mengalihkan liabilitas terjadi:

- Di pasar utama untuk aset dan liabilitas tersebut; atau
- Jika tidak terdapat pasar utama, di pasar yang paling menguntungkan untuk aset atau liabilitas tersebut.

Nilai wajar suatu aset atau liabilitas diukur menggunakan asumsi yang akan digunakan pelaku pasar ketika menentukan harga aset dan liabilitas tersebut dengan asumsi bahwa pelaku pasar bertindak dalam kepentingan ekonomis terbaiknya.

Pengukuran nilai wajar aset non-keuangan memperhitungkan kemampuan pelaku pasar untuk menghasilkan manfaat ekonomi dengan menggunakan aset dalam penggunaan tertinggi dan terbaiknya atau dengan menjualnya kepada pelaku pasar lain yang akan menggunakan aset tersebut dalam penggunaan tertinggi dan terbaiknya.

Bank menggunakan teknik penilaian yang sesuai dalam keadaan dan dimana data yang memadai tersedia untuk mengukur nilai wajar, memaksimalkan penggunaan input yang dapat diobservasi yang relevan dan meminimalkan penggunaan input yang tidak dapat diobservasi.

Semua aset dan liabilitas dimana nilai wajar diukur atau diungkapkan dalam laporan keuangan dapat dikategorikan pada tingkat hierarki nilai wajar, berdasarkan tingkatan input terendah yang signifikan atas pengukuran nilai wajar secara keseluruhan:

- Tingkat 1
  Harga kuotasian (tidak disesuaikan) dalam pasar aktif untuk aset atau liabilitas yang identik;

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilities *(continued)*

9) Fair value (continued)

The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- *In the principal market for the asset or liability; or*
- *In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.*

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Bank uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- *Level 1*
  Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

9) Nilai wajar (lanjutan)

Semua aset dan liabilitas dimana nilai wajar diukur atau diungkapkan dalam laporan keuangan dapat dikategorikan pada tingkat hierarki nilai wajar, berdasarkan tingkatan input terendah yang signifikan atas pengukuran nilai wajar secara keseluruhan: (lanjutan)

- Tingkat 2
  Input selain harga kuotasian yang termasuk dalam Tingkat 1 yang dapat diobservasi untuk aset dan liabilitas baik secara langsung (misalnya, harga) atau secara tidak langsung;
- Tingkat 3
  Input untuk aset dan liabilitas yang bukan berdasarkan data pasar yang dapat diobservasi (input yang tidak dapat diobservasi).

Untuk aset dan liabilitas yang diakui pada laporan keuangan secara berulang, Bank menentukan apakah terjadi transfer antar tingkat di dalam hierarki dengan cara mengevaluasi kategori (berdasarkan input tingkat terendah yang signifikan dalam pengukuran nilai wajar) setiap akhir periode pelaporan.

Investasi pada sukuk

Efek-efek dan obligasi pemerintah syariah, kecuali reksadana diklasifikasikan berdasarkan model usaha yang ditentukan oleh Bank pada saat pembelian surat berharga tersebut didasarkan atas klasifikasi yang sesuai dengan PSAK No. 110 tentang “Akuntansi Sukuk” sebagai berikut:

a. 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. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilities *(continued)*

9) Fair value (continued)

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole: (continued)

- *Level 2*
  Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (example, price) or indirectly;
- *Level 3*
  Inputs for the asset and liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

For assets and liabilities that are recognized 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.

Investment in sukuk

Sharia securities and government bonds, except for reksadana are classified based on business model determined by the Bank at the date of purchase in accordance with SFAS No. 110 on "Accounting for Sukuk” as follows:

a. At cost securities are stated at cost (including transaction costs) adjusted by unamortised premium and/or discount. Premium and discount are amortized over the period until maturity.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

Investasi pada sukuk (lanjutan)

Efek-efek dan obligasi pemerintah syariah, kecuali reksadana diklasifikasikan berdasarkan model usaha yang ditentukan oleh Bank pada saat pembelian surat berharga tersebut didasarkan atas klasifikasi yang sesuai dengan PSAK No. 110 tentang "Akuntansi Sukuk" sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

b. 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.

c. Surat berharga yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lainnya. Surat berharga 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.

e. Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain

Giro pada bank lain diklasifikasikan sebagai biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi. Giro pada bank lain dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2l.

Giro pada Bank Indonesia diklasifikasikan sebagai biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi. Giro pada Bank Indonesia dinyatakan sebesar saldo penempatan.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilities *(continued)*

Investment in sukuk *(continued)*

Sharia securities and government bonds, except for reksadana are classified based on business model determined by the Bank at the date of purchase in accordance with SFAS No. 110 on "Accounting for Sukuk" as follows: (continued)

b. At fair value securities are stated at fair value through profit or loss. Unrealized gains or losses from the increase or decrease in fair values are presented in current year profit or loss.

c. At fair value through other comprehensive income securities are measured at fair value. Unrealized gains or losses from the increase or decrease in fair value are presented in other comprehensive income. Premium and discount are amortized over the period until maturity.

e. Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks

Current accounts with other banks are classified as amortized cost. Current accounts with other banks are stated at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method less allowance for impairment losses as disclosed in Note 2l.

Current accounts with Bank Indonesia is classified as amortized cost. Current account with Bank Indonesia is stated in outstanding balances.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

f. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain merupakan penempatan dana dalam bentuk *Term Deposit* Bank Indonesia, Fasilitas Simpanan Bank Indonesia, dan *call money*.

Penempatan pada bank lain diklasifikasikan sebagai biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi. Penempatan pada bank lain dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2l.

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia diklasifikasikan sebagai biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dinyatakan sebesar saldo penempatan.

g. Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan

Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan terdiri dari Obligasi Pemerintah, Obligasi Korporasi, Sukuk dan *Negotiable Certificate of Deposit* yang dikategorikan sebagai dimiliki untuk diperdagangkan dan dicatat di laporan posisi keuangan sebesar nilai wajar.

Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi akibat kenaikan atau penurunan nilai wajar disajikan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain tahun berjalan. Pendapatan bunga dari efek utang dicatat dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain sesuai dengan persyaratan dalam kontrak. Pada saat penjualan portofolio efek yang diperdagangkan, selisih antara harga jual dengan harga perolehan diakui sebagai keuntungan atau kerugian penjualan pada tahun dimana efek tersebut dijual.

h. Investasi keuangan

Investasi keuangan terdiri dari Obligasi Pemerintah, Sukuk, *Negotiable Certificate of Deposit*, Obligasi Korporasi dan Wesel ekspor berjangka.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

f. Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks

Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks consist of Term Deposits of Bank Indonesia, Deposit Facilities of Bank Indonesia, and call money.

Placements with other banks are classified as amortized cost. Placements with other banks are stated at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less allowance for impairment losses as disclosed in Note 2l.

Placements with Bank Indonesia is classified as amortized cost. Placement with Bank Indonesia is stated in outstanding balances.

g. Trading securities

Trading securities comprise of Government Bonds, Corporate Bonds, Sukuk and Negotiable Certificate of Deposit that are classified as held for trading and are recorded at fair value in the statement of financial position.

Unrealized gains or losses resulting from the increase or decrease in fair value are recognized in the current year statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The interest income from debt securities is recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income according to the terms of the contract. At the time of sale of trading securities portfolio, the difference between the selling price and the purchase price is recognized as a gain or loss in the year when the securities are sold.

h. Financial investments

Financial investments comprise of Government Bonds, Sukuk, Negotiable Certificate of Deposit, Corporate Bonds, and Export bills.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

h. Investasi keuangan (lanjutan)

Obligasi Pemerintah, Sukuk, *Negotiable Certificate of Deposit* dan Obligasi Korporasi diklasifikasikan sebagai nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Obligasi Pemerintah dan Wesel ekspor berjangka diklasifikasikan sebagai biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi.

Investasi keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai berikut:

<u>Investasi keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain</u>

Investasi keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain diakui dan diukur sebesar nilai wajar dengan memperhitungkan pendapatan dan/atau beban yang dapat diatribusikan langsung pada pembelian efek-efek. Setelah pengakuan awal, keuntungan dan kerugian yang belum direalisasikan dari kenaikan atau penurunan nilai wajar, setelah pajak, diakui dan disajikan sebagai komponen ekuitas.

Ketika investasi tersebut dihapus, keuntungan atau kerugian kumulatif setelah pajak, yang sebelumnya diakui di penghasilan komprehensif lainnya, diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain. Kerugian yang timbul dari penurunan nilai pada investasi tersebut diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dan dikeluarkan dari penghasilan komprehensif lainnya.

Premi dan/atau diskonto diamortisasi sebagai pendapatan bunga dengan menggunakan suku bunga efektif.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

h. Financial investments *(continued)*

Government Bonds, Sukuk, Negotiable Certificate of Deposit, and Corporate Bonds are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income.

Government Bonds and Export bills are classified as amortized cost.

Financial investments are classified as follows:

<u>*Financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income*</u>

Financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized and measured at fair value by calculating income and/or expenses directly attributable to the purchase of securities. After initial recognition, gains and losses from changes in fair value of securities, net of tax, are recognized directly to equity.

When the investment is disposed the cumulative gain or loss, net of tax, previously recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and removed from other comprehensive income.

Premium and/or discount is amortized and reported as interest income using the EIR.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

h. Investasi keuangan (lanjutan)

Investasi keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

<u>Investasi keuangan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi</u>

Investasi keuangan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi diakui dan diukur sebesar nilai wajar dengan memperhitungkan pendapatan dan/atau beban yang dapat diatribusikan langsung pada pembelian efek-efek. Setelah pengakuan awal, efek-efek diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan suku bunga efektif.

i. Instrumen keuangan derivatif

Seluruh instrumen derivatif dicatat dalam laporan posisi keuangan berdasarkan nilai wajarnya. Nilai wajar tersebut ditentukan berdasarkan harga pasar, kurs Reuters pada tanggal pelaporan laporan posisi keuangan, diskonto arus kas, model penentu harga atau harga yang diberikan oleh *broker* (*quoted price*) atas instrumen lain yang memiliki karakteristik atau model penentuan harga serupa.

Keuntungan atau kerugian dari kontrak derivatif yang tidak ditujukan untuk lindung nilai (atau tidak memenuhi kriteria untuk dapat diklasifikasikan sebagai lindung nilai) diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain tahun berjalan.

Instrumen derivatif melekat dipisahkan dari kontrak utama non-derivatif dan diperlakukan sebagai instrumen derivatif jika seluruh kriteria berikut terpenuhi:

1. Risiko dan karakteristik ekonomi dari derivatif melekat tidak secara erat berhubungan dengan karakteristik dan risiko kontrak utama;

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

h. Financial investments *(continued)*

Financial investments are classified as follows: (continued)

<u>Financial investments classified as amortized cost</u>

Financial investments classified as amortized cost is recognized and measured at fair value by calculating income and/or expenses directly attributable to the purchase of securities. After initial recognition, securities are measured at amortized acquisition cost using EIR.

i. Derivative financial instruments

All derivative instruments are recognized in statement of financial position at fair value. The fair value is based on the market rate, Reuters exchange rate at statement of financial position date, discounted cash flows and price valuation or broker quoted price on other instruments with similar characteristics or price model.

Gain or loss on a derivative contract not designated as a hedging instrument (or does not qualify as a hedging instrument) is recognized in the current year statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income.

Embedded derivative instruments are separated from their host non-derivative contract and accounted for as a derivative instrument if all of the following criteria are met:

1. *The risks and economic characteristics of the embedded derivative are not closely related to those of the host contract;*

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

i. Instrumen keuangan derivatif

Instrumen derivatif melekat dipisahkan dari kontrak utama non-derivatif dan diperlakukan sebagai instrumen derivatif jika seluruh kriteria berikut terpenuhi: (lanjutan)

2. Instrumen terpisah dengan kondisi yang sama dengan instrumen derivatif melekat memenuhi definisi dari derivatif; dan
3. Instrumen hibrid (kombinasi) tidak diukur pada harga wajar dengan perubahan nilai wajar diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain (yaitu derivatif melekat dalam aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi tidak dipisahkan).

j. Kredit yang diberikan

Kredit yang diberikan diklasifikasikan sebagai biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi.

Kredit yang diberikan diklasifikasikan sebagai biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi. Kredit yang diberikan diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan suku bunga efektif dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Biaya perolehan diamortisasi dihitung dengan memperhitungkan nilai kredit pada saat pengakuan awal dikurangi pembayaran pokok, ditambah atau dikurangi dengan amortisasi kumulatif menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif yang dihitung dari selisih antara nilai awal dan nilai jatuh temponya, dikurangi penurunan untuk penurunan nilai atau nilai yang tidak dapat ditagih. Amortisasi tersebut diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

i. Derivative financial instruments

Embedded derivative instruments are separated from their host non-derivative contract and accounted for as a derivative instrument if all of the following criteria are met: (continued)

2. A separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and

3. The hybrid (combined) instrument is not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (i.e., a derivative that is embedded in a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss is not separated).

j. Loans

Loans are classified as amortized cost.

Loans are classified as amortized cost. Loans are measured at amortized cost using the EIR less allowance for impairment losses. The amortized cost of loan is the amount at which the loan is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using EIR method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction for impairment or uncollectability. The amortization is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

j. Kredit yang diberikan (lanjutan)

<u>Restrukturisasi kredit</u>

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.

Untuk restrukturisasi kredit bermasalah dengan cara konversi kredit yang diberikan menjadi saham atau instrumen keuangan lainnya, kerugian dari restrukturisasi kredit diakui hanya apabila nilai wajar penyertaan saham atau instrumen keuangan yang diterima dikurangi estimasi biaya untuk menjualnya adalah kurang dari nilai tercatat kredit yang diberikan.

Saat ini hanya terdapat restrukturisasi kredit dengan menggunakan metode perpanjangan jangka waktu kredit dan penurunan suku bunga kredit.

k. Tagihan dan liabilitas akseptasi

Tagihan akseptasi diklasifikasikan sebagai biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi.

Tagihan akseptasi diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif, dikurangi dengan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Liabilitas akseptasi diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dilakukan bila terdapat bukti yang obyektif mengenai penurunan nilai dengan menggunakan metodologi penurunan nilai sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2l.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

j. Loans *(continued)*

<u>Loan restructuring</u>

Losses on loan restructuring in respect of modification of the terms of the loans are recognized 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.

For loan restructuring which involves a conversion of loans into equity or other financial instruments, a loss on loan restructuring is recognized only if the fair value of the equity or other financial instruments received, reduced by estimated costs to sell the equity or other financial instruments is less than the carrying value of loan.

Currently, there is only loan restructuring using extension of terms of loans and decrease of loan interest method.

k. Acceptance receivables and payables

Acceptance receivables are classified as amortized cost.

Acceptance receivables are measured at amortized cost using the EIR method, less allowance for impairment losses. Acceptance liabilities are measured at amortized cost by using the EIR method.

The allowance for impairment losses is assessed if there is an objective evidence of impairment by using the impairment methodology as disclosed in Note 2l.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

l. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan

Bank mengakui penyisihan kerugian kredit ekskpektasian pada instrumen keuangan yang tidak diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

Tidak ada penyisihan kerugian kredit ekskpektasian pada investasi instrumen ekuitas.

Bank mengukur cadangan kerugian sejumlah kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya, kecuali untuk hal berikut diukur sejumlah kerugian kredit ekspektasian 12 bulan:
- Instrumen utang yang memiliki risiko kredit rendah pada tanggal pelaporan; dan
- Instrumen keuangan lainnya yang risiko kreditnya tidak meningkat secara signifikan sejak pengakuan awal.

Kerugian kredit ekspektasian 12 bulan adalah bagian dari kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya yang merepresentasikan kerugian kredit ekspektasian yang timbul dari peristiwa gagal bayar instrumen keuangan yang mungkin terjadi dalam 12 bulan setelah tanggal pelaporan.

<u>Pengukuran Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian</u>

Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian adalah estimasi probabilitas tertimbang dari kerugian kredit yang diukur sebagai berikut:
- Aset keuangan yang tidak memburuk pada tanggal pelaporan, kerugian kredit ekspektasian diukur sebesar selisih antara nilai kini dari seluruh kekurangan kas yaitu selisih antara arus kas yang terutang kepada Bank sesuai dengan kontrak dan arus kas yang diperkirakan akan diterima oleh Bank;
- Aset keuangan yang memburuk pada tanggal pelaporan, kerugian kredit ekspektasian diukur sebesar selisih antara jumlah tercatat bruto dan nilai kini arus kas masa depan yang diestimasi;

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

l. Impairment of financial assets

The Bank recognizes the allowance for expected credit losses on financial instruments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

There is no allowance for expected credit losses on investment in equity instruments.

The Bank measures the allowance for losses for the lifetime of an expected credit losses, except for the following which are measured according to 12 months expected credit losses:
- *Debt instruments that have low credit risk at the reporting date; and*
- *Other financial instruments for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.*

The 12-month expected credit loss is part of the expected credit loss throughout its lifetime that represents an expected credit loss arising from a default on financial instruments that might occur in 12 months after reporting date.

<u>Measurement of Expected Credit Losses</u>

Expected Credit Losses are the estimate of the weighted probability of a credit loss measured as follows:
- *Financial assets that do not deteriorate at the reporting date, the expected credit loss is measured at the difference between the present value of all cash shortages i.e., the difference between the cash flows owed to the Bank in accordance with the contract and the cash flows expected to be received by the Bank;*
- *Financial assets that deteriorate at the reporting date, the expected credit loss is measured at the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;*

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

l. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

<u>Pengukuran Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian</u> (lanjutan)

Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian adalah estimasi probabilitas tertimbang dari kerugian kredit yang diukur sebagai berikut:
- Komitmen pinjaman yang belum ditarik, kerugian kredit ekspektasian diukur sebesar selisih antara nilai kini jumlah arus kas jika komitmen ditarik dan arus kas yang diperkirakan akan diterima oleh Bank;
- Kontrak jaminan keuangan, kerugian kredit ekspektasian diukur sebesar selisih antara pembayaran yang diperkirakan untuk mengganti pemegang atas kerugian kredit yang terjadi dikurangi jumlah yang diperkirakan dapat dipulihkan.

<u>Aset keuangan yang direstrukturisasi</u>

Jika ketentuan aset keuangan dinegosiasikan ulang atau dimodifikasi atau aset keuangan yang ada diganti dengan yang baru karena kesulitan keuangan peminjam, maka dilakukan penilaian apakah aset keuangan yang ada harus dihentikan pengakuannya dan kerugian kredit ekspektasian diukur sebagai berikut:
- Jika restrukturisasi tidak mengakibatkan penghentian pengakuan aset yang ada, maka arus kas yang diperkirakan yang timbul dari aset keuangan yang dimodifikasi dimasukkan dalam perhitungan kekurangan kas dari aset yang ada.
- Jika restrukturisasi akan menghasilkan penghentian pengakuan aset yang ada, maka nilai wajar aset baru diperlakukan sebagai arus kas akhir dari aset keuangan yang ada pada saat penghentian pengakuannya. Jumlah ini dimasukkan dalam perhitungan kekurangan kas dari aset keuangan yang ada yang didiskontokan dari tanggal penghentian pengakuan ke tanggal pelaporan menggunakan suku bunga efektif awal dari aset keuangan yang ada.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

l. Impairment of financial assets *(continued)*

<u>Measurement of Expected Credit Losses</u> (continued)

Expected Credit Losses are the estimate of the weighted probability of a credit loss measured as follows:
- *For undisbursed loan commitments, expected credit losses are measured at the difference between the present value of the amount of cash flow if the commitments is withdrawn and the cash flow expected to be received by the Bank;*
- *For financial guarantee contracts, expected credit losses are measured at the difference between the estimated payments to replace the holder for the credit losses incurred less the amount estimated to be recoverable.*

<u>Restructured financial assets</u>

If the terms of the financial assets are renegotiated or modified or the existing financial assets are replaced with new ones due to the borrower's financial difficulties, an assessment is made whether recognition of existing financial assets must be derecognized and expected credit losses measured as follows:
- *If the restructuring does not result in the termination of recognition of existing assets, then the estimated cash flows arising from the modified financial assets are included in the calculation of cash shortages of existing assets.*
- *If the restructuring will result in a derecognition of the existing assets, the fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow of the existing financial assets at the time of derecognition. This amount is included in the calculation of cash shortages from existing financial assets which are discounted from the date of derecognition to the reporting date using the initial effective interest rate of the existing financial assets.*

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

l. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan yang memburuk

Pada setiap tanggal pelaporan, Bank menilai apakah aset keuangan yang dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dan aset keuangan instrumen utang yang dicatat pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain mengalami penurunan nilai kredit (memburuk). Aset keuangan memburuk ketika satu atau lebih peristiwa yang memiliki damerugikan atas estimasi arus kas masa depan dari aset keuangan telah terjadi.

Bukti bahwa aset keuangan mengalami penurunan nilai kredit (memburuk) termasuk data yang dapat diobservasi mengenai peristiwa berikut ini:
- Kesulitan keuangan signifikan yang dialami penerbit atau pihak peminjam;
- Pelanggaran kontrak, seperti peristiwa gagal bayar atau peristiwa tunggakan;
- Pihak pemberi pinjaman, untuk alasan ekonomis atau kontraktual sehubungan dengan kesulitan keuangan yang dialami pihak peminjam, pihak pemberi pinjaman telah memberikan konsesi yang tidak mungkin diberikan jika pihak peminjam tidak mengalami kesulitan tersebut;
- Terjadi kemungkinan bahwa pihak peminjam akan dinyatakan pailit atau melakukan reorganisasi keuangan lainnya;
- Hilangnya pasar aktif dari aset keuangan akibat kesulitan keuangan; atau
- Pembelian atau penerbitan aset keuangan dengan diskon sangat besar yang mencerminkan kerugian kredit yang terjadi.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

l. Impairment of financial assets *(continued)*

Credit impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether the financial assets recorded at amortized cost and the financial assets of debt instruments which are recorded at fair value through other comprehensive income are credit-impaired (worsening). Financial assets deteriorate when one or more events that have an adverse effect on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have occurred.

Evidence that financial assets become credit impaired (worsening) including observable data regarding the following events:

- *Significant financial difficulties experienced by the issuer or the borrower;*
- *Breach of contract, such as a default or arrears;*
- *The lender, for economic or contractual reasons in relation to the financial difficulties experienced by the borrower, the lender has given concession which is not possible if the borrower does not experience such difficulties;*
- *It is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or the other financial reorganization;*
- *Loss of an active market for financial assets due to financial difficulties; or*
- *Purchase or issuance of financial asset at significant discount which reflects the credit loss that occurs.*

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

l. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan yang memburuk (lanjutan)

Penyisihan kerugian kredit ekspektasian disajikan dalam laporan posisi keuangan sebagai berikut:
- Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi, penyisihan kerugian kredit ekspektasian disajikan sebagai pengurang dari jumlah tercatat bruto aset;
- Komitmen pinjaman dan kontrak jaminan keuangan, penyisihan kerugian kredit ekspektasian disajikan sebagai provisi;
- Instrumen utang yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain, penyisihan kerugian kredit ekspektasian tidak diakui dalam laporan posisi keuangan karena jumlah tercatat dari aset-aset ini adalah nilai wajarnya. Namun demikian, penyisihan kerugian kredit ekspektasian diungkapkan dan diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Perhitungan penurunan nilai secara individual

Bank menetapkan pinjaman yang diberikan harus dievaluasi penurunan nilainya secara individual, jika memenuhi salah satu kriteria di bawah ini:
- Pinjaman yang diberikan secara individual memiliki nilai signifikan; atau
- Pinjaman diberikan yang direstrukturisasi secara individual memiliki nilai signifikan.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

l. Impairment of financial assets *(continued)*

Credit-impaired financial assets (continued)

Allowance for expected credit losses is presented in the statement of financial positions as follows:
- *Financial assets measured at amortized cost, allowance for expected credit losses is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the asset;*
- *Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, allowance for expected credit losses is presented as a provision;*
- *Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, allowance for expected credit losses is not recognized in the statement of financial position because the carrying amounts of these assets are at their fair values. However, allowance for expected credit losses is disclosed and recognized in other comprehensive income.*

Individual impairment calculation

The Bank determines that impairment of loans shall be evaluated individually, if one of the following criteria is met:
- *Loans which individually have significant value; or*
- *Restructured loans which individually have significant value.*

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

l. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Perhitungan penurunan nilai secara kolektif

Bank menetapkan pinjaman yang diberikan harus dievaluasi penurunan nilainya secara kolektif, jika memenuhi salah satu kriteria di bawah ini:

- Pinjaman yang diberikan secara individual memiliki nilai tidak signifikan; atau
- Pinjaman diberikan yang direstrukturisasi secara individual memiliki nilai tidak signifikan.

<u>Penerimaan kembali atas aset keuangan yang telah dihapusbukukan</u>

Ketika pinjaman yang diberikan tidak tertagih, pinjaman yang diberikan tersebut dihapusbukukan dengan menjurnal balik cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Pinjaman yang diberikan tersebut dapat dihapusbukukan setelah semua prosedur yang diperlukan telah dilakukan dan jumlah kerugian telah ditentukan.

Penerimaan kembali atas aset keuangan yang telah dihapusbukukan pada tahun berjalan dan pada tahun sebelumnya dicatat sebagai pendapatan operasional selain pendapatan bunga.

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". Ketika suatu indikator penurunan nilai terjadi atau ketika pengujian penurunan nilai tahunan untuk aset diperlukan, maka Bank membuat estimasi resmi atas jumlah yang terpulihkan.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

l. Impairment of financial assets *(continued)*

Collective impairment calculation

The Bank determines that impairment of loans shall be evaluated collectively, if one of the following criteria is met:

- *Loans which individually have insignificant value; or*
- *Restructured loans which individually have insignificant value.*

<u>Recoveries of written-off financial assets</u>

When a loan is uncollectible, it is written-off against the related allowance for impairment loss. Such loans are written-off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined.

The recoveries of written-off financial assets in the current year and previous years are recorded as operational income other than interest income.

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 Asset Value". When an indicator of impairment exists or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Bank makes a formal estimation of the recoverable amount.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

m. Penurunan nilai aset non-keuangan (lanjutan)

Nilai yang dapat dipulihkan adalah nominal yang lebih tinggi antara dari nilai wajar aset (atau unit penghasil kas) dikurangi besarnya biaya untuk menjual dengan nilai pakai yang ditentukan untuk aset individu, kecuali jika aset tersebut tidak menghasilkan sebagian besar arus kas masuk dibandingkan sejumlah aset lain atau kelompok aset, maka nilai terpulihkan dinilai sebagai bagian dari unit penghasil kas. Apabila nilai tercatat suatu aset (atau unit penghasil kas) lebih besar daripada nilai terpulihkannya, maka aset (atau unit penghasil kas) tersebut dianggap mengalami penurunan nilai dan dicatat sebesar nilai terpulihkannya. Dalam menilai nilai pakai, estimasi arus kas masa depan didiskontokan ke nilai kini menggunakan tingkat suku bunga diskonto sebelum pajak yang mencerminkan penilaian pasar terkini mengenai nilai waktu dari uang dan risiko khusus terkait aset (atau unit penghasil kas) tersebut.

Kerugian penurunan nilai akan dibebankan pada periode yang bersangkutan, kecuali apabila aset tersebut telah dicatat sebesar jumlah yang direvaluasi, maka kerugian penurunan nilai tersebut akan dibebankan pada selisih penilaian kembali aset tersebut.

Bank melakukan evaluasi 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 nilai terpulihkan akan diestimasi. Kerugian penurunan nilai yang sebelumnya telah diakui akan dibalik hanya jika telah terjadi perubahan dalam estimasi yang digunakan untuk menentukan nilai terpulihkan aset sejak kerugian penurunan nilai terakhir diakui. Jika demikian, nilai tercatat aset akan ditingkatkan sebesar nilai terpulihkannya.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

m. Impairment of non-financial assets *(continued)*

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or cash-generating unit) fair value less costs 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. When the carrying amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) exceeds its recoverable amount, then the asset (or cash-generating unit) is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. For 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 is charged to operations on the period in which it arises, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is charged to the revaluation increment of the said asset.

The Bank assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indications exist, then the recoverable amounts shall be estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss 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 recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset will be increased to its recoverable amount.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

m. Penurunan nilai aset non-keuangan (lanjutan)

Peningkatan nilai aset tersebut tidak dapat melebihi nilai tercatat yang seharusnya diakui, setelah dikurangi 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 pada nilai revaluasi, dimana pembalikannya akan diakui sebagai peningkatan revaluasi.

Setelah pembalikan tersebut dicatat, beban penyusutan akan disesuaikan ke tahun-tahun mendatang untuk mengalokasikan nilai tercatat aset yang telah direvaluasi, setelah dikurangi nilai sisa yang diperhitungkan secara sistematis sepanjang masa manfaat aset tersebut.

n. Efek-efek yang dibeli/dijual dengan janji dijual/dibeli kembali

Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji untuk dijual kembali pada kelompok biaya perolehan diamortisasi, diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji untuk dijual kembali diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dicatat di laporan posisi keuangan sebesar nilai wajar.

Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji untuk dijual kembali disajikan sebagai aset dalam laporan posisi keuangan sebesar harga penjualan kembali dikurangi dengan pendapatan bunga yang belum diamortisasi dan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Selisih antara harga beli dan harga jual kembali diperlakukan sebagai pendapatan bunga yang ditangguhkan dan diakui sebagai pendapatan selama periode sejak efek-efek tersebut dibeli hingga dijual menggunakan suku bunga efektif.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

m. Impairment of non-financial assets *(continued)*

The increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, assuming that there has no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized 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 is recorded, the depreciation expense shall be adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, minus any residual value on a systematic basis over its remaining life.

n. Securities purchased/sold under agreements to resell/repurchase

Securities purchased under agreements to resell at amortized cost are measured at amortized cost by using the effective interest rate method.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell are measured at fair value through profit or loss are recorded at fair value in the statement of financial position.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell are presented as asset in the statement of financial position, at the resale price net of unamortized interest income and allowance for impairment losses. The difference between the purchase price and the resale price is treated as unearned interest income, and recognized as income over the period starting from when those securities are purchased until they are sold by using effective interest rate method.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

n. 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 harga 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.

Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji untuk dibeli kembali diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dicatat di laporan posisi keuangan sebesar nilai wajar.

Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi akibat kenaikan atau penurunan nilai wajar disajikan dalam laporan laba rugi tahun berjalan.

o. Aset tetap

Aset tetap dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan dan rugi penurunan nilai. Biaya perolehan termasuk biaya penggantian bagian aset tetap saat biaya tersebut terjadi, jika memenuhi kriteria pengakuan. Selanjutnya, pada saat pemeriksaan yang signifikan dilakukan, biaya pemeriksaan itu diakui pada nilai tercatat aset tetap sebagai suatu penggantian, jika memenuhi kriteria pengakuan. Semua biaya perbaikan dan pemeliharaan yang tidak memenuhi kriteria pengakuan diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain pada saat terjadinya.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

n. Securities purchased/sold under agreements to resell/repurchase *(continued)*

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase 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 by using effective interest rate method.

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are measured at fair value through profit or loss are recorded at fair value in the statement of financial position.

Unrealized gains or losses resulting from the increase or decrease in fair value are recognized in the current year statement of profit or loss.

o. Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost minus accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the fixed assets when that cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the fixed assets as a replacement, if the recognition criterias are satisfied. All repairs and maintenance costs that do not meet the recognition criterias are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

o. Aset tetap (lanjutan)

o. Fixed assets *(continued)*

Penyusutan dihitung dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus selama umur manfaat aset tetap yang diestimasi sebagai berikut:

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

	Tahun/ *Years*	
Bangunan dan prasarana bangunan	10-20	*Buildings and building improvements*
Perabot kantor, peralatan kantor dan kendaraan	3-10	*Furniture and fixtures, office equipment and vehicles*

	Persentase/ *Percentage*	
Bangunan dan prasarana bangunan	5-10	*Buildings and building improvements*
Perabot kantor, peralatan kantor dan kendaraan	10-33	*Furniture and fixtures, office equipment and vehicles*

Biaya pengurusan hak legal atas tanah dalam bentuk Hak Guna Bangunan ketika tanah diperoleh pertama kali diakui sebagai bagian dari biaya perolehan tanah pada akun "Aset tetap" dan tidak diamortisasi.

Legal cost of land rights in the form of Building Rights Title when the land was acquired initially is recognized as part of the cost of the land under the "Fixed assets" account and are not amortized.

Sementara itu, biaya pengurusan atas perpanjangan atau pembaruan hak legal atas tanah dalam bentuk Hak Guna Usaha, Hak Guna Bangunan dan Hak Pakai dibebankan pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain pada saat terjadinya karena nilainya tidak signifikan.

Meanwhile, the extension or the legal renewal costs of land rights in the form of Cultivation Rights Title, Building Rights Title and Rights to Use Title are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred because its value is insignificant.

Nilai residu, umur manfaat dan metode penyusutan ditelaah dan jika sesuai dengan keadaan, maka akan disesuaikan secara prospektif pada setiap akhir periode.

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed and adjusted prospectively when appropriate at each period end.

Bank melakukan penelaahan untuk menentukan adanya indikasi terjadinya penurunan nilai aset setiap kuartalan. Bank menentukan taksiran jumlah yang dapat direalisasi kembali atas semua asetnya jika terdapat suatu peristiwa atau kondisi yang mengindikasikan adanya penurunan nilai aset.

The Bank evaluates any indication of asset impairment on a quarterly basis. The Bank determines the estimated realizable amount of its assets if there is an event or condition which indicates impairment of the asset.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

o. Aset tetap (lanjutan)

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 Rp75.000.000 (nilai penuh);

Untuk sewa yang tidak memenuhi kriteria PSAK No. 73, maka diperlakukan sebagai sewa operasi biasa.

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.

p. Aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa

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".

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

o. Fixed assets *(continued)*

The Bank recognizes the right-of-use assets for lease that meet the criterias of SFAS No. 73 as follows:
- *There are identifying assets;*
- *The Bank substantially enjoy the economic benefits of using identifying assets;*
- *The Bank has the right to control the identifying assets.*

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 Rp75,000,000 (full amount).*

For lease that does not meet the criterias of SFAS No. 73, then it is treated as a regular operating lease.

The Bank recognizes lease liabilities at the amount of lease payments accrued to the end of the lease term which discounted using the incremental borrowing rate. While the right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, 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.

p. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

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".

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

p. Aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa (lanjutan)

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.

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.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

p. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities *(continued)*

On the initial of lease date, the Bank recognizes 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 recognized as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

p. Aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa (lanjutan)

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.

q. Aset tak berwujud

Aset tak berwujud diukur sebesar nilai perolehan pada pengakuan awal, kemudian dicatat pada biaya perolehan dikurangi akumulasi amortisasi dan akumulasi kerugian penurunan nilai. Umur manfaat aset tak berwujud dinilai apakah terbatas atau tidak terbatas.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

p. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities *(continued)*

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.*

q. Intangible assets

Intangible assets is measured on initial recognition at cost, then will be carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment loss. The usefeul life of intangible assets is assessed to be either finite of indefinite.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

q. Aset tak berwujud (lanjutan)

Aset tak berwujud dengan umur manfaat terbatas

Aset tak berwujud dengan umur manfaat terbatas diamortisasi selama umur manfaat ekonomi dengan metode garis lurus (atau metode lain sepanjang mencerminkan pola manfaat ekonomis masa depan yang diperkirakan dikonsumsi oleh entitas).

Amortisasi dihitung sebagai penghapusan biaya perolehan aset, dikurangi nilai residunya, atas umur ekonomisnya sebagai berikut:

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

q. Intangible assets *(continued)*

Intangible asset with finite useful life

Intangible assets with finite useful life is amortized over the economic useful life by using a straight-line method (or other method as it reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the entity).

Amortization is calculated to write-off the cost of the assets, less its estimated residual value, over its useful economic life as follows:

	Tahun/ *Years*	
Hubungan dengan nasabah	10	*Customer relationship*
Simpanan dari nasabah	10	*Customer's deposits*

Periode amortisasi dan metode amortisasi untuk aset tak berwujud dengan umur manfaat terbatas ditelaah setidaknya setiap akhir tahun buku.

Aset tak berwujud dengan umur manfaat tidak terbatas

Aset tak berwujud dengan umur manfaat tidak terbatas tidak diamortisasi. Masa manfaat jenis aset ini ditelaah setiap tahun untuk menentukan apakah peristiwa dan keadaan dapat terus mendukung penilaian bahwa umur manfaat tetap tidak terbatas. Jika tidak, perubahan masa manfaat dari tidak terbatas menjadi terbatas diterapkan secara prospektif.

Aset tak berwujud dengan umur manfaat tidak terbatas diuji untuk penurunan nilai setiap tahun dan kapanpun terdapat suatu indikasi bahwa aset tak berwujud mungkin mengalami penurunan nilai.

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end.

Intangible asset with indefinite useful life

Intangible assets with indefinite useful life is not amortized. The useful life of this type of asset that is not being amortized is reviewed annually to determine whether events and cisrcumstances continue to support an indefinite useful life assessment for that asset. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is accounted for an prospective basis.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful life is tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

q. Aset tak berwujud (lanjutan)

Aset tak berwujud dengan umur manfaat tidak terbatas (lanjutan)

Aset tak berwujud dihentikan pengakuannya pada saat pelepasan (yaitu, pada tanggal penerima memperoleh kendali) atau ketika tidak ada manfaat ekonomi masa depan yang diharapkan dari penggunaan atau pelepasannya. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul dari penghentian pengakuan aset (dihitung sebagai perbedaan antara hasil pelepasan neto dan jumlah tercatat aset) dimasukkan dalam laporan laba rugi.

r. Agunan yang diambil alih

Agunan yang diambil alih sehubungan dengan penyelesaian pinjaman yang diberikan disajikan sebagai bagian dari akun "Aset lain-lain".

Pada saat pengakuan awal, agunan yang diambil alih dibukukan pada nilai wajar setelah dikurangi perkiraan biaya untuk menjualnya, maksimum sebesar liabilitas debitur di laporan posisi keuangan. Setelah pengakuan awal, agunan yang diambil alih dibukukan sebesar nilai yang lebih rendah antara nilai tercatat dengan nilai wajarnya setelah dikurangi dengan biaya untuk menjualnya. Selisih lebih saldo kredit diatas nilai realisasi bersih dari agunan yang diambil alih dibebankan ke dalam akun cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

Beban-beban yang berkaitan dengan pemeliharaan agunan yang diambil alih dibebankan pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain pada saat terjadinya.

Laba atau rugi yang diperoleh atau berasal dari penjualan agunan yang diambil alih disajikan sebagai bagian dari "Pendapatan/(beban) non-operasional - neto" pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain tahun berjalan.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

q. Intangible assets *(continued)*

Intangible asset with indefinite useful life (continued)

An intangible asset is derecognized upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon 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.

r. Foreclosed assets

Collaterals acquired through foreclosures related to the loans settlement are presented as part of "Other assets" account.

At initial recognition, foreclosed assets are stated at fair value, net of estimated costs to sell at the maximum of the borrower's liabilities as stated in the statement of financial position. After initial recognition, foreclosed assets are recorded at the amount whichever is lower of the carrying amount and fair value, net of estimated costs to sell. The excess of the uncollectible loan balance over the value of the collateral is charged to allowance for impairment losses.

Maintenance expenses of foreclosed assets are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred.

Gains or losses earned or incurred from the sale of foreclosed assets are presented as part of "Non-operating income/(expense) - net" in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the current year.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

s. Biaya dibayar di muka

Biaya dibayar di muka dibebankan pada usaha sesuai dengan masa manfaatnya dan disajikan sebagai bagian dari akun "Aset lain-lain".

t. Simpanan dari nasabah

Simpanan dari nasabah adalah dana yang dipercayakan oleh nasabah (di luar bank lain) kepada Bank berdasarkan perjanjian penyimpanan dana. Simpanan dari nasabah terdiri dari giro, tabungan dan deposito berjangka.

Giro, tabungan dan deposito berjangka diakui sebesar nilai wajar pada awalnya dan selanjutnya diukur sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi. Biaya perolehan diamortisasi dihitung dengan memperhitungkan adanya diskonto atau premi terkait dengan pengakuan awal simpanan dan biaya transaksi yang merupakan bagian yang tak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif.

u. Simpanan dari bank lain

Simpanan dari bank lain merepresentasikan liabilitas terhadap bank lain, baik di dalam maupun di luar negeri berupa giro, tabungan, *interbank call money* dengan periode jatuh tempo berdasarkan perjanjian kurang dari atau sama dengan 90 hari dan deposito berjangka.

Simpanan dari bank lain diakui sebesar nilai wajar pada awalnya dan selanjutnya diukur sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan suku bunga efektif. Biaya perolehan diamortisasi dihitung dengan memperhitungkan diskonto atau premi yang terkait dengan pengakuan awal simpanan dari bank lain dan biaya transaksi yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

s. Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses are charged to operations over the period benefited and presented as part of "Other assets" account.

t. Deposits from customers

Deposits from customers are the funds entrusted by customers (excluding other banks) to the Bank based on deposit agreements. Deposits from customers consist of demand deposits, saving deposits and time deposits.

Demand deposits, saving deposits and time deposits are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium related to the initial recognition of deposits and transaction costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

u. Deposits from other banks

Deposits from other banks represent liabilities to other domestic and overseas banks in the form of demand deposits, saving deposits, interbank call money with maturity period under agreement is less than or equal to 90 days and time deposits.

Deposits from other banks are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium related to the initial recognition of deposits from other bank and transaction costs that are integral part of the EIR.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

v. Efek utang yang diterbitkan

Efek utang yang diterbitkan diakui sebesar nilai wajar pada awalnya dan selanjutnya diukur sebesar nilai biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif. Biaya perolehan diamortisasi dihitung dengan memperhitungkan adanya diskonto atau premi terkait dengan pengakuan awal efek utang yang diterbitkan dan biaya transaksi yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif.

w. Pendapatan dan beban bunga

Instrumen keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi, aset dan liabilitas keuangan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai nilai wajar melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain, pendapatan maupun beban bunganya diakui dengan menggunakan suku bunga efektif yaitu suku bunga yang akan mendiskonto secara tepat estimasi pembayaran atau penerimaan kas di masa depan sepanjang perkiraan umur instrumen keuangan tersebut atau jika lebih tepat untuk masa yang lebih singkat sebagai nilai tercatat bersih dari aset atau liabilitas keuangan tersebut. Perhitungan dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan seluruh syarat dan ketentuan kontraktual instrumen keuangan termasuk *fee* atau biaya tambahan yang terkait secara langsung dengan instrumen tersebut yang merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif.

Nilai tercatat aset atau liabilitas keuangan disesuaikan jika Bank merevisi estimasi pembayaran atau penerimaan. Nilai tercatat yang disesuaikan tersebut dihitung dengan menggunakan suku bunga efektif awal dan perubahan nilai tercatat dibukukan pada laporan laba rugi dan pendapatan komprehensif lainnya. Tetapi untuk aset keuangan yang telah direklasifikasi, dimana pada tahun berikutnya Bank meningkatkan estimasi pemulihan kas sebagai hasil dari peningkatan pengembalian penerimaan kas, dampak peningkatan pemulihan tersebut diakui sebagai penyesuaian suku bunga efektif sejak tanggal perubahan estimasi.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

v. Debt securities issued

Debt securities issued are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using EIR method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium related to the initial recognition of debt securities issued and transaction costs that are an integral part of EIR.

w. Interest income and expenses

For financial instruments measured at amortized cost, financial assets and liabilities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income and expenses are recognized using the EIR, which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the EIR.

The carrying amount of the financial asset or liability is adjusted if the Bank revises its estimates of payments or receipts. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated using the initial EIR and the change in carrying amount is recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. However, for a reclassified financial asset for which the Bank subsequently increases its estimates of future cash receipts as a result of increased recoverability of those cash receipts, the effect of that increase is recognized as an adjustment to the EIR from the date of the change in estimate.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

w. Pendapatan dan beban bunga (lanjutan)

Ketika nilai tercatat aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan serupa telah diturunkan akibat kerugian penurunan nilai, maka pendapatan bunga tetap diakui pada tingkat suku bunga yang digunakan untuk mendiskontokan arus kas masa depan dalam pengukuran kerugian penurunan nilai.

x. Pendapatan dan beban provisi dan komisi

Pendapatan dan beban provisi dan komisi yang jumlahnya material yang berkaitan langsung dengan kegiatan pemberian aset keuangan diakui sebagai bagian penambah atau pengurang dari biaya perolehan aset keuangan yang bersangkutan dan akan diakui sebagai pendapatan dengan cara diamortisasi berdasarkan suku bunga efektif sepanjang perkiraan umur aset atau liabilitas keuangan.

Saldo beban yang ditangguhkan dan pendapatan komisi atas pinjaman yang diberikan yang diakhiri atau diselesaikan sebelum jatuh tempo diakui sebagai pendapatan dari penyelesaian.

y. 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 berdasarkan kurs *spot* Reuters pada tanggal tersebut pukul 16.00 WIB (Waktu Indonesia Barat).

Laba atau rugi kurs yang terjadi dikreditkan atau dibebankan pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain tahun berjalan.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

w. Interest income and expenses *(lanjutan)*

Once the recorded value of a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to an impairment loss, accordingly interest income continues to be recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

x. Fees and commissions income and expenses

Fees and commissions that have material amount directly related with the acquisition of financial assets are recognized as addition or deduction part of acquisition cost of related financial assets and will be recognized as income and amortized using the EIR during the expected life of financial assets or liabilities.

The outstanding balances of deferred fees and commission income on loans that are terminated or settled prior to maturity are recognized as income on settlement.

y. Foreign currencies 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 dates, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Rupiah based on Reuters' spot rates at 16.00 WIB (West Indonesian local time) on that date.

The resulting gains or losses are credited or charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the current year.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

y. Transaksi dan saldo dalam mata uang asing (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, kurs tengah mata uang asing adalah sebagai berikut:

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

y. Foreign currencies transactions and balances *(continued)*

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, the middle rates of the foreign currencies are as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Pound Sterling Inggris	19.626,56	18.786,09	*Great Britain Pound Sterling*
Franc Swiss	18.299,27	16.827,00	*Swiss Franc*
Euro Eropa	17.038,32	16.581,72	*European Euro*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	15.397,00	15.567,50	*United States Dollar*
Dolar Singapura	11.676,34	11.592,88	*Singapore Dollar*
Dolar Kanada	11.629,59	11.486,39	*Canadian Dollar*
Dolar Australia	10.520,77	10.557,88	*Australian Dollar*
Dolar Selandia Baru	9.765,55	9.851,12	*New Zealand Dollar*
Ringgit Malaysia	3.355,20	3.533,66	*Malaysian Ringgit*
Yuan China (CNY)	2.170,06	2.238,91	*(CNY) Chinese Yuan*
Yuan China (CNH)	2.169,50	2.234,50	*(CNH) Chinese Yuan*
Dolar Hong Kong	1.970,73	1.996,55	*Hong Kong Dollar*
Krona Swedia	1.541,54	1.487,84	*Swedish Krona*
Baht Thailand	449,74	450,71	*Thailand Baht*
Yen Jepang	108,88	117,81	*Japanese Yen*

z. Imbalan kerja

Beban pensiun berdasarkan program dana pensiun manfaat pasti ditentukan melalui perhitungan aktuaria secara periodik dengan menggunakan metode *projected-unit-credit* dan menerapkan asumsi atas tingkat diskonto, hasil yang diharapkan atas aset dana pensiun dan tingkat kenaikan manfaat pasti pensiun tahunan.

Seluruh pengukuran kembali yang terdiri atas keuntungan dan kerugian aktuarial dan hasil atas aset dana pensiun (tidak termasuk bunga bersih) diakui langsung melalui penghasilan komprehensif lainnya dengan tujuan agar aset atau kewajiban pensiun bersih diakui dalam laporan posisi keuangan untuk mencerminkan nilai penuh dari defisit dan surplus dana pensiun. Pengukuran kembali tidak direklasifikasikan ke laba atau rugi pada periode berikutnya.

Seluruh biaya jasa lalu diakui di awal pada saat amendemen/kurtailmen terjadi atau ketika biaya restrukturisasi atau pemutusan hubungan kerja diakui. Sebagai akibatnya, biaya jasa lalu yang belum *vested* tidak lagi dapat ditangguhkan dan diakui selama periode *vesting* masa depan.

z. Employee benefits

Pension costs under 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 compensations.

All remeasurements comprises of actuarial gains and losses and the return of plan assets (excluding net interest) are recognized immediately through other comprehensive income in order for the net pension asset or liability recognized in the statement of financial position to reflect the full value of the plan deficit and surplus. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in the subsequent periods.

All past service costs are recognized at the earlier of when the amendment/curtailment occurs and when the restructuring costs or termination costs are recognized. As a result, unvested past service costs can no longer be deferred and recognized over the future vesting period.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

z. Imbalan kerja (lanjutan)

Beban bunga dan pengembalian aset dana pensiun yang diharapkan sebagaimana digunakan dalam PSAK No. 24 digantikan dengan beban bunga - bersih yang dihitung dengan menggunakan tingkat diskonto untuk mengukur kewajiban manfaat pasti-bersih atau aset pada saat awal dari tiap periode pelaporan tahunan.

Bank memiliki program pensiun iuran pasti. Imbalan yang akan diterima karyawan ditentukan berdasarkan jumlah iuran yang dibayarkan pemberi kerja dan karyawan ditambah dengan hasil investasi iuran tersebut.

Pada bulan April 2022, Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia (DSAK IAI) menerbitkan materi penjelasan melalui siaran pers atas persyaratan pengatribusian imbalan pada periode jasa sesuai dengan PSAK No. 24: Imbalan Kerja yang diadopsi dari IAS 19 *Employee Benefits*. Materi penjelasan tersebut menyampaikan informasi bahwa pola fakta umum dari program pensiun berbasis undang-undang ketenagakerjaan yang berlaku di Indonesia saat ini memiliki pola fakta serupa dengan yang ditanggapi dan disimpulkan dalam IFRS Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) *Agenda Decision Attributing Benefit to Periods of Service* (IAS 19). Bank telah menerapkan materi penjelasan tersebut dan dengan demikian mengubah kebijakan akuntansi menyangkut atribusi imbalan kerja pada periode jasa dari kebijakan yang diterapkan sebelumnya pada laporan keuangan Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut. Dampak perubahan perhitungan tersebut adalah tidak material terhadap Bank, sehingga dibukukan seluruhnya pada laporan keuangan pada tahun berjalan (Catatan 35).

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

z. Employee benefits *(continued)*

The interest costs and expected return on plan assets used in the previous version of SFAS No. 24 are replaced with a net-interest amount, which are calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset at the start of each annual reporting period.

The Bank has a defined contribution plan. The benefit to be received by employees is determined based on the amount of contribution paid by the employer and employee and the investment earnings of the fund.

In April 2022, Institute of Indonesia Chartered Accountants' Accounting Standard Board (DSAK IAI) issued an explanatory material through a press release regarding attribution of benefits to periods of service in accordance with SFAS No. 24: Employee Benefits which was adopted from IAS 19 Employee Benefits. The explanatory material conveyed the information that the fact pattern of the pension program based on the Labor Law currently enacted in Indonesia is similar to those responded and concluded in the IFRS Intepretation Committee (IFRIC) Agenda Decision Attributing Benefit to Periods of Service (IAS 19). The Bank has adopted the said explanatory material and accordingly changed its accounting policy regarding attribution of benefits to periods of service previously applied in the financial statements of the Bank as of 31 December 2021 and for the year then ended. The impact of the change in calculation is immaterial to the Bank, therefore the impact of the changes is recorded entirety in the financial statements for the current year (Note 35).

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

aa. Pajak penghasilan

Bank menerapkan PSAK No. 46 mengenai "Pajak Penghasilan" yang mengharuskan Perusahaan untuk memperhitungkan konsekuensi pajak kini dan pajak masa depan atas pemulihan di masa depan (penyelesaian) dari jumlah tercatat aset (liabilitas) yang diakui dalam laporan posisi keuangan dan transaksi-transaksi serta peristiwa lain yang terjadi dalam periode berjalan.

Bank menerapkan metode posisi keuangan dalam menghitung beban pajak tangguhannya. Dengan metode ini, aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan diakui pada setiap tanggal pelaporan sebesar perbedaan temporer aset dan liabilitas untuk tujuan akuntansi dan tujuan pajak. Metode ini juga mengharuskan pengakuan manfaat pajak di masa akan datang, jika kemungkinan realisasi manfaat tersebut di masa mendatang cukup besar. Tarif pajak yang berlaku atau yang secara substansial telah berlaku digunakan dalam menentukan pajak penghasilan tangguhan.

Aset pajak tangguhan diakui apabila terdapat kemungkinan besar bahwa jumlah laba fiskal pada masa datang akan memadai untuk mengkompensasi perbedaan temporer yang menimbulkan aset pajak tangguhan tersebut.

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.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

aa. Income tax

The Bank has applied SFAS No. 46 regarding "Accounting for Income Tax" which requires the Company to account for the current and future tax consequences of the future recovery (settlement) of the carrying amount of assets (liabilities) that are recognized in the statements of financial position and transactions and other events of the current period.

The Bank adopts the financial position method in determining its deferred tax. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized at each reporting date for temporary differences between the financial and tax bases of assets and liabilities. This method also requires the recognition of future tax benefits, to the extent that realization of such benefits is probable. Currently enacted or substantively enacted tax rates are used in the determination of deferred income tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available to compensate the temporary differences which result in such deferred tax assets.

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 an appeal is applied when the results of the appeal are received.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

ab. Laba per saham

Laba per saham dasar dihitung dengan membagi laba tahun berjalan yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemegang saham dengan jumlah rata-rata tertimbang saham yang ditempatkan dan disetor penuh pada tahun bersangkutan.

ac. Transaksi restrukturisasi antara entitas sepengendali

Bank menerapkan PSAK No. 38 tentang “Kombinasi Bisnis Entitas Sepengendali” yang menggantikan PSAK No. 38 mengenai “Akuntansi Restrukturisasi Entitas Sepengendali” kecuali atas saldo selisih nilai transaksi restrukturisasi entitas sepengendali yang diakui sebelumnya, disajikan sebagai bagian dari “Tambahan Modal Disetor” dalam bagian ekuitas. PSAK No. 38 mengatur tentang akuntansi kombinasi bisnis entitas sepengendali, baik untuk entitas yang menerima bisnis maupun untuk entitas yang melepas bisnis.

Dalam PSAK No. 38, pengalihan bisnis antara entitas sepengendali tidak mengakibatkan perubahan substansi ekonomi kepemilikan atas bisnis yang dialihkan dan tidak dapat menimbulkan laba atau rugi bagi Bank secara keseluruhan ataupun bagi entitas individual dalam Bank tersebut. Karena pengalihan bisnis antara entitas sepengendali tidak mengakibatkan perubahan substansi ekonomi, maka bisnis yang dipertukarkan dicatat pada nilai buku sebagai kombinasi bisnis dengan menggunakan metode penyatuan kepemilikan.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

ab. Earning per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing income for the year attributable to equity holders by weighted average number of issued and fully paid shares outstanding during the year.

ac. Restructuring transactions among entities under common control

The Bank prospectively adopted SFAS No. 38 about “Business Combinations of Entities Under Common Control” which supersedes SFAS No. 38, regarding “Accounting for Restructuring of Entities Under Common Control” except for the previously recognized difference in value of restructuring transactions of entities under common control are presented as “Additional Paid-in Capital” in the equity section. SFAS No. 38 prescribes the accounting for business combinations of entities under common control for both the entity which receiving the business and the entity which disposing the business.

Under SFAS No. 38, transfer of business within entities under common control does not result in a change of the economic substance of ownership of the business being transferred and would not result in a gain or loss to the Bank or to the individual entity within the Bank. Since the transfer of business of entities under common control does not result in a change of the economic substance, then the business being exchanged is recorded at book value as a business combination using the pooling-of-interests method.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

ac. Transaksi restrukturisasi antara entitas sepengendali (lanjutan)

Dalam menerapkan metode penyatuan kepemilikan, komponen laporan keuangan dimana terjadi kombinasi bisnis dan untuk periode lain yang disajikan untuk tujuan perbandingan disajikan sedemikian rupa seolah-olah kombinasi bisnis telah terjadi sejak awal periode terjadi sepengendalian. Selisih antara nilai tercatat transaksi kombinasi bisnis dan jumlah imbalan yang dialihkan diakui dalam akun "Tambahan modal disetor - neto".

ad. Informasi segmen

Segmen operasi adalah komponen Bank yang terlibat dalam aktivitas bisnis yang memperoleh pendapatan dan menimbulkan beban, dimana hasil operasinya dikaji ulang secara regular oleh pengambil keputusan operasional untuk membuat keputusan tentang sumber daya yang dialokasikan pada segmen tersebut dan menilai kinerjanya serta menyediakan informasi keuangan yang dapat dipisahkan. Segmen operasi terbagi dalam kelompok *wholesale, retail* dan lainnya.

ae. Perubahan Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan dan Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan

Penerapan dari standar dan interpretasi baru berikut sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2023, tidak menimbulkan perubahan substansial terhadap kebijakan akuntansi Bank dan tidak berdampak signifikan terhadap jumlah yang dilaporkan pada periode berjalan atau tahun sebelumnya:

- Amendemen PSAK No. 1: "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan" tentang pengungkapan kebijakan akuntansi yang mengubah istilah "signifikan" menjadi "material" dan memberi penjelasan mengenai kebijakan akuntansi material".
- Amendemen PSAK No. 1: "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan" tentang klasifikasi liabilitas.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

ac. Restructuring transactions among entities under common control *(continued)*

In applying the pooling-of-interests method, the components of the financial statements for the period during which the business combination occurred and for other periods presented for comparison purposes are presented in such a manner as if the business combination has already happened since the beginning of the periods during which the entities were under common control. The difference between the carrying amounts of the business combination transaction and the consideration transferred is recognized under the account "Additional paid-in capital - net".

ad. Segment information

An operating segment is the Bank's component that is involved in business activities which derives income and incurs expenses, in which the operating result is reviewed regularly by operational decision maker for making decisions related to resources that are allocated to the segment and evaluates the performance and provides separable financial information. The operating segment has been determined to be wholesale, retail and others.

ae. Changes to Statements of Financial Accounting Standards and Interpretations of Statements of Financial Accounting Standards

The adoption of these new and revised standards and interpretation since 1 January 2023 did not result in substansial changes to the Bank's accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial period/years:

- *Amendment of SFAS No. 1: "Presentation of Financial Statements" regarding disclosure of accounting policies that change the term "significant" to "material" and provide explanations of material accounting policies".*
- *Amendment of SFAS No. 1: "Presentation of Financial Statements" regarding classification of liabilities.*

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

ae. Perubahan Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan dan Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (lanjutan)

Penerapan dari standar dan interpretasi baru berikut sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2023, tidak menimbulkan perubahan substansial terhadap kebijakan akuntansi Bank dan tidak berdampak signifikan terhadap jumlah yang dilaporkan pada periode berjalan atau tahun sebelumnya: (lanjutan)

- Amendemen PSAK No. 25: “Kebijakan Akuntansi, Perubahan Estimasi Akuntansi, dan Kesalahan” tentang definisi “estimasi akuntansi” dan penjelasannya.
- Amendemen PSAK No. 16: “Aset Tetap” tentang hasil sebelum penggunaan yang diintensikan.
- Amendemen PSAK No. 46: “Pajak Penghasilan” tentang Pajak Tangguhan terkait Aset dan Liabilitas yang timbul dari Transaksi Tunggal yang diadopsi dari Amendemen IAS 12 Income Taxes tentang *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*.

af. Pertimbangan dan estimasi akuntansi yang signifikan

Dalam proses penerapan kebijakan akuntansi Bank, Manajemen telah melakukan pertimbangan dan estimasi profesional dalam menentukan jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan. Pertimbangan dan estimasi profesional yang signifikan adalah sebagai berikut:

<u>Usaha yang berkelanjutan</u>

Manajemen Bank telah melakukan penilaian atas kemampuan Bank untuk melanjutkan kelangsungan usahanya dan berkeyakinan bahwa Bank memiliki sumber daya untuk melanjutkan usahanya di masa mendatang.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

ae. Changes to Statements of Financial Accounting Standards and Interpretations of Statements of Financial Accounting Standards *(continued)*

The adoption of these new and revised standards and interpretation since 1 January 2023 did not result in substansial changes to the Bank’s accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial period/years: (continued)

- *Amendment of SFAS No. 25: “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Errors” regarding the definition of “accounting estimates” and their explanations.*
- *Amendment of SFAS No. 16: “Fixed Assets” regarding proceeds before intended use.*
- *Amendment of SFAS No. 46: "Income Tax" on Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction which adopted from Amended IAS 12 Income Taxes on Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction.*

af. Judgments and significant accounting estimates

In the process of applying the Bank’s accounting policies, Management has exercised professional judgments and made estimates in determining the amounts recognized in the financial statements. The most significant uses of the professional judgments and estimates are as follows:

<u>Going concern</u>

The Bank’s management has made an assessment of the Bank’s ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Bank has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

af. Pertimbangan dan estimasi akuntansi yang signifikan (lanjutan)

Dalam proses penerapan kebijakan akuntansi Bank, Manajemen telah melakukan pertimbangan dan estimasi profesional dalam menentukan jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan. Pertimbangan dan estimasi profesional yang signifikan adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

Usaha yang berkelanjutan (lanjutan)

Selain itu, Manajemen menyadari bahwa tidak ada ketidakpastian material yang dapat menimbulkan keraguan yang signifikan terhadap kemampuan Bank untuk melanjutkan kelangsungan usahanya. Oleh karena itu, laporan keuangan telah disusun atas dasar usaha yang berkelanjutan.

Nilai wajar atas instrumen keuangan

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. Input untuk model ini berasal dari data pasar yang bisa diamati sepanjang data tersebut tersedia, namun bila data pasar yang bisa diamati tersebut tidak tersedia, maka digunakan pertimbangan manajemen untuk menentukan nilai wajar.

Pertimbangan manajemen tersebut mencakup pertimbangan likuiditas dan masukan model seperti volatilitas untuk transaksi derivatif yang berjangka panjang dan tingkat diskonto, tingkat pelunasan dipercepat dan asumsi tingkat gagal bayar.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

af. Judgments and significant accounting estimates *(continued)*

In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, Management has exercised professional judgments and made estimates in determining the amounts recognized in the financial statements. The most significant uses of the professional judgments and estimates are as follows: (continued)

Going concern (continued)

Furthermore, the Management realized that there are no material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

Fair value of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on 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, but where observable market data are not available, management judgment is required to establish fair values.

Management 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.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

af. Pertimbangan dan estimasi akuntansi yang signifikan (lanjutan)

Dalam proses penerapan kebijakan akuntansi Bank, Manajemen telah melakukan pertimbangan dan estimasi profesional dalam menentukan jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan. Pertimbangan dan estimasi profesional yang signifikan adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

<u>Nilai wajar atas instrumen keuangan</u> (lanjutan)

Bank menampilkan nilai wajar atas instrumen keuangan berdasarkan hierarki nilai wajar sebagai berikut:
- Tingkat 1
  Harga kuotasian (tidak disesuaikan) dalam pasar aktif untuk aset atau liabilitas yang identik;
- Tingkat 2
  Input selain harga kuotasian yang termasuk dalam Tingkat 1 yang dapat diobservasi untuk aset dan liabilitas baik secara langsung (misalnya harga) atau secara tidak langsung; dan
- Tingkat 3
  Input untuk aset dan liabilitas yang bukan berdasarkan pada pasar yang dapat diobservasi (input yang tidak dapat diobservasi).

Nilai wajar atas instrumen derivatif yang dinilai menggunakan teknik penilaian dengan menggunakan komponen yang dapat diamati di pasar terutama adalah *swap* suku bunga, *swap* mata uang dan kontrak pertukaran mata uang. Teknik penilaian yang paling banyak digunakan meliputi model penilaian *forward* dan *swap* yang menggunakan perhitungan nilai kini. Model tersebut menggabungkan berbagai komponen yang meliputi kualitas kredit dari *counterparty*, nilai *spot* dan kontrak berjangka serta kurva tingkat suku bunga.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

af. Judgments and significant accounting estimates *(continued)*

In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, Management has exercised professional judgments and made estimates in determining the amounts recognized in the financial statements. The most significant uses of the professional judgments and estimates are as follows: (continued)

<u>Fair value of financial instruments</u> (continued)

The Bank presents fair value of financial instruments based on the following fair value hierarchy:
- *Level 1*
  Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- *Level 2*
  Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (example, price) or indirectly; and
- *Level 3*
  Inputs for the asset and liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The fair values of derivative instruments valued by valuation techniques using components which can be observed in the market, primarily are interest rate swaps, currency swaps and currency exchange contracts. Most widely used valuation techniques include forward and swap valuation models which use the present value calculation. The models incorporate various components which include the credit quality of the counterparty, spot value and future contracts and interest rate curve.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

af. Pertimbangan dan estimasi akuntansi yang signifikan (lanjutan)

Dalam proses penerapan kebijakan akuntansi Bank, Manajemen telah melakukan pertimbangan dan estimasi profesional dalam menentukan jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan. Pertimbangan dan estimasi profesional yang signifikan adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

<u>Nilai wajar atas instrumen keuangan</u> (lanjutan)

Teknik penilaian termasuk model nilai tunai dan arus kas yang didiskontokan dan perbandingan dengan instrumen yang sejenis dimana terdapat harga pasar yang dapat diobservasi. Asumsi dan input yang digunakan dalam teknik penilaian termasuk suku bunga bebas risiko dan suku bunga acuan, c*redit spread* dan variabel lainnya yang digunakan dalam mengestimasi tingkat diskonto, harga obligasi, kurs valuta asing, serta tingkat kerentanan dan korelasi harga yang diharapkan. Tujuan dari teknik penilaian adalah penentuan nilai wajar yang mencerminkan harga dari instrumen keuangan pada tanggal pelaporan yang akan ditentukan oleh para partisipan di pasar dalam suatu transaksi yang wajar.

<u>Penurunan nilai kredit yang diberikan</u>

Bank melakukan penelaahan pada setiap tanggal laporan posisi keuangan untuk menilai apakah penurunan nilai harus dicatat dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain. Secara khusus, pertimbangan manajemen diperlukan dalam estimasi jumlah dan waktu arus kas di masa mendatang ketika menentukan penurunan nilai.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

af. Judgments and significant accounting estimates *(continued)*

In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, Management has exercised professional judgments and made estimates in determining the amounts recognized in the financial statements. The most significant uses of the professional judgments and estimates are as follows: (continued)

<u>Fair value of financial instruments</u> (continued)

Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models and comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other variables used in estimating discount rates, bond prices, foreign currency exchange rates, and expected price volatilities and correlations. The objective of valuation technique is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date that would have been determined by market participants acting at arms length.

<u>Impairment losses on loans</u>

The Bank reviews its loans at each statement of financial position date to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. In particular, judgment by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the impairment loss.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

af. Pertimbangan dan estimasi akuntansi yang signifikan (lanjutan)

Dalam proses penerapan kebijakan akuntansi Bank, Manajemen telah melakukan pertimbangan dan estimasi profesional dalam menentukan jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan. Pertimbangan dan estimasi profesional yang signifikan adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

Penurunan nilai kredit yang diberikan (lanjutan)

Dalam mengestimasi arus kas tersebut, Bank melakukan penilaian atas kondisi keuangan peminjam dan nilai realisasi bersih agunan. Estimasi tersebut didasarkan pada asumsi dari sejumlah faktor dan hasil aktual mungkin berbeda, sehingga mengakibatkan perubahan penyisihan di masa depan.

Penurunan nilai aset yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain dan tagihan akseptasi

Bank menelaah aset yang diklasifikasikan sebagai nilai wajar melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain dan tagihan akseptasi pada setiap tanggal laporan posisi keuangan untuk menilai apakah telah terjadi penurunan nilai. Penilaian tersebut menggunakan pertimbangan yang sama seperti yang diterapkan pada penilaian secara individual atas kredit yang diberikan.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

af. Judgments and significant accounting estimates *(continued)*

In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, Management has exercised professional judgments and made estimates in determining the amounts recognized in the financial statements. The most significant uses of the professional judgments and estimates are as follows: (continued)

Impairment losses on loans (continued)

In estimating these cash flows, the Bank makes judgment about the borrower's financial situation and the net realizable value of collateral. These estimates are based on the assumptions about number of factors and actual results may differ that cause changes to the allowance in the future.

Impairment in value of fair value through other comprehensive income and acceptance receivables

The Bank reviews assets which are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income and acceptance receivables at each financial position date to assess whether impairment has occurred. The assessment uses the same considerations as applied to individual assessment on loans.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

af. Pertimbangan dan estimasi akuntansi yang signifikan (lanjutan)

Dalam proses penerapan kebijakan akuntansi Bank, Manajemen telah melakukan pertimbangan dan estimasi profesional dalam menentukan jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan. Pertimbangan dan estimasi profesional yang signifikan adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

<u>Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan</u>

Kondisi spesifik *counterparty* yang mengalami penurunan nilai dalam pembentukan cadangan kerugian atas aset keuangan dievaluasi secara individu berdasarkan estimasi terbaik manajemen atas nilai kini arus kas yang diharapkan akan diterima. Dalam mengestimasi arus kas tersebut, manajemen membuat pertimbangan tentang situasi keuangan *counterparty* dan nilai realisasi bersih dari setiap agunan. Setiap aset yang mengalami penurunan nilai harus dinilai sesuai dengan manfaat yang ada, strategi penyelesaian dan estimasi arus kas yang diperkirakan dapat diterima.

Perhitungan cadangan penurunan nilai kolektif meliputi kerugian kredit yang melekat dalam portofolio aset keuangan dengan karakteristik ekonomi yang sama ketika terdapat bukti objektif penurunan nilai terganggu, tetapi penurunan nilai secara individu belum dapat diidentifikasi. Dalam menilai kebutuhan untuk cadangan kolektif, manajemen mempertimbangkan faktor-faktor seperti kualitas kredit dan jenis produk. Guna membuat estimasi cadangan yang diperlukan, manajemen membuat asumsi untuk menentukan kerugian yang melekat, dan untuk menentukan parameter input yang diperlukan, berdasarkan pengalaman masa lalu, kondisi ekonomi saat ini dan juga kondisi ekonomi masa depan sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2020.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

af. Judgments and significant accounting estimates *(continued)*

In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, Management has exercised professional judgments and made estimates in determining the amounts recognized in the financial statements. The most significant uses of the professional judgments and estimates are as follows: (continued)

<u>*Allowances for impairment losses of financial assets*</u>

In the calculation of allowance for impairment losses of financial assets, the specific condition of impaired counterparty is individually evaluated based on management's best estimate of the present value of the expected cash flows to be received. In estimating these cash flows, management makes judgements about the counterparty's financial situation and the net realizable value of any underlying collateral. Each impaired asset is assessed on its merits, the completion strategy and estimated cash flows which are considered recoverable.

Collectively assessed impairment allowances cover credit losses inherent in portfolios of financial assets with similar economic characteristics when there is objective evidence to suggest that they contain impaired financial assets, but the individual impaired items cannot yet be identified. In assessing the need for collective allowances, management considers factors such as credit quality and type of product. In order to estimate the required allowance, assumptions are made to define the way inherent losses are modelled and to determine the required input parameters, based on historical experiences, current economic conditions and future economic condition as well since 1 January 2020.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

af. Pertimbangan dan estimasi akuntansi yang signifikan (lanjutan)

Dalam proses penerapan kebijakan akuntansi Bank, Manajemen telah melakukan pertimbangan dan estimasi profesional dalam menentukan jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan. Pertimbangan dan estimasi profesional yang signifikan adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Keakuratan penyisihan tergantung pada seberapa baik estimasi arus kas masa depan untuk cadangan *counterparty* tertentu dan asumsi model dan parameter yang digunakan dalam menentukan cadangan kolektif.

Penurunan nilai aset non-keuangan

Bank mengevaluasi penurunan nilai aset apabila terdapat kejadian atau perubahan keadaan yang mengindikasikan bahwa nilai tercatat aset tak dapat dipulihkan kembali. Faktor-faktor penting yang dapat menyebabkan penelaahan penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:
a) Performa yang tidak tercapai secara signifikan terhadap ekspektasi historis atau proyeksi hasil operasi di masa yang akan datang;
b) Perubahan yang signifikan dalam cara penggunaan aset atau strategi bisnis secara keseluruhan; dan
c) Industri atau tren ekonomi yang secara signifikan bernilai negatif.

Bank mengakui kerugian penurunan nilai apabila nilai tercatat aset melebihi nilai yang dapat dipulihkan. Nilai terpulihkan adalah nilai yang lebih tinggi antara nilai wajar dikurang biaya untuk menjual dengan nilai pakai aset (atau unit penghasil kas). Nilai terpulihkan diestimasi untuk aset individual atau jika tidak memungkinkan, untuk unit penghasil kas yang mana aset tersebut merupakan bagian daripada unit tersebut.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

af. Judgments and significant accounting estimates *(continued)*

In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, Management has exercised professional judgments and made estimates in determining the amounts recognized in the financial statements. The most significant uses of the professional judgments and estimates are as follows: (continued)

Allowances for impairment losses of financial assets (continued)

The accuracy of the allowances depends on how well the estimated future cash flows for specific counterparty allowances and the model assumptions and parameters are used in determining collective allowances.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Bank assesses impairment of assets whenever events or changes in circumstances that would indicates that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The factors that the Bank considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:
a) Significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
b) Significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business; and
c) Significant negative industry or economic trends.

The Bank recognizes an impairment loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the whichever higher of an asset's (or cash-generating units) fair value less costs 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.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

af. Pertimbangan dan estimasi akuntansi yang signifikan (lanjutan)

Dalam proses penerapan kebijakan akuntansi Bank, Manajemen telah melakukan pertimbangan dan estimasi profesional dalam menentukan jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan. Pertimbangan dan estimasi profesional yang signifikan adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

<u>Metode Suku Bunga Efektif (EIR)</u>

Manajemen menggunakan estimasi ekspektasi umur kredit perumahan dengan pendekatan umur *behavior* dan akan melakukan penilaian kembali perilaku umur *behavior* untuk menentukan estimasi umur terbaik kredit perumahan secara berkala.

<u>Aset pajak tangguhan</u>

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.

<u>Klasifikasi aset dan liabilitas keuangan</u>

Bank menetapkan klasifikasi aset dan liabilitas tertentu sebagai aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan dengan mempertimbangkan apakah definisi yang ditetapkan PSAK No. 71 terpenuhi. Dengan demikian, aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan diakui sesuai dengan kebijakan akuntansi Bank seperti diungkapkan pada Catatan 2d.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

af. Judgments and significant accounting estimates *(continued)*

In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, Management has exercised professional judgments and made estimates in determining the amounts recognized in the financial statements. The most significant uses of the professional judgments and estimates are as follows: (continued)

<u>Effective Interest Rate (EIR) Method</u>

Management applied the estimated expected life of mortgage loan using behavior life approach and will reassess the behavior life to determine the best estimated life of housing loans, regularly.

<u>Deferred tax assets</u>

Deferred tax assets are recognized 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 recognized based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax strategy.

<u>Classification of financial assets and liabilities</u>

The Bank determines the classifications of certain assets and liabilities as financial assets and financial liabilities by judging if they meet the definition set forth in SFAS No. 71. Accordingly, the financial assets and financial liabilities are accounted for in accordance with the Bank's accounting policies disclosed in Note 2d.

2. Ikhtisar Informasi Kebijakan Akuntansi Material (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

af. Pertimbangan dan estimasi akuntansi yang signifikan (lanjutan)

Dalam proses penerapan kebijakan akuntansi Bank, Manajemen telah melakukan pertimbangan dan estimasi profesional dalam menentukan jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan. Pertimbangan dan estimasi profesional yang signifikan adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

<u>Imbalan kerja</u>

Penentuan liabilitas imbalan kerja Bank bergantung pada pemilihan asumsi yang digunakan oleh aktuaris independen dan manajemen Bank dalam menghitung jumlah-jumlah tersebut. Asumsi tersebut termasuk antara lain, tingkat diskonto, tingkat kenaikan gaji tahunan, tingkat pengunduran diri karyawan tahunan, tingkat kecacatan, umur pensiun dan tingkat kematian.

Dalam proses penerapan kebijakan akuntansi Bank, Manajemen telah melakukan pertimbangan dan estimasi profesional dalam menentukan jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan. Pertimbangan dan estimasi profesional yang signifikan adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

<u>Pajak penghasilan</u>

Bank mengakui liabilitas atas pajak penghasilan badan berdasarkan estimasi apakah akan terdapat tambahan pajak penghasilan badan.

3. Kombinasi Bisnis

Bank telah menyelesaikan Penjualan dan Pembelian Aset dan Liabilitas atas bisnis konsumer dari Citi pada tanggal 18 November 2023. *Goodwill* senilai Rp913.973 telah diakui berdasarkan basis provisi sementara, menunggu finalisasi atas penyelesaian akun, alokasi harga pembelian dan penilaian aset tak berwujud. Aset tak berwujud lainnya berkaitan dengan hubungan pelanggan dari bisnis konsumer Citi dan *core deposits* senilai Rp220.000.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information *(continued)*

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below: (continued)

af. Judgments and significant accounting estimates *(continued)*

In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, Management has exercised professional judgments and made estimates in determining the amounts recognized in the financial statements. The most significant uses of the professional judgments and estimates are as follows: (continued)

<u>Employee benefits</u>

The Bank's employee benefit liabilities are determined depend on the selection of certain assumptions used by the independent actuaries and the Bank's management in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include among others, discount rates, future annual salary increase, annual employee turnover rate, disability rate, retirement age and mortality rate.

In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, Management has exercised professional judgments and made estimates in determining the amounts recognized in the financial statements. The most significant uses of the professional judgments and estimates are as follows: (continued)

<u>Income tax</u>

The Bank recognizes liabilities for corporate income tax based on estimation of whether additional corporate income tax will be due.

3. Business Combination

Bank has completed the Sale and Purchase of Assets and Liabilities for the consumer business from Citi on 18 November 2023. Goodwill of Rp913,973 has been recognized on a provisional basis, pending the finalization of the completion accounts, purchase price allocation and intangible asset valuations. Other intangible assets relate to Citi consumer business customer relationships and core deposits amounting to Rp220,000.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. Kombinasi Bisnis (lanjutan)

Tabel berikut ini merangkum harga perolehan yang dibayarkan untuk akuisisi bisnis konsumer Citi serta jumlah aset yang diperoleh dan liabilitas yang diambil-alih pada tanggal akuisisi.

3. Business Combination *(continued)*

The following table summarises the consideration paid for business combination of the Citi's consumer banking along with the amounts of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed recognised at the acquisition date.

	18 November 2023	
Imbalan yang dialihkan		***Consideration transferred***
Aset		***Assets***
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	7.607.000	*Loans*
Aset lain-lain	113.464	*Other assets*
Total	7.720.464	*Total*
Liabilitas		***Liability***
Simpanan nasabah	11.591.616	*Customer deposits*
Liabilitas lain-lain	205.966	*Other liabilities*
Total	11.797.582	*Total*
Nilai aset bersih diperoleh	**4.077.118**	***Net assets acquired***
Dikurangi:		*Less:*
Goodwill setelah penyesuaian nilai wajar	1.061.759	*Goodwill after fair value adjustment*
Aset tak berwujud	72.214	*Intangible assets*
Nilai bersih diperoleh setelah dikurangi biaya akuisisi	**2.943.145**	***Net assets acquired less acquisition cost***
Kas dan setara kas diperoleh	72.155	*Cash and cash equivalents acquired*
Hasil akusisi atas bisnis konsumen, nilai kas yang diperoleh - neto	**3.015.300**	***Proceeds from acquisition of consumer business, net of cash acquired***

Terdapat perkiraan biaya transaksi *one-off* senilai Rp630.000 sehubungan dengan akuisisi bisnis ini sudah termasuk dalam biaya operasional untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023.

There were approximate of Rp630,000 one-off transactional costs relating to this business acquisition were included in the operating expenses for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

Setelah akun penyelesaian difinalisasi, jumlah penyesuaian penyelesaian akan dibayarkan. Alokasi harga pembelian, penilaian aset tak berwujud dan *goodwill* sehubungan dengan akuisisi, akan diselesaikan dan disesuaikan jika diperlukan.

Once the completion accounts are finalized, the completion adjustment amount will be paid. The purchase price allocation, the intangible asset valuations and goodwill relating to the acquisition, will be finalized and adjusted for where necessary.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

4. Kas / *4. Cash*

Akun ini terdiri dari: / *This account consists of:*

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Rupiah	465.713	540.916	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing			*Foreign currencies*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	72.259	61.976	*United States Dollar*
Dolar Singapura	65.568	114.510	*Singapore Dollar*
Total	**603.540**	**717.402**	***Total***

Kas dalam Rupiah termasuk uang pada mesin Anjungan Tunai Mandiri (ATM) sejumlah Rp14.516 dan Rp9.475 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022.

Cash in Rupiah includes cash in Automatic Teller Machines (ATM) amounting to Rp14,516 and Rp9,475 as of 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively.

5. Giro pada Bank Indonesia / *5. Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia*

Akun ini terdiri dari: / *This account consists of:*

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Rupiah	7.911.177	6.751.944	*Rupiah*
Dolar Amerika Serikat (USD129.239.467 dan USD136.028.914 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022)	1.989.900	2.117.630	*United States Dollar (USD129,239,467 and USD136,028,914 as of 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively)*
Total	**9.901.077**	**8.869.574**	***Total***

Bank dipersyaratkan untuk memiliki Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM) dalam mata uang Rupiah dalam kegiatannya sebagai bank umum, serta 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.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, GWM dalam Rupiah dan mata uang asing masing-masing adalah sebagai berikut:

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, GWM in Rupiah and foreign currencies are as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
GWM Harian	9,42%	9,47%	*Daily GWM*
GWM Rata-rata	10,34%	10,57%	*Average GWM*
Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial	34,36%	31,25%	*Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer*
Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial	67,84%	69,69%	*Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio*
Valuta asing			*Foreign currencies*
GWM Harian	4,67%	4,10%	*Daily GWM*
GWM Rata-rata	4,22%	4,12%	*Average GWM*

GWM adalah simpanan minimum yang wajib dipelihara oleh Bank dalam bentuk saldo rekening giro pada Bank Indonesia yang besarnya ditetapkan oleh Bank Indonesia sebesar persentase tertentu dari dana pihak ketiga dalam rupiah dan valuta asing.

GWM is a minimum reserve that should be maintained by the Bank in the current account with Bank Indonesia, the amount of which is determined by Bank Indonesia at a certain percentage of third party fund in rupiah and foreign currency.

5. Giro pada Bank Indonesia (lanjutan)

Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial (PLM) adalah cadangan likuiditas minimum dalam Rupiah yang wajib dipelihara oleh Bank dalam bentuk surat berharga yang besarnya ditetapkan oleh Bank Indonesia sebesar persentase tertentu dari dana pihak ketiga dalam Rupiah.

Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial (RIM) adalah rasio hasil perbandingan pinjaman yang diberikan dan surat berharga korporasi yang dimiliki oleh Bank terhadap dana pihak ketiga dalam bentuk giro, tabungan dan simpanan berjangka (tidak termasuk dana antarbank), surat berharga yang diterbitkan oleh Bank kepada pihak ketiga bukan bank dan pinjaman yang diterima dalam bentuk pinjaman bilateral dan sindikasi dengan sisa jangka waktu lebih dari 1 tahun dan bukan merupakan pinjaman antarbank dalam negeri dan *overdraft*.

Rasio GWM Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 telah sesuai dengan Peraturan Bank Indonesia (PBI) No.24/4/PBI/2022 tanggal 25 Februari 2022 tentang perubahan keempat atas PBI No.20/3/PBI/2018 tanggal 29 Maret 2018 tentang Giro Wajib Minimum Bank Umum dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing bagi Bank Umum Konvensional dan Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur (PADG) No. 12 Tahun 2023 tanggal 27 September 2023 tentang Peraturan Pelaksanaan Pemenuhan Giro Wajib Minimum dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing bagi Bank Umum Konvensional, Bank Umum Syariah, dan Unit Usaha Syariah. Parameter pemenuhan GWM Rupiah ditetapkan sebesar 0% untuk GWM harian dan bertahap untuk pemenuhan GWM secara rata-rata yaitu sebesar 7,5% mulai tanggal 1 Juli hingga 31 Agustus 2022 dan sebesar 9,0% mulai tanggal 1 September 2022.

5. Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia *(continued)*

Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer (PLM) is the minimum liquidity reserve in Rupiah that the Bank is required to maintain in form of the percentage of treasury bonds over third party funds in Rupiah.

Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio (RIM) is resulted from comparison of loan and corporate bonds owned by the Bank towards third party funds in form of demand deposits, saving deposits and time deposits (excluded deposits from other banks) and bonds issued by the Bank to non-bank third parties and borrowings in the form of bilateral and syndicated loans with remaining term of more than 1 year and are not domestic interbank loans and overdraft.

The Bank's GWM ratios as of 31 December 2023 have already complied with Bank Indonesia Regulation No.24/4/PBI/2022 dated 25 February 2022 regarding fourth amendment of PBI No. 20/3/PBI/2018 dated 29 March 2018 regarding Minimum Reserve Requirement in Rupiah and Foreign Currency for Conventional Bank and Board Member of Governor Regulation (PADG) No. 12 of 2023 dated 27 September 2023 concerning Regulations for the Fulfillment of Minimum Statutory Current Accounts in Rupiah and Foreign Currencies for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units. The parameter of required GWM Rupiah is determined at 0% which is fulfilled on a daily basis and gradually for the average basis, at 7.5% from 1 July to 31 August 2022 and at 9.0% from 1 September 2022.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

5. Giro pada Bank Indonesia (lanjutan)

Bank Indonesia melakukan penguatan kebijakan insentif untuk mendorong peranan perbankan dalam pembiayaan kepada sektor prioritas sesuai Peraturan Bank Indonesia (PBI) No. 24/5/PBI/2022 tentang Insentif bagi Bank yang Memberikan Penyediaan Dana untuk Kegiatan Ekonomi Tertentu dan Inklusif tanggal 25 Februari 2022, sebagaimana diatur lebih lanjut melalui PADG No. 24/4/PADG/2022 tanggal 1 Maret 2022 sebagaimana telah diubah dengan perubahan terakhir PADG No. 1 Tahun 2023 tanggal 15 Februari 2023 dan perubahan terakhir PADG No. 11 tahun 2023 tanggal 27 September 2023 tentang “Peraturan Pelaksanaan Kebijakan Insentif Likuiditas Makroprudensial” Bank Indonesia memberikan insentif berupa kelonggaran atas kewajiban pemenuhan GWM dalam rupiah yang wajib dipenuhi secara harian sebesar 3,20% dan kewajiban pemenuhan GWM dalam rupiah berdasarkan prinsip syariah sebesar 2,50%. Insentif bagi Bank yang melakukan penyediaan dana untuk kegiatan ekonomi tertentu dan inklusif ditetapkan oleh Bank Indonesia dan berlaku mulai tanggal 1 Desember 2023 sampai dengan tanggal 29 Februari 2024.

Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial (RIM) dan Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial (PLM) Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 mengacu pada PADG No.24/14/PADG/2022 tanggal 1 November 2022 tentang perubahan kelima atas PADG No.21/22/PADG/2019 tanggal 28 November 2019 dan PBI No.23/17/PBI/2021 tanggal 17 Desember 2021 tentang perubahan ketiga atas PBI No.20/4/PBI/2018 tanggal 29 Maret 2018 tentang Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial dan Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial bagi Bank Umum Konvensional dimana parameter pemenuhan batas bawah RIM diberlakukan sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2022 batasan RIM adalah kurang dari 84%.

Untuk batas atas RIM tetap sebesar 94% dan PLM sebesar 6%. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 rasio RIM adalah sebesar 67,84% dan 69,69%. Bank telah memperhitungkan Giro RIM sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Suku bunga efektif rata-rata giro pada Bank Indonesia adalah sebagai berikut:

***5. Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia** (continued)*

Bank Indonesia has strengthened incentive policy to stimulate the role of banks in financing priority sectors in accordance with Bank Indonesia Regulation (PBI) No. 24/5/PBI/2022 regarding Incentives for Banks Providing Funds for Certain and Inclusive Economic Activities dated 25 February 2022, as further regulated through PADG No. 24/4/PADG/2022 dated 1 March 2022 as amended by the latest amendment of PADG No. 1 of 2023 dated 15 February, 2023, and the latest amendment by PADG No. 11 year of 2023 dated 27 September 2023 regarding “Regulations for Implementing Macroprudential Liquidity Incentive Policy” Bank Indonesia provides incentives in the form of leniency on the obligation to fulfill the statutory reserve in rupiah which must be fulfilled on a daily basis of 3.20% and the obligation to fulfill the statutory reserve in rupiah based on sharia principles is 2.50%. This incentive is given to Banks that provide funds for certain and inclusive economic activities as stipulated by Bank Indonesia and are valid from 1 December 2023 to 29 February 2024.

The Bank’s Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio (RIM) and Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer (PLM) as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 refers to PADG No.24/14/PADG/2022 dated 1 November 2022 regarding the fifth amendment of PADG No.21/22/PADG/2019 dated 28 November 2019 and PBI No.23/17/PBI/2021 dated 17 December 2021 regarding the third amendment of PBI No.20/4/PBI/2018 dated 29 March 2018 regarding Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio and Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer for Conventional Bank which the limit parameter lower RIM are implemented from 1 January 2022 the RIM limit is less than 84%.

The upper limit for RIM is fixed at 94% and PLM at 6%. As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, the RIM ratio are 67.84% and 69.69%. The Bank has calculated Giro RIM in accordance with applicable regulations.

The average effective interest rates of current account with Bank Indonesia are as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	**31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022**	
Rupiah	0,69%	0,77%	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	0,00%	0,00%	*Foreign currency*

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

6. Giro pada Bank Lain

6. *Current Accounts with Other Banks*

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

Jenis giro pada bank lain	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	*Types of current accounts with other banks*
Pihak ketiga			*Third parties*
Rupiah:			*Rupiah:*
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	38.910	150	*PT Bank Central Asia Tbk*
Lain-lain (masing-masing di bawah Rp2.000)	2.451	900	*Others (below Rp2,000 each)*
Subtotal - Pihak ketiga - Rupiah	41.361	1.050	*Subtotal - Third parties - Rupiah*
Dolar Amerika Serikat:			*United States Dollar:*
JP Morgan Chase Bank, Amerika Serikat	339.931	212.332	*JP Morgan Chase Bank, United States of America*
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	9.279	15.456	*PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk*
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	8.222	24.280	*PT Bank Central Asia Tbk*
Deutsche Bank AG, Amerika Serikat	5.339	3.197	*Deutsche Bank AG, United States of America*
Dolar Singapura:			*Singapore Dollar:*
DBS Bank, Singapura	137.784	204.090	*DBS Bank Singapore*
Yuan China Renminbi:			*Chinese Yuan Renminbi:*
PT Bank ICBC Indonesia	109.742	177.381	*PT Bank ICBC Indonesia*
Yuan China:			*Chinese Yuan:*
ICBC, China	3.258	3.358	*ICBC, China*
Yen Jepang:			*Japanese Yen:*
Bank of Tokyo - Mitsubishi UFJ, Jepang	22.455	167.463	*Bank of Tokyo - Mitsubishi UFJ, Japan*
Euro Eropa:			*European Euro:*
Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt	50.643	64.180	*Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt*
ING Belgium, Brussels	13.601	6.357	*ING Belgium, Brussels*
Pound Sterling Inggris:			*Great Britain Pound Sterling:*
Barclays Bank, London	69.162	47.557	*Barclays Bank, London*
Dolar Australia:			*Australian Dollar:*
ANZ Bank Ltd., Australia	32.680	31.972	*ANZ Bank Ltd., Australia*
National Australia Bank, Australia	24.572	10.371	*National Australia Bank, Australia*
Dolar Selandia Baru:			*New Zealand Dollar:*
ANZ National Bank, Selandia Baru	27.551	11.822	*ANZ National Bank, New Zealand*
Dolar Kanada:			*Canadian Dollar:*
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Toronto	34.249	9.826	*Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Toronto*
Krona Swedia:			*Swedish Krona:*
Danske Bank A/S, Swedia	8.952	8.868	*Danske Bank A/S, Sweden*
Franc Swiss:			*Swiss Franc:*
UBS AG, Zurich	2.610	3.663	*UBS AG, Zurich*
Lain-lain (masing-masing di bawah Rp2.000)	1.561	2.555	*Others (below Rp2,000 each)*
Subtotal - Pihak ketiga - Mata uang asing	901.591	1.004.728	*Subtotal - Third parties - Foreign currencies*
Total - Pihak ketiga	942.952	1.005.778	*Total - Third parties*

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

6. Giro pada Bank Lain (lanjutan)

6. Current Accounts with Other Banks *(continued)*

Akun ini terdiri dari: (lanjutan)

This account consists of: (continued)

Jenis giro pada bank lain	**31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023**	**31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022**	***Types of current accounts with other banks***
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 37)			*Related parties (Note 37)*
Dolar Singapura:			*Singapore Dollar:*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	12.563	18.291	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore*
Yuan China:			*Chinese Yuan:*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Shanghai	9.483	1.751	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Shanghai*
Dolar Hong Kong:			*Hong Kong Dollar:*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Hong Kong	6.004	1.215	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Hong Kong*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	30	30	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore*
Dolar Amerika Serikat:			*United States Dollar:*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	5.058	49.855	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore*
Euro Eropa:			*European Euro:*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	2.754	718	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore*
Yen Jepang:			*Japanese Yen:*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Tokyo	2.730	3.303	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Tokyo*
Yuan China Renminbi:			*Chinese Yuan Renminbi:*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Shanghai	1.974	188	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Shanghai*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	120	123	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore*
Dolar Australia:			*Australian Dollar:*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Sydney	598	600	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Sydney*
Baht Thailand:			*Thailand Baht:*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Thailand	144	18.316	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Thailand*
Ringgit Malaysia:			*Malaysian Ringgit:*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Malaysia	72	79	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Malaysia*
Total - Pihak berelasi	41.530	94.469	*Total - Related parties*
Total	**984.482**	**1.100.247**	***Total***
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(2.706)	(6.313)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**981.776**	**1.093.934**	***Net***

Suku bunga rata-rata untuk giro pada bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:

The average interest rate for current accounts with other banks are as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	**31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022**	
Rupiah	0,00% - 0,01%	0,00% - 1,12%	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	0,00% - 7,38%	0,00% - 1,38%	*Foreign currency*

Tidak terdapat giro pada bank lain yang diblokir dan dijadikan jaminan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022.

There were no current accounts with other banks blocked and pledged as collateral as of 31 December 2023 and 2022.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

6. Giro pada Bank Lain (lanjutan)

***6. Current Accounts with Other Banks** (continued)*

Berdasarkan kolektibilitas, seluruh giro pada bank lain pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 diklasifikasikan lancar.

By collectability, all current accounts with other banks as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 are classified as current.

Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto adalah sebagai berikut:

Movements in the gross carrying amount are as follows:

	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	Tahap 2/ *Stage 2*	Tahap 3/ *Stage 3*	Total	
31 Desember 2021	**1.884.946**	**-**	**-**	**1.884.946**	***31 December 2021***
Mutasi neto	(784.699)	-	-	(784.699)	*Net movement*
31 Desember 2022	**1.100.247**	**-**	**-**	**1.100.247**	***31 December 2022***
Mutasi neto	(115.765)	-	-	(115.765)	*Net movement*
31 Desember 2023	**984.482**	**-**	**-**	**984.482**	***31 December 2023***

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

The movements in the allowance for impairment losses are as follows:

	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	Tahap 2/ *Stage 2*	Tahap 3/ *Stage 3*	Total	
31 Desember 2021	**5.954**	**-**	**-**	**5.954**	***31 December 2021***
Pengukuran kembali	1.229	-	-	1.229	*Remeasurement*
Perubahan pada:					*Changes in:*
- Parameter	(870)	-	-	(870)	*- Parameter*
31 Desember 2022	**6.313**	**-**	**-**	**6.313**	***31 December 2022***
Pengukuran kembali	(3.601)	-	-	(3.601)	*Remeasurement*
Perubahan pada:					*Changes in:*
- Parameter	(6)	-	-	(6)	*- Parameter*
31 Desember 2023	**2.706**	**-**	**-**	**2.706**	***31 December 2023***

Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian penurunan nilai atas tidak tertagihnya giro pada bank lain.

The Bank's management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible impairment losses from uncollectible current accounts with other banks.

7. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank Lain

7. Placements with Bank Indonesia and Other Banks

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

Jenis penempatan	**31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023**	**31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022**	***Types of placements***
Pihak ketiga			*Third parties*
Rupiah:			*Rupiah:*
Fasilitas Simpanan Bank Indonesia	1.399.184	279.889	*Deposit Facilities of Bank Indonesia*
Term Deposit Bank Indonesia	-	599.645	*Term Deposits of Bank Indonesia*
Subtotal - Pihak ketiga - Rupiah	1.399.184	879.534	*Subtotal - Third parties - Rupiah*

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

7. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank Lain (lanjutan)

7. Placements with Bank Indonesia and Other Banks *(continued)*

Akun ini terdiri dari: (lanjutan)

This account consists of: (continued)

Jenis penempatan	**31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023**	**31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022**	***Types of placements***
Mata uang asing:			*Foreign currencies:*
Term Deposit Bank Indonesia	446.513	3.938.577	*Term Deposits of Bank Indonesia*
Call Money:			*Call Money:*
Bank of New York, Amerika Serikat	290.233	959.736	*Bank of New York, United States of America*
PT Bank ANZ Indonesia	-	77.838	*PT Bank ANZ Indonesia*
Subtotal - Pihak ketiga - Mata uang asing	736.746	4.976.151	*Subtotal - Third parties - Foreign currencies*
Total - Pihak ketiga	2.135.930	5.855.685	*Total - Third parties*
Total	**2.135.930**	**5.855.685**	***Total***
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	(56)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**2.135.930**	**5.855.629**	***Net***

Suku bunga rata-rata untuk penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:

The average interest rates for placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks are as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	**31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022**	
Rupiah	5,10% - 5,42%	3,25% - 3,60%	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	4,99% - 5,12%	1,79% - 1,98%	*Foreign currencies*

Rincian penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain berdasarkan jenis penempatan dan sisa umur sampai dengan jatuh tempo adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks based on the type of placements and remaining maturities are as follows:

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2023			
	Penempatan/ *Placements*	***Call Money***	**Total**	
Rupiah				*Rupiah*
< 1 bulan	1.399.184	-	1.399.184	*< 1 month*
Mata uang asing				*Foreign currencies*
< 1 bulan	446.513	290.233	736.746	*< 1 month*
Total	**1.845.697**	**290.233**	**2.135.930**	***Total***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

7. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank Lain (lanjutan)

Rincian penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain berdasarkan jenis penempatan dan sisa umur sampai dengan jatuh tempo adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

7. Placements with Bank Indonesia and Other Banks *(continued)*

The details of placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks based on the type of placements and remaining maturities are as follows: (continued)

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2022			
	Penempatan/ ***Placements***	***Call Money***	**Total**	
Rupiah				*Rupiah*
< 1 bulan	879.534	-	879.534	*< 1 month*
Mata uang asing				*Foreign currencies*
< 1 bulan	3.938.577	1.037.574	4.976.151	*< 1 month*
Total	**4.818.111**	**1.037.574**	**5.855.685**	***Total***

Tidak terdapat penempatan pada bank lain yang diblokir dan dijadikan jaminan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022.

There were no placements with other banks blocked and pledged as collateral as of 31 December 2023 and 2022.

Rincian penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan jatuh tempo terdapat pada Catatan 40.

The details of placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks based on remaining maturities are shown in Note 40.

Berdasarkan kolektibilitas, seluruh penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 diklasifikasikan lancar.

By collectability, all placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 are classified as current.

Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto adalah sebagai berikut:

Movements in the gross carrying amount are as follows:

	Tahap 1/ ***Stage 1***	**Tahap 2/** ***Stage 2***	**Tahap 3/** ***Stage 3***	**Total**	
31 Desember 2021	**2.994.531**	**-**	**-**	**2.994.531**	***31 December 2021***
Aset baru	5.855.685	-	-	5.855.685	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(2.994.531)	-	-	(2.994.531)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
31 Desember 2022	**5.855.685**	**-**	**-**	**5.855.685**	***31 December 2022***
Aset baru	2.135.930	-	-	2.135.930	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(5.855.685)	-	-	(5.855.685)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
31 Desember 2023	**2.135.930**	**-**	**-**	**2.135.930**	***31 December 2023***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

7. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank Lain (lanjutan)

7. Placements with Bank Indonesia and Other Banks *(continued)*

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

The movements in the allowance for impairment losses are as follows:

	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	Tahap 2/ *Stage 2*	Tahap 3/ *Stage 3*	Total	
31 Desember 2021	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***31 December 2021***
Aset baru	56	-	-	56	*New assets originated*
31 Desember 2022	**56**	**-**	**-**	**56**	***31 December 2022***
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(56)	-	-	(56)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
31 Desember 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***31 December 2023***

Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian penurunan nilai atas tidak tertagihnya penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain.

The Bank's management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible impairment losses from uncollectible placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks.

8. Efek-efek yang Diperdagangkan

8. Trading Securities

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2023			
	Rupiah	**Mata uang asing/ *Foreign currencies***	**Total**	
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan				*Trading securities*
Obligasi Pemerintah	1.690.188	78.501	1.768.689	*Government Bonds*
Sekuritas Rupiah Bank Indonesia	677.264	-	677.264	*Bank Indonesia Rupiah Securities*
Obligasi Korporasi	196.136	-	196.136	*Corporate Bonds*
Sukuk	20.746	95.401	116.147	*Sukuk*
Total	**2.584.334**	**173.902**	**2.758.236**	***Total***

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2022			
	Rupiah	**Mata uang asing/ *Foreign currencies***	**Total**	
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan				*Trading securities*
Obligasi Pemerintah	359.340	48.401	407.741	*Government Bonds*
Obligasi Korporasi	141.018	-	141.018	*Corporate Bonds*
Sukuk	31.390	13.629	45.019	*Sukuk*
Total	**531.748**	**62.030**	**593.778**	***Total***

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, efek-efek yang diperdagangkan adalah efek-efek yang diterbitkan oleh pemerintah dan korporasi dan dikategorikan tanpa peringkat berupa obligasi pemerintah, sekuritas rupiah Bank Indonesia dan sukuk.

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, trading securities are the securities issued by the government and corporation and categorized as non-rated in the form of government bonds, Bank Indonesia rupiah securities and sukuk.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

8. Efek-efek yang Diperdagangkan (lanjutan) / *8. Trading Securities (continued)*

Rincian obligasi korporasi berdasarkan peringkat adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of corporate bonds based on rating are as follows:

	Pemeringkat/ *Ranked by*	31 Desember/*31 December* 2023	2022	2023	2022	
PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk	Pefindo	idA+	idA+	99.805	141.018	*PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk*
PT Chandra Asri Petrochemical Tbk	Pefindo	idAA-	-	90.638	-	*PT Chandra Asri Petrochemical Tbk*
PT Astra Sedaya Finance	Pefindo	idAAA	-	4.998	-	*PT Astra Sedaya Finance*
PT PLN (Persero) - Kantor Pusat	Pefindo	idAAA	-	446	-	*PT PLN (Persero) - Head Office*
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA	-	249	-	*PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk*
Total				**196.136**	**141.018**	***Total***

Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, seluruh efek-efek yang diperdagangkan digolongkan lancar dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai.

The Bank's management believes that as of 31 December 2023 and 2022, all trading securities are classified as current and not impaired.

Rincian efek-efek diperdagangkan berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan jatuh tempo terdapat pada Catatan 40.

The details of trading securities based on remaining maturities are shown in Note 40.

Suku bunga efektif rata-rata efek-efek yang diperdagangkan adalah sebagai berikut:

The average effective interest rates of trading securities are as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Obligasi Pemerintah	4,90% - 8,95%	4,91% - 8,54%	*Government Bonds*
Sekuritas Rupiah Bank Indonesia	6,40% - 6,71%	-	*Bank Indonesia Rupiah Securities*
Obligasi Korporasi	6,23% - 9,15%	6,76% - 7,76%	*Corporate Bonds*
Sukuk	4,48% - 6,73%	5,04% - 6,75%	*Sukuk*
Mata uang asing			*Foreign currency*
Obligasi Pemerintah	1,85% - 7,19%	2,54% - 5,66%	*Government Bonds*
Sukuk	2,30% - 4,70%	2,43% - 4,53%	*Sukuk*

9. Investasi Keuangan / *9. Financial Investments*

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2023 Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ *Foreign currencies*	Total	
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain				***At fair value through other comprehensive income***
Obligasi Pemerintah	11.183.830	414.216	11.598.046	*Government Bonds*
Sekuritas Rupiah Bank Indonesia	6.184.397	321.071	6.505.468	*Rupiah Securities Bank Indonesia*
Sukuk	685.108	825.193	1.510.301	*Sukuk*
Obligasi Korporasi	683.593	-	683.593	*Corporate Bonds*
Negotiable Certificate Deposit	104.357	-	104.357	*Negotiable Certificate Deposit*
Total	18.841.285	1.560.480	20.401.765	*Total*

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

9. Investasi Keuangan (lanjutan) / *9. Financial Investments (continued)*

Akun ini terdiri dari: (lanjutan) / *This account consists of: (continued)*

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2023			
	Rupiah	**Mata uang asing/ *Foreign currencies***	**Total**	
Diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi				***At amortized cost***
Obligasi Pemerintah	7.629.732	-	7.629.732	*Government Bonds*
Wesel ekspor berjangka				*Export bills*
Pihak ketiga	2.581.035	2.068.786	4.649.821	*Third parties*
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 37)	-	56.999	56.999	*Related parties (Note 37)*
Sukuk	312.908	-	312.908	*Sukuk*
Total	10.523.675	2.125.785	12.649.460	*Total*
Total investasi keuangan	29.364.960	3.686.265	33.051.225	*Total financial investments*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(6.853)	(6.995)	(13.848)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**29.358.107**	**3.679.270**	**33.037.377**	***Net***

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2022			
	Rupiah	**Mata uang asing/ *Foreign currencies***	**Total**	
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain				***At fair value through other comprehensive income***
Obligasi Pemerintah	9.821.319	881.299	10.702.618	*Government Bonds*
Sukuk	3.890.069	878.786	4.768.855	*Sukuk*
Obligasi Korporasi	453.609	-	453.609	*Corporate Bonds*
Total	14.164.997	1.760.085	15.925.082	*Total*
Diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi				***At amortized cost***
Obligasi Pemerintah	7.431.039	-	7.431.039	*Government Bonds*
Wesel ekspor berjangka				*Export bills*
Pihak ketiga	1.912.559	2.098.279	4.010.838	*Third parties*
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 37)	-	96.459	96.459	*Related parties (Note 37)*
Sukuk	509.336	-	509.336	*Sukuk*
Total	9.852.934	2.194.738	12.047.672	*Total*
Total investasi keuangan	24.017.931	3.954.823	27.972.754	*Total financial investments*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(8.249)	(11.349)	(19.598)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**24.009.682**	**3.943.474**	**27.953.156**	***Net***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

9. Investasi Keuangan (lanjutan)

9. Financial Investments *(continued)*

a. Investasi keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut:

a. The financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	**31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022**	
Nilai wajar			***Fair value***
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Obligasi Pemerintah	11.183.830	9.821.319	*Government Bonds*
Sekuritas Rupiah			*Rupiah Securities*
Bank Indonesia	6.184.397	-	*Bank Indonesia*
Sukuk	685.108	3.890.069	*Sukuk*
Obligasi Korporasi	683.593	453.609	*Corporate Bonds*
Negotiable Certifcate of Deposit	104.357	-	*Negotiable Certificate of Deposit*
Subtotal	18.841.285	14.164.997	*Subtotal*
Mata Uang Asing			*Foreign Currencies*
Obligasi Pemerintah	414.216	881.299	*Government Bonds*
Sekuritas Rupiah			*Rupiah Securities*
Bank Indonesia	321.071	-	*Bank Indonesia*
Sukuk	825.193	878.786	*Sukuk*
Subtotal	1.560.480	1.760.085	*Subtotal*
Total	**20.401.765**	**15.925.082**	***Total***

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	**31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022**	
Nilai nominal	20.639.191	15.883.152	*Nominal value*
Saldo yang belum diamortisasi	(121.227)	239.643	*Unamortized amount*
Kerugian yang belum direalisasi	(116.199)	(197.713)	*Unrealized loss*
Total	**20.401.765**	**15.925.082**	***Total***

Rekonsiliasi atas perubahan keuntungan/(kerugian) yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain - neto adalah sebagai berikut:

Reconciliations of movement in unrealized gain/(loss) on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income - net are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2023	**2022**	
Saldo awal tahun	(154.011)	117.348	*Balance at beginning of year*
Keuntungan/(kerugian) yang belum direalisasi diakui di ekuitas	79.383	(346.987)	*Unrealized gain/(loss) recognized in equity*
(Pemulihan)/Penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai selama tahun berjalan	283	(909)	*(Reversal)/provision for impairment losses during the year*
Efek pajak	(17.527)	76.537	*Tax effect*
Saldo akhir tahun	**(91.872)**	**(154.011)**	***Balance at end of year***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

9. Investasi Keuangan (lanjutan)

***9. Financial Investments** (continued)*

b. Klasifikasi investasi keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi berdasarkan sisa umur sebelum cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

b. The classification of financial investments at amortized cost based on the remaining maturities before allowance for impairment losses are as follows:

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2023			
	Rupiah	**Mata uang asing/ *Foreign currencies***	**Total**	
< 1 bulan	5.264.748	898.948	6.163.696	*< 1 month*
≥ 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	1.986.681	544.966	2.531.647	*≥ 1 month ≤ 3 months*
> 3 bulan ≤ 12 bulan	487.626	681.871	1.169.497	*> 3 months ≤ 12 months*
> 12 bulan	2.784.620	-	2.784.620	*> 12 months*
Total	**10.523.675**	**2.125.785**	**12.649.460**	***Total***

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2022			
	Rupiah	**Mata uang asing/ *Foreign currencies***	**Total**	
< 1 bulan	585.333	1.143.304	1.728.637	*< 1 month*
≥ 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	1.050.223	782.244	1.832.467	*≥ 1 month ≤ 3 months*
> 3 bulan ≤ 12 bulan	277.003	269.190	546.193	*> 3 months ≤ 12 months*
> 12 bulan	7.940.375	-	7.940.375	*> 12 months*
Total	**9.852.934**	**2.194.738**	**12.047.672**	***Total***

Rincian investasi keuangan berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan jatuh tempo terdapat pada Catatan 40.

The details of financial investment based on remaining maturities are shown in Note 40.

c. Rincian obligasi korporasi berdasarkan peringkat adalah sebagai berikut:

c. The details of corporate bonds based on rating are as follows:

	Pemeringkat/ *Ranked by*	31 Desember/*31 December*				
		2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA	idAAA	158.309	161.387	*PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk*
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA	idAAA	140.000	137.959	*PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk*
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA	idAAA	100.406	51.654	*PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk*
PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur	Pefindo	idAAA	idAAA	84.348	-	*PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur*
PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA	idAAA	75.496	77.498	*PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk*
PT Astra Sedaya Finance	Pefindo	idAAA	idAAA	69.974	-	*PT Astra Sedaya Finance*
PT Federal International Finance	Pefindo	idAAA	idAAA	30.203	-	*PT Federal International Finance*
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA	idAAA	14.904	15.061	*PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk*
PT PLN (Persero)	Pefindo	idAAA	idAAA	9.953	10.050	*PT PLN (Persero)*
Total				**683.593**	**453.609**	***Total***

d. Berdasarkan kolektibilitas, seluruh investasi keuangan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 diklasifikasikan lancar.

d. By collectability, all financial investments as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 are classified as current.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

9. Investasi Keuangan (lanjutan)

***9. Financial Investments** (continued)*

e. Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto atas investasi keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lainnya dan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi adalah sebagai berikut:

e. Movements in the gross carrying amount of financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income and at amortized cost are as follows:

	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	Tahap 2/ *Stage 2*	Tahap 3/ *Stage 3*	Total	
31 Desember 2021	**16.457.995**	**55.789**	**-**	**16.513.784**	***31 December 2021***
Aset baru	14.041.739	17.635	-	14.059.374	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(7.155.380)	(55.789)	-	(7.211.169)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
Pengukuran kembali	4.610.765	-	-	4.610.765	*Remeasurement*
31 Desember 2022	**27.955.119**	**17.635**	**-**	**27.972.754**	***31 December 2022***
Aset baru	13.900.707	8.691	-	13.909.398	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(8.431.897)	(17.635)	-	(8.449.532)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
Pengukuran kembali	(381.395)	-	-	(381.395)	*Remeasurement*
31 Desember 2023	**33.042.534**	**8.691**	**-**	**33.051.225**	***31 December 2023***

f. Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas investasi keuangan yang diukur nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lainnya dan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi adalah sebagai berikut:

f. The movements in the allowance for impairment losses of financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income and at amortized cost are as follows:

	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	Tahap 2/ *Stage 2*	Tahap 3/ *Stage 3*	Total	
31 Desember 2021	**25.605**	**3.083**	**-**	**28.688**	***31 December 2021***
Aset baru	16.889	2.709	-	19.598	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(25.605)	(3.083)	-	(28.688)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
31 Desember 2022	**16.889**	**2.709**	**-**	**19.598**	***31 December 2022***
Aset baru	12.802	1.046	-	13.848	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(16.889)	(2.709)	-	(19.598)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
31 Desember 2023	**12.802**	**1.046**	**-**	**13.848**	***31 December 2023***

Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian penurunan nilai atas tidak tertagihnya wesel ekspor berjangka dan obligasi korporasi.

The Bank's management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible impairment losses from uncollectible export bills and corporate bonds.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

9. Investasi Keuangan (lanjutan) / *9. Financial Investments (continued)*

g. Suku bunga efektif rata-rata investasi keuangan adalah sebagai berikut:

g. The average effective interest rates of financial investments are as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Rupiah	4,83% - 11,00%	3,69% - 12,60%	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	2,90% - 8,29%	0,98% - 6,65%	*Foreign currency*

10. Tagihan dan Liabilitas Derivatif / *10. Derivative Receivables and Payables*

Ikhtisar tagihan dan liabilitas derivatif adalah sebagai berikut:

The summary of derivative receivables and payables are as follows:

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2023			
Jenis	Nilai nosional (kontrak) (ekuivalen rupiah)/ *Notional value (contract) (equivalent rupiah)*	Tagihan derivatif/ *Derivative receivables*	Liabilitas derivatif/ *Derivative payables*	*Type*
Swap pertukaran valas dan suku bunga				*Cross currency interest rate swap*
Rupiah	21.050.446	516.385	158.821	*Indonesian Rupiah*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	23.705.299	109.919	634.129	*United States Dollar*
Forward beli				*Forward bought*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	21.204.568	28.591	204.687	*United States Dollar*
Forward jual				*Forward sold*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	9.519.718	63.974	20.262	*United States Dollar*
Option	8.520.456	77.979	75.019	*Option*
Swap suku bunga				*Interest rate swap*
Rupiah	339.331	502	2.864	*Indonesian Rupiah*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	14.301.440	43.344	124.506	*United States Dollar*
Futures	92.382	-	2.312	*Futures*
Total		**840.694**	**1.222.600**	***Total***

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2022			
Jenis	Nilai nosional (kontrak) (ekuivalen rupiah)/ *Notional value (contract) (equivalent rupiah)*	Tagihan derivatif/ *Derivative receivables*	Liabilitas derivatif/ *Derivative payables*	*Type*
Swap pertukaran valas dan suku bunga				*Cross currency interest rate swap*
Rupiah	21.677.439	839.777	101.481	*Rupiah*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	23.729.072	42.080	942.696	*United States Dollar*
Forward beli				*Forward bought*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	15.889.556	174.950	52.837	*United States Dollar*

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

10. Tagihan dan Liabilitas Derivatif (lanjutan)

10. Derivative Receivables and Payables *(continued)*

Ikhtisar tagihan dan liabilitas derivatif adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

The summary of derivative receivables and payables are as follows: (continued)

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2022			
Jenis	**Nilai nosional (kontrak) (ekuivalen rupiah)/ *Notional value (contract) (equivalent rupiah)***	**Tagihan derivatif/ *Derivative receivables***	**Liabilitas derivatif/ *Derivative payables***	***Type***
Forward jual				*Forward sold*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	7.421.196	37.105	45.647	*United States Dollar*
Option	9.302.826	107.535	103.143	*Option*
Swap suku bunga				*Interest rate swap*
Rupiah	488.920	2.154	4.836	*Indonesian Rupiah*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	16.134.220	117.136	149.895	*United States Dollar*
Total		**1.320.737**	**1.400.535**	***Total***

Rincian tagihan dan liabilitas derivatif berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan jatuh tempo terdapat pada Catatan 40.

The details of derivative receivables and payables based on remaining maturities are shown in Note 40.

Dalam kegiatan normal bisnis, Bank melakukan transaksi derivatif tertentu untuk memenuhi kebutuhan spesifik nasabahnya dan dalam rangka pengelolaan likuiditas dan posisi lindung nilai. Bank memiliki kebijakan pengelolaan risiko dan limit yang ditentukan untuk mengendalikan risiko nilai tukar dan suku bunga. Perubahan variabel risiko pasar dimonitor secara aktif dalam rapat ALCO (*Asset and Liability Committee*) yang dijadikan acuan dalam menentukan strategi Bank.

In the normal course of the business, the Bank enters into some derivative transactions to meet the specific needs of its customers as well as to manage its liquidity and hedging position. The Bank has its own risk management policy and the risk amount limit for controlling the foreign exchange and interest rate risks. The changes in variable market risk are actively monitored in the ALCO (Asset and Liability Committee) meeting, whereby the changes serve as the benchmark in determining the Bank's strategies.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, Bank memiliki beberapa tipe instrumen derivatif sebagai berikut:

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank has the following types of derivative instruments:

Pertukaran *forward*

Forward exchange

Kontrak *forward* pertukaran valuta asing adalah perjanjian untuk membeli atau menjual suatu mata uang asing pada kurs dan tanggal tertentu. Transaksi tersebut dilakukan di *over-the-counter market*. Secara spesifik, Bank mengadakan transaksi ini dengan tujuan untuk mengendalikan risiko nilai tukar. Jangka waktu perjanjian untuk transaksi *forward* pertukaran mata uang asing yang dilakukan oleh Bank berkisar antara 4 hari hingga 2 tahun.

Forward foreign exchange contracts are contractual agreements to buy or sell a foreign currency at specified rates and on certain dates. These transactions are conducted in the over-the-counter market. Specifically, the Bank enters into this transaction with the objective to control the exchange rate risk. The period of contract for forward foreign exchange transactions undertaken by the Bank ranged between 4 days to 2 years.

10. Tagihan dan Liabilitas Derivatif (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, Bank memiliki beberapa tipe instrumen derivatif sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

Options

Options merupakan perjanjian kontraktual antara dua pihak yang merupakan suatu kontrak yang memberikan hak (bukan kewajiban) kepada pembeli *option* untuk untuk membeli atau menjual mata uang terhadap mata uang lainnya dengan harga yang telah ditentukan (*strike price*) untuk suatu periode tertentu dengan membayar sejumlah premi kepada penjual *option*. Periode perjanjian untuk *option* yang dilakukan oleh Bank berkisar antara 16 hari hingga 5 tahun.

***Swap* suku bunga**

Perjanjian *swap* suku bunga merupakan perjanjian kontraktual antara dua pihak untuk menukarkan pergerakan tingkat suku bunga dan untuk melakukan suatu pembayaran yang didasarkan pada suatu situasi tertentu dan jumlah nosional tertentu.

Secara spesifik, Bank mengadakan transaksi tersebut dengan tujuan untuk melindungi nilai pergerakan arus kas di masa depan, terkait dengan pendapatan bunga atas pinjaman yang diberikan kepada debitur (debitur perusahaan dan debitur perorangan yang telah digabungkan) dalam Rupiah dan pendapatan bunga dari efek tersedia untuk dijual dalam mata uang Dolar Amerika Serikat. Periode perjanjian untuk *swap* suku bunga yang dilakukan oleh Bank berkisar antara 3 bulan hingga 8 tahun.

***Swap* valuta asing dan suku bunga**

Perjanjian *swap* valuta asing suku bunga merupakan perjanjian kontraktual antara dua pihak untuk menukarkan aliran kas dari pokok kredit dan pembayaran bunganya dalam denominasi mata uang yang berbeda. Periode perjanjian untuk *swap* valuta asing suku bunga yang dilakukan oleh Bank berkisar antara 6 bulan hingga 7 tahun.

Transaksi-transaksi tersebut di atas tidak diperlakukan sebagai transaksi lindung nilai yang efektif untuk tujuan akuntansi. Perubahan nilai wajar dari instrumen derivatif tersebut dikreditkan atau dibebankan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain tahun berjalan.

10. Derivative Receivables and Payables *(continued)*

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank has the following types of derivative instruments: (continued)

Options

Options are a contractual agreements between two parties which is a contract granting rights (instead of liabilities) to the option buyer to purchase or sell a currency against another currency at a predetermined price (strike price) for a certain period by paying significant amount of premium to the option seller. The contract period for the option transacted by the Bank ranged between 16 days to 5 years.

Interest rate swap

Interest rate swap contracts are contractual agreements between two parties to exchange movements of interest rates and to make payments with respect to defined credit events based on specified notional amount.

Specifically, the Bank has entered into these contracts to hedge its future interest cash flows on its interest income from Indonesian Rupiah loan receivables from customers (corporate and individual at a pool basis) and its interest income from United States Dollar denominated available-for-sale securities. The contract period for the interest rate swap transacted by the Bank is between 3 months to 8 years.

Cross currency interest rate swap

Cross currency interest rate swap are contractual agreements between two parties to exchange cash flows from loan principal and interest payments which are in different denominations. The contract period for the cross currency interest rate swap transacted by the Bank ranged between 6 months to 7 years.

The above transactions are not treated as an effective hedging relationships for accounting purposes. The changes in the fair value of the derivative instruments are credited or charged to the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the current year.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

11. Kredit yang Diberikan / *11. Loans*

1) Jenis kredit yang diberikan / *1) By type of loan*

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2023			
	Pihak ketiga/ *Third parties*	**Pihak berelasi (Catatan 37)/ *Related parties (Note 37)***	**Total**	
Rupiah				*Rupiah*
Promes	12.939.543	-	12.939.543	*Promissory notes*
Trade loans	11.127.495	-	11.127.495	*Trade loans*
Kartu kredit	9.860.276	8.484	9.868.760	*Credit card*
Rekening koran	8.772.132	-	8.772.132	*Overdraft*
Investasi	7.409.416	-	7.409.416	*Investment*
Pemilikan rumah	6.721.220	25.537	6.746.757	*Housing*
Angsuran	4.181.242	-	4.181.242	*Installment*
Sindikasi	1.670.110	-	1.670.110	*Syndicated*
Multiguna	962.586	9.530	972.116	*Multi-purpose*
Kendaraan bermotor	27.435	8.485	35.920	*Motor vehicles*
Tetap	15.800	-	15.800	*Fixed*
	63.687.255	52.036	63.739.291	
Mata uang asing				*Foreign currencies*
Promes	6.503.497	-	6.503.497	*Promissory notes*
Sindikasi	6.419.084	-	6.419.084	*Syndicated*
Trade loans	5.588.403	-	5.588.403	*Trade loans*
Investasi	1.085.715	-	1.085.715	*Investment*
Angsuran	686.615	-	686.615	*Installment*
	20.283.314	-	20.283.314	
Total	83.970.569	52.036	84.022.605	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(4.108.979)	(1.784)	(4.110.763)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**79.861.590**	**50.252**	**79.911.842**	***Net***

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2022			
	Pihak ketiga/ *Third parties*	**Pihak berelasi (Catatan 37)/ *Related parties (Note 37)***	**Total**	
Rupiah				*Rupiah*
Promes	16.378.366	-	16.378.366	*Promissory notes*
Rekening koran	10.576.599	-	10.576.599	*Overdraft*
Trade loans	10.318.162	-	10.318.162	*Trade loans*
Pemilikan rumah	7.040.488	25.173	7.065.661	*Housing*
Investasi	7.007.007	-	7.007.007	*Investment*
Angsuran	6.570.788	-	6.570.788	*Installment*
Sindikasi	3.037.491	-	3.037.491	*Syndicated*
Kartu kredit	2.367.747	6.366	2.374.113	*Credit card*
Multiguna	1.054.348	3.424	1.057.772	*Multi-purpose*
Kendaraan bermotor	48.925	3.559	52.484	*Motor vehicles*
Tetap	16.200	-	16.200	*Fixed*
	64.416.121	38.522	64.454.643	

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

11. Kredit yang Diberikan (lanjutan) / *11. Loans (continued)*

1) Jenis kredit yang diberikan (lanjutan) / *1) By type of loan (continued)*

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2022			
	Pihak ketiga/ *Third parties*	Pihak berelasi (Catatan 37)/ *Related parties (Note 37)*	Total	
Mata uang asing				*Foreign currencies*
Sindikasi	7.587.478	-	7.587.478	*Syndicated*
Promes	6.788.697	-	6.788.697	*Promissory notes*
Trade loans	5.022.886	-	5.022.886	*Trade loans*
Investasi	1.343.608	-	1.343.608	*Investment*
Angsuran	337.210	-	337.210	*Installment*
	21.079.879	-	21.079.879	
Total	85.496.000	38.522	85.534.522	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(4.235.454)	(497)	(4.235.951)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**81.260.546**	**38.025**	**81.298.571**	***Net***

2) Sektor ekonomi / *2) By economic sector*

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Industri pengolahan	21.318.545	23.357.349	*Processing industry*
Perdagangan besar dan eceran	18.720.204	18.759.826	*Wholesale and retail trading*
Rumah tangga	17.625.534	10.553.117	*Household*
Pertambangan dan penggalian	7.249.461	3.577.522	*Mining and excavation*
Real estate	4.502.509	4.655.379	*Real estate*
Aktivitas keuangan dan asuransi	3.454.621	9.632.747	*Financial and insurance activities*
Informasi dan komunikasi	2.633.668	2.999.063	*Information and communication*
Penyedia akomodasi dan penyedia makanan dan minuman	2.095.861	2.227.390	*Accommodation and food and beverages provider*
Konstruksi gedung	2.023.681	2.520.895	*Building construction*
Pertanian, kehutanan dan perikanan	1.853.616	2.344.182	*Agriculture, forestry and fisheries*
Pengangkutan dan pergudangan	660.629	890.608	*Transportation and warehousing*
Pengadaan listrik, gas dan udara	613.864	3.338.539	*Electricity, gas and air procurement*
Lainnya	1.270.412	677.905	*Others*
Total	84.022.605	85.534.522	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(4.110.763)	(4.235.951)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**79.911.842**	**81.298.571**	***Net***

3) Jangka waktu / *3) By terms*

a. Berdasarkan perjanjian kredit / *a. Based on loan agreement*

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
≤ 1 tahun	12.965.735	17.487.379	*≤ 1 year*
> 1 tahun ≤ 2 tahun	18.294.857	19.951.712	*> 1 year ≤ 2 years*
> 2 tahun ≤ 5 tahun	9.542.190	6.577.624	*> 2 years ≤ 5 years*
> 5 tahun	22.936.509	20.437.928	*> 5 years*
	63.739.291	64.454.643	

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

11. Kredit yang Diberikan (lanjutan) / ***11. Loans*** *(continued)*

3) Jangka waktu (lanjutan) / ***3) By terms*** *(continued)*

a. Berdasarkan perjanjian kredit (lanjutan) / ***a. Based on loan agreement*** *(continued)*

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Mata uang asing			*Foreign currencies*
≤ 1 tahun	8.837.105	7.915.065	*≤ 1 year*
> 1 tahun ≤ 2 tahun	4.185.159	5.408.858	*> 1 year ≤ 2 years*
> 2 tahun ≤ 5 tahun	4.195.298	3.172.362	*> 2 years ≤ 5 years*
> 5 tahun	3.065.752	4.583.594	*> 5 years*
	20.283.314	21.079.879	
Total	84.022.605	85.534.522	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(4.110.763)	(4.235.951)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**79.911.842**	**81.298.571**	***Net***

b. Berdasarkan sisa umur jatuh tempo / ***b. Based on remaining maturities***

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
≤ 1 tahun	37.083.311	39.090.190	*≤ 1 year*
> 1 tahun ≤ 2 tahun	4.969.648	6.489.713	*> 1 year ≤ 2 years*
> 2 tahun ≤ 5 tahun	10.025.089	9.176.656	*> 2 years ≤ 5 years*
> 5 tahun	11.661.243	9.698.084	*> 5 years*
	63.739.291	64.454.643	
Mata uang asing			*Foreign currencies*
≤ 1 tahun	13.576.140	15.750.903	*≤ 1 year*
> 1 tahun ≤ 2 tahun	1.163.488	1.202.891	*> 1 year ≤ 2 years*
> 2 tahun ≤ 5 tahun	5.351.083	2.914.448	*> 2 years ≤ 5 years*
> 5 tahun	192.603	1.211.637	*> 5 years*
	20.283.314	21.079.879	
Total	84.022.605	85.534.522	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(4.110.763)	(4.235.951)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**79.911.842**	**81.298.571**	***Net***

4) Berdasarkan kolektibilitas / ***4) By collectability***

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Lancar	58.627.954	59.961.270	*Current*
Dalam perhatian khusus	3.032.269	2.254.361	*Special mention*
Kurang lancar	426.836	351.390	*Sub-standard*
Diragukan	369.609	183.493	*Doubtful*
Macet	1.282.623	1.704.129	*Loss*
	63.739.291	64.454.643	

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

11. Kredit yang Diberikan (lanjutan) / ***11. Loans*** *(continued)*

4) Berdasarkan kolektibilitas (lanjutan) / ***4) By collectability*** *(continued)*

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Mata uang asing			*Foreign currencies*
Lancar	18.858.159	19.434.915	*Current*
Dalam perhatian khusus	1.355.197	1.403.021	*Special mention*
Kurang lancar	-	63.890	*Sub-standard*
Diragukan	-	3.425	*Doubtful*
Macet	69.958	174.628	*Loss*
	20.283.314	21.079.879	
Total	84.022.605	85.534.522	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(4.110.763)	(4.235.951)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**79.911.842**	**81.298.571**	***Net***

Berikut ini adalah informasi signifikan lainnya sehubungan dengan kredit yang diberikan:

a. Kredit yang diberikan dijamin dengan deposito, agunan yang diikat dengan hak tanggungan atau surat kuasa untuk menjual atau mencairkan dan jaminan lain yang umumnya dapat diterima oleh Bank.

b. Giro sejumlah Rp655.364 dan Rp547.289 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 digunakan sebagai jaminan atas kredit yang diberikan dan fasilitas bank lainnya (Catatan 17).

c. Tabungan sejumlah Rp1.063.347 dan Rp983.973 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 digunakan sebagai jaminan atas kredit yang diberikan (Catatan 18).

d. Deposito berjangka sejumlah Rp8.442.844 dan Rp6.684.562 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 digunakan sebagai jaminan atas kredit yang diberikan (Catatan 19).

e. Suku bunga kontraktual rata-rata untuk kredit adalah sebagai berikut:

The other significant information relating to loans are as follows:

a. Loans are secured with time deposits, registered mortgages over collateral or power of attorney to sell or to liquidate and with other guarantees generally acceptable to the Bank.

b. Demand deposits amounting to Rp655,364 and Rp547,289 as of 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively are pledged as collateral for loans and other bank facilities (Note 17).

c. Saving deposits amounting to Rp1,063,347 and Rp983,973 as of 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively are pledged as collateral for loans (Note 18).

d. Time deposits amounting to Rp8,442,844 and Rp6,684,562 as of 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively are pledged as collateral for loans (Note 19).

e. The average contractual interest rates for loans are as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Rupiah	7,12%	7,91%	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	6,42%	3,45%	*Foreign currencies*

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

11. Kredit yang Diberikan (lanjutan)

Berikut ini adalah informasi signifikan lainnya sehubungan dengan kredit yang diberikan: (lanjutan)

f. Kredit yang diberikan kepada karyawan antara lain merupakan kredit untuk pembelian rumah, multiguna dan kendaraan. Kredit kepada karyawan tersebut dikenakan bunga sesuai ketentuan Bank yang lebih rendah dari suku bunga kredit yang diberikan Bank kepada nasabah bukan karyawan dengan jumlah masing-masing sebesar Rp220.935 dan Rp173.104 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022.

g. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, jumlah kredit yang direstrukturisasi masing-masing sebesar Rp6.440.983 dan Rp9.985.220, dengan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk masing-masing sebesar Rp2.096.482 dan Rp2.828.367. Bentuk restrukturisasi kredit meliputi antara lain kredit dengan perpanjangan jatuh tempo dan perubahan tingkat suku bunga. Tidak ada kerugian yang timbul dari restrukturisasi kredit tersebut dan Bank tidak memiliki komitmen untuk memberikan tambahan kredit kepada nasabah-nasabah tersebut.

Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah cadangan penurunan nilai yang dibentuk telah memadai.

Restrukturisasi kredit berdasarkan jenis kredit yang diberikan sebagai berikut:

***11. Loans** (continued)*

The other significant information relating to loans are as follows: (continued)

f. Loans to employees represent, among others, housing, multipurpose and car loans. These loans granted to employees that bear a lower interest rates than interest rates charged to non-employee amounted to Rp220,935 and Rp173,104 as of 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively.

g. As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, total restructured loans amounting to Rp6,440,983 and Rp9,985,220, respectively, are provided with allowance for impairment losses of Rp2,096,482 and Rp2,828,367, respectively. The restructuring of loans represents extension of maturity dates and reduction of interest rates. There are no losses resulted from those loans restructuring and the Bank does not have any commitments to grant additional loans to these customers.

The Bank's management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate.

Restructured loan by type of loan as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Angsuran	1.502.105	2.633.898	*Installment*
Investasi	1.043.092	1.694.276	*Investment*
Promes	611.458	1.230.795	*Promissory notes*
Rekening koran	590.390	1.098.918	*Overdraft*
Pemilikan rumah	418.524	617.605	*Housing*
Sindikasi	251.103	150.633	*Syndicated*
Multiguna	203.197	291.923	*Multi-purpose*
Trade loans	26.072	109.563	*Trade loans*
Kartu kredit	21.531	13.379	*Credit card*
Tetap	-	400	*Fixed*
	4.667.472	7.841.390	

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

11. Kredit yang Diberikan (lanjutan) / ***11. Loans*** *(continued)*

Berikut ini adalah informasi signifikan lainnya sehubungan dengan kredit yang diberikan: (lanjutan)

The other significant information relating to loans are as follows: (continued)

Restrukturisasi kredit berdasarkan jenis kredit yang diberikan sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

Restructured loan by type of loan as follows: (continued)

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Mata uang asing			*Foreign currencies*
Investasi	997.052	1.184.923	*Investment*
Promes	493.907	425.962	*Promissory notes*
Trade loans	259.157	259.328	*Trade loans*
Angsuran	23.395	273.617	*Installment*
	1.773.511	2.143.830	
Total	6.440.983	9.985.220	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(2.096.482)	(2.828.367)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**4.344.501**	**7.156.853**	***Net***

Restrukturisasi kredit berdasarkan kolektibilitas adalah sebagai berikut:

Restructured loan by collectability as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Lancar	2.112.766	4.269.962	*Current*
Dalam perhatian khusus	1.162.410	1.619.519	*Special mention*
Kurang lancar	304.895	292.124	*Sub-standard*
Diragukan	51.825	128.144	*Doubtful*
Macet	1.035.576	1.531.641	*Loss*
	4.667.472	7.841.390	
Mata uang asing			*Foreign currencies*
Lancar	354.048	518.766	*Current*
Dalam perhatian khusus	1.354.030	1.387.705	*Special mention*
Kurang lancar	-	62.731	*Sub-standard*
Macet	65.433	174.628	*Loss*
	1.773.511	2.143.830	
Total	6.440.983	9.985.220	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(2.096.482)	(2.828.367)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**4.344.501**	**7.156.853**	***Net***

11. Kredit yang Diberikan (lanjutan)

Berikut ini adalah informasi signifikan lainnya sehubungan dengan kredit yang diberikan: (lanjutan)

h. Pada tanggal 29 November 2023, Bank melakukan penjualan atas kredit yang telah dihapusbukukan. Pembayaran dari harga jual atas kredit tersebut sebesar Rp141.346 telah diterima seluruhnya oleh Bank dan pemulihan atas kredit yang telah dihapusbukukan tersebut dicatat sebagai bagian dari "Pendapatan operasional lainnya - Lain-lain-neto" pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain di tahun berjalan.

Kredit tersebut dijual dengan skema jual putus dengan pengalihan hak atas kredit yang dijual berlaku efektif pada tanggal 29 November 2023.

Pada tanggal 26 Agustus 2022, Bank melakukan penjualan atas kredit yang bermasalah dan kredit yang telah dihapusbukukan. Pembayaran dari harga jual dari kredit tersebut sebesar Rp230.052 telah diterima seluruhnya oleh Bank dan kerugian dari penjualan tersebut dibukukan sebagai bagian dari "Pendapatan operasional lainnya - Lain-lain-neto" pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain di tahun berjalan.

Kredit tersebut dijual dengan skema jual putus dengan pengalihan hak atas kredit yang dijual berlaku efektif pada tanggal 26 Agustus 2022.

i. Kredit bermasalah (NPL) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 masing-masing sebesar Rp2.149.026 dan Rp2.480.955.

Rasio NPL kotor pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 masing-masing sebesar 2,58% dan 2,98% dari total kredit yang diberikan, sedangkan rasio NPL neto masing-masing sebesar 1,39% dan 1,73% dari jumlah kredit yang diberikan. Rasio NPL neto dihitung sesuai dengan peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 15/2/PBI/2013 tanggal 20 Mei 2013, dimana rasio kredit bermasalah bank umum secara neto adalah maksimal sebesar 5% dari jumlah kredit yang diberikan.

***11. Loans** (continued)*

The other significant information relating to loans are as follows: (continued)

h. On 29 November 2023, the Bank sold its written off loan. Payment for the selling prices of Rp141,346 has been fully received by the Bank and recovery of the written-off loans was presented as part of "Other operating income - Others-net" in current year statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The loans were sold with true sales scheme with the transfer of rights on the sold loans become effective on 29 November 2023.

On 26 August 2022, the Bank sold its non performing loans and written off loan. Payment for the selling prices of Rp230,052 has been fully received by the Bank and loss from sale was presented as part of "Other operating income - Others-net" in current year statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The loans were sold with true sales scheme with the transfer of Rights on the sold loans become effective on 26 August 2022.

i. Non-Performing Loans (NPL) amounting to Rp2,149,026 and Rp2,480,955 as of 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Gross NPL ratio as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 represents 2.58% and 2.98% of the total loans, respectively, whereas net NPL ratio represents 1.39% and 1.73% of the total loans, respectively. Net NPL ratio is calculated in accordance with Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 15/2/PBI/2013 dated 20 May 2013, that the maximum net NPL ratio is 5% of the commercial bank's total loans.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

11. Kredit yang Diberikan (lanjutan)

Berikut ini adalah informasi signifikan lainnya sehubungan dengan kredit yang diberikan: (lanjutan)

j. Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto atas kredit yang diberikan adalah sebagai berikut:

***11. Loans** (continued)*

The other significant information relating to loans are as follows: (continued)

j. Movements in the gross carrying amount of loans are as follows:

	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	**Tahap 2/ *Stage 2***	**Tahap 3/ *Stage 3***	**Total**	
31 Desember 2021	**63.066.001**	**9.111.114**	**2.627.731**	**74.804.846**	***31 December 2021***
Aset baru	49.166.040	3.208.883	1.875.791	54.250.714	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(33.750.889)	(4.587.463)	(1.135.311)	(39.473.663)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
Transfer ke Tahap 1	956.234	(951.920)	(4.314)	-	*Transfers to Stage 1*
Transfer ke Tahap 2	(2.091.873)	2.106.492	(14.619)	-	*Transfers to Stage 2*
Transfer ke Tahap 3	(26.060)	(69.377)	95.437	-	*Transfers to Stage 3*
Pengukuran kembali	(2.170.290)	(913.325)	(24.565)	(3.108.180)	*Remeasurement*
Penghapusbukuan	-	-	(816.854)	(816.854)	*Bad debts written-off*
Penghapusbukuan terkait penjualan kredit yang diberikan	-	-	(122.341)	(122.341)	*Bad debts written-off of sale of loans*
31 Desember 2022	**75.149.163**	**7.904.404**	**2.480.955**	**85.534.522**	***31 December 2022***
Aset baru	26.606.185	409.258	860.000	27.875.443	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(21.084.943)	(1.422.483)	(191.709)	(22.699.135)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
Transfer ke Tahap 1	1.305.008	(983.367)	(321.641)	-	*Transfers to Stage 1*
Transfer ke Tahap 2	(2.015.473)	2.030.201	(14.728)	-	*Transfers to Stage 2*
Transfer ke Tahap 3	(107.886)	(731.494)	839.380	-	*Transfers to Stage 3*
Pengukuran kembali	(4.812.467)	(372.527)	(35.684)	(5.220.678)	*Remeasurement*
Penghapusbukuan	-	-	(1.467.547)	(1.467.547)	*Bad debts written-off*
31 Desember 2023	**75.039.587**	**6.833.992**	**2.149.026**	**84.022.605**	***31 December 2023***

k. Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan adalah sebagai berikut:

k. The movements in the allowance for impairment losses of loans are as follows:

	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	**Tahap 2/ *Stage 2***	**Tahap 3/ *Stage 3***	**Total**	
31 Desember 2021	**604.063**	**2.034.810**	**968.019**	**3.606.892**	***31 December 2021***
Aset baru	220.138	1.018.946	896.735	2.135.819	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(624.143)	(1.021.525)	187.045	(1.458.623)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
Transfer ke Tahap 1	71.996	(71.508)	(488)	-	*Transfers to Stage 1*
Transfer ke Tahap 2	(91.525)	91.875	(350)	-	*Transfers to Stage 2*
Transfer ke Tahap 3	(537)	(9.252)	9.789	-	*Transfers to Stage 3*
Pengukuran kembali	396.788	390.090	(360.454)	426.424	*Remeasurement*
Penghapusbukuan	-	-	(816.854)	(816.854)	*Bad debts written-off*
Penghapusbukuan terkait penjualan kredit yang diberikan	-	-	(122.341)	(122.341)	*Bad debts written-off of sale of loans*
Penerimaan kembali atas aset keuangan yang telah dihapusbukukan	-	-	266.178	266.178	*Bad debts recoveris*
Perubahan di:					*Changes in:*
- Valuta asing	-	-	13.289	13.289	*- Foreign exchange*
- Parameter	(126.150)	311.317	-	185.167	*- Parameter*
31 Desember 2022	**450.630**	**2.744.753**	**1.040.568**	**4.235.951**	***31 December 2022***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

11. Kredit yang Diberikan (lanjutan)

Berikut ini adalah informasi signifikan lainnya sehubungan dengan kredit yang diberikan: (lanjutan)

k. Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	Tahap 2/ *Stage 2*	Tahap 3/ *Stage 3*	Total	
31 Desember 2022	**450.630**	**2.744.753**	**1.040.568**	**4.235.951**	***31 December 2022***
Aset baru	315.266	785.012	174.663	1.274.941	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuan atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(141.696)	(913.550)	586.749	(468.497)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
Transfer ke Tahap 1	164.778	(160.529)	(4.249)	-	*Transfers to Stage 1*
Transfer ke Tahap 2	(15.635)	16.617	(982)	-	*Transfers to Stage 2*
Transfer ke Tahap 3	(2.508)	(401.382)	403.890	-	*Transfers to Stage 3*
Pengukuran kembali	(224.164)	503.889	(127.587)	152.138	*Remeasurement*
Penghapusbukuan	-	-	(1.467.547)	(1.467.547)	*Bad debts written-off*
Penerimaan kembali atas aset keuangan yang telah dihapusbukukan	-	-	384.191	384.191	*Bad debts recoveries*
Perubahan di:					*Changes in:*
· Valuta asing	-	-	(414)	(414)	*- Foreign exchange*
31 Desember 2023	**546.671**	**2.574.810**	**989.282**	**4.110.763**	***31 December 2023***

Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian atas tidak tertagihnya kredit yang diberikan.

l. Keikutsertaan Bank sebagai anggota sindikasi terhadap jumlah seluruh kredit sindikasi yang diberikan berkisar antara 2,50% sampai dengan 55,00% pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022.

m. Rasio kredit usaha kecil terhadap jumlah kredit yang diberikan adalah sebesar 0,34% dan 0,24% masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022.

***11. Loans** (continued)*

The other significant information relating to loans are as follows: (continued)

k. The movements in the allowance for impairment losses of loans are as follows: (continued)

The Bank's management believes that the allowance for impairment losses of loans is adequate to cover any possible losses on uncollectible loans.

l. The participation of the Bank as a member of a syndicated loans in the total syndicated loans ranged from 2.50% to 55.00% as of 31 December 2023 and 2022.

m. The ratio of loans to small businesses to the total loans is 0.34% and 0.24% as of 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively.

11. Kredit yang Diberikan (lanjutan)

Berikut ini adalah informasi signifikan lainnya sehubungan dengan kredit yang diberikan: (lanjutan)

n. Bank telah melakukan restrukturisasi kredit untuk debitur yang terdampak pandemi Covid-19 sesuai dengan POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2020 "Stimulus Perekonomian Nasional sebagai kebijakan *countercyclical* dampak penyebaran *Corona Virus Disease* 2019" tertanggal 13 Maret 2020 yang telah diperbaharui beberapa kali dengan POJK No.48/POJK.03/2020 "Perubahan Pertama Atas POJK No.11/POJK.03/2020" tertanggal 1 Desember 2020 dan POJK No. 17/POJK.03/2021 "Perubahan Kedua Atas POJK No.11/POJK.03/2020" tertanggal 10 September 2021 serta Siaran Pers OJK No. SP 85/DHMS/OJK/XI/2022 tertanggal 28 November 2022 tentang Perpanjangan Kebijakan Restrukturisasi Kredit dan Pembiayaan Secara Targeted dan Sektoral Atasi Dampak Lanjutan Pandemi Covid-19. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, kredit restrukturisasi Covid-19 masing-masing sebesar Rp1.607.880 dan Rp6.974.437.

o. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, Bank telah mematuhi ketentuan Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit (BMPK), baik terhadap pihak-pihak berelasi maupun kepada pihak yang tidak berelasi.

p. Pinjaman yang diberikan dinyatakan tidak tertagih sehingga akan dihapusbukukan apabila terdapat kasus hukum yang berkepanjangan, sehingga menghalangi Bank untuk melakukan penagihan, dan/atau melakukan upaya hukum alternatif lainnya kepada debitur dan/atau aset-asetnya.

   Dalam hal ini, Bank telah melakukan upaya-upaya penagihan secara maksimal, tetapi tidak terdapat kemungkinan pengembalian kredit dari debitur.

***11. Loans** (continued)*

The other significant information relating to loans are as follows: (continued)

n. The Bank has restructured credit for debtors affected by the 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 "First Changes in POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2020" dated 1 December 2020 and POJK No. 17/POJK.03/2021 "Second Changes in POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2020" dated 10 September 2021, also Press Release OJK No. SP 85/DHMS/OJK/XI/2022 dated 28 November 2022 regarding extension of targeted and sectoral credit and financing restructuring policies due to the continued impact of the Covid - 19 pandemic. As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, Covid-19 restructured loan balance amounted to Rp1,607,880 and Rp6,974,437, respectively.

o. As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank is in compliance with the legal lending limit (BMPK) regulations, both for the related and non-related party borrowers.

p. Loans is declared uncollectible so that it will be written-off if there is a prolonged legal case, thus preventing the Bank from collecting, and/or making other alternative legal remedies to the debtor and/or its assets.

   In this case, the Bank has performed maximum effort to collect, but has no possibility of collection from debtors.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

12. Tagihan atas Surat Berharga yang Dibeli dengan Janji Dijual Kembali

Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 terdiri dari:

12. Receivables on Securities Purchased with Agreements to Resell

Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell as of 31 December 2023 consist of:

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/ *Resale amount*	Nilai tercatat/ *Carrying value*
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi							***At fair value through profit or loss***
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	FR0091	1.654.050	5 Sep 23/ *5 Sep 23*	4 Sep 26/ *4 Sep 26*	1.539.691	1.571.293	1.582.077
Diukur pada nilai perolehan yang diamortisasi							***At amortised cost***
Bank Indonesia	VR0049	3.841.000	17 Feb 23/ *17 Feb 23*	16 Feb 24/ *16 Feb 24*	3.574.645	3.816.431	3.785.875
Bank Indonesia	VR0094	3.000.000	24 Feb 23/ *24 Feb 23*	23 Feb 24/ *23 Feb 24*	2.804.100	2.993.967	2.966.322
Bank Indonesia	VR0063	2.500.000	18 Ags 23/ *18 Aug 23*	16 Ags 24/ *16 Aug 24*	2.401.952	2.557.822	2.460.189
Bank Indonesia	VR0071	2.300.000	4 Ags 23/ *4 Aug 23*	2 Ags 24/ *2 Aug 24*	2.196.648	2.338.892	2.255.265
Bank Indonesia	VR0046	1.100.000	24 Mar 23/ *24 Mar 23*	22 Mar 24/ *22 Mar 24*	1.058.545	1.128.213	1.112.710
Bank Indonesia	VR0070	1.000.000	27 Jan 23/ *27 Jan 23*	26 Jan 24/ *26 Jan 24*	954.047	1.018.293	1.013.880
Bank Indonesia	VR0061	1.000.000	28 Apr 23/ *28 Apr 23*	26 Jan 24/ *26 Jan 24*	936.428	982.551	978.327
Bank Indonesia	VR0084	1.000.000	10 Mar 23/ *10 Mar 23*	17 Mei 24/ *17 May 24*	926.300	989.080	977.524
Bank Indonesia	VR0068	1.000.000	14 Apr 23/ *14 Apr 23*	12 Jan 24/ *12 Jan 24*	932.044	977.951	976.101
Bank Indonesia	VR0073	1.000.000	5 Mei 23/ *5 May 23*	3 Mei 24/ *3 May 24*	930.473	991.673	970.993
Bank Indonesia	VR0077	1.000.000	28 Apr 23/ *28 Apr 23*	26 Apr 24/ *26 Apr 24*	928.831	989.942	970.467
Bank Indonesia	VR0072	1.000.000	14 Jul 23/ *14 Jul 23*	12 Jul 24/ *12 Jul 24*	926.140	986.118	954.317
Bank Indonesia	VR0081	500.000	12 Mei 23/ *12 May 23*	13 Mei 24/ *13 May 24*	469.247	500.341	489.073
Bank Indonesia	VR0085	500.000	14 Apr 23/ *14 Apr 23*	23 Feb 24/ *23 Feb 24*	466.561	497.562	488.632
Bank Indonesia	VR0094	300.000	19 Mei 23/ *19 May 23*	17 Mei 24/ *17 May 24*	279.987	298.388	291.462
Bank Indonesia	VR0073	250.000	20 Jan 23/ *20 Jan 23*	19 Jan 24/ *19 Jan 24*	250.000	247.728	246.951
Bank Indonesia	VR0080	159.000	17 Feb 23/ *17 Feb 23*	16 Feb 24/ *16 Feb 24*	149.254	159.366	158.088
Subtotal/*Subtotal*		21.450.000			20.185.202	21.474.318	21.096.176
Total		**23.104.050**			**21.724.893**	**23.045.611**	**22.678.253**

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

12. Tagihan atas Surat Berharga yang Dibeli dengan Janji Dijual Kembali (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023, suku bunga efektif untuk tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali berkisar antara 6,25% - 6,80% untuk mata uang Rupiah.

Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 terdiri dari:

12. Receivables on Securities Purchased with Agreements to Resell *(continued)*

As of 31 December 2022, the effective interest rate for receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell ranged between 6.25% - 6.80% for Rupiah.

Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell as of 31 December 2022 consist of:

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/ *Resale amount***	**Nilai tercatat/ *Carrying value***
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi							***At fair value through profit or loss***
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	FR0091	858.716	9 Ags 22/ *9 Aug 22*	25 Jul 23/ *25 Jul 23*	778.385	804.493	781.933
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	FR0091	858.551	10 Ags 22/ *10 Aug 22*	26 Jul 23/ *26 Jul 23*	778.376	804.484	781.811
PT PPA Persero	FR0091	300.000	18 Okt 22/ *18 Oct 22*	9 Okt 23/ *9 Oct 23*	252.052	268.228	254.694
Subtotal/*Subtotal*		2.017.267			1.808.813	1.877.205	1.818.438
Diukur pada nilai perolehan yang diamortisasi							***At amortised cost***
Bank Indonesia	VR0054	600.000	30 Des 22/ *30 Dec 22*	6 Jan 23/ *6 Jan 23*	573.248	573.861	573.423
Bank Indonesia	VR0036	500.000	30 Des 22/ *30 Dec 22*	13 Jan 23/ *13 Jan 23*	478.270	479.343	478.423
Subtotal/*Subtotal*		1.100.000			1.051.518	1.053.204	1.051.846
Total		**3.117.267**			**2.860.331**	**2.930.409**	**2.870.284**

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022, suku bunga efektif untuk tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali berkisar antara 5,50% - 6,49% untuk mata uang Rupiah dan sebesar 3,45% untuk mata uang asing.

Berdasarkan kolektibilitas, seluruh tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 diklasifikasikan lancar.

As of 31 December 2022, the effective interest rate for receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell ranged between 5.50% - 6.49% for Rupiah and 3.45% for foreign currency.

By collectability, all receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 are classified as current.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

12. Tagihan atas Surat Berharga yang Dibeli dengan Janji Dijual Kembali (lanjutan)

12. Receivables on Securities Purchased with Agreements to Resell *(continued)*

Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto adalah sebagai berikut:

Movements in the gross carrying amount are as follows:

	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	**Tahap 2/ *Stage 2***	**Tahap 3/ *Stage 3***	**Total**	
Nilai tercatat awal 31 Desember 2021	**15.546.305**	**-**	**-**	**15.546.305**	***Initial carrying amount 31 December 2021***
Aset baru	2.870.284	-	-	2.870.284	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(15.546.305)	-	-	(15.546.305)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
31 Desember 2022	**2.870.284**	**-**	**-**	**2.870.284**	***31 December 2022***
Aset baru	22.678.253	-	-	22.678.253	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(2.870.284)	-	-	(2.870.284)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
31 Desember 2023	**22.678.253**	**-**	**-**	**22.678.253**	***31 December 2023***

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

The movements in the allowance for impairment losses are as follows:

	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	**Tahap 2/ *Stage 2***	**Tahap 3/ *Stage 3***	**Total**	
31 Desember 2021	**6.352**	**-**	**-**	**6.352**	***31 December 2021***
Aset baru					*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(6.352)	-	-	(6.352)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
31 Desember 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***31 December 2022***
Aset baru	-	-	-	-	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	-	-	-	-	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
31 Desember 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***31 December 2023***

Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian penurunan nilai atas tidak tertagihnya tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali.

The Bank's management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible impairment losses from uncollectible receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

13. Tagihan dan Liabilitas Akseptasi

13. Acceptance Receivables and Payables

Tagihan dan liabilitas akseptasi merupakan akseptasi wesel impor atas dasar *letters of credit* berjangka yang berasal dari nasabah pihak ketiga dengan rincian berdasarkan:

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. Mata uang / *1. Type of currency*

a. Tagihan akseptasi / *a. Acceptance receivables*

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Dolar Amerika Serikat	2.060.237	2.103.257	*United States Dollar*
Rupiah	214.522	1.220.957	*Indonesian Rupiah*
Euro Eropa	148.201	214.070	*European Euro*
Yen Jepang	35.116	42.355	*Japanese Yen*
Yuan China Renminbi	20.453	71.653	*Chinese Yuan Renminbi*
Yuan China	18.442	22.071	*Chinese Yuan*
Dolar Singapura	11.143	5.423	*Singapore Dollar*
Krona Swedia	-	7.290	*Swedish Krona*
Total	2.508.114	3.687.076	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(9.448)	(3.877)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**2.498.666**	**3.683.199**	***Net***

b. Liabilitas akseptasi / *b. Acceptance payables*

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Dolar Amerika Serikat	2.013.861	2.024.219	*United States Dollar*
Rupiah	185.580	875.559	*Rupiah*
Euro Eropa	141.062	214.070	*European Euro*
Yen Jepang	35.116	42.355	*JapaneseYen*
Yuan China Renminbi	20.453	71.653	*Chinese Yuan Renminbi*
Dolar Singapura	11.143	5.423	*Singapore Dollar*
Yuan China	4.966	11.083	*Chinese Yuan*
Krona Swedia	-	7.290	*Swedish Krona*
Total	**2.412.181**	**3.251.652**	***Total***

2. Jangka waktu / *2. Period*

a. Tagihan akseptasi / *a. Acceptance receivables*

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
≤ 1 bulan	21.427	19.085	*≤ 1 month*
> 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	88.803	538.742	*> 1 month ≤ 3 months*
> 3 bulan ≤ 6 bulan	104.292	385.000	*> 3 months ≤ 6 months*
> 6 bulan	-	278.130	*> 6 months*
	214.522	1.220.957	

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

13. Tagihan dan Liabilitas Akseptasi (lanjutan)

13. Acceptance Receivables and Payables (continued)

Tagihan dan liabilitas akseptasi merupakan akseptasi wesel impor atas dasar *letters of credit* berjangka yang berasal dari nasabah pihak ketiga dengan rincian berdasarkan: (lanjutan)

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: (continued)

2. Jangka waktu (lanjutan)

2. Period *(continued)*

a. Tagihan akseptasi (lanjutan)

a. Acceptance receivables *(continued)*

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Mata uang asing			*Foreign currencies*
≤ 1 bulan	44.309	12.991	*≤ 1 month*
> 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	250.782	365.253	*> 1 month ≤ 3 months*
> 3 bulan ≤ 6 bulan	1.595.260	1.560.790	*> 3 months ≤ 6 months*
> 6 bulan	403.241	527.085	*> 6 months*
	2.293.592	2.466.119	
Total	2.508.114	3.687.076	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(9.448)	(3.877)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**2.498.666**	**3.683.199**	***Net***

b. Liabilitas akseptasi

b. Acceptance payables

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
≤ 1 bulan	4.909	4.236	*≤ 1 month*
> 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	84.791	537.071	*> 1 month ≤ 3 months*
> 3 bulan ≤ 6 bulan	95.880	322.882	*> 3 months ≤ 6 months*
> 6 bulan	-	11.370	*> 6 months*
	185.580	875.559	
Mata uang asing			*Foreign currencies*
≤ 1 bulan	44.309	12.992	*≤ 1 month*
> 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	227.595	365.253	*> 1 month ≤ 3 months*
> 3 bulan ≤ 6 bulan	1.565.304	1.471.374	*> 3 months ≤ 6 months*
> 6 bulan	389.393	526.474	*> 6 months*
	2.226.601	2.376.093	
Total	**2.412.181**	**3.251.652**	***Total***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

13. Tagihan dan Liabilitas Akseptasi (lanjutan)

13. Acceptance Receivables and Payables *(continued)*

Tagihan dan liabilitas akseptasi merupakan akseptasi wesel impor atas dasar *letters of credit* berjangka yang berasal dari nasabah pihak ketiga dengan rincian berdasarkan: (lanjutan)

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: (continued)

3. Kolektibilitas menurut Peraturan Bank Indonesia

3. Collectability based on Bank Indonesia Regulation

Tagihan akseptasi

Acceptance receivables

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Lancar	214.522	1.220.957	*Current*
Mata uang asing			*Foreign currencies*
Lancar	2.293.592	2.466.119	*Current*
Total	2.508.114	3.687.076	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(9.448)	(3.877)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**2.498.666**	**3.683.199**	***Net***

Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto adalah sebagai berikut:

Movements in the gross carrying are as follows:

	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	Tahap 2/ *Stage 2*	Tahap 3/ *Stage 3*	Total	
31 Desember 2021	**2.639.794**	**113.603**	**49.851**	**2.803.248**	***31 December 2021***
Aset baru	3.514.711	159.232	-	3.673.943	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(2.625.997)	(113.602)	(49.851)	(2.789.450)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
Pengukuran kembali	(665)	-	-	(665)	*Remeasurement*
31 Desember 2022	**3.527.843**	**159.233**	**-**	**3.687.076**	***31 December 2022***
Aset baru	2.418.757	81.202	-	2.499.959	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(3.519.020)	(159.232)	-	(3.678.252)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
Pengukuran kembali	(669)	-	-	(669)	*Remeasurement*
31 Desember 2023	**2.426.911**	**81.203**	**-**	**2.508.114**	***31 December 2023***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

13. Tagihan dan Liabilitas Akseptasi (lanjutan)

13. Acceptance Receivables and Payables (continued)

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

The movements in the allowance for impairment losses are as follows:

	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	Tahap 2/ *Stage 2*	Tahap 3/ *Stage 3*	Total	
Saldo awal 31 Desember 2021	**166**	**430**	**49.851**	**50.447**	***Beginning balance 31 December 2021***
Aset baru	150	3.726	-	3.876	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(166)	(430)	(49.851)	(50.447)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
Pengukuran kembali	(7)	(160)	-	(167)	*Remeasurement*
Perubahan pada:					*Changes in:*
- Parameter	8	160	-	168	*Parameter -*
31 Desember 2022	**151**	**3.726**	**-**	**3.877**	***31 December 2022***
Aset baru	98	9.350	-	9.448	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(151)	(3.726)	-	(3.877)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
Pengukuran kembali	-	-	-	-	*Remeasurement*
Perubahan pada:					*Changes in:*
- Parameter	-	-	-	-	*Parameter -*
31 Desember 2023	**98**	**9.350**	**-**	**9.448**	***31 December 2023***

Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian atas tidak tertagihnya tagihan akseptasi.

The Bank's management believes that the allowance for impairment losses as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 is adequate to cover any possible losses on uncollectible acceptance receivables.

14. Aset Tetap dan Aset Hak Guna

14. Fixed Assets and Right-of-Use Assets

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

		Perubahan selama satu tahun/ *Changes during the year*			
31 Desember 2023	**Saldo awal/ *Beginning balance***	**Penambahan dan reklasifikasi/ *Additions and reclassification***	**Pengurangan dan reklasifikasi/ *Deductions and reclassification***	**Saldo akhir/ *Ending balance***	***31 December 2023***
Biaya perolehan					***Cost***
Tanah	116.530	-	1.170	115.360	*Land*
Bangunan	535.662	-	2.173	533.489	*Buildings*
Prasarana dan peralatan kantor	2.238.755	1.146.883	92.455	3.293.183	*Infrastructure and office equipments*
Kendaraan	8.908	-	108	8.800	*Vehicles*
Aset dalam proses pembangunan	230.103	620.953	231.584	619.472	*Construction in progress*
Total biaya perolehan aset tetap	3.129.958	1.767.836	327.490	4.570.304	*Total cost of fixed assets*
Aset hak guna	208.078	172.832	63.890	317.020	*Right-of-use assets*
Total biaya perolehan aset tetap dan aset hak guna	3.338.036	1.940.668	391.380	4.887.324	*Total cost of fixed assets and right-of-use assets*

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

14. Aset Tetap dan Aset Hak Guna (lanjutan)

14. Fixed Assets and Right-of-Use Assets (continued)

Akun ini terdiri dari: (lanjutan)

This account consists of: (continued)

31 Desember 2023	Saldo awal/ *Beginning balance*	Perubahan selama satu tahun/ *Changes during the year* — Penambahan dan reklasifikasi/ *Additions and reclassification*	Pengurangan dan reklasifikasi/ *Deductions and reclassification*	Saldo akhir/ *Ending balance*	*31 December 2023*
Akumulasi penyusutan					***Accumulated depreciation***
Bangunan	386.073	23.573	2.173	407.473	*Buildings*
Prasarana dan peralatan kantor	1.444.306	346.423	91.042	1.699.687	*Infrastructure and office equipments*
Kendaraan	8.908	-	108	8.800	*Vehicles*
	1.839.287	369.996	93.323	2.115.960	
Aset hak guna	90.722	59.372	63.502	86.592	*Right-of-use assets*
Total akumulasi penyusutan	1.930.009	429.368	156.825	2.202.552	*Total accumulated depreciation*
Nilai buku - neto	**1.408.027**			**2.684.772**	***Book value - net***

31 Desember 2022	Saldo awal/ *Beginning balance*	Perubahan selama satu tahun/ *Changes during the year* — Penambahan dan reklasifikasi/ *Additions and reclassification*	Pengurangan dan reklasifikasi/ *Deductions and reclassification*	Saldo akhir/ *Ending balance*	*31 December 2022*
Biaya perolehan					***Cost***
Tanah	127.057	-	10.527	116.530	*Land*
Bangunan	546.841	-	11.179	535.662	*Buildings*
Prasarana dan peralatan kantor	2.185.767	312.161	259.173	2.238.755	*Infrastructure and office equipments*
Kendaraan	9.393	-	485	8.908	*Vehicles*
Aset dalam proses pembangunan	109.481	273.080	152.458	230.103	*Construction in progress*
Total biaya perolehan aset tetap	2.978.539	585.241	433.822	3.129.958	*Total cost of fixed assets*
Aset hak guna	189.985	71.537	53.444	208.078	*Right-of-use assets*
Total biaya perolehan aset tetap dan aset hak guna	3.168.524	656.778	487.266	3.338.036	*Total cost of fixed assets and right-of-use assets*
Akumulasi penyusutan					***Accumulated depreciation***
Bangunan	372.552	24.292	10.771	386.073	*Buildings*
Prasarana dan peralatan kantor	1.463.957	236.456	256.107	1.444.306	*Infrastructure and office equipments*
Kendaraan	9.393	-	485	8.908	*Vehicles*
	1.845.902	260.748	267.363	1.839.287	
Aset hak guna	89.439	50.410	49.127	90.722	*Right-of-use assets*
Total akumulasi penyusutan	1.935.341	311.158	316.490	1.930.009	*Total accumulated depreciation*
Nilai buku - neto	**1.233.183**			**1.408.027**	***Book value - net***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

14. Aset Tetap dan Aset Hak Guna (lanjutan)

14. Fixed Assets and Right-of-Use Assets *(continued)*

Rincian aset dalam proses pembangunan beserta persentase penyelesaian terhadap nilai kontrak adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of the construction in progress with the percentage of completion of the contract values are as follows:

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2023			
	Persentase penyelesaian/ *Percentage of completion*	**Akumulasi biaya/ *Accumulated cost***	**Estimasi penyelesaian/ *Estimated of completion***	
Prasarana	55%	49.432	2024	*Infrastructure*
Peralatan kantor	41%	570.040	2024	*Office equipment*
		619.472		

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2022			
	Persentase penyelesaian/ *Percentage of completion*	**Akumulasi biaya/ *Accumulated cost***	**Estimasi penyelesaian/ *Estimated of completion***	
Prasarana	50%	4.487	2023	*Infrastructure*
Peralatan kantor	39%	225.616	2023	*Office equipment*
		230.103		

Seluruh aset tetap yang dimiliki oleh Bank berasal dari kepemilikan langsung.

All fixed assets owned by the Bank are from direct ownership.

Nilai tercatat bruto dari aset tetap yang telah disusutkan penuh dan masih digunakan adalah sebagai berikut (tidak diaudit):

Gross carrying amount of fixed assets which were fully depreciated and still used are as follows (unaudited):

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	**31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022**	
Bangunan	63.374	65.455	*Buildings*
Prasarana dan peralatan kantor	853.601	676.052	*Infrastructure and office equipment*
Kendaraan	8.800	8.908	*Vehicles*
Total	**925.775**	**750.415**	***Total***

Rekonsiliasi penambahan aset tetap yang berasal dari pembelian dan reklasifikasi adalah sebagai berikut:

Reconciliations of addition to fixed assets which comes from purchase and reclassification are as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	**31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022**	
Penambahan melalui pembelian aset tetap	1.464.983	432.783	*Addition through purchase of fixed assets*
Penambahan melalui akuisisi bisnis *consumer banking* Citi	71.269	-	*Addition through consumer banking business acquisition of Citi*
Penambahan aset tetap melalui reklasifikasi aset dalam proses pembangunan	231.584	152.458	*Addition of fixed assets through reclassification of construction in progress*
Penambahan aset hak guna	172.832	71.537	*Addition of right-of-use assets*
Total	**1.940.668**	**656.778**	***Total***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

14. Aset Tetap dan Aset Hak Guna (lanjutan)

14. Fixed Assets and Right-of-Use Assets *(continued)*

Rekonsiliasi pengurangan aset tetap yang berasal dari penjualan dan reklasifikasi adalah sebagai berikut:

Reconciliations of deduction to fixed assets which comes from disposal and reclassification are as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Pengurangan melalui penjualan aset tetap	25.920	14.156	*Deduction through sale of fixed assets*
Penghapusan aset tetap	66.643	247.480	*Write-off of fixed assets*
Pengurangan aset dalam proses pembangunan melalui reklasifikasi aset tetap	231.584	152.458	*Deduction of construction in progress through reclassification*
Pengurangan aset hak guna	63.890	53.444	*Deduction of right-of-use assets*
Reklasifikasi ke properti terbengkalai	3.343	19.728	*Reclassification to abandoned property*
Total	**391.380**	**487.266**	***Total***

Penyusutan yang dibebankan pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain masing-masing sebesar Rp429.368 dan Rp311.158 untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 (Catatan 30).

Depreciation charged to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income amounted to Rp429,368 and Rp311,158 for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively (Note 30).

Manajemen Bank juga berpendapat bahwa tidak terdapat penurunan nilai atas aset tetap tersebut yang harus dicatat pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022.

The Bank's management believes that there is no impairment that should be recorded in value of the aforementioned fixed assets as of 31 December 2023 and 2022.

Seluruh aset tetap (kecuali tanah) diasuransikan terhadap risiko kebakaran dan risiko lainnya berdasarkan paket polis tertentu kepada perusahaan asuransi pihak ketiga Bank yaitu PT Zurich Asuransi Indonesia, Tbk dengan nilai pertanggungan sebesar Rp1.895.619 dan Rp1.936.356 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022. Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa nilai pertanggungan asuransi telah mencukupi untuk menutupi kemungkinan kerugian dari risiko yang ada.

All fixed assets (except land) are covered by insurance against fire and other risks under blanket policies with the Bank's third party insurance company which is PT Zurich Asuransi Indonesia, Tbk with sum insured amounting to Rp1,895,619 and Rp1,936,356 as of 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively. The Bank's management believes that insurance coverage is adequate to cover possible losses arising from such risks.

Hasil penjualan aset tetap adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp4.926 dan Rp15.834 untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022.

The proceeds from the sale of fixed assets amounted to Rp4,926 and Rp15,834 for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively

Nilai buku aset tetap yang dijual adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp927 dan Rp2.950 untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022.

Book value from the sale of fixed assets amounted to Rp927 and Rp2,950 for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Keuntungan atas penjualan aset tetap masing-masing sebesar Rp3.999 dan Rp12.884 untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 dibukukan sebagai bagian dari "Pendapatan non-operasional-keuntungan penjualan aset tetap dan properti terbengkalai - neto" selama tahun berjalan.

The related profit on sales of fixed assets of Rp3,999 and Rp12,884 for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively are presented as part of "Non-operating income - gain on sale of fixed assets and abandoned properties - net" during the year.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

14. Aset Tetap dan Aset Hak Guna (lanjutan)

14. Fixed Assets and Right-of-Use Assets *(continued)*

Aset hak guna pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 adalah sebagai berikut:

Right-of-use assets as of 31 December 2023 as follows:

	Saldo awal/ *Beginning balance*	Penambahan dan reklasifikasi/ *Additions and reclassification*	Pengurangan dan reklasifikasi/ *Deductions and reclassification*	Saldo akhir/ *Ending balance*	
Biaya perolehan					***Cost***
Bangunan	155.622	166.400	18.899	303.123	*Buildings*
Kendaraan	52.456	6.432	44.991	13.897	*Vehicles*
Total biaya perolehan	208.078	172.832	63.890	317.020	*Total cost*
Akumulasi penyusutan					***Accumulated depreciation***
Bangunan	53.878	47.244	18.659	82.463	*Buildings*
Kendaraan	36.844	12.128	44.843	4.129	*Vehicles*
Total akumulasi penyusutan	90.722	59.372	63.502	86.592	*Total accumulated depreciation*
Nilai buku - neto	117.356			230.428	*Book value - net*

Aset hak guna pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 adalah sebagai berikut:

Right-of-use assets as of 31 December 2022 as follows:

	Saldo awal/ *Beginning balance*	Penambahan dan reklasifikasi/ *Additions and reclassification*	Pengurangan dan reklasifikasi/ *Deductions and reclassification*	Saldo akhir/ *Ending balance*	
Biaya perolehan					***Cost***
Bangunan	139.038	67.247	50.663	155.622	*Buildings*
Kendaraan	50.947	4.290	2.781	52.456	*Vehicles*
Total biaya perolehan	189.985	71.537	53.444	208.078	*Total cost*
Akumulasi penyusutan					***Accumulated depreciation***
Bangunan	63.323	37.294	46.739	53.878	*Buildings*
Kendaraan	26.116	13.116	2.388	36.844	*Vehicles*
Total akumulasi penyusutan	89.439	50.410	49.127	90.722	*Total accumulated depreciation*
Nilai buku - neto	100.546			117.356	*Book value - net*

Bank menyewa beberapa aset termasuk gedung kantor, rumah dinas, kendaraan dan lain-lain.

The Bank had rent a number of assets including offices, official houses, vehicles and others.

Bank menyewa beberapa aset termasuk bangunan dengan jangka waktu sewa 2-10 tahun dan kendaraan mobil dengan jangka waktu sewa 2-4 tahun.

The Bank leases several assets including buildings with lease term of 2-10 years and car with lease terms of 2-4 years.

Bank mempunyai sewa tertentu dengan masa sewa 12 bulan atau kurang dan sewa bernilai rendah. Bank menerapkan pengecualian pengakuan sewa jangka pendek dan sewa bernilai rendah untuk sewa tersebut.

The Bank also has certain leases with lease terms of 12 months or less and low value assets. The Bank applies the recognition exemptions of short-term leases and low-value assets for these leases.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

15. Aset Lain-lain

15. Other Assets

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Piutang bunga	980.544	1.065.029	*Interest receivables*
Term Deposit Valas hasil ekspor (TD Valas DHE SDA) Bank Indonesia	739.056	-	*Term Deposit with Bank Indonesia in foreign currency from DHE SDA*
Biaya dibayar di muka	197.791	120.077	*Prepaid expense*
Agunan yang diambil alih (setelah dikurangi cadangan penurunan nilai masing-masing sebesar Rp28.691 dan Rp28.709 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022)	157.602	174.021	*Foreclosed assets (net of allowance for decline in value of Rp28,691 and Rp28,709 as of 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively)*
ATM bersama	75.756	114.897	*ATM Bersama*
Uang muka	45.527	41.514	*Advances*
Properti terbengkalai	28.689	28.012	*Abandoned property*
Setoran jaminan	2.819	2.865	*Security deposits*
Lain-lain	422.493	318.383	*Others*
Neto	**2.650.277**	**1.864.798**	***Net***

Ikhtisar perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai agunan yang diambil alih adalah sebagai berikut:

The changes in the allowance for the decline in value of foreclosed assets are as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Saldo awal tahun	28.709	29.668	*Beginning balance*
Pemulihan selama tahun berjalan	(18)	(959)	*Reversal during the year*
Saldo akhir tahun	**28.691**	**28.709**	***Ending balance***

Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas agunan yang diambil alih telah memadai dan nilai tercatat agunan yang diambil alih tersebut merupakan nilai bersih yang dapat direalisasi.

The Bank's management believes that the allowance for the decline in value of foreclosed assets is adequate and the carrying value of foreclosed assets is stated at net realizable value.

Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas properti terbengkalai tidak diperlukan.

The Bank's management believes that no allowance for the decline in value of abandoned property is necessary.

Term Deposit Valas Devisa Hasil Ekspor merupakan suatu instrumen dimana dana devisa hasil ekspor dari rekening khusus eksportir ditempatkan pada Bank Indonesia melalui rekening Bank sesuai mekanisme pasar.

Term Deposits of Foreign Exchange from Export Proceeds is an instrument where foreign exchange from export proceeds from exporters' special account are placed in Bank Indonesia through Bank's accounts in accordance with market mechanisms.

16. Liabilitas Segera

16. Current Liabilities

Akun ini adalah sebesar Rp475.355 dan Rp192.839 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 terdiri dari kiriman uang/wesel akan dibayar, titipan dana nasabah, transaksi kliring/transfer yang belum diselesaikan dan liabilitas-liabilitas jangka pendek lainnya.

This account amounting to Rp475,355 and Rp192,839 as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 respectively represents cash remittances/draft payables, customers' funds, unsettled clearing/transfer transactions and other short-term liabilities.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

17. Giro / *17. Demand Deposits*

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2023			
	Rupiah	**Mata uang asing/ *Foreign currencies***	**Total**	
Pihak ketiga	22.212.020	1.319.858	23.531.878	*Third parties*
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 37)	169.624	-	169.624	*Related parties (Note 37)*
Total	**22.381.644**	**1.319.858**	**23.701.502**	***Total***

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2022			
	Rupiah	**Mata uang asing/ *Foreign currencies***	**Total**	
Pihak ketiga	22.505.752	1.463.527	23.969.279	*Third parties*
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 37)	197.421	-	197.421	*Related parties (Note 37)*
Total	**22.703.173**	**1.463.527**	**24.166.700**	***Total***

Giro dalam mata uang asing terdiri dari Dolar Singapura, Dolar Amerika Serikat dan Yuan China Renminbi.

Demand deposits in foreign currencies consist of Singapore Dollar, United States Dollar and Chinese Yuan Renminbi.

Suku bunga rata-rata untuk giro adalah sebagai berikut:

The average interest rates for demand deposits are as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	**31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022**	
Rupiah	2,69%	1,99%	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	0,21%	0,01%	*Foreign currencies*

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, giro yang digunakan sebagai jaminan untuk kredit masing-masing sebesar Rp655.364 dan Rp547.289. Giro yang dijaminkan ini diblokir sepanjang jangka waktu fasilitas kredit (Catatan 11).

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, demand deposits amounting to Rp655,364 and Rp547,289, are pledged as collateral for loan facilities. The pledged demand deposits are blocked throughout the loan period (Note 11).

Tidak terdapat kredit kepada pihak berelasi yang dijaminkan dengan giro.

There are no loan facilities to related parties which are secured with demand deposits as collateral.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

18. Tabungan

18. Saving Deposits

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2023			
	Rupiah	**Mata uang asing/ *Foreign currencies***	**Total**	
Pihak ketiga	11.908.663	25.466.925	37.375.588	*Third parties*
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 37)	93.145	17.643	110.788	*Related parties (Note 37)*
Total	**12.001.808**	**25.484.568**	**37.486.376**	***Total***

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2022			
	Rupiah	**Mata uang asing/ *Foreign currencies***	**Total**	
Pihak ketiga	10.056.993	28.460.410	38.517.403	*Third parties*
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 37)	84.731	45.736	130.467	*Related parties (Note 37)*
Total	**10.141.724**	**28.506.146**	**38.647.870**	***Total***

Tabungan dalam mata uang asing terdiri dari Pound Sterling Inggris, Euro Eropa, Franc Swiss, Dolar Australia, Dolar Amerika, Dolar Kanada, Dolar Selandia Baru, Dolar Singapura, Dolar Hong Kong, Yen Jepang dan Krona Swedia.

Saving deposits in foreign currencies consist of Great Britain Pound Sterling, European Euro, Swiss Franc, Australian Dollar, United States Dollar, Canadian Dollar, New Zealand Dollar, Singapore Dollar, Hong Kong Dollar, Japanese Yen and Swedish Krona.

Suku bunga rata-rata untuk tabungan adalah sebagai berikut:

The average interest rates for saving deposits are as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	**31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022**	
Rupiah	1,57%	1,41%	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	2,16%	0,41%	*Foreign currencies*

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, tabungan yang diblokir untuk jaminan fasilitas kredit adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp1.063.347 dan Rp983.973 (Catatan 11).

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, saving deposits pledged as collateral for loan facilities amounted to Rp1,063,347 and Rp983,973, respectively (Note 11).

Tidak terdapat kredit kepada pihak berelasi yang dijaminkan dengan tabungan.

There are no loan facilities to related parties which are secured with saving deposits as collateral.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

19. Deposito Berjangka / *19. Time Deposits*

Akun ini terdiri dari: / *This account consists of:*

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2023			
	Rupiah	**Mata uang asing/ *Foreign currencies***	**Total**	
Pihak ketiga	43.970.624	13.951.421	57.922.045	*Third parties*
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 37)	123.703	48.915	172.618	*Related parties (Note 37)*
Total	**44.094.327**	**14.000.336**	**58.094.663**	***Total***

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2022			
	Rupiah	**Mata uang asing/ *Foreign currencies***	**Total**	
Pihak ketiga	37.675.027	13.295.664	50.970.691	*Third parties*
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 37)	109.903	22.107	132.010	*Related parties (Note 37)*
Total	**37.784.930**	**13.317.771**	**51.102.701**	***Total***

Rincian deposito berjangka berdasarkan jangka waktu kontrak adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of time deposits based on contractual maturities are as follows:

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2023			
	Rupiah	**Mata uang asing/ *Foreign currencies***	**Total**	
≤ 1 bulan	1.524.009	852.702	2.376.711	≤ 1 bulan
> 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	12.498.388	5.033.229	17.531.617	*> 1 month ≤ 3 months*
> 3 bulan ≤ 6 bulan	16.388.715	4.997.495	21.386.210	*> 3 months ≤ 6 months*
> 6 bulan	13.683.215	3.116.910	16.800.125	*> 6 months*
Total	**44.094.327**	**14.000.336**	**58.094.663**	***Total***

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2022			
	Rupiah	**Mata uang asing/ *Foreign currencies***	**Total**	
≤ 1 bulan	746.686	545.466	1.292.152	≤ 1 bulan
> 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	16.189.864	6.749.043	22.938.907	*> 1 month ≤ 3 months*
> 3 bulan ≤ 6 bulan	8.091.903	3.172.796	11.264.699	*> 3 months ≤ 6 months*
> 6 bulan	12.756.477	2.850.466	15.606.943	*> 6 months*
Total	**37.784.930**	**13.317.771**	**51.102.701**	***Total***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

19. Deposito Berjangka (lanjutan)

***19. Time Deposits** (continued)*

Rincian deposito berjangka berdasarkan sisa umur sampai tanggal jatuh tempo adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of time deposits based on remaining maturities are as follows:

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2023			
	Rupiah	**Mata uang asing/ *Foreign currencies***	**Total**	
≤ 1 bulan	20.218.376	6.512.454	26.730.830	*≤ 1 month*
> 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	15.850.258	5.129.101	20.979.359	*> 1 month ≤ 3 months*
> 3 bulan ≤ 6 bulan	6.771.116	1.249.415	8.020.531	*> 3 months ≤ 6 months*
> 6 bulan ≤ 12 bulan	1.174.337	1.081.924	2.256.261	*> 6 months ≤ 12 months*
> 12 bulan	80.240	27.442	107.682	
Total	**44.094.327**	**14.000.336**	**58.094.663**	***Total***

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2022			
	Rupiah	**Mata uang asing/ *Foreign currencies***	**Total**	
≤ 1 bulan	19.655.162	8.807.661	28.462.823	*≤ 1 month*
> 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	10.003.834	1.800.762	11.804.596	*> 1 month ≤ 3 months*
> 3 bulan ≤ 6 bulan	6.213.744	802.815	7.016.559	*> 3 months ≤ 6 months*
> 6 bulan ≤ 12 bulan	1.912.190	1.906.533	3.818.723	*> 6 months ≤ 12 months*
Total	**37.784.930**	**13.317.771**	**51.102.701**	***Total***

Deposito berjangka dalam mata uang asing terdiri dari Pound Sterling Inggris, Euro Eropa, Dolar Australia, Dolar Amerika, Dolar Singapura, Yen Jepang dan Dolar Hong Kong.

Time deposits in foreign currencies consist of Great Britain Pound Sterling, European Euro, Australian Dollar, United States Dollar, Singapore Dollar, Japanese Yen and Hong Kong Dollar.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, deposito berjangka yang diblokir untuk jaminan atas fasilitas kredit yang diberikan kepada nasabah adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp8.442.844 dan Rp6.684.562. Deposito berjangka yang dijaminkan ini diblokir sepanjang jangka waktu fasilitas kredit (Catatan 11).

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, time deposits pledged as collateral for loan facilities granted amounted to Rp8,442,844 and Rp6,684,562, respectively. The pledged time deposits are blocked throughout the loan period (Note 11).

Suku bunga rata-rata untuk deposito berjangka adalah sebagai berikut:

The average interest rates for time deposits are as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	**31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022**	
Rupiah	4,44%	3,05%	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	2,98%	0,93%	*Foreign currencies*

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

20. Simpanan dari Bank Lain / *20. Deposits from Other Banks*

Simpanan dari bank lain berdasarkan jenis dan mata uang terdiri dari:

Deposits from other banks based on type and currency consist of:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	**31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022**	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Call Money	1.265.000	-	*Call Money*
Giro	107.187	179.201	*Demand deposits*
Tabungan	9.959	7.488	*Saving deposits*
Deposito berjangka	9.400	6.500	*Time deposits*
	1.391.546	193.189	
Mata uang asing			*Foreign currency*
Tabungan	7.213	12.959	*Saving deposits*
Total	**1.398.759**	**206.148**	***Total***

Simpanan dari bank lain berdasarkan hubungan transaksi dengan Bank terdiri dari:

Deposits from other banks based on their relationship transaction with the Bank consist of:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	**31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022**	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Pihak ketiga	1.331.108	38.047	*Third parties*
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 37)	60.438	155.142	*Related parties (Note 37)*
	1.391.546	193.189	
Mata uang asing			*Foreign currency*
Pihak ketiga	7.213	12.959	*Third parties*
Total	**1.398.759**	**206.148**	***Total***

Jangka waktu simpanan dari bank lain dalam deposito berjangka dan *call money* adalah kurang dari satu tahun.

The terms of deposits from other banks in time deposits and call money are less than one year.

Tidak terdapat simpanan dari bank lain yang diblokir atau dijaminkan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022.

There are no deposits from other banks which are blocked or collateralized as of 31 December 2023 and 2022.

Suku bunga rata-rata tahunan untuk simpanan dari bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:

The average annual interest rates for deposits from other banks are as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	**31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022**	
Rupiah	0,00% - 6,02%	0,00% - 3,51%	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	0,00% - 5,26%	0,00% - 1,84%	*Foreign currency*

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

21. Perpajakan

21. Taxation

Utang pajak terdiri dari:

Tax payables consists of:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Utang pajak penghasilan			*Income tax payables*
Pasal 4 (2)	81.368	40.015	*Article 4 (2)*
Pasal 21	52.600	55.830	*Article 21*
Pasal 23 dan 26	25.884	2.201	*Article 23 and 26*
Pasal 25	708	27.004	*Article 25*
Pasal 29	3.617	62.466	*Article 29*
Pajak Pertambahan Nilai	6.673	8.422	*Value Added Taxes*
Total utang pajak	**170.850**	**195.938**	***Total tax payables***

Rekonsiliasi antara laba sebelum beban pajak menurut laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dengan penghasilan kena pajak untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut:

The reconciliations between income before tax expense, as shown in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and taxable income for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Laba sebelum beban pajak sebagaimana disajikan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain	911.689	1.148.213	*Income before tax expense as stated in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income*
Beda temporer:			***Temporary differences:***
Penyusutan aset tetap	(137.426)	18.355	*Depreciation of fixed assets*
Cadangan atas imbalan kerja	80.894	(16.141)	*Provision for employees' benefits*
Pembentukan cadangan atas kerugian penurunan nilai aset produktif dan non-produktif	(42.590)	230.829	*Provision for allowance for impairment losses on earning assets and non-earning assets*
Pembentukan cadangan atas *point rewards* kartu kredit	21.542	-	*Provision for credit card reward points*
Kerugian/(keuntungan) yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek yang diperdagangkan - neto	(13.035)	8.692	*Unrealized loss/(gain) on trading securities – net*
Amortisasi aset tak berwujud	(5.500)	-	*Amortization of intangible assets*
Penyusutan aset hak guna	2.400	288	*Depreciation of right-of-use assets*
Kerugian/(keuntungan) penjualan aset tetap - neto	1.085	176	*Loss/(gain) on sale of fixed assets - net*
Pembentukan atas cadangan penurunan nilai agunan yang diambil alih	215	(959)	*Provision for decline in value of foreclosed assets*
Lain-lain	(8.827)	-	*Others*
Beda tetap:			***Permanent differences:***
Keuntungan penjualan aset tetap dan properti terbengkalai - neto	(3.533)	(12.286)	*Gain on sale of fixed assets and abandoned properties - net*
Lain-lain - neto	121.436	54.985	*Others - net*
Penghasilan kena pajak - Bank	**928.350**	**1.432.152**	***Taxable income - Bank***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

21. Perpajakan (lanjutan)

***21. Taxation** (continued)*

Perhitungan beban pajak tahun berjalan dan beban pajak tangguhan - neto untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut:

The computation of current tax expense and deferred tax expense - net for the year ended 31 December 2023 dan 2022 are as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Penghasilan kena pajak	**928.350**	**1.432.152**	***Taxable income***
Beban pajak penghasilan - tahun berjalan	204.237	315.073	*Income tax expense - current*
Beban pajak penghasilan - tangguhan:			*Income tax expense - deferred:*
Penyusutan aset tetap	(30.234)	4.038	*Depreciation of fixed assets*
Cadangan atas imbalan kerja - neto	`17.797	(3.551)	*Provision for employees' benefits - net*
Pembentukan cadangan atas kerugian penurunan nilai aset produktif dan non-produktif	(9.370)	116.131	*Provision for impairment losses on earning assets and non-earning assets*
Pembentukan cadangan atas *reward points* kartu kredit	4.739	-	*Provision for credit card reward points*
(Keuntungan)/kerugian yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek yang diperdagangkan - neto	(2.868)	1.912	*Unrealized (gain)/loss on trading securities - net*
Amortisasi aset tak berwujud	(1.210)	-	*Amortization of intangible assets*
Penyusutan aset hak guna	528	63	*Depreciation of right-of-use assets*
Keuntungan penjualan aset tetap - neto	239	39	*Gain on sale of fixed assets - net*
Pembentukan atas penurunan nilai agunan yang diambil alih	47	(211)	*Provision for decline in value of foreclosed assets*
Lain-lain	(1.942)	-	*Others*
(Beban)/manfaat pajak tangguhan - neto	(22.274)	118.421	*Deferred tax (expense)/ income - net*
Penyesuaian	(10.215)	-	*Adjustment*
Beban pajak - neto	**236.726**	**196.652**	***Tax expense - net***

Rekonsiliasi antara beban pajak yang dihitung dengan menggunakan tarif pajak yang berlaku dari laba sebelum beban pajak, dengan beban pajak seperti yang disajikan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut:

The reconciliations between tax expense calculated by using the applicable tax rate from income before tax expense, and tax expense presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Laba sebelum beban pajak	911.689	1.148.213	*Income before tax expense*
Beban pajak penghasilan berdasarkan tarif pajak yang berlaku	200.572	252.607	*Income tax expense at applicable tax rate*
Pengaruh beda tetap atas beban pajak penghasilan:			*Effects of permanent differences on income tax expense:*
Keuntungan penjualan aset tetap dan properti terbengkalai - neto	(777)	(2.703)	*Gain on sale of fixed assets and abandoned properties - net*
Lain-lain - neto	26.716	12.097	*Others - net*
	226.511	262.001	
Penyesuaian	10.215	(65.349)	*Adjustment*
Beban pajak - neto	**236.726**	**196.652**	***Tax expense - net***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

21. Perpajakan (lanjutan) / ***21. Taxation*** *(continued)*

Perhitungan beban pajak - tahun berjalan dan utang pajak penghasilan adalah sebagai berikut:

The computations of tax expense - current and income tax payables are as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	**31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022**	
Beban pajak penghasilan - tahun berjalan	204.237	315.073	*Tax expense - current*
Pembayaran pajak penghasilan di muka	(200.620)	(252.607)	*Pre-payments of income taxes*
Utang pajak penghasilan	**3.617**	**62.466**	***Income tax payables***

Rincian aset pajak tangguhan adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of deferred tax assets are as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	**31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022**	
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset produktif dan non-produktif	661.624	670.993	*Allowance for impairment losses on earning assets and non-earning assets*
Liabilitas atas imbalan kerja	75.762	56.849	*Liability for employees' benefits*
Penyusutan aset tetap	(61.835)	(31.601)	*Depreciation of fixed assets*
Kerugian/(keuntungan) yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	25.912	43.439	*Unrealized loss/(gain) on measured at fair value through other comprehensive income*
Pembentukan cadangan atas *reward points* kartu kredit	22.556	-	*Provision for credit card reward points*
Cadangan penurunan nilai agunan yang diambil alih	6.442	6.395	*Allowance for decline in value of foreclosed assets*
Kerugian/(keuntungan) yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek yang diperdagangkan - neto	(2.697)	171	*Unrealized loss/(gain) on trading securities - net*
Penyusutan aset hak guna	2.015	1.487	*Depreciation of right-of-use assets*
Amortisasi aset tak berwujud	(1.210)	-	*Amortization of intangible assets*
Keuntungan penjualan aset tetap	(477)	(715)	*Gain on sale of fixed assets - net*
Lain-lain	5.468	-	*Others*
Total	**733.560**	**747.018**	***Total***

Perhitungan pajak penghasilan badan untuk tahun yang berakhir tanggal 31 Desember 2023 adalah estimasi untuk pengisian SPT 2023 dan perhitungan pajak penghasilan badan 2022 adalah sesuai dengan SPT Bank.

The calculations of corporate income tax for the year ended December 31, 2023 are estimated numbers for 2023 annual tax return and 2022 corporate income tax which conform to the Bank's Annual Tax Return.

Pajak penghasilan badan Bank untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 masing-masing telah dihitung dengan menggunakan tarif pajak sebesar 22%.

The Bank's corporate income tax for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are calculated using the tax rate of 22%, respectively.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

22. Liabilitas atas Surat Berharga yang Dijual dengan Janji Dibeli Kembali

Liabilitas atas surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 terdiri dari:

22. Liabilities on Securities Sold under Repurchase Agreements

Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements as of 31 December 2023 consists of:

Nasabah/ *Counterparty*	Jenis obligasi pemerintah/ *Type of government bonds*	Nilai nominal/ *Nominal amount*	Tanggal dimulai/ *Start date*	Jatuh tempo/ *Due date*	Nilai pembelian kembali/ *Repurchase amount*	Nilai tercatat/ *Carrying value*
Diukur pada nilai perolehan yang diamortisasi						***At amortized cost***
Bank Indonesia	FR0081	1.000.000	27 Des 23/ *27 Dec 23*	10 Jan 24/ *10 Jan 24*	953.308	951.716
Bank Indonesia	FR0095	900.000	20 Des 23/ *20 Dec 23*	17 Jan 24/ *17 Jan 24*	873.492	870.866
Bank Indonesia	FR0081	900.000	29 Des 23/ *29 Dec 23*	12 Jan 24/ *12 Jan 24*	859.200	857.446
Bank Indonesia	FR0078	800.000	20 Des 23/ *20 Dec 23*	3 Jan 24/ *3 Jan 24*	805.576	805.277
Bank Indonesia	FR0081	800.000	29 Des 23/ *29 Dec 23*	12 Jan 24/ *12 Jan 24*	763.734	762.174
Bank Indonesia	FR0078	700.000	20 Des 23/ *20 Dec 23*	17 Jan 24/ *17 Jan 24*	706.765	704.641
Bank Indonesia	FR0056	600.000	27 Des 23/ *27 Dec 23*	10 Jan 24/ *10 Jan 24*	613.750	612.724
Bank Indonesia	FR0056	500.000	27 Des 23/ *27 Dec 23*	24 Jan 24/ *24 Jan 24*	512.807	510.607
Bank Indonesia	SR014	500.000	20 Des 23/ *20 Dec 23*	17 Jan 24/ *17 Jan 24*	491.973	490.494
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	FR0095	500.000	20 Des 23/ *20 Dec 23*	19 Jan 24/ *19 Jan 24*	485.949	484.330
Bank Indonesia	FR0087	500.000	22 Des 23/ *22 Dec 23*	5 Jan 24/ *5 Jan 24*	471.698	471.348
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	IDSR151124364S	500.000	28 Des 23/ *28 Dec 23*	4 Jan 24/ *4 Jan 24*	471.352	471.106
Bank Indonesia	FR0086	500.000	27 Des 23/ *27 Dec 23*	24 Jan 24/ *24 Jan 24*	473.071	471.041
Bank Indonesia	FR0086	500.000	29 Des 23/ *29 Dec 23*	5 Jan 24/ *5 Jan 24*	471.272	470.945
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	IDSR041224364S	500.000	22 Des 23/ *22 Dec 23*	5 Jan 24/ *5 Jan 24*	469.841	469.503
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	IDSR041224364S	500.000	22 Des 23/ *22 Dec 23*	5 Jan 24/ *5 Jan 24*	469.841	469.503
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	IDSR041224364S	500.000	22 Des 23/ *22 Dec 23*	5 Jan 24/ *5 Jan 24*	469.841	469.503
Bank Indonesia	FR0096	450.000	27 Des 23/ *27 Dec 23*	24 Jan 24/ *24 Jan 24*	445.477	443.566
Bank Indonesia	ORI019	400.000	20 Des 23/ *20 Dec 23*	17 Jan 24/ *17 Jan 24*	393.329	392.146

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

22. Liabilitas atas Surat Berharga yang Dijual dengan Janji Dibeli Kembali (lanjutan)

Liabilitas atas surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 terdiri dari: (lanjutan)

22. Liabilities on Securities Sold under Repurchase Agreements *(continued)*

Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements as of 31 December 2023 consists of: (continued)

Nasabah/ *Counterparty*	Jenis obligasi pemerintah/ *Type of government bonds*	Nilai nominal/ *Nominal amount*	Tanggal dimulai/ *Start date*	Jatuh tempo/ *Due date*	Nilai pembelian kembali/ *Repurchase amount*	Nilai tercatat/ *Carrying value*
Diukur pada nilai perolehan yang diamortisasi (lanjutan)						***At amortized cost (continued)***
Bank Indonesia	FR0064	400.000	27 Des 23/ *27 Dec 23*	10 Jan 24/ *10 Jan 24*	378.182	377.550
Bank Indonesia	SR015	350.000	20 Des 23/ *20 Dec 23*	17 Jan 24/ *17 Jan 24*	341.240	340.214
Bank Indonesia	FR0070	300.000	29 Des 23/ *29 Dec 23*	12 Jan 24/ *12 Jan 24*	302.935	302.316
Bank Indonesia	FR0059	250.000	20 Des 23/ *20 Dec 23*	17 Jan 24/ *17 Jan 24*	243.622	242.890
Bank Indonesia	SR016	250.000	20 Des 23/ *20 Dec 23*	3 Jan 24/ *3 Jan 24*	229.467	229.381
Bank Indonesia	ORI020	200.000	27 Des 23/ *27 Dec 23*	24 Jan 24/ *24 Jan 24*	194.786	193.953
Bank Indonesia	PBS017	200.000	27 Des 23/ *27 Dec 23*	24 Jan 24/ *24 Jan 24*	188.191	187.386
Bank Indonesia	PBS026	150.000	27 Des 23/ *27 Dec 23*	24 Jan 24/ *24 Jan 24*	149.736	149.096
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	IDSR131124364S	100.000	28 Des 23/ *28 Dec 23*	4 Jan 24/ *4 Jan 24*	94.288	94.239
Total/*Total*		**13.750.000**			**13.324.723**	**13.295.961**

Tidak terdapat liabilitas atas surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022.

There is no liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements as of 31 December 2022.

23. Efek Utang yang Diterbitkan

Efek utang yang diterbitkan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 terdiri dari:

23. Debt Securities Issued

Debt securities issued as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 consist of:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan III Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2022			*Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering III Tranche I Year 2022*
Pihak ketiga			*Third parties*
Obligasi	100.000	100.000	*Bonds*
Total nominal Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan III Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2022	**100.000**	**100.000**	***Total nominal Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering III Tranche I Year 2022***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

23. Efek Utang yang Diterbitkan (lanjutan) / *23. Debt Securities Issued (continued)*

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Beban emisi obligasi yang belum diamortisasi	(4.000)	(4.744)	*Unamortized bonds issuance cost*
Total Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan III Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2022	**96.000**	**95.256**	***Total Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering III Tranche I Year 2022***
Obligasi Berkelanjutan III Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2021			*Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering III Tranche I Year 2021*
Pihak ketiga			*Third parties*
Obligasi	100.000	100.000	*Bonds*
Total nominal Obligasi Berkelanjutan III Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2021	**100.000**	**100.000**	***Total nominal Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering III Tranche I Year 2021***
Beban emisi obligasi yang belum diamortisasi	(638)	(1.482)	*Unamortized bonds issuance cost*
Total Obligasi Berkelanjutan III Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2021	**99.362**	**98.518**	***Total Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering III Tranche I Year 2021***
Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2019			*Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering II Tranche II Year 2019*
Pihak Berelasi (Catatan 37)	-	1.000	*Related Parties (Note 37)*
Pihak ketiga			*Third parties*
Obligasi	650.000	649.000	*Bonds*
Total nominal Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2019	**650.000**	**650.000**	***Total Nominal Bank UOB Indonesia Sub Debt Shelf Offering II Tranche II Year 2019***
Beban emisi obligasi yang belum diamortisasi	(876)	(1.176)	*Unamortized bonds issuance cost*
Total Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2019	**649.124**	**648.824**	***Total Bank UOB Indonesia Sub Debt Shelf Offering II Tranche II Year 2019***
Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2019			*Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering II Tranche I Year 2019*
Pihak ketiga			*Third parties*
Obligasi	100.000	100.000	*Bonds*
Total nominal Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2019	**100.000**	**100.000**	***Total Nominal Bank UOB Indonesia Sub Debt Shelf Offering II Tranche I Year 2019***
Beban emisi obligasi yang belum diamortisasi	(883)	(1.222)	*Unamortized bonds issuance cost*
Total Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2019	**99.117**	**98.778**	***Total Bank UOB Indonesia Sub Debt Shelf Offering II Tranche I Year 2019***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

23. Efek Utang yang Diterbitkan (lanjutan) / ***23. Debt Securities Issued*** *(continued)*

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2018			*Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering I Tranche II Year 2018*
Pihak ketiga			*Third parties*
Obligasi Seri C	-	55.000	*Bonds Series C*
Total nominal Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2018	**-**	**55.000**	***Total nominal Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering I Tranche II Year 2018***
Beban emisi obligasi yang belum diamortisasi	-	(13)	*Unamortized bonds issuance cost*
Total Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2018	**-**	**54.987**	***Total Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering I Tranche II Year 2018***
Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2017			*Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering I Tranche II Year 2017*
Pihak ketiga	500.000	500.000	*Third Parties*
Total nominal Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2017	**500.000**	**500.000**	***Total nominal Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering I Tranche II Year 2017***
Beban emisi obligasi yang belum diamortisasi	(180)	(397)	*Unamortized bonds issuance cost*
Total Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2017	**499.820**	**499.603**	***Total Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering I Tranche II Year 2017***
Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2016			*Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering I Tranche I Year 2016*
Pihak ketiga	-	100.000	*Third Parties*
Total nominal Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2016	**-**	**100.000**	***Total nominal Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering I Tranche I Year 2016***
Beban emisi obligasi yang belum diamortisasi	-	(298)	*Unamortized bonds issuance cost*
Total Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2016		**99.702**	***Total nominal Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering I Tranche I Year 2016***
Total	**1.443.423**	**1.595.668**	***Total***

Pada tahun 2022, Bank telah melakukan Penawaran Umum Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan III Bank UOB Indonesia dengan target total dana yang dihimpun sebesar Rp2.000.000.000.000 (nilai penuh).

In 2022, the Bank conducted Public Offering of Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering III with target total funds of Rp2,000,000,000,000 (full amount).

Pada tahun 2021, Bank telah melakukan Penawaran Umum Obligasi Berkelanjutan III Bank UOB Indonesia dengan target total dana yang dihimpun sebesar Rp2.000.000.000.000 (nilai penuh).

In 2021, the Bank conducted Public Offering of Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering II with target total funds of Rp2,000,000,000,000 (full amount).

23. Efek Utang yang Diterbitkan (lanjutan)

Pada bulan Juni 2019, Bank telah melakukan Penawaran Umum Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank UOB Indonesia dengan target total dana yang dihimpun sebesar Rp2.000.000.000.000 (nilai penuh).

Dalam rangka penawaran umum tersebut Bank menerbitkan obligasi-obligasi sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

Pada tahun 2018, Bank telah melakukan Penawaran Umum Obligasi Berkelanjutan II Bank UOB Indonesia dengan target total dana yang dihimpun sebesar Rp3.000.000.000.000 (nilai penuh).

Pada tahun 2016, Bank telah melakukan Penawaran Umum Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia dan Penawaran Umum Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia dengan target total dana yang dihimpun masing-masing sebesar Rp2.000.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) dan Rp1.000.000.000.000 (nilai penuh).

Dalam rangka penawaran umum tersebut Bank menerbitkan obligasi-obligasi sebagai berikut:

1. Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan III Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2022 pada tanggal 8 Maret 2022 dengan jangka waktu selama 7 tahun dan jumlah pokok sebesar Rp100.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) dengan tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 8%.

   Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, peringkat Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan III Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2022 menurut Fitch Ratings adalah idAA.

   Bank memperhitungkan obligasi tersebut sebagai Komponen Modal Pelengkap Level Bawah (*Lower Tier* 2) berdasarkan Surat Persetujuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. SR-46/PB.32/2022 pada tanggal 19 April 2022.

2. Obligasi Berkelanjutan III Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2021 dengan jumlah pokok sebesar Rp100.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) yang dikenakan tingkat bunga tetap per tahun masing-masing sebesar 5,65% dibayarkan setiap tiga bulan dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 2 September 2024.

   Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, peringkat Obligasi Berkelanjutan III Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2021 menurut Fitch Ratings adalah idAAA.

***23. Debt Securities Issued** (continued)*

In June 2019, the Bank conducted Public Offering of Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering II with target total funds of Rp2,000,000,000,000 (full amount).

Regarding the public offering, the Bank issued bonds as follows: (continued)

In 2018, the Bank conducted Public Offering of Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering II with target total funds of Rp3,000,000,000,000 (full amount).

In 2016, Bank conducted Public Offering of Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering I and Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering I with target total funds of Rp2,000,000,000,000 (full amount) and Rp1,000,000,000,000 (full amount), respectively.

Regarding the public offering, the Bank issued bonds as follows:

1. *Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering III Phase I 2022 on 8 March 2022 with tenor of 7 years since issuance date and totalling to Rp100,000,000,000 (full amount) with fixed interest rate of 8%.*

   As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, the rating of Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering III Phase I 2022 based on Fitch Ratings was idAA.

   The Bank calculates its bond as part of Lower Supplementary Capital (Lower Tier 2) based on Approval Letter from Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. SR-46/PB.32/2022 dated 19 April 2022.

2. *Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering III Phase I Year 2021 totalling Rp100,000,000,000 (full amount) with fixed interest rate of 5.65% which is repayable every three months and will mature on 2 September 2024.*

   As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, the rating of Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering III Phase I 2021 based on Fitch Ratings was idAAA.

23. Efek Utang yang Diterbitkan (lanjutan)

Dalam rangka penawaran umum tersebut Bank menerbitkan obligasi-obligasi sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

3. Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2019 pada tanggal 13 November 2019 dengan jangka waktu selama 7 tahun dan jumlah pokok sebesar Rp650.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) dengan tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 9,25%.

   Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, peringkat Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2019 menurut *Fitch Ratings* adalah idAA.

   Bank memperhitungkan obligasi tersebut sebagai Komponen Modal Pelengkap Level Bawah (*Lower Tier* 2) berdasarkan Surat Persetujuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. S-92/PB.32/2019 pada tanggal 20 Desember 2019.

4. Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2019 pada tanggal 4 Juli 2019 dengan jangka waktu selama 7 tahun dan jumlah pokok sebesar Rp100.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) dengan tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 9,85%.

   Bank memperhitungkan obligasi tersebut sebagai Komponen Modal Pelengkap Level Bawah (*Lower Tier* 2) berdasarkan Surat Persetujuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. S-92/PB.32/2019 pada tanggal 20 Desember 2019.

   Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, peringkat Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2019 menurut *Fitch Ratings* adalah idAA.

5. Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2018 dengan jumlah pokok sebesar Rp1.000.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) yang terbagi menjadi Obligasi Seri A sebesar Rp862.000.000.000 (nilai penuh), Obligasi Seri B sebesar Rp83.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) dan Obligasi Seri C sebesar Rp55.000,000.000 (nilai penuh) yang dikenakan tingkat bunga tetap per tahun masing-masing sebesar 6,15%, 7,40%, dan 7,65%, yang dibayarkan setiap tiga bulan dan sudah jatuh tempo masing-masing pada tanggal 3 Juni 2019, 23 Mei 2021 dan 23 Mei 2023.

***23. Debt Securities Issued** (continued)*

Regarding the public offering, the Bank issued bonds as follows: (continued)

3. *Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering II Phase II 2019 on 13 November 2019 with tenor of 7 years since issuance date totalling to Rp650,000,000,000 (full amount) with fixed interest rate of 9.25%.*

   As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, the rating of Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering II Phase II 2019 based on Fitch Ratings was idAA.

   The Bank calculates its bond as part of Lower Supplementary Capital (Lower Tier 2) based on Approval Letter from Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. S-92/PB.32/2019 dated 20 December 2019.

4. *Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering II Phase I 2019 on 4 July 2019 with tenor of 7 years since issuance date totalling to Rp100,000,000,000 (full amount) with fixed interest rate of 9.85%.*

   The Bank calculates its bond as part of Lower Supplementary Capital (Lower Tier 2) based on Approval Letter from Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. S-92/PB.32/2019 dated 20 December 2019.

   As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, the rating of Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering II Tranche I Year 2019 based on Fitch Ratings is idAA.

5. *Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering I Phase II Year 2018 totalling Rp1,000,000,000,000 (full amount) consists of Bonds Series A amounting to Rp862,000,000,000 (full amount), Series B amounting to Rp83,000,000,000 (full amount) and Series C amounting to Rp55,000,000,000 (full amount) with fixed interest rates of 6.15%, 7.40%, and 7.65%, respectively, which is repayable every three months and matured on 3 June 2019, 23 May 2021 and 23 May 2023, respectively.*

23. Efek Utang yang Diterbitkan (lanjutan)

Dalam rangka penawaran umum tersebut Bank menerbitkan obligasi-obligasi sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

Bank telah melakukan pelunasan pokok atas Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2018 Seri A, B dan C dengan nilai nominal masing-masing sebesar Rp862.000.000.000 (nilai penuh), Rp83.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) dan Rp55.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) yang jatuh tempo pada tanggal 3 Juni 2019, 23 Mei 2021 dan 23 Mei 2023.

6. Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2017 dengan jumlah pokok sebesar Rp500.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) dikenakan suku bunga tetap sebesar 9,25% per tahun yang dibayarkan setiap tiga bulan dan jangka waktu selama tujuh tahun dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 17 Oktober 2024. Obligasi tersebut dicatatkan di Bursa Efek Indonesia pada tanggal 18 Oktober 2017.

   Bank memperhitungkan Obligasi tersebut sebagai Komponen Modal Pelengkap Level Bawah (*Lower Tier* 2) berdasarkan Surat Persetujuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. S-84/PB.32/2017 pada tanggal 20 Desember 2017.

   Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, peringkat Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2017 menurut Fitch Ratings adalah idAA.

7. Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2016 dengan jumlah pokok sebesar Rp100.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) dikenakan suku bunga tetap sebesar 9,40% per tahun yang dibayarkan setiap tiga bulan dan jangka waktu selama tujuh tahun dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 25 November 2023. Obligasi tersebut dicatatkan di Bursa Efek Indonesia pada tanggal 28 November 2016.

   Bank telah melakukan pelunasan pokok atas Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2016 dengan nilai nominal Rp100.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) yang telah jatuh tempo pada tanggal 25 November 2023.

***23. Debt Securities Issued** (continued)*

Regarding the public offering, the Bank issued bonds as follows: (continued)

The Bank has paid the principal of Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering I Phase II Year 2018 Series A, B and C with nominal value of Rp862,000,000,000 (full amount), Rp83,000,000,000 (full amount) and Rp55,000,000,000 (full amount) which matured on 3 June 2019, 23 May 2021 and 23 May 2023 respectively.

6. *Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering I Phase II 2017 with total amount of Rp500,000,000,000 (full amount) that was subject to fixed interest rate of 9.25% per annum which is payable every three months with a seven-year term and will mature on 17 October 2024. The Bond was listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange at 18 October 2017.*

   The Bank calculates its bond as part of Lower Supplementary Capital (Lower Tier 2) based on Approval Letter from Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. S-84/PB.32/2017 dated 20 December 2017.

   As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, the rating of Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering I Tranche II Year 2017 based on Fitch Ratings is idAA.

7. *Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering I Phase I 2016 with total amount of Rp100,000,000,000 (full amount) that was subject to fixed interest rate of 9.40% per annum which was payable every three months with a seven-year term and will mature on 25 November 2023. The Bond was listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange on 28 November 2016.*

   The Bank paid the principal of Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering I Phase I Year 2016 with nominal value of Rp100,000,000,000 (full amount) which matured 25 November 2023.

23. Efek Utang yang Diterbitkan (lanjutan)

Dalam rangka penawaran umum tersebut Bank menerbitkan obligasi-obligasi sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

Bank memperhitungkan Obligasi tersebut sebagai Komponen Modal Pelengkap Level Bawah (Lower Tier 2) berdasarkan Surat Persetujuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. S-18/PB.32/2017 pada tanggal 6 Maret 2017.

Bank memperhitungkan obligasi tersebut sebagai Komponen Modal Pelengkap Level Bawah (*Lower Tier* 2) berdasarkan Surat Persetujuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. S-86/PB.321/2014 pada tanggal 18 Juni 2014.

Obligasi-obligasi Subordinasi tersebut di atas tidak dijamin dengan jaminan khusus tetapi dijamin dengan seluruh harta kekayaan Bank.

Wali amanat dari penerbitan Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan III Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2022, Obligasi Berkelanjutan III Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2021, Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2019, Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2019, Obligasi Berkelanjutan II Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2019, Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2018, Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2017.

Tidak terdapat keterkaitan usaha antara wali amanat dengan Bank.

Selama jangka waktu obligasi tersebut diatas, tanpa izin tertulis dari wali amanat, Bank tidak diperkenankan untuk:

1) Mengagunkan sebagian maupun seluruh pendapatan atau harta kekayaan Bank yang ada pada saat ini maupun di masa yang akan datang di luar kegiatan usaha Bank;
2) Mengurangi modal dasar, modal ditempatkan dan modal disetor, kecuali pengurangan tersebut dilakukan berdasarkan permintaan dan/atau perintah dari otoritas berwenang (termasuk tetapi tidak terbatas pada OJK);
3) Melakukan penggabungan dan/atau peleburan yang menyebabkan bubarnya Bank atau yang akan mempunyai akibat negatif secara material terhadap kelangsungan usaha Perseroan;

***23. Debt Securities Issued** (continued)*

Regarding the public offering, the Bank issued bonds as follows: (continued)

The Bank calculates its bond as part of Lower Supplementary Capital (Lower Tier 2) based on Approval Letter from Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. S-18/PB.32/2017 dated 6 March 2017.

The Bank calculates its bond as part of Lower Supplementary Capital (Lower Tier 2) based on Approval Letter from Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No.S-86/PB.321/2014 dated 18 June 2014.

The said subordinated bonds are not secured by specific collateral but are secured by all assets of the Bank.

The trustee for issuance of Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering III Tranche I Year 2022, Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering III Tranche I Year 2021, Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering II Tranche II Year 2019, Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering II Tranche I Year 2019, Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering II Tranche I Year 2019, Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering I Tranche II Year 2018, Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering I Tranche II Year 2017.

There is no business relationship between the trustees and the Bank.

During the term of above mentioned bonds, without written permission from trustee, the Bank is not allowed to:

1) *Secure part or all of the income or asset of the Bank that exists in the present or in the future, other than for the Bank's business activity;*
2) *Reduce the authorized capital, issued capital and paid-up capital, unless the reduction is carried out based on the request and/or order of the authorized regulator (including but not limited to OJK);*
3) *Perform any merger and/or acquisition which causes the liquidation of the Bank or would have a material adverse impact on the continuation of the Bank's businesses;*

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

23. Efek Utang yang Diterbitkan (lanjutan)

Dalam rangka penawaran umum tersebut Bank menerbitkan obligasi-obligasi sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, Bank telah mengamortisasi biaya emisi obligasi masing-masing sebesar Rp2.755 dan Rp2.663 yang dicatat dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Selama tahun 2023 dan 2022, Bank telah memenuhi persyaratan-persyaratan dalam penerbitan efek utang tersebut.

***23. Debt Securities Issued** (continued)*

Regarding the public offering, the Bank issued bonds as follows: (continued)

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank has amortized the bonds issuance cost amounting to Rp2,755 and Rp2,663, respectively, which is recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

During 2023 and 2022, the Bank has complied with covenants of the debt securities issued above.

24. Liabilitas Lain-lain

24. Other Liabilities

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Setoran jaminan (Catatan 37)	1.265.073	463.423	*Margin deposits(Note 37)*
Biaya yang masih harus dibayar (Catatan 37)	1.079.291	655.424	*Accrued expenses (Note 37)*
Term deposit valas hasil ekspor (TD Valas DHE SDA) Bank Indonesia (Catatan 15)	739.056	-	*Term deposit with Bank Indonesia in foreign currency from DHE SDA (Note 15)*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas komitmen dan kontinjensi (Catatan 34)	379.860	265.987	*Allowance for impairment losses of commitments and contingencies (Note 34)*
Liabilitas sewa	187.538	83.516	*Lease liabilities*
Pendapatan diterima di muka	14.203	75.238	*Unearned income*
Lain-lain	1.034.677	220.249	*Others*
Total	**4.699.698**	**1.763.837**	***Total***

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, termasuk dalam biaya yang masih harus dibayar adalah bonus yang diberikan kepada Direksi yang ditangguhkan masing-masing sebesar Rp13.021 dan Rp9.851 sesuai dengan POJK No. 45/POJK.03/2015 tanggal 23 Desember 2015 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola dalam Pemberian Remunerasi bagi Bank Umum.

Termasuk pada lain-lain adalah angka penyelesaian terkait dengan akusisi bisnis konsumer Citi senilai Rp497.301.

Setoran jaminan terutama merupakan perjanjian kerjasama operasional dengan United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapura dan PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk.

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, included in the accrued expenses is deferred bonus granted to the Board of Directors amounting to Rp13,021 and Rp9,851, respectively, in accordance with POJK No. 45/POJK.03/2015 dated 23 December 2015 concerning the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks in the Provision of Remunerations.

Included in others are settlement figures in regards with acquisition of Citi's consumer business amounting Rp497,301.

Margin deposits mainly represent operational cooperation agreements with United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapore and PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk.

24. Liabilitas Lain-lain (lanjutan)

United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapura ("UOBS")

Pada tanggal 25 Agustus 2022, Bank dan UOBS menandatangani Perjanjian Jaminan Uang Tunai dimana UOBS menyediakan jaminan uang tunai atas transaksi derivatif mencakup *FX Derivative* dan *Interest Rate Derivative* yang diatur dalam Perjanjian Induk *International Swaps and Derivative Transactions* (ISDA) 2022 tanggal 20 Agustus 2007. Jaminan uang tunai diberikan dalam mata uang USD dengan jumlah transfer minimal sebesar USD2.000.000 (angka penuh). Bank memiliki kewajiban untuk membayar bunga atas penempatan jaminan ini yang ditentukan dan dihitung dengan menggunakan suku bunga *Secured Overnight Financing Rate* (SOFR).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, nilai jaminan uang tunai masing-masing sebesar USD48.860.000 (angka penuh) dan USD13.790.000 (angka penuh) (Catatan 37).

Bunga yang masih harus dibayar atas jaminan uang tunai tersebut sebesar USD257.010,36 (angka penuh) dan USD59.647,12 (angka penuh) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 (Catatan 37).

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk ("Bank Mandiri")

Pada tanggal 22 April 2016, Bank dan Bank Mandiri menandatangani Perjanjian Induk Global Pembelian Kembali (GMRA) No.FTS.TRS/IRT.204/2016, No.16/GMG/0008 yang diamandemen dengan GMRA No.TIB.TRS/TLA.91/2023, No.23/GMG/042 dimana salah satu pihak akan menyediakan marjin tunai atas transaksi pembelian kembali efek yang akan dibayarkan kepada salah satu pihak yang memiliki eksposur bersih terhadap pihak lainnya. Pihak yang menerima marjin tunai memiliki kewajiban untuk membayar bunga atas penempatan jaminan ini yang ditentukan dan dihitung dengan menggunakan Suku Bunga Acuan Pasar Uang yang ditetapkan Bank Indonesia.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, nilai jaminan uang tunai sebesarRp312.102 dan Rp76.732.

Bunga yang masih harus dibayar atas jaminan uang tunai tersebut sebesar Rp1.475 dan Rp315 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022.

***24. Other Liabilities** (continued)*

United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapore ("UOBS")

On 25 August 2022, the Bank and UOBS has signed Cash Collateral Agreement that UOBS provides cash collateral on derivative transactions including FX Derivative and Interest Rate Derivative stipulated in International Swaps and Derivative Transactions (ISDA) 2022 Master Agreement on 20 August 2007. Cash collateral is provided in USD with minimal transfer nominal amounting to USD2,000,000 (full amount). The Bank is obliged to pay interest on the cash collateral placement which is determined and calculated using Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR).

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, the cash collateral amounting to USD48,860,000 (full amount) and USD13,790,000 (full amount), respectively (Note 37).

Interest payables on the cash collateral amounting to USD257,010.36 (full amount) and USD59,647.12 (full amount) as of 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively (Note 37).

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk ("Bank Mandiri")

On 22 April 2016, the Bank and Bank Mandiri has signed the Global Master Repurchase Agreement (GMRA) No.FTS.TRS/IRT.204/2016, No.16/GMG/0008 which is amended with GMRA No.TIB.TRS/TLA.91/2023, No.23/GMG/0042 that one of the parties will provide cash margin on securities sold under repurchase agreements which will be paid to the party who has net eksposure againts other party. The party who receive cash margin is obliged to pay interest on the cash margin placement which is determined and calculated using Money Market Reference Interest Rate as provided by Bank Indonesia.

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, the cash collateral amounting to Rp312,102 and Rp76,732, respectively.

Interest payables on the cash collateral amounting to Rp1,475 and Rp315 as of 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

25. Modal Saham

Pada tanggal 26 Oktober 2023, Bank mendapatkan persetujuan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa sebagaimana termuat dalam Akta Berita Acara Rapat Umum Pemegang saham Luar Biasa No. 89 tanggal 26 Oktober 2023 yang dibuat di hadapan Notaris Aulia Taufani, S.H., Notaris di Jakarta yang menyetujui peningkatan modal ditempatkan dan disetor Bank dengan cara mengeluarkan saham baru sebanyak 1.040.946.745 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal masing-masing sebesar Rp250 (nilai penuh) per saham dengan harga penawaran sebesar Rp1.441 (nilai penuh) per lembar saham.

Hasil penerbitan saham tersebut telah diterima oleh Bank sehingga dengan demikian jumlah seluruh saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh Bank meningkat menjadi sebanyak 12.227.591.633 lembar saham atau sebesar Rp3.056.897.908.250 (nilai penuh) sebagaimana termuat dalam Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 38 tanggal 20 November 2023 yang dibuat di hadapan Notaris Aulia Taufani, S.H., Notaris di Jakarta, yang pemberitahuan perubahan anggaran dasarnya telah diterima dan dicatat dalam Sistem Administrasi Badan Hukum Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia sebagaimana tercantum dalam surat No. AHU-AH.01.03-0145724 tanggal 23 November 2023. Pada tanggal 30 November 2023, melalui surat dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. SR-123/PB.31/2023, Bank telah memperoleh persetujuan dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan untuk mencatatkan tambahan modal disetor tersebut sebagai Modal Disetor.

Susunan pemegang saham Bank dan persentase kepemilikannya pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut: (Catatan 1a)

25. Share Capital

On 26 October 2023, 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. 89 dated 26 October 2023 made before Notary Aulia Taufani, S.H., Notary in Jakarta, which approved to increase the Bank's issued and paid-up capital by issuing new shares of 1,040,946,745 shares with nominal amount of Rp250 (full amount) per share with offering price of Rp1,441 (full amount) per share.

The result of shares issues has been received by the Bank so therefore the total number of issued and fully paid-up shares of the Bank increases to 12,227,591,633 shares or Rp3,056,897,908,250 (full amount) as stated in Deed of Statement Resolutions No. 38 dated 20 November 2023 made before Notary Aulia Taufani, S.H., Notary in Jakarta, which the notice of amendment has been received and recorded by Legal Entity Administration System of the Ministry of Laws and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia as stated in the letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0145724 dated 23 November 2023. On 30 November 2023, based on letter from the Financial Services Authority No. SR-123/PB.31/2023, the Bank has obtained approval from Financial Services Authority to book the additional paid-in capital as Paid-in Capital.

The Bank's shareholders and percentage of ownership as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows: (Note 1a)

	31 Desember 2023/ ***31 December 2023***			
Pemegang saham	**Jumlah saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh/** ***Issued and fully paid shares***	**Persentase kepemilikan/** ***Percentage of ownership***	**Total modal/** ***Total capital***	***Shareholders***
UOB International Investment Private Limited, Singapura	8.430.031.879	68,943%	2.107.508	*UOB International Investment Private Limited, Singapore*
United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapura	3.675.134.661	30,056%	918.784	*United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapore*
Yayasan Kesejahteraan Nusantara	122.308.897	1,000%	30.577	*Yayasan Kesejahteraan Nusantara*
Lain-lain (masing-masing di bawah 1%)	116.196	0,001%	29	*Others (below 1% each)*
Total	**12.227.591.633**	**100,000%**	**3.056.898**	***Total***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

25. Modal Saham (lanjutan)

Susunan pemegang saham Bank dan persentase kepemilikannya pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut: (Catatan 1a) (lanjutan)

***25. Share Capital** (continued)*

The Bank's shareholders and percentage of ownership as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows: (Note 1a) (continued)

	31 Desember 2022/ *31 December 2022*			
Pemegang saham	**Jumlah saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh/ *Issued and fully paid shares***	**Persentase kepemilikan/ *Percentage of ownership***	**Total modal/ *Total capital***	***Shareholders***
UOB International Investment Private Limited, Singapura	7.712.375.083	68,943%	1.928.094	*UOB International Investment Private Limited, Singapore*
United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapura	3.362.266.880	30,056%	840.567	*United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapore*
Yayasan Kesejahteraan Nusantara	111.886.756	1,000%	27.971	*Yayasan Kesejahteraan Nusantara*
Lain-lain (masing-masing di bawah 1%)	116.169	0,001%	29	*Others (below 1% each)*
Total	**11.186.644.888**	**100,000%**	**2.796.661**	***Total***

Pengelolaan modal

Tujuan utama pengelolaan modal Bank adalah untuk memastikan pemeliharaan rasio modal yang sehat untuk mendukung usaha dan memaksimalkan imbalan bagi pemegang saham.

Selain itu, Bank dipersyaratkan oleh Undang-Undang Perseroan Terbatas efektif tanggal 16 Agustus 2007 untuk mengkontribusikan sampai dengan 20% dari modal saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh dalam bentuk dana cadangan yang tidak boleh didistribusikan. Persyaratan permodalan tersebut dipertimbangkan oleh Bank pada Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham ("RUPS").

Bank mengelola struktur permodalan dan melakukan penyesuaian terhadap perubahan kondisi ekonomi. Untuk memelihara dan menyesuaikan struktur permodalan, Bank dapat menyesuaikan pembayaran dividen kepada pemegang saham, menerbitkan saham baru atau mengusahakan pendanaan melalui pinjaman. Tidak ada perubahan atas tujuan, kebijakan maupun proses pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022.

Kebijakan Bank adalah mempertahankan struktur permodalan yang sehat untuk mengamankan akses terhadap pendanaan pada biaya yang wajar.

Capital management

The primary objective of the Bank's capital management is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholders value.

In addition, the Bank is also required by the Corporate Law effective on 16 August 2007 to contribute and maintain a non-distributable reserve fund until the said reserve reaches 20% of the issued and fully paid up share capital. This capital requirements are considered by the Bank at the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting ("AGM").

The Bank manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Bank may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, issue new shares or raise debt financing. There were no changes made in the objectives, policies or processes as of 31 December 2023 and 2022.

The Bank's policy is to maintain a healthy capital structure in order to secure access to finance at a reasonable cost.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

26. Tambahan Modal Disetor / *26. Additional Paid-in Capital*

Akun ini terdiri dari: / *This account consists of:*

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Agio saham			*Paid-in capital*
Penawaran Umum Terbatas III tahun 2006	576.625	576.625	*Limited Public Offering III year 2006*
Penerbitan saham tahun 2020	1.591.941	1.591.941	*Right issue year 2020*
Penerbitan saham tahun 2023	1.239.767	-	*Right issue year 2023*
Dividen saham	238.276	238.276	*Stock dividend*
Biaya emisi efek ekuitas			*Issuance cost*
Penawaran Umum Terbatas III tahun 2006	(2.306)	(2.306)	*Limited Public Offering III year 2006*
Selisih nilai transaksi restrukturisasi entitas sepengendali	1.289.647	1.289.647	*Difference in the value of restructuring transactions of entities under common control*
Penyesuaian tambahan modal disetor	4.576	4.576	*Adjustment on additional paid-in capital*
Total	**4.938.526**	**3.698.759**	***Total***

27. Saldo Laba

Dalam Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 3 Mei 2023 yang berita acaranya diaktakan dengan Akta Notaris Aulia Taufani, S.H., No. 13 pada tanggal yang sama, para pemegang saham setuju untuk menambah dana cadangan umum sebesar Rp9.515 guna memenuhi ketentuan Pasal 70 Undang-undang Perseroan Terbatas dan Pasal 20 Anggaran Dasar Bank serta membukukan seluruh laba bersih yang diperoleh di tahun 2022 setelah dikurangi cadangan wajib sebagai laba ditahan.

Dalam Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 28 April 2022 yang berita acaranya diaktakan dengan Akta Notaris Aulia Taufani, S.H., No. 115 pada tanggal yang sama, para pemegang saham setuju untuk menambah dana cadangan umum sebesar Rp6.552 guna memenuhi ketentuan Pasal 70 Undang-undang Perseroan Terbatas dan Pasal 20 Anggaran Dasar Bank serta membukukan seluruh laba bersih yang diperoleh di tahun 2021 setelah dikurangi cadangan wajib sebagai laba ditahan.

27. Retained Earnings

At the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 3 May 2023, the minutes of which were notarized under Deed No. 13 of Notary Aulia Taufani, S.H., on the same date, the shareholders agreed to increase the amount appropriated for general reserve amounting to Rp9,515 to comply with Article 70 of the Corporation Law and Article 20 of the Bank's Articles of Association and registered the entire net profit earned in 2022 after deduction against reserve as retained earnings.

At the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 28 April 2022, the minutes of which were notarized under Deed No. 115 of Notary Aulia Taufani, S.H., on the same date, the shareholders agreed to increase the amount appropriated for general reserve amounting to Rp6,552 to comply with Article 70 of the Corporation Law and Article 20 of the Bank's Articles of Association and registered the entire net profit earned in 2021 after deduction against reserve as retained earnings.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

28. Pendapatan Bunga / *28. Interest Income*

Akun ini diperoleh dari:

This account is derived from the following:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Kredit yang diberikan	6.532.425	5.777.623	*Loans*
Investasi keuangan dan efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	1.612.825	1.122.159	*Financial investments and trading securities*
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	1.376.598	470.605	*Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	304.195	141.918	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	118.827	58.752	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Total	**9.944.870**	**7.571.057**	***Total***

Provisi dan komisi yang diamortisasi dan diakui sebagai pendapatan bunga untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 masing-masing sebesar Rp405.947 dan Rp413.876.

Provision and commission which are amortized and recognized as interest income for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 amounted to Rp405,947 and Rp413,876, respectively.

Informasi mengenai pendapatan bunga yang diperoleh dari pihak-pihak yang berelasi diungkapkan pada Catatan 37.

Interest income earned from related parties of loan are disclosed in Note 37.

29. Beban Bunga / *29. Interest Expenses*

Akun ini merupakan beban bunga yang timbul atas:

This account represents interest expenses incurred on the following:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Deposito berjangka	2.233.102	1.276.944	*Time deposits*
Tabungan	756.347	254.109	*Saving deposits*
Giro	732.391	518.783	*Demand deposits*
Premi penjaminan Pemerintah (Catatan 36)	246.061	219.512	*Premium on Government guarantee (Note 36)*
Liabilitas atas surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	223.242	3.239	*Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements*
Simpanan dan pinjaman dari bank lain	218.451	14.259	*Deposits and borrowings from other banks*
Efek utang yang diterbitkan	139.995	141.993	*Debt securities issued*
Setoran jaminan	37.855	2.222	*Margin deposits*
Lain-lain	528	-	*Others*
Total	**4.587.972**	**2.431.061**	***Total***

Informasi mengenai beban bunga atas transaksi dengan pihak-pihak yang berelasi diungkapkan pada Catatan 37.

Interest expense on transactions with related parties are disclosed in Note 37.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

30. Beban Umum dan Administrasi

30. General and Administrative Expenses

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Telekomunikasi, listrik dan air	488.556	407.934	*Telecommunication, electricity, and water*
Pemeliharaan dan perbaikan (Catatan 37)	429.558	315.892	*Repairs and maintenance (Note 37)*
Penyusutan aset tetap dan aset hak guna (Catatan 14)	429.368	311.158	*Depreciation of fixed assets and right-of-use assets (Note 14)*
Jasa *outsourcing* (Catatan 37)	422.085	306.891	*Outsourcing service (Note 37)*
Jasa tenaga ahli	306.485	74.293	*Professional fees*
Iklan dan promosi	212.482	185.661	*Advertising and promotion*
Pungutan OJK	69.821	56.806	*OJK levy*
Barang cetakan dan keperluan kantor	42.149	31.251	*Printed materials and office supplies*
Sewa (Catatan 37)	15.859	10.914	*Rental (Note 37)*
Keamanan	12.738	12.676	*Security*
Asuransi	10.171	8.687	*Insurance*
Beban jasa manajemen (Catatan 37)	9.284	11.064	*Management fee (Note 37)*
Penyusutan aset tak berwujud	3.667	-	*Depreciation of intangible assets*
Biaya emisi obligasi (Catatan 23)	2.754	2.663	*Bond issuance cost (Note 23)*
Lain-lain	175.779	27.125	*Others*
Total	**2.630.756**	**1.763.015**	***Total***

Termasuk pada lain-lain biaya yang ditanggung oleh Bank sehubungan dengan akusisi bisnis konsumer Citi senilai Rp105.686.

Included in others are expenses borned by the Bank in regards with Citi's consumer business acquisition amounting Rp105,686.

31. Beban Gaji dan Kesejahteraan Karyawan

31. Salaries and Employee Benefits Expenses

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Gaji, upah dan tunjangan hari raya	1.623.767	1.536.570	*Salaries, wages and lebaran bonus*
Manfaat pensiun	172.443	69.439	*Gratuity*
Makan, transportasi dan tunjangan lainnya	125.121	108.167	*Meals, transportation and other allowance*
Imbalan kerja (Catatan 35)	101.267	16.717	*Employee benefits (Note 35)*
Pengobatan	92.770	64.722	*Medical*
BPJS ketenagakerjaan	70.308	61.185	*Insurance and social security*
Pendidikan dan pelatihan	69.596	58.217	*Education and training*
Tunjangan pajak PPh 21	40.404	32.284	*Taxable allowance PPh 21*
Insentif	55.530	58.356	*Incentive*
Lembur	5.872	4.756	*Overtime*
Lain-lain	28.729	27.489	*Others*
Total	**2.385.807**	**2.037.902**	***Total***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

32. Laba Per Saham Dasar

Laba per saham dasar dihitung dengan membagi laba tahun berjalan yang diatribusikan kepada pemegang saham dengan jumlah saham pada tahun bersangkutan.

32. Basic Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the income for the year attributable to the equity holders by the number of shares outstanding during the year.

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Laba tahun berjalan diatribusikan kepada pemegang saham	674.963	951.561	*Income for the year attributable to equity holders*
Rata-rata tertimbang jumlah lembar saham yang beredar	11.278.156.690	11.186.644.888	*Weighted average number of shares outstanding*
Laba per saham dasar* (nilai penuh)	**60**	**85**	***Basic earnings per share* (full amount)***

* Bank tidak mempunyai laba per saham dasar yang bersifat dilutif untuk tahun yang berakhir tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022./*The bank has no dilutive earning per share for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022.*

33. Transaksi Pembelian dan Penjualan Tunai Mata Uang Asing

Rincian nilai nominal atas pembelian dan penjualan tunai mata uang asing (*spot*) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut:

33. Spot Foreign Currency Bought and Sold

The details of the notional values of spot foreign currencies bought and sold as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2023			
	Mata uang asing/ *Foreign currencies*		Rupiah	
Pembelian tunai mata uang asing				*Spot foreign currency bought*
Pihak ketiga	EUR	3.000.000	51.115	*Third parties*
	GBP	4.000.000	78.506	
	USD	133.799.220	2.060.107	
	SGD	50.000	584	
			2.190.312	
Pembelian tunai mata uang asing				*Spot foreign currency bought*
Pihak berelasi	EUR	2.000.000	34.077	*Related parties*
	AUD	759.856	7.994	
	USD	9.389.127	144.564	
	GBP	10.000	196	
			186.831	
			2.377.143	
Penjualan tunai mata uang asing				*Spot foreign currency sold*
Pihak ketiga	EUR	5.000.000	85.192	*Third parties*
	GBP	3.000.000	58.880	
	USD	108.274.351	1,667.100	
			1.811.172	

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

33. Transaksi Pembelian dan Penjualan Tunai Mata Uang Asing (lanjutan)

33. Spot Foreign Currency Bought and Sold *(continued)*

Rincian nilai nominal atas pembelian dan penjualan tunai mata uang asing (*spot*) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

The details of the notional values of spot foreign currencies bought and sold as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows: (continued)

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2023			
	Mata uang asing/ *Foreign currencies*		Rupiah	
Penjualan tunai mata uang asing				*Spot foreign currency bought*
Pihak berelasi	EUR	425.000	7.241	*Related parties*
	AUD	219.000	2.304	
	USD	5.076.642	78.165	
			87.710	
			1.898.882	

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2022			
	Mata uang asing/ *Foreign currencies*		Rupiah	
Pembelian tunai mata uang asing				*Spot foreign currency bought*
Pihak ketiga	EUR	130.000	2.156	*Third parties*
	GBP	228.000	4.283	
	USD	50.783.874	790.578	
			797.017	
Pembelian tunai mata uang asing				*Spot foreign currency bought*
Pihak berelasi	USD	216.174	3.365	*Related parties*
			3.365	
			800.382	
Penjualan tunai mata uang asing				*Spot foreign currency sold*
Pihak ketiga	EUR	108.420	1.798	*Third parties*
	GBP	180.243	3.386	
	AUD	700.000	7.390	
	USD	121.872.598	1.897.252	
			1.909.826	

34. Komitmen dan Kontinjensi

34. Commitments and Contingencies

Bank memiliki tagihan dan liabilitas komitmen dan kontinjensi sebagai berikut:

The Bank's commitments and contingencies are as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Komitmen			*Commitments*
Tagihan komitmen	85.307	162.510	*Commitment receivables*
Liabilitas komitmen			*Commitment liabilities*
Fasilitas kredit yang belum digunakan	(87.768.795)	(61.088.765)	*Unused loan facilities granted*
Irrevocable letters of credit yang masih berjalan	(1.502.308)	(2.191.544)	*Outstanding irrevocable letters of credit*
Liabilitas komitmen - neto	**(89.185.796)**	**(63.117.799)**	***Commitment liabilities - net***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

34. Komitmen dan Kontinjensi (lanjutan)

***34. Commitments and Contingencies** (continued)*

Bank memiliki tagihan dan liabilitas komitmen dan kontinjensi sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

The Bank's commitments and contingencies are as follows: (continued)

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Kontinjensi			*Contingencies*
Tagihan kontinjensi			*Contingent receivables*
Pendapatan bunga dalam penyelesaian	569.036	531.837	*Interest on non-performing loans*
Liabilitas kontinjensi			*Contingent liabilities*
Bank garansi	(2.532.256)	(2.794.900)	*Bank guarantees*
Standby letters of credit	(1.649.629)	(1.329.309)	*Standby letters of credit*
Liabilities kontinjensi - neto	**(3.612.849)**	**(3.592.372)**	***Contingent liabilities - net***
Liabilitas komitmen dan kontinjensi - neto	**(92.798.645)**	**(66.710.171)**	***Commitments and contingent liabilities - net***

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

The movements in the allowance for impairment losses are as follows:

	Tahap 1/ *Stage 1*	Tahap 2/ *Stage 2*	Tahap 3/ *Stage 3*	Total	
31 Desember 2021	**220.364**	**39.152**	**-**	**259.516**	***31 December 2021***
Aset baru	67.376	15.424	-	82.800	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(75.207)	(21.447)	-	(96.654)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
Transfer ke Tahap 1	7.923	(7.923)	-	-	*Transfers to Stage 1*
Transfer ke Tahap 2	(425)	425	-	-	*Transfers to Stage 2*
Transfer ke Tahap 3	(1)	-	1	-	*Transfers to Stage 3*
Pengukuran kembali	18.652	(2.933)	(1)	15.718	*Remeasurement*
Perubahan pada:					*Changes in:*
- Parameter	(40.348)	44.955	-	4.607	*Parameter -*
31 Desember 2022	**198.334**	**67.653**	**-**	**265.987**	***31 December 2022***
Aset baru	(148.256)	(54.364)	-	(202.620)	*New assets originated*
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(43.340)	(21.407)	-	(64.747)	*Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)*
Transfer ke Tahap 1	11.875	(11.875)	-	-	*Transfers to Stage 1*
Transfer ke Tahap 2	(702)	702	-	-	*Transfers to Stage 2*
Transfer ke Tahap 3	(1)	1	-	-	*Transfers to Stage 3*
Pengukuran kembali	(296.665)	(81.815)	-	(378.480)	*Remeasurement*
Perubahan pada:					*Changes in:*
- Parameter	-	-	-	-	*Parameter -*
31 Desember 2023	**(278.755)**	**(101.105)**	**-**	**379.860**	***31 December 2023***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

35. Liabilitas atas Imbalan Kerja

Bank memiliki program pensiun iuran pasti dan juga mencatat liabilitas estimasi imbalan kerja atas uang pesangon, uang penghargaan masa kerja dan ganti kerugian kepada karyawan untuk menutupi kemungkinan kekurangan, dimana untuk perhitungan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 sesuai dengan Undang-Undang No. 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja, PP No. 35 Tahun 2021 dan perjanjian ketenagakerjaan Bank.

Program pensiun iuran pasti Bank dikelola oleh Dana Pensiun Lembaga Keuangan (DPLK) Manulife Indonesia (pihak ketiga). Iuran yang dibayarkan kepada DPLK pada tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 masing-masing sebesar Rp133.881 dan Rp134.304.

Iuran pensiun ditetapkan sebesar 16% dari gaji karyawan peserta dana pensiun, dimana sebesar 10% ditanggung oleh Bank dan sisanya 6% ditanggung oleh karyawan. Sejak 1 Juni 2023, Bank merubah ketentuan, yaitu iuran pensiun ditetapkan dengan minimal 10% dari gaji karyawan peserta dana pensiun, dan bisa ditambahkan dari karyawan secara sukarela sesuai dengan pilihan yang ditentukan Bank. Beban pensiun Bank pada tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 masing-masing berjumlah sebesar Rp91.549 dan Rp85.707 (Catatan 31).

Estimasi liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 dicatat berdasarkan penilaian aktuaria yang masing-masing dilakukan oleh Kantor Konsultan Aktuaria Steven & Mourits, aktuaris independen, berdasarkan laporannya masing-masing bertanggal 2 Januari 2024 dan 5 Januari 2023, dengan menggunakan metode "*Projected Unit Credit*". Asumsi-asumsi penting yang digunakan dalam penilaian tersebut adalah sebagai berikut:

35. Liability for Employee Benefits

The Bank has defined contribution retirement plan and also recognized estimated liability for termination, gratuity and compensation benefits to cover any deficiency as provided, which the calculation as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 in accordance with Law No. 11 of 2020 on Job Creation, Government Regulation No. 35 of 2021 and the Bank's labor agreement.

The Bank's defined contribution retirement plan is managed by Dana Pensiun Lembaga Keuangan (DPLK) Manulife Indonesia (a third party). The contribution retirement paid to DPLK for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 amounted to Rp133,881 and Rp134,304, respectively.

The pension contribution is determined at 16% of the employees' salary who joined the pension plan, of which 10% is contributed by the Bank and the remaining 6% is contributed by the employees. Since 1 June 2023, the Bank has changed the provisions, namely pension contribution is determined at a minimum of 10% of the employees' salary who participating in the pension fund, and can be added from employees voluntarily according to the options determined by the Bank. The Bank's pension expense for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 amounted to Rp91,549 and Rp85,707, respectively (Note 31).

The estimated liabilities for employee benefits as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 were determined based on the actuarial valuations performed by Kantor Konsultan Aktuaria Steven & Mourits, the independent actuary, in their reports dated 2 January 2024 and 5 January 2023, respectively, using the "Projected Unit Credit" method. The principal assumptions used in the valuations are as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	**31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022**	
Tingkat bunga diskonto	6,60%	7,00%	*Discount interest rate*
Tingkat proyeksi kenaikan gaji	4,50%	4,50%	*Salary increase projection rate*
Tabel kematian	TMI 2019	TMI 2019	*Mortality table*
Tingkat cacat	*1% of mortality rate*	*1% of mortality rate*	*Disability rate*
Usia pensiun (tahun)	55	55	*Retirement age (years old)*
Tingkat pengunduran diri			*Turnover rate*
Umur 25-29	12,50%	12,50%	*Age 25-29*
Umur 30-34	10,00%	10,00%	*Age 30-34*
Umur 35-39	7,50%	7,50%	*Age 35-39*
Umur 40-44	5,00%	5,00%	*Age 40-44*
Umur 45-49	2,50%	2,50%	*Age 45-49*
Umur 50-54	2,00%	2,00%	*Age 50-54*
Umur >54	0,00%	0,00%	*Age >54*

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

35. Liabilitas atas Imbalan Kerja (lanjutan) / ***35. Liability for Employee Benefits*** *(continued)*

Beban imbalan kerja / *Employee benefits expenses*

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Beban jasa kini	40.510	36.384	*Current service cost*
Biaya jasa lalu - amendemen program	43.700	(26.475)	*Past service cost - benefit changes*
Beban bunga	16.659	13.785	*Interest cost*
Dampak SP DSAK IAI per tanggal 1 Januari 2022	-	(6.332)	*Impact of SP DSAK IAI at 1 January 2022*
Pengakuan/(keuntungan) kerugian aktuaria	398	(645)	*Recognition of actuarial (gain)/loss*
Beban imbalan kerja	**101.267**	**16.717**	***Employee benefits expense***

Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja / *Present value of benefit obligations*

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja, awal tahun	258.405	278.566	*Present value of benefit obligation, beginning of the year*
Beban jasa kini	40.510	36.384	*Current service cost*
Biaya jasa lalu - amendemen program	43.700	(26.475)	*Past service cost - benefit changes*
Dampak SP DSAK IAI per tanggal 1 Januari 2022	-	(6.332)	*Impact of SP DSAK IAI at 1 January 2022*
Beban bunga	16.659	13.785	*Interest cost*
Penyesuaian kewajiban atas transfer karyawan ex-Citi	8.895	-	*Liability adjustment from transfer of employee ex-Citi*
Pembayaran manfaat	(20.373)	(32.858)	*Payments of benefits*
Pengukuran kembali aktuarial	(3.822)	(4.020)	*Remeasurement of defined benefit plan*
Pengakuan (keuntungan)/ kerugian aktuaria	398	(645)	*Recognition of actuarial (gain)/loss*
Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja, akhir tahun	**344.372**	**258.405**	***Present value of benefit obligations, end of year***

Jumlah penyesuaian yang timbul pada liabilitas program untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan posisi empat tahun sebelumnya adalah sebagai berikut (tidak diaudit):

The amounts of experience adjustments arising on the plan liabilities for the year ended 31 December 2023 and previous four years are as follows (unaudited):

	31 Desember/*31 December*					
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	
Nilai kini liabilitas	344.009	258.405	278.566	301.036	248.085	*Present value of benefit obligation*
Penyesuaian liabilitas	(7.336)	4.323	(19.604)	(18.352)	(39.959)	*Experience adjustment on liability*

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

35. Liabilitas atas Imbalan Kerja (lanjutan)

***35. Liability for Employee Benefits** (continued)*

Perubahan liabilitas atas imbalan kerja untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut:

The movements of employee benefits liability for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Saldo awal tahun	258.405	278.566	*Beginning balance*
Beban imbalan kerja tahun berjalan	101.267	16.717	*Employee benefits expense during the year*
Total yang diakui di penghasilan komprehensif lainnya	(3.822)	(4.020)	*Total amount recognized in other comprehensive income*
Penyesuaian kewajiban atas Transfer karyawan ex-Citi	8.895	-	*Liability adjustment from transfer of employee ex-Citi*
Pembayaran manfaat	(20.373)	(32.858)	*Payments of benefits*
Saldo akhir tahun	**344.372**	**258.405**	***Ending balance***

Tabel berikut menunjukkan analisa sensitivitas nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja diasumsikan terdapat perubahan atas tingkat diskonto dan tingkat kenaikan upah (tidak diaudit):

The tables below show the sensitivity analysis of the present value of employee benefit obligation in the assumed changes in the discount rate and salary increment rate (unaudited):

Tingkat Diskonto

Discount Rate

Perubahan persentase/ *Percentage change*	Nilai kini liabilitas/ *Present value of employee benefit obligation* 31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022
+1%	329.158	247.230
-1%	361.112	270.664

Tingkat Kenaikan Upah

Salary Increment Rate

Perubahan persentase/ *Percentage change*	Nilai kini liabilitas/ *Present value of employee benefit obligation* 31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022
+1%	370.352	278.902
-1%	321.647	240.442

Jatuh tempo dari liabilitas imbalan kerja pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut (tidak diaudit):

The maturity of the benefits obligation as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows (unaudited):

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Dalam waktu 12 bulan berikutnya	71.546	50.380	*Within the next 12 months*
Antara 1 dan 2 tahun	58.146	38.386	*Between 1 and 2 years*
Antara 2 dan 5 tahun	169.980	151.968	*Between 2 and 5 years*
Antara 5 dan 10 tahun	264.536	201.941	*Between 5 and 10 years*
Di atas 10 tahun	553.795	408.813	*Beyond 10 years*
Total	**1.118.003**	**851.488**	***Total***

35. Liabilitas atas Imbalan Kerja (lanjutan)

Durasi rata-rata liabilitas imbalan kerja pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah masing-masing selama 8,10 tahun dan 7,89 tahun (tidak diaudit).

36. Jaminan Pemerintah terhadap Liabilitas Pembayaran Bank Umum

Berdasarkan Undang-Undang No. 24 tentang Lembaga Penjaminan Simpanan ("LPS") tanggal 22 September 2004, efektif sejak tanggal 22 September 2005, sebagaimana diubah dengan Undang-Undang No. 7 Tahun 2009 tanggal 13 Januari 2009 tentang Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang No. 3 Tahun 2008, LPS dibentuk untuk menjamin liabilitas tertentu bank-bank umum berdasarkan program penjaminan yang berlaku, yang besaran nilai jaminannya dapat berubah jika memenuhi kriteria tertentu yang berlaku.

Berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah No.66 Tahun 2008 tanggal 13 Oktober 2008 tentang Besaran Nilai Simpanan yang Dijamin Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan, yang disempurnakan melalui Peraturan LPS No. 2/PLPS/2010 tanggal 25 November 2010 tentang Program Penjaminan Simpanan bahwa saldo yang dijamin untuk setiap nasabah pada satu Bank adalah paling tinggi sebesar Rp2.000.000.000 (nilai penuh).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 berdasarkan Pengumuman LPS No.Peng-11/DSPS/2023 tanggal 26 September 2023, simpanan nasabah dijamin hanya jika suku bunganya sama dengan atau dibawah 4,25% untuk simpanan dalam Rupiah dan sama dengan atau dibawah 2,25% untuk simpanan dalam valuta asing.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 berdasarkan Pengumuman LPS No.Peng-3/DSPS/2022 tanggal 7 Desember 2022, simpanan nasabah dijamin hanya jika suku bunganya sama dengan atau dibawah 3,75% untuk simpanan dalam Rupiah dan sama dengan atau dibawah 1,75% untuk simpanan dalam valuta asing.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, Bank adalah peserta dari program penjaminan tersebut.

***35. Liability for Employee Benefits** (continued)*

The average duration of employees' benefits liability as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 are 8.10 years and 7.89 years, respectively (unaudited).

36. The Government Guarantee for The Payment of Obligations of Commercial Banks

Based on Law No. 24 regarding the Indonesia Deposit Insurance Agency ("LPS") dated 22 September 2004, effective on 22 September 2005, which was amended by the Law No. 7 Year 2009 dated January 13, 2009 regarding the Stipulation of Government Regulation No. 3 Year 2008, LPS was formed to guarantee certain obligations of commercial banks under the applicable guarantee program, in which the amount of guarantee can vary if it meets the applicable criteria.

Based on Government Regulation No.66 year 2008 dated 13 October 2008 regarding the Amount of Deposit Guaranteed by LPS, which was enhanced by LPS Regulation No. 2/PLPS/2010 dated 25 November 2010 regarding the Deposit Insurance Program, that the balance guaranteed for each customer at one Bank is a maximum of Rp2,000,000,000 (full amount).

As of 31 December 2023 based on the LPS Announcement No.Peng-11/DSPS/2023 dated 26 September 2023, customer deposits are only covered if the interest rate is equal to or below 4.25% for deposits denominated in Rupiah and equal to or below 2.25% for deposits denominated in foreign currency.

As of 31 December 2022 based on the LPS Announcement No.Peng-3/DSPS/2022 dated 7 December 2022, customer deposits are only covered if the interest rate is equal to or below 3.75% for deposits denominated in Rupiah and equal to or below 1.75% for deposits denominated in foreign currency.

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank is a participant of that guarantee program.

37. Sifat dan Transaksi dengan Pihak Berelasi

37. Nature and Transaction Balances with Related Parties

Pihak berelasi/ ***Related parties***	**Sifat dari hubungan/** ***Nature of relationship***	**Sifat dari transaksi/** ***Nature of transaction***
Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi/ *The Board of Commissioners and the Directors*	Karyawan kunci dan pengurus/ *Key employees and management*	Kredit yang diberikan, Simpanan dari nasabah, Pendapatan dan beban bunga/ *Loans, Deposits from customers, Interest income and expense*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura/ *United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore*	Pemegang saham akhir/ *Ultimate shareholder*	Giro pada bank lain, Investasi keuangan, Tagihan dan liabilitas derivatif, Simpanan dari bank lain, Liabilitas atas surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali, Aset lain-lain: tagihan *spot,* Liabilitas akseptasi, Liabilitas lain-lain: biaya yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas *spot*, *Arrangement fee,* Pendapatan dan beban dari transaksi derivatif dan *spot,* Beban bunga, Biaya *outsourcing, Counter guarantee,* Setoran jaminan, beban sewa, pemeliharaan & lainnya/ *Current accounts with other banks, Financial investments, Derivative receivables and payables, Deposits from other banks, Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements, Other assets: spot receivables, acceptance liabilities, Other liabilities: accrued expenses and spot payable, Arrangement fee, Income and expense from derivative and spot transaction, Interest expense, Outsourcing cost, Counter guarantee, Guarantee deposits, Rental, maintenance, and other cost*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Tokyo/ *United Overseas Bank Ltd., Tokyo*	Mempunyai induk yang sama/ *Owned by the same shareholder*	Giro pada bank lain/ *Current accounts with other banks*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Hong Kong/ *United Overseas Bank Ltd., Hong Kong*	Mempunyai induk yang sama/ *Owned by the same shareholder*	Giro pada bank lain, Tagihan Derivatif, Liabilitas lain-lain: liabilitas *spot,* Pendapatan dan beban dari transaksi derivatif dan *spot*/ *Current accounts with other banks, Derivative Receivable, Other liabilities: spot payable, Income and expense from derivative and spot transaction*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Sydney/ *United Overseas Bank Ltd., Sydney*	Mempunyai induk yang sama/ *Owned by the same shareholder*	Giro pada bank lain, Liabilitas akseptasi/ *Current accounts with other banks, Acceptance Payable*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Malaysia/ *United Overseas Bank Ltd., Malaysia*	Mempunyai induk yang sama/ *Owned by the same shareholder*	Giro pada bank lain, Simpanan dari bank lain, Liabilitas akseptasi, Pendapatan dari transaksi derivatif dan *spot, Counter guarantee*/ *Current accounts with other banks, Deposits from other banks, acceptance liabilities, Income from derivative and spot transaction, Counter guarantee*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Shanghai/ *United Overseas Bank Ltd., Shanghai*	Mempunyai induk yang sama/ *Owned by the same shareholder*	Giro pada bank lain/ *Current accounts with other banks*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Thailand/ *United Overseas Bank Ltd., Thailand*	Mempunyai induk yang sama/ *Owned by the same shareholder*	Giro pada bank lain, Simpanan dari bank lain, Beban bunga/ *Current accounts with other banks, Deposits from other banks, Interest expense*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., China/ *United Overseas Bank Ltd., China*	Mempunyai induk yang sama/ *Owned by the same shareholder*	Simpanan dari bank lain, Tagihan derivatif, Aset lain-lain: tagihan *spot,* Liabilitas derivatif, Pendapatan dan beban dari transaksi derivatif dan spot, *Arrangement fee*/ *Deposits from other banks, Derivative receivables, Other assets: spot receivables, Derivative payables, Income and expense from derivative and spot transaction, Arrangement fee*

37. Sifat dan Transaksi dengan Pihak Berelasi (lanjutan)

37. Nature and Transaction Balances with Related Parties *(continued)*

Pihak berelasi/ ***Related parties***	**Sifat dari hubungan/** ***Nature of relationship***	**Sifat dari transaksi/** ***Nature of transaction***
UOB Kay Hian Credit Pte., Ltd./ *UOB Kay Hian Credit Pte., Ltd.*	Mempunyai induk yang sama/ *Owned by the same shareholder*	Tagihan dan liabilitas derivatif, Simpanan dari nasabah, Pendapatan komisi, Pendapatan dan beban dari transaksi derivatif dan *spot,* Beban bunga/ *Derivative receivables and payables, Deposit from customer, Fee income, Income and expense from derivative and spot transaction, Interest expense*
PT UOB Kay Hian Securities/ *PT UOB Kay Hian Securities*	Mempunyai induk yang sama/ *Owned by the same shareholder*	Beban bunga, Pendapatan komisi, Bank Garansi, Simpanan dari nasabah/ *Interest expense, Fee income, Bank Guarantee, Deposit from customer*
PT UOB Property/ *PT UOB Property*	Mempunyai induk yang sama/ *Owned by the same shareholder*	Simpanan dari nasabah, Pendapatan dari transaksi derivatif dan *spot,* Beban bunga, Beban sewa, pemeliharaan dan lainnya, Pendapatan bunga/ *Deposit from customer, Income from derivative and spot transaction, Interest expense, Rental expense, Maintenance and other cost, Interest income*
UOB Kay Hian Pte., Ltd./ *UOB Kay Hian Pte., Ltd.*	Mempunyai induk yang sama/ *Owned by the same shareholder*	Aset lain-lain: Tagihan *spot*, Efek utang yang diterbitkan, Pendapatan dan beban dari transaksi derivatif dan *spot,* Beban bunga, Tagihan dan liabilitas derivatif, Simpanan dari nasabah, Pendapatan komisi/ *Other assets: Spot receivables, Debt securities issued, Income and expense from derivative and spot transaction, Interest expense, Derivative receivables and payables, Deposit from customer, Commission Fee*
PT Avatec Services Indonesia/ *PT Avatec Services Indonesia*	Mempunyai induk yang sama/ *Owned by the same shareholder*	Simpanan dari nasabah, Beban bunga, Beban pemeliharaan/*Deposits from customers, Interest expense, Maintenance fee*
UIC Asian Computer Services Pte., Ltd/ *UIC Asian Computer Services Pte., Ltd*	Mempunyai induk yang sama/ *Owned by the same shareholder*	Beban pemeliharaan dan lainnya/ *Maintenance fee and others*
UOB Travel Planner Pte., Ltd./ *UOB Travel Planner Pte., Ltd.*	Mempunyai induk yang sama/ *Owned by the same shareholder*	Beban pemeliharaan dan lainnya/ *Maintenance fee and others*
Junipa Pte., Ltd./ *Junipa Pte., Ltd.*	Mempunyai induk yang sama/ *Owned by the same shareholder*	*Security agent fee*
UOB Asset Management Indonesia/ *UOB Asset Management Indonesia*	Mempunyai induk yang sama/ *Owned by the same shareholder*	Simpanan dari nasabah, Beban bunga, *Selling fee agent, Support service fee/* *Deposits from customers, Interest expense, Selling fee agent, Support service fee*

Dalam menjalankan kegiatan usahanya, Bank melakukan transaksi-transaksi tertentu dengan pihak berelasi dengan persyaratan dan kondisi yang sama dengan yang berlaku bagi pihak ketiga, kecuali kredit yang diberikan kepada karyawan.

In the normal course of business, the Bank enters into certain transactions with related parties under similar terms and conditions as those with third parties, except for loans to its employees.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

37. Sifat dan Transaksi dengan Pihak Berelasi (lanjutan)

37. Nature and Transaction Balances with Related Parties *(continued)*

Rincian dari transaksi dengan pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of transactions with related parties are as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Aset			***Assets***
Giro pada bank lain (Catatan 6)			*Current accounts with other banks (Note 6)*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	20.525	69.017	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Shanghai	11.457	1.939	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Shanghai*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Hong Kong	6.004	1.215	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Hong Kong*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Tokyo	2.730	3.303	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Tokyo*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Sydney	598	600	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Sydney*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Thailand	144	18.316	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Thailand*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Malaysia	72	79	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Malaysia*
	41.530	94.469	
Persentase terhadap jumlah aset	0,03%	0,07%	*Percentage to total assets*
Investasi keuangan (Catatan 9)			*Financial investments (Note 9)*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	56.999	96.459	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore*
Persentase terhadap jumlah aset	0,04%	0,07%	*Percentage to total assets*
Tagihan derivatif			*Derivative receivables*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	236.624	201.459	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., China	2.034	3	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., China*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Hong Kong	1.567	-	United Overseas Bank Ltd., Hong Kong
UOB Kay Hian Credit Pte. Ltd.	64	-	*UOB Kay Hian Credit Pte. Ltd*
UOB Kay Hian Pte. Ltd.	-	500	*UOB Kay Hian Pte. Ltd.*
	240.289	201.962	
Persentase terhadap jumlah aset	0,15%	0,15%	*Percentage to total assets*
Kredit yang diberikan (Catatan 11)	52.036	38.522	*Loans (Note 11)*
Persentase terhadap jumlah aset	0,03%	0,03%	*Percentage to total assets*
Aset lain-lain			*Other Assets*
Tagihan *spot*			*Spot receivable*
UOB Kay Hian Pte., Ltd.	154	-	*UOB Kay Hian Pte., Ltd.*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	49	-	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., China	17	-	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., China*
	220	-	
Persentase terhadap jumlah liabilitas	0,00%	0,00%	*Percentage to total liabilities*

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

37. Sifat dan Transaksi dengan Pihak Berelasi (lanjutan)

37. Nature and Transaction Balances with Related Parties *(continued)*

Rincian dari transaksi dengan pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

The details of transactions with related parties are as follows: (continued)

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Liabilitas			***Liabilities***
Simpanan dari nasabah			*Deposits from customers*
Deposito berjangka (Catatan 19)	172.618	132.010	*Time deposits (Note 19)*
Giro (Catatan 17)	169.624	197.421	*Demand deposits (Note 17)*
Tabungan (Catatan 18)	110.788	130.467	*Saving deposits (Note 18)*
	453.030	459.898	
Persentase terhadap jumlah liabilitas	0,31%	0,37%	*Percentage to total liabilities*
Simpanan dari bank lain (Catatan 20)			*Deposits from other banks (Note 20)*
Giro dari bank lain			*Demand deposits from other banks*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	47.960	138.098	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., China	8.984	11.927	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., China*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Malaysia	3.056	4.116	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Malaysia*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Thailand	438	1.001	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Thailand*
	60.438	155.142	
Persentase terhadap jumlah liabilitas	0,04%	0,13%	*Percentage to total liabilities*
Liabilitas derivatif			*Derivative payables*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	524.780	578.488	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., China	815	504	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., China*
UOB Kay Hian Credit Pte., Ltd.	56	-	*UOB Kay Hian Credit Pte., Ltd.*
UOB Kay Hian Pte., Ltd.	-	479	*UOB Kay Hian Pte., Ltd.*
	525.651	579.471	
Persentase terhadap jumlah liabilitas	0,36%	0,47%	*Percentage to total liabilities*
Liabilitas akseptasi			*Acceptance payables*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	10.368	412.051	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Malaysia	3.677	-	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Malaysia*
	14.045	412.051	
Persentase terhadap jumlah liabilitas	0,01%	0,34%	*Percentage to total liabilities*

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

37. Sifat dan Transaksi dengan Pihak Berelasi (lanjutan)

Rincian dari transaksi dengan pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

***37. Nature and Transaction Balances with Related Parties** (continued)*

The details of transactions with related parties are as follows: (continued)

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Liabilitas (lanjutan)			***Liabilities** (continued)*
Efek utang yang diterbitkan (Catatan 22)			*Debt securities issued (Note 22)*
UOB Kay Hian Pte., Ltd.	-	1.000	*UOB Kay Hian Pte., Ltd.*
Persentase terhadap jumlah liabilitas	0,00%	0,00%	*Percentage to total liabilities*
Liabilitas lain-lain			*Other liabilities*
Biaya yang masih harus dibayar			*Accrued expenses*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	158.545	135.588	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore*
Persentase terhadap jumlah liabilitas	0,11%	0,11%	*Percentage to total liabilities*
Liabilitas *spot*			*Spot payable*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	282	12	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Hong Kong	43	-	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Hong Kong*
	325	12	
Persentase terhadap jumlah liabilitas	0,00%	0,00%	*Percentage to total liabilities*
Setoran Jaminan			*Margin deposits*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	752.297	214.676	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore*
Persentase terhadap jumlah liabilitas	0,52%	0,17%	*Percentage to total liabilities*
Pendapatan			***Income***
Pendapatan bunga (Catatan 28)			*Interest income (Note 28)*
Kredit yang diberikan	4.012	7.616	*Loans*
Persentase terhadap jumlah pendapatan bunga	0,02%	0,10%	*Percentage to total interest income*
Security agent fee			*Security agent fee*
Junipa Pte., Ltd.	360	360	*Junipa Pte., Ltd.*
Arrangement fee			*Arrangement fee*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	10.568	31.964	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., China	1.249	2.207	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., China*
Pendapatan Komisi			*Fee Income*
UOB Kay Hian Securities	6.952	6.522	*UOB Kay Hian Securities*
UOB Kay Hian Pte., Ltd.	4.049	-	*UOB Kay Hian Pte., Ltd.*
UOB Kay Hian Credit Pte., Ltd.	747	948	*UOB Kay Hian Credit Pte., Ltd.*
Selling Fee Agent			*Selling Fee Agent*
UOB Aset Management Indonesia	3.687	193	*UOB Aset Management Indonesia*
Support Service Fee			*Support Service Fee*
UOB Aset Management Indonesia	1.130	769	*UOB Aset Management Indonesia*

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

37. Sifat dan Transaksi dengan Pihak Berelasi (lanjutan)

Rincian dari transaksi dengan pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

37. Nature and Transaction Balances with Related Parties *(continued)*

The details of transactions with related parties are as follows: (continued)

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	**31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022**	
Pendapatan (lanjutan)			***Income*** *(continued)*
Counter Guarantee			*Counter Guarantee*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Malaysia	340	468	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Malaysia*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	31	171	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore*
	29.113	43.602	
Persentase terhadap jumlah komisi dan jasa administrasi - neto	10,99%	10,65%	*Percentage to administration fees and commissions - net*
Pendapatan (beban) dari transaksi derivatif dan *spot*	184.658	439.963	*Income (expense) from derivative and spot transaction*
Beban			***Expense***
Beban bunga (Catatan 29)			*Interest expense (Note 29)*
Efek utang yang diterbitkan	54	92	*Debt securities issued*
Giro	2.952	2.929	*Demand deposits*
Deposito berjangka	6.847	4.203	*Time deposits*
Tabungan	3.446	3.435	*Saving deposits*
Simpanan dari bank lain			*Deposits from other banks*
Call Money	6.975	437	*Call Money*
Pinjaman yang diterima	17.451	8.736	*Borrowings*
Giro dari bank lain	-	-	*Demand deposits from other banks*
Liabilitas atas surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	-	2.165	*Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements*
Setoran Jaminan			*Margin deposits*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	32.821	1.353	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore*
	70.546	23.350	
Persentase terhadap jumlah beban bunga	1.54%	0,96%	*Percentage to total interest expense*
Biaya *outsourcing* (Catatan 30)			*Outsourcing cost (Note 30)*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura			*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore*
Dikapitalisasi ke aset tetap			*Capitalized to fixed assets*
Peralatan kantor	284.176	310.153	*Office equipment*
Dibebankan atas aplikasi	228.298	156.157	*Charged for software*

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

37. Sifat dan Transaksi dengan Pihak Berelasi (lanjutan)

Rincian dari transaksi dengan pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

37. Nature and Transaction Balances with Related Parties *(continued)*

The details of transactions with related parties are as follows: (continued)

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
Beban (lanjutan)			***Expense*** *(continued)*
Beban sewa, pemeliharaan dan lainnya			*Rental, maintenance fee and others*
UIC Asian Computer Services	66.864	43.945	*UIC Asian Computer Services*
PT UOB Property	51.011	30.114	*PT UOB Property*
PT Avatec Services Indonesia	9.284	11.064	*PT Avatec Services Indonesia*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	355	35.427	*United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore*
UOB Travel Planner Pte., Ltd.	560	80	*UOB Travel Planner Pte., Ltd.*
	640.548	586.940	
Persentase terhadap jumlah beban umum dan administrasi	24,35%	33,29%	*Percentage to general and administrative expenses*
Gaji dan kesejahteraan karyawan			*Salaries and employees' benefits*
Imbalan kerja jangka pendek	96.194	71.986	*Short-term employee benefits*
Imbalan kerja jangka panjang	12.588	7.473	*Long-term employee benefits*
Imbalan pasca kerja	1.707	1.194	*Post-employment benefits*
	110.489	80.653	
Persentase terhadap jumlah gaji dan kesejahteraan karyawan	4,63%	3,96%	*Percentage to salaries and employees' benefits*

Keterangan:

a. Persentase dari giro pada bank lain, investasi keuangan, tagihan derivatif, kredit yang diberikan dan aset lain-lain dihitung terhadap total aset pada masing-masing tanggal laporan posisi keuangan.

b. Persentase dari giro, tabungan, deposito berjangka, simpanan dari bank lain, liabilitas derivatif, liabilitas atas surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali, efek utang yang diterbitkan, biaya yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain dihitung terhadap total liabilitas pada masing-masing tanggal laporan posisi keuangan.

c. Persentase dari beban pemeliharaan gedung dihitung terhadap total beban umum dan administrasi untuk masing-masing tahun yang bersangkutan. Beban pemeliharaan gedung merupakan beban pemeliharaan atas gedung UOB Plaza - Thamrin Nine yang dibayarkan ke PT UOB Property.

d. Persentase dari beban umum dan administrasi lainnya dihitung terhadap total beban umum dan administrasi untuk masing-masing tahun yang bersangkutan.

Notes:

a. The percentages of current accounts with other banks, financial investments, derivative receivables, loans and other assets are computed based on the total assets at statement of financial position dates.

b. The percentages of demand deposits, saving deposits, time deposits, deposits from other banks, derivative payables, liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements, debt securities issued, accrued expenses and other liabilities are computed based on the total liabilities at statement of financial position dates.

c. The percentages of building maintenance expenses are computed based on the total general and administrative expenses in each related year. The building maintenance expense represents the maintenance expenses of UOB Plaza - Thamrin Nine which was paid to PT UOB Property.

d. The percentage of other general and administrative expenses is computed based on the total general and administrative expenses for each year.

37. Sifat dan Transaksi dengan Pihak Berelasi (lanjutan)

Keterangan: (lanjutan)

e. Biaya *Outsourcing* merupakan biaya yang dibebankan oleh United Overseas Bank Limited (UOB) kepada Bank sehubungan dengan Master Technology and Operations Services Agreement (MTOSA), dimana UOB memberikan peningkatan sistem dan layanan terkait teknologi informasi pada kartu kredit, *treasury* dan aplikasi sistem umum di Bank. Sebagai kompensasi atas layanan, Bank wajib membayar biaya satu kali dan biaya berulang seperti biaya pengembangan dan peningkatan atas aplikasi yang tercantum dalam perjanjian. Persentase tertentu dari biaya *outsourcing* ini dikapitalisasi ke aktiva tetap sebagai modal awal dan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari aktiva tetap dan persentase tertentu dibebankan pada operasi berdasarkan perhitungan yang disepakati.

   Sebagai imbalan atas jasa ini, Bank wajib membayar *one time cost* atas beban aktual dan *recurring cost* atas beban pemeliharaan serta biaya peningkatan sistem dan aplikasi teknologi informasi (*enhancement cost*) seperti yang diungkapkan dalam perjanjian tersebut.

f. Pendapatan dan beban bunga dari/kepada pihak-pihak berelasi, yang dihasilkan/ menjadi beban Bank berjumlah kurang dari 10% dari jumlah pendapatan dan beban bunga Bank untuk masing-masing tahun yang bersangkutan.

g. Imbalan kerja jangka pendek yang diterima oleh Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank pada tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 masing-masing sebesar Rp96.194 dan Rp71.986.

   Imbalan kerja jangka panjang yang diterima oleh Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 masing-masing sebesar Rp12.588 dan Rp7.473. Biaya yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank terkait program imbalan pasca kerja Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank dengan jumlah masing-masing sebesar Rp1.707 dan Rp1.194, untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 seperti yang diungkapkan pada Catatan 1b.

37. Nature and Transaction Balances with Related Parties *(continued)*

Notes: (continued)

e. Outsourcing costs represent costs charged by United Overseas Bank Limited (UOB) to the Bank in connection with the Master Technology and Operations Services Agreement (MTOSA), whereby UOB renders system enhancement and information technology related services on credit card, treasury and common system application in the Bank. As compensation to the services the Bank is obliged to pay one-time cost and recurring costs such as development and enhancement costs on the application stated in the agreement. Certain percentage of these outsourcing costs were capitalized to fixed assets as start-up and inseparable part of fixed assets and a certain percentage were charged to operations based on agreed calculations.

   As compensation to the services, the Bank is obliged to pay one time cost and recurring costs such as development and enhancement costs on the application stated in the agreement.

f. Interest income and expenses from/to related parties, which are received/incurred by the Bank is less than 10% of the Bank's total interest income and expenses, respectively, for each related year.

g. Short-term employee benefits received by the Bank's Board of Commissieoners and the Board of Directors for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 amounting to Rp96,194 and Rp71,986, respectively.

   Long-term employee benefits received by the Bank's Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 amounting to Rp12,588 and Rp7,473, respectively. Expenses incurred by the Bank relating to post-employment benefits of the Bank's Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors amounting to Rp1,707 and Rp1,194 for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively and which are disclosed in Note 1b.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

38. Posisi Devisa Neto

38. Net Open Position

Posisi Devisa Neto (PDN) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut:

The Net Open Positions (NOP) as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

31 Desember/*31 December* 2023

	Mata uang asing (nilai penuh)/ *Foreign currencies (full amount)*		**Ekuivalen rupiah/ *Rupiah equivalent***			
	Aset/ *Assets*	**Liabilitas/ *Liabilities***	**Aset/ *Assets***	**Liabilitas/ *Liabilities***	**Posisi Devisa Neto/ *Net Open Position***	
Keseluruhan (laporan posisi keuangan dan rekening administratif)						*Aggregate (statement of financial position and and administrative accounts)*
Yen Jepang	5.814.528.500	5.816.409.768	633.057	633.262	205	*Japanese Yen*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	7.108.925.088	7.151.468.751	109.456.120	110.111.164	655.044	*United States Dollar*
Krona Swedia	67.321.896	66.067.527	103.780	101.846	1.934	*Swedish Krona*
Dolar Singapura	496.971.950	498.224.217	5.802.814	5.817.435	14.621	*Singapore Dollar*
Yuan Cina (CNH)	322.815.657	328.618.198	700.349	712.937	12.588	*(CNH) Chinese Yuan*
Dolar Australia	113.610.593	113.734.132	1.195.271	1.196.572	1.301	*Australian Dollar*
Euro Eropa	102.842.159	103.060.711	1.752.258	1.755.981	3.723	*European Euro*
Yuan Cina (CNY)	31.785.061	31.260.682	68.975	67.838	1137	*(CNY) Chinese Yuan*
Dolar Hong Kong	6.031.731	5.941.000	11.887	11.708	179	*Hong Kong Dollar*
Pound Sterling Inggris	10.938.372	9.916.873	214.683	194.634	20.049	*Great Britain Pound Sterling*
Dolar Selandia Baru	5.595.263	5.577.126	54.642	54.463	179	*New Zealand Dollar*
Dolar Kanada	5.826.771	5.799.196	67.763	67.442	321	*Canadian Dollar*
Franc Swiss	227.343	172.925	4.160	3.164	996	*Swiss Franc*
Baht Thailand	319.100	-	144	-	144	*Thailand Baht*
Ringgit Malaysia	21.497	-	72	-	72	*Malaysian Ringgit*
Total	**14.087.760.981**	**14.136.251.106**	**120.065.975**	**120.728.446**	**712.493**	***Total***
Total modal Desember 2023					**17.117.971**	***Total capital December 2023***
Rasio PDN atas modal Desember 2023 (keseluruhan)					**4,16%**	*Percentage of NOP to December 2023 capital (aggregate)*
Total modal November 2023 (tidak diaudit)					**17.124.686**	***Total capital November 2023*** *(unaudited)*
Rasio PDN atas modal November 2023 (keseluruhan) (tidak diaudit)					**4,16%**	*Percentage of NOP to November 2023 capital (aggregate) (unaudited)*

31 Desember/*31 December* 2022

	Mata uang asing (nilai penuh)/ *Foreign currencies (full amount)*		**Ekuivalen rupiah/ *Rupiah equivalent***			
	Aset/ *Assets*	**Liabilitas/ *Liabilities***	**Aset/ *Assets***	**Liabilitas/ *Liabilities***	**Posisi Devisa Neto/ *Net Open Position***	
Keseluruhan (laporan posisi keuangan dan rekening administratif)						*Aggregate (statement of financial position and and administrative accounts)*
Yen Jepang	7.984.729.884	7.982.431.978	940.681	940.410	271	*Japanese Yen*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	7.181.513.813	7.195.653.389	111.798.216	112.018.334	220.118	*United States Dollar*
Krona Swedia	42.216.684	41.514.725	62.812	61.768	1.044	*Swedish Krona*
Dolar Singapura	648.245.749	648.309.034	7.515.036	7.515.768	732	*Singapore Dollar*
Yuan Cina (CNH)	206.252.248	204.759.863	460.871	457.536	3.335	*(CNH) Chinese Yuan*
Dolar Australia	64.585.005	64.509.455	681.881	681.083	798	*Australian Dollar*
Euro Eropa	77.557.484	77.561.910	1.286.037	1.286.110	73	*European Euro*
Yuan Cina (CNY)	26.855.769	26.667.863	60.128	59.707	421	*(CNY) Chinese Yuan*
Dolar Hong Kong	949.727	652.816	1.896	1.303	593	*Hong Kong Dollar*
Pound Sterling Inggris	5.044.348	5.065.066	94.765	95.154	389	*Great Britain Pound Sterling*
Dolar Selandia Baru	2.330.051	2.310.493	22.953	22.761	192	*New Zealand Dollar*
Dolar Kanada	1.663.976	1.622.424	19.113	18.636	477	*Canadian Dollar*
Franc Swiss	476.380	475.081	8.017	7.994	23	*Swiss Franc*

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

38. Posisi Devisa Neto / *38. Net Open Position*

Posisi Devisa Neto (PDN) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

The Net Open Positions (NOP) as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows: (continued)

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2022					
	Mata uang asing (nilai penuh)/ *Foreign currencies (full amount)*		**Ekuivalen rupiah/ *Rupiah equivalent***			
	Aset/ *Assets*	**Liabilitas/ *Liabilities***	**Aset/ *Assets***	**Liabilitas/ *Liabilities***	**Posisi Devisa Neto/ *Net Open Position***	
Keseluruhan (laporan posisi keuangan dan rekening administratif)						*Aggregate (statement of financial position and and administrative accounts)*
Baht Thailand	40.638.521	-	18.316	-	18.316	*Thailand Baht*
Ringgit Malaysia	22.490	201	79	1	78	*Malaysian Ringgit*
Total	**16.283.082.129**	**16.251.534.298**	**122.970.801**	**123.166.565**	**246.860**	***Total***
Total modal Desember 2022					**16.347.435**	***Total capital December 2022***
Rasio PDN atas modal Desember 2022 (keseluruhan)					**1,51%**	*Percentage of NOP to December 2022 capital (aggregate)*
Total modal November 2022 (tidak diaudit)					**16.220.725**	***Total capital November 2022*** *(unaudited)*
Rasio PDN atas modal November 2022 (keseluruhan) (tidak diaudit)					**1,52%**	*Percentage of NOP to November 2022 capital (aggregate) (unaudited)*

Sesuai dengan PBI No. 17/5/PBI/2015 tanggal 29 Mei 2015 tentang perubahan keempat atas PBI No. 5/13/PBI/2003 tanggal 17 Juli 2003 tentang Posisi Devisa Neto, bank diwajibkan untuk memelihara PDN secara keseluruhan setinggi-tingginya adalah sebesar 20% dari modal.

In accordance with PBI No. 17/5/PBI/2015 dated 29 May 2015 regarding the fourth amendment of PBI No. 5/13/PBI/2003 dated 17 July 2003 regarding Net Open Position, banks are required to maintain overall NOP at a maximum of 20% of capital.

PDN secara keseluruhan merupakan jumlah absolut dari selisih antara aset dan liabilitas dalam mata uang asing yang disajikan dalam Rupiah ditambah dengan selisih bersih dari tagihan dan liabilitas komitmen dan kontinjensi yang dicatat dalam rekening administratif untuk setiap mata uang asing yang disajikan dalam Rupiah.

Overall NOP is the absolute amount of the difference between assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies which is presented in Rupiah plus the net difference from claims and liabilities on commitments and contingencies recorded in administrative accounts for each foreign currency which is presented in Rupiah.

PDN Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 telah memenuhi ketentuan BI.

The NOP of the Bank as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 are in compliance with BI regulations.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

39. Informasi Penting

Rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) Bank dihitung berdasarkan POJK No. 34/POJK.03/2016 tanggal 22 September 2016 dan disusun berdasarkan PBI No. 14/18/PBI/2012 tanggal 28 November 2012 dan PBI No. 15/12/PBI/2013 tanggal 12 Desember 2013 dengan perhitungan sebagai berikut:

39. Significant Information

Capital Adequacy Ratio

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank's Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is computed in accordance with POJK No. 34/POJK.03/2016 dated 22 September 2016 and is computed in accordance with PBI No. 14/18/PBI/2012 dated 28 November 2012 and PBI No. 15/12/PBI/2013 dated 12 December 2013 with calculation as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December 2023*	31 Desember/ *31 December 2022*	
Modal inti	15.639.914	14.542.529	*Core capital*
Modal pelengkap	1.478.057	1.804.906	*Supplementary capital*
Total modal	17.117.971	16.347.435	*Total capital*
Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko Kredit	80.840.210	86.391.709	*Credit Risk Weighted Assets*
Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko Pasar	4.875.344	1.892.538	*Market Risk Weighted Assets*
Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko Operasional	7.747.054	10.344.473	*Operational Risk Weighted Assets*
Rasio CET1	16,73%	14,74%	*CET1 ratio*
Rasio *Tier 1*	16,73%	14,74%	*Tier 1 ratio*
Rasio *Tier 2*	1,58%	1,83%	*Tier 2 ratio*
Rasio total	18,32%	16,57%	*Total ratio*
Rasio KPMM yang diwajibkan sesuai dengan profil risiko	9,00%	9,00%	*Required Capital Adequacy Ratio in accordance with risk profile*
Capital conservation buffer	2,500%	2,500%	*Capital conservation buffer*
Countercyclical buffer	0,000%	0,000%	*Countercyclical buffer*
Capital surcharge untuk Bank Sistemik	0,000%	0,000%	*Capital surcharge for D-SIB*
Persentase *buffer* yang wajib dipenuhi oleh Bank	2,500%	2,500%	*Buffer which must be fulfilled by the Bank*
CET1 untuk *buffer*	9,32%	7,57%	*CET1 for buffer*

Berdasarkan POJK No. 34/POJK.03/2016 tanggal 22 September 2016 tentang Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum, Bank wajib membentuk tambahan modal sebagai penyangga dengan penjelasan sebagai berikut:

a. *Capital Conservation Buffer* adalah tambahan modal yang berfungsi sebagai penyangga apabila terjadi kerugian pada periode krisis;

Based on POJK No. 34/POJK.03/2016 dated 22 September 2016 concerning Capital Adequacy Ratio, the Bank is required to establish additional capital as a buffer with explanation as follows:

a. Capital Conservation Buffer is additional capital which serves as a buffer in the event of a loss in the period of crisis;

39. Informasi Penting (lanjutan)

Rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan POJK No. 34/POJK.03/2016 tanggal 22 September 2016 tentang Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum, Bank wajib membentuk tambahan modal sebagai penyangga dengan penjelasan sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

b. *Countercyclical Buffer* adalah tambahan modal yang berfungsi untuk mengantisipasi kerugian apabila terjadi pertumbuhan kredit perbankan yang berlebihan sehingga berpotensi mengganggu stabilitas sistem keuangan;

c. *Capital Surcharge* untuk *Domestic Systemically Important Bank (D-SIB)* adalah tambahan modal yang berfungsi untuk mengurangi dampak negatif terhadap stabilitas sistem keuangan dan perekonomian apabila terjadi kegagalan Bank yang berdampak sistemik melalui peningkatan kemampuan Bank dalam menyerap kerugian.

Pemenuhan modal sebagai penyangga harus dipenuhi dengan menggunakan komponen Modal Inti Utama (*Common Equity Tier 1*).

***39. Significant Information** (continued)*

***Capital Adequacy Ratio** (continued)*

Based on POJK No. 34/POJK.03/2016 dated 22 September 2016 concerning Capital Adequacy Ratio, the Bank is required to establish additional capital as a buffer with explanation as follows: (continued)

b. Countercyclical Buffer is an additional capital which serves to anticipate losses in the event of excessive credit growth and thus, potentially disrupt the stability of the financial system;

c. Capital Surcharge for Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIB) is additional capital which serves to reduce the negative impact on the stability of the financial system and economy in the event of the Bank's failure which has a systemic effect through an increase in the Bank's ability to absorb losses.

Fulfillment of capital as a buffer should be met by using components of Common Equity Tier 1.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

40. Jatuh Tempo Aset dan Liabilitas Bank

Aset dan liabilitas Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 berdasarkan waktu yang tersisa sampai dengan tanggal jatuh tempo adalah sebagai berikut:

40. Remaining Maturity Periods of the Bank's Assets and Liabilities

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank's assets and liabilities based on the remaining period of maturities are as follows:

31 Desember/*31 December* 2023

Keterangan	Tanpa jangka waktu/ *No contractual maturity*	Sampai dengan 1 bulan/ *up to 1 month*	Lebih dari 1 bulan sampai dengan 3 bulan/ *More than 1 month up to 3 months*	Lebih dari 3 bulan sampai dengan 12 bulan/ *More than 3 months up to 12 months*	Lebih dari 1 tahun sampai dengan 5 tahun/ *More than 1 year up to 5 years*	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ *More than 5 years*	Total	*Description*
Aset								***Assets***
Kas	603.540	-	-	-	-	-	603.540	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	9.901.077	-	-	-	-	-	9.901.077	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain - neto	981.776	-	-	-	-	-	981.776	*Current accounts with other banks - net*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	-	2.135.930	-	-	-	-	2.135.930	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net*
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	-	2.031	2.647	689.630	579.802	1.484.126	2.758.236	*Trading securities*
Investasi keuangan - neto	-	1.447.978	4.093.399	9.122.263	12.997.122	5.376.615	33.037.377	*Financial investments - net*
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	-	3.215.259	9.000.519	8.880.398	1.582.077	-	22.678.253	*Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell*
Tagihan derivatif	-	65.753	107.543	210.897	407.225	49.276	840.694	*Derivative receivables*
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	-	5.506.456	11.928.852	30.750.222	20.251.496	11.474.816	79.911.842	*Loans - net*
Tagihan akseptasi - neto	-	969.734	835.226	686.651	7.055	-	2.498.666	*Acceptance receivables - net*
Aset pajak tangguhan - neto	733.560	-	-	-	-	-	733.560	*Deferred tax assets - net*
Aset tetap dan aset hak guna	2.684.772	-	-	-	-	-	2.684.772	*Fixed assets and right-of-use assets*
Aset tidak berwujud	1.130.306	-	-	-	-	-	1.130.306	*Intangible assets*
Aset lain-lain - neto	523.289	1.520.082	536.525	45.527	24.854	-	2.650.277	*Other assets - net*
Total Aset	**16.558.320**	**14.863.223**	**26.504.711**	**50.385.588**	**35.849.631**	**18.384.833**	**162.546.306**	***Total Assets***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

40. Jatuh Tempo Aset dan Liabilitas Bank (lanjutan)

Aset dan liabilitas Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 berdasarkan waktu yang tersisa sampai dengan tanggal jatuh tempo adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

40. Remaining Maturity Periods of the Bank's Assets and Liabilities *(continued)*

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank's assets and liabilities based on the remaining period of maturities are as follows: (continued)

31 Desember/*31 December* 2023

Keterangan	Tanpa jangka waktu/ *No contractual maturity*	Sampai dengan 1 bulan/ *up to 1 month*	Lebih dari 1 bulan sampai dengan 3 bulan/ *More than 1 month up to 3 months*	Lebih dari 3 bulan sampai dengan 12 bulan/ *More than 3 months up to 12 months*	Lebih dari 1 tahun sampai dengan 5 tahun/ *More than 1 year up to 5 years*	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ *More than 5 years*	Total	Description
Liabilitas segera	-	475.355	-	-	-	-	475.355	*Current liabilities*
Simpanan dari nasabah	61.098.269	26.740.521	20.987.937	10.305.600	147.789	2.425	119.282.541	*Deposits from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	124.359	1.273.400	-	1.000	-	-	1.398.759	*Deposits from other banks*
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar		199.137	-	-	-	-	199.137	*Interest payables*
Utang pajak	-	170.850	-	-	-	-	170.850	*Tax payables*
Liabilitas derivatif	-	79.561	116.214	501.869	481.926	43.030	1.222.600	*Derivative payables*
Liabilitas akseptasi	-	930.056	796.809	678.261	7.055	-	2.412.181	*Acceptance liabilities*
Liabilitas atas surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	-	13.295.961	-	-	-	-	13.295.961	*Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements*
Liabilitas atas Imbalan kerja	-	-	-	77.772	135.509	131.091	344.372	*Liabilities for employee benefit*
Efek utang yang diterbitkan	-	-	-	599.181	748.242	96.000	1.443.423	*Debt securities issued*
Liabilitas lain-lain	2.250.766	1.015.509	538.180	754.063	141.180	-	4.699.698	*Other liabilities*
Total Liabilitas	**63.473.394**	**44.180.350**	**22.439.140**	**12.917.746**	**1.661.701**	**272.546**	**144.944.877**	***Total Liabilities***
Neto	**(46.915.074)**	**(29.317.127)**	**4.065.571**	**37.467.842**	**34.187.930**	**18.112.287**	**17.601.429**	***Net***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

40. Jatuh Tempo Aset dan Liabilitas Bank (lanjutan)

Aset dan liabilitas Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 berdasarkan waktu yang tersisa sampai dengan tanggal jatuh tempo adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

***40. Remaining Maturity Periods of the Bank's Assets and Liabilities** (continued)*

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank's assets and liabilities based on the remaining period of maturities are as follows: (continued)

31 Desember/*31 December* 2022

Keterangan	**Tanpa jangka waktu/ *No contractual maturity***	**Sampai dengan 1 bulan/ *up to 1 month***	**Lebih dari 1 bulan sampai dengan 3 bulan/ *More than 1 month up to 3 months***	**Lebih dari 3 bulan sampai dengan 12 bulan/ *More than 3 months up to 12 months***	**Lebih dari 1 tahun sampai dengan 5 tahun/ *More than 1 year up to 5 years***	**Lebih dari 5 tahun/ *More than 5 years***	**Total**	***Description***
Aset								***Assets***
Kas	717.402	-	-	-	-	-	717.402	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	8.869.574	-	-	-	-	-	8.869.574	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain - neto	1.093.934	-	-	-	-	-	1.093.934	*Current accounts with other banks - net*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	-	5.855.629	-	-	-	-	5.855.629	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net*
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	-	-	4.591	31.485	187.000	370.702	593.778	*Trading securities*
Investasi keuangan - neto	-	1.796.674	2.702.080	2.966.952	16.071.122	4.416.328	27.953.156	*Financial investments - net*
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	-	1.051.846	1.818.438	-	-	-	2.870.284	*Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell*
Tagihan derivatif	-	54.274	163.620	522.208	558.844	21.791	1.320.737	*Derivative receivables*
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	-	8.444.293	10.075.962	34.104.191	18.465.697	10.208.428	81.298.571	*Loans - net*
Tagihan akseptasi - neto	-	889.802	1.559.871	1.224.702	8.824	-	3.683.199	*Acceptance receivables - net*
Aset pajak tangguhan - neto	747.018	-	-	-	-	-	747.018	*Deferred tax assets - net*
Aset tetap dan aset hak guna	1.408.027	-	-	-	-	-	1.408.027	*Fixed assets and right-of-use assets*
Aset lain-lain - neto	488.573	1.203.661	120.073	41.514	10.977	-	1.864.798	*Other assets - net*
Total Aset	**13.324.528**	**19.296.179**	**16.444.635**	**38.891.052**	**35.302.464**	**15.017.249**	**138.276.107**	***Total Assets***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

40. Jatuh Tempo Aset dan Liabilitas Bank (lanjutan)

Aset dan liabilitas Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 berdasarkan waktu yang tersisa sampai dengan tanggal jatuh tempo adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

40. Remaining Maturity Periods of the Bank's Assets and Liabilities *(continued)*

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank's assets and liabilities based on the remaining period of maturities are as follows: (continued)

31 Desember/*31 December* 2022

Keterangan	Tanpa jangka waktu/ *No contractual maturity*	Sampai dengan 1 bulan/ *up to 1 month*	Lebih dari 1 bulan sampai dengan 3 bulan/ *More than 1 month up to 3 months*	Lebih dari 3 bulan sampai dengan 12 bulan/ *More than 3 months up to 12 months*	Lebih dari 1 tahun sampai dengan 5 tahun/ *More than 1 year up to 5 years*	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ *More than 5 years*	Total	Description
Liabilitas segera	-	192.839	-	-	-	-	192.839	*Current liabilities*
Simpanan dari nasabah	62.709.673	28.469.842	11.813.102	10.858.438	63.574	2.642	113.917.271	*Deposits from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	199.648	2.500	3.000	1.000	-	-	206.148	*Deposits from other banks*
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	-	132.472	-	-	-	-	132.472	*Interest payables*
Utang pajak	-	195.938	-	-	-	-	195.938	*Tax payables*
Liabilitas derivatif	-	75.510	65.558	239.625	1.002.008	17.834	1.400.535	*Derivative payables*
Liabilitas akseptasi	-	865.469	1.223.006	1.154.352	8.825	-	3.251.652	*Acceptance liabilities*
Liabilitas atas Imbalan kerja	-	-	-	56.476	110.211	91.718	258.405	*Liabilities for employee benefit*
Efek utang yang diterbitkan	-	-	-	154.690	1.345.722	95.256	1.595.668	*Debt securities issued*
Liabilitas lain-lain	312.882	305.902	47.055	1.006.741	83.895	7.362	1.763.837	*Other liabilities*
Total Liabilitas	**63.222.203**	**30.240.472**	**13.151.721**	**13.471.322**	**2.614.235**	**214.812**	**122.914.765**	***Total Liabilities***
Neto	**(49.897.675)**	**(10.944.293)**	**3.292.914**	**25.419.730**	**32.688.229**	**14.802.437**	**15.361.342**	***Net***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

40. Jatuh Tempo Aset dan Liabilitas Bank (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan sisa jatuh tempo kontraktual dari liabilitas keuangan Bank berdasarkan pada arus kas yang tidak didiskonto:

40. Remaining Maturity Periods of the Bank's Assets and Liabilities *(continued)*

The table below shows the remaining contractual maturities of the Bank's financial liabilities based on undiscounted cash flow:

31 Desember/*31 December* 2023

Keterangan	Tanpa jangka waktu/ *No contractual maturity*	Sampai dengan 1 bulan/ *up to 1 month*	Lebih dari 1 bulan sampai dengan 3 bulan/ *More than 1 month up to 3 months*	Lebih dari 3 bulan sampai dengan 12 bulan/ *More than 3 months up to 12 months*	Lebih dari 1 tahun sampai dengan 5 tahun/ *More than 1 year up to 5 years*	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ *More than 5 years*	Total	*Description*
Liabilitas segera	-	475.355	-	-	-	-	475.355	*Current liabilities*
Simpanan dari nasabah	61.098.269	26.926.044	21.158.095	10.424.542	150.763	2.860	119.760.573	*Deposits from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	124.359	1.275.588	-	1.000	-	-	1.400.947	*Deposits from other banks*
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	-	199.137	-	-	-	-	199.137	*Interest payables*
Liabilitas derivatif	-	79.561	116.214	501.869	481.926	43.030	1.222.600	*Derivative payables*
Liabilitas akseptasi	-	930.056	796.809	678.261	7.055	-	2.412.181	*Acceptance liabilities*
Liabilitas atas surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	-	13.295.961	-	-	-	-	13.295.961	*Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements*
Efek utang yang diterbitkan	-	10.823	21.646	686.752	912.146	102.089	1.733.456	*Debt securities issued*
Liabilitas lain-lain	2.250.767	1.015.509	538.180	754.063	141.180	-	4.699.699	*Other liabilities*
Total Liabilitas	**63.473.395**	**44.208.034**	**22.630.944**	**13.046.487**	**1.693.070**	**147.979**	**145.199.909**	***Total Liabilities***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

40. Jatuh Tempo Aset dan Liabilitas Bank (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan sisa jatuh tempo kontraktual dari liabilitas keuangan Bank berdasarkan pada arus kas yang tidak didiskonto: (lanjutan)

***40. Remaining Maturity Periods of the Bank's Assets and Liabilities** (continued)*

The table below shows the remaining contractual maturities of the Bank's financial liabilities based on undiscounted cash flow: (continued)

31 Desember/*31 December* 2022

Keterangan	Tanpa jangka waktu/ *No contractual maturity*	Sampai dengan 1 bulan/ *up to 1 month*	Lebih dari 1 bulan sampai dengan 3 bulan/ *More than 1 month up to 3 months*	Lebih dari 3 bulan sampai dengan 12 bulan/ *More than 3 months up to 12 months*	Lebih dari 1 tahun sampai dengan 5 tahun/ *More than 1 year up to 5 years*	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ *More than 5 years*	Total	*Description*
Liabilitas segera	-	192.839	-	-	-	-	192.839	*Current liabilities*
Simpanan dari nasabah	62.709.673	28.588.364	11.924.208	10.973.824	68.404	3.236	114.267.709	*Deposits from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	199.648	2.500	3.000	1.000	-	-	206.148	*Deposits from other banks*
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	-	132.472	-	-	-	-	132.472	*Interest payables*
Liabilitas derivatif	-	75.510	65.558	239.625	1.002.008	17.834	1.400.535	*Derivative payables*
Liabilitas akseptasi	-	865.469	1.223.006	1.154.352	8.825	-	3.251.652	*Acceptance liabilities*
Efek utang yang diterbitkan	-	11.956	23.914	259.278	1.625.059	110.200	2.030.407	*Debt securities issued*
Liabilitas lain-lain	312.882	305.902	47.055	1.006.741	83.895	7.362	1.763.837	*Other liabilities*
Total Liabilitas	**63.222.203**	**30.175.012**	**13.286.741**	**13.634.820**	**2.788.191**	**138.632**	**123.245.599**	***Total Liabilities***

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko

Pelaksanaan fungsi manajemen risiko meliputi hal-hal terkait dengan upaya identifikasi, penilaian, pengukuran, evaluasi, pemantauan dan pengendalian risiko termasuk pengembangan teknologi dan sistem informasi manajemen di setiap jenis risiko yang dihadapi oleh Bank, serta peningkatan kualitas sumber daya manusia dalam pengelolaan risiko tersebut.

Secara garis besar, Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko mengacu pada peraturan regulator, dimana penerapannya mencakup empat pilar manajemen risiko yang ditetapkan dalam POJK No. 18/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Bagi Bank Umum sebagai berikut:

1. Pengawasan aktif dari Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi;
2. Kecukupan kebijakan dan prosedur manajemen risiko serta penetapan limit risiko;
3. Kecukupan proses identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan, dan pengendalian risiko, serta sistem informasi manajemen risiko; dan
4. Sistem pengendalian internal yang menyeluruh.

Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi bertanggung jawab untuk memastikan bahwa penerapan manajemen risiko telah memadai sesuai dengan karakteristik, kompleksitas dan profil risiko Bank, serta memahami dengan baik jenis dan tingkat risiko yang melekat pada kegiatan bisnis Bank. Untuk mendukung hal tersebut, dibentuk komite-komite untuk mengkaji masalah terkait manajemen risiko, termasuk rencana perbaikan jika dibutuhkan, memberikan persetujuan atas berbagai kebijakan manajemen risiko, mengkaji laporan profil risiko, dan mengevaluasi pelaksanaan sistem pengendalian Bank. Komite yang dibentuk pada level komisaris salah satunya yaitu Komite Independen Pemantau Risiko (KIPER), sedangkan pada level direksi antara lain Komite Manajemen Risiko (RMC), Komite Aktiva dan Pasiva (ALCO), Komite Kebijakan Kredit (CPC) dan lainnya.

Penetapan kebijakan manajemen risiko sesuai dengan profil risiko Bank yaitu mencakup 8 tipe risiko yang terdiri dari risiko kredit, risiko pasar, risiko likuiditas, risiko operasional, risiko kepatuhan, risiko stratejik, risiko hukum dan risiko reputasi.

41. Risk Management Policies

Implementation of risk management function includes identification, assessment, measurement, evaluation, monitoring and risk controls, including the development of technology and management information system in each risk faced by the Bank, as well as the improvement of human resource quality in order to manage the risks.

Generally, the Risk Management Policy refers to the regulatory provision of which the implementation includes the four pillars of risk management as stipulated in OJK Regulation No. 18/POJK.03/2016 concerning Risk Management Implementation for Commercial Banks as follows:

1. *Active supervision of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors;*
2. *Adequacy of risk management policies, procedures and risk limit stipulation;*
3. *Adequacy of risk identification, measurement, monitoring and controlling process, as well as risk management information system; and*
4. *A comprehensive internal control system.*

The Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors are responsible to ensure the adequacy of risk management implementation tailored with the characteristic, complexity, and risk profile of the Bank, and have a good understanding on the type and level of risks inherent in the Bank's business activities. To support this, committees are formed to assess issues related to risk management, including the improvement plan if necessary, to give approval for various risk management policies, to assess the risk profile reports and to evaluate the implementation of the Bank's risk control system. One of the committees at the commissioner level is the Risk Monitoring Committee (ROC), whereas at the director level are the Risk Management Committee (RMC), Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), Credit Policy Committee (CPC) and others.

Risk management policies are determined in accordance with the Bank's risk profile which includes 8 types of risks consists of credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, compliance risk, strategic risk, legal risk and reputation risk.

41. Kebijakan 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 tentang Kebijakan dan Panduan Bantuan Kredit Umum COVID-19 UOBI beserta perubahannya yang berlaku sejak tanggal 8 April 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 dengan POJK No. 48/POJK.03/2020 dan POJK No. 17/POJK.03/2021, Keputusan Dewan Komisioner OJK No.34/KDK.03/2022 tentang Penetapan Sektor Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Penyediaan Makan Minum, Sektor Tekstil dan Produk Tekstil serta Alas Kaki, Segmen Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah, serta Provinsi Bali Sebagai Sektor dan Daerah yang Memerlukan Perlakuan Khusus Terhadap Kredit atau Pembiayaan Bank, dan Peraturan Menko Perekonomian No. 6/2020 dan ketentuan internal Bank.

Dalam upaya mitigasi terjadi risiko kredit, Bank melakukan analisa kredit yang memadai bagi debitur yang mengajukan permohonan restrukturisasi dan meminimalisasi risiko pemberian restrukturisasi yang tidak tepat sasaran. Pemberian stimulus hanya diberikan kepada debitur yang memenuhi kriteria yang ditetapkan oleh Bank.

***41. Risk Management Policies** (continued)*

Credit risk management during the COVID-19 pandemic

In order to support the government's efforts to maintain economic stability, the Bank has policies and procedures in place for credit restructuring for debtors affected by COVID-19 through internal regulations in the form of Circular and Directors Decree regarding UOBI COVID-19 General Credit Policy and Guideline including its updates which was effective since 8 April 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 and POJK No.17/POJK.03/2021, Decree of the Board of Commissioners of OJK No. 34/KDK.03/2022 concerning Stipulation of the Sector for Provision of Accommodation and Provision of Food and Drink, the Textile and Textile Products and Footwear Sectors, the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Segment, and the Province of Bali as a Sector and Region in Need Special Treatment for Bank Credit or Financing, and Regulation of the Coordinating Minister for the Economy No. 6/2020 and the Bank's internal regulations.

In an effort to mitigate credit risk, the Bank conducted adequate credit analysis for debtors who apply for restructuring and to minimize the risk of improperly granting restructuring. The stimulus is only given to debtors who meet the criteria set by the Bank.

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Dengan diterapkannya kebijakan tersebut, diharapkan debitur-debitur Bank yang terdampak pandemi COVID-19 dapat terbantu dan kualitas portofolio Bank dapat tetap terjaga dengan baik. Dalam kaitan dengan kondisi dampak dari pandemi COVID-19 yang masih ada, Bank juga telah memperkuat pelaksanaan kerangka kerja pengawasan kredit yang telah dimiliki oleh Bank dan sudah berjalan secara efektif dalam memantau kinerja debitur, baik secara individual maupun portofolio. Pemantauan 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 pemantauan 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 dengan POJK No. 48/POJK.03/2020 dan POJK No. 17/POJK.03/2021, dan Keputusan Dewan Komisioner OJK No.34/KDK.03/2022 tentang Penetapan Sektor Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Penyediaan Makan Minum, Sektor Tekstil dan Produk Tekstil serta Alas Kaki, Segmen Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah, serta Provinsi Bali Sebagai Sektor dan Daerah yang Memerlukan Perlakuan Khusus Terhadap Kredit atau Pembiayaan Bank, serta ketentuan internal Bank. Debitur yang berpotensi mengalami penurunan kinerja wajib dipantau dengan *action plan* yang dipantau pelaksanaannya secara berkelanjutan.

Risiko kredit

Risiko kredit didefinisikan sebagai risiko kerugian yang timbul dari kegagalan debitur atau *counterparty* dalam memenuhi kewajiban keuangannya pada saat jatuh tempo.

Dalam mengelola eksposur risiko kredit, Bank menerapkan beberapa prinsip dasar sebagai berikut:

1. Pemisahan tugas antara berbagai fungsi dalam pemberian kredit

   Terdapat pemisahan tugas antara fungsi kerja originasi (bisnis), fungsi kerja administrasi kredit, fungsi kerja kredit, dan fungsi kerja manajemen risiko untuk menjaga independensi dan integritas dari berbagai fungsi kredit tersebut.

***41. Risk Management Policies** (continued)*

With the implementation of this policy, it is expected that the Bank's debtors who are affected by the COVID-19 pandemic can be supported and the quality of the Bank's portfolio can be maintained properly. In relation to the condition of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic that still exists, the Bank has also intensified the implementation of its credit monitoring framework that the Bank has been 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 is 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 and POJK No. 17/POJK.03/2021, and Decree of the Board of Commissioners of OJK No. 34/KDK.03/2022 concerning Stipulation of the Sector for Provision of Accommodation and Provision of Food and Drink, the Textile and Textile Products and Footwear Sectors, the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Segment, and the Province of Bali as a Sector and Region in Need Special Treatment for Bank Credit or Financing, 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 where the implementation is monitored on an ongoing basis.

Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk of loss arising from any failure by a debtor or a counterparty to fulfill its financial obligations as and when they fall due.

In managing credit risk exposure, the Bank applies several basic principles as follows:

1. *Segregation of duties among functions in granting credit*

   There is segregation of duties between origination function (business), credit administration function, credit function, and risk management function to maintain independence and integrity of the various credit functions.

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

Dalam mengelola eksposur risiko kredit, Bank menerapkan beberapa prinsip dasar sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

1. Pemisahan tugas antara berbagai fungsi dalam pemberian kredit (lanjutan)

   Bank menetapkan struktur delegasi Batas Wewenang Persetujuan Kredit (CDL) yang juga meliputi proses eskalasi persetujuan atas penyimpangan, pelampauan, dan perpanjangan kredit di luar pagu yang telah ditetapkan. Pemberian delegasi Batas Wewenang Persetujuan Kredit yang diberikan kepada individu tertentu dilakukan melalui proses yang ketat dengan mempertimbangkan pengalaman, senioritas dan rekam jejak dari pejabat tersebut. Divisi *Credit Risk Management* bertindak sebagai pengelola Batas Wewenang Persetujuan Kredit dan juga memastikan bahwa hal ini telah diadministrasikan secara baik.

   Divisi *Credit Risk Management* secara independen melakukan pengawasan terhadap risiko kredit dan bertanggung jawab untuk melaporkan dan menganalisa semua elemen risiko kredit.

2. Kebijakan dan prosedur risiko kredit

   Bank telah menerbitkan beberapa kebijakan terkait pengelolaan risiko kredit antara lain sebagai berikut:
   a. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Kredit yang mengatur prinsip-prinsip utama dalam pemberian, pengelolaan dan pemantauan risiko kredit.
   b. Kebijakan Kredit Umum untuk segmen *Wholesale Banking* serta Kebijakan Kredit Konsumsi yang mengatur tata cara pemberian kredit konsumsi dan berbagai prinsip dan standar kredit guna mengelola risiko kredit Bank pada segmen *Retail Banking*.
   c. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Konsentrasi Kredit untuk mengelola risiko konsentrasi kredit.
   d. Pedoman Klasifikasi Aset Basel yang memberikan pedoman atas pengelompokkan eksposur ke dalam Kelas Aset Basel untuk perhitungan Aktiva Tertimbang Menurut Risiko.

***41. Risk Management Policies** (continued)*

***Credit risk** (continued)*

In managing credit risk exposure, the Bank applies several basic principles as follows: (continued)

1. *Segregation of duties among functions in granting credit (continued)*

   The Bank established a structure for the delegation of Credit Discretionary Limits (CDL) which is also including the escalation process for the approval of exception, excesses and credit extension beyond prescribed limits. The delegation of CDL to certain individual is performed through a stringent process that takes into consideration the experience, seniority and track record of the officer. Credit Risk Management Division acts as the custodian of the CDL structure to ensure that the CDLs are properly administered.

   Credit Risk Management Division provides independent oversight of credit risk and is responsible to report and analyse all elements of credit risk.

2. *Credit risk policies and procedures*

   The Bank has issued several policies related to managing credit risk including the following:

   a. *Credit Risk Management Policy that governs core principals in lending, credit risk management and monitoring.*
   b. *General Credit Policy for Wholesale Banking segments and Consumer Credit Policy that govern the principles of consumer credit extension, and various credit principles and standards by which the Bank undertakes and manages the credit risk in the Retail Banking segments.*
   c. *Credit Concentration Risk Management Policy to manage credit concentration risk.*
   d. *Basel Asset Classification Guideline that gives the guidelines for classifying exposures into the Basel Asset Classes for Risk Weighted Asset calculation.*

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

Dalam mengelola eksposur risiko kredit, Bank menerapkan beberapa prinsip dasar sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

2. Kebijakan dan prosedur risiko kredit (lanjutan)

   Bank telah menerbitkan beberapa kebijakan terkait pengelolaan risiko kredit antara lain sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

   e. Kebijakan dan Pedoman Umum Relaksasi Kredit UOBI terkait COVID-19 sesuai dengan arahan OJK dan manajemen untuk memberikan panduan payung terkait kriteria, parameter, pelaksanaan, pengawasan dan pelaporan Program Relaksasi Sementara di semua lini bisnis.

3. Pengelolaan dan pemantauan portofolio kredit

   Divisi *Credit Risk Management* menjadi pengawas independen dan melakukan pemantauan portofolio dengan melakukan kaji ulang secara berkala atas risiko internal dan eksternal dan parameter-parameter risiko kredit seperti tren *delinquency,* Dalam Perhatian Khusus (DPK)*, watchlist accounts*, risiko konsentrasi, pergerakan kualitas kredit dan lainnya.

   Hasil pemantauan portofolio kredit disampaikan kepada Manajemen Senior dan Direksi melalui Laporan *Credit Risk Highlight*.

   Divisi *Credit Risk Management* juga secara independen melakukan reviu terhadap akun-akun *watchlist* dan memastikan bahwa akun-akun tersebut dikelola secara proaktif untuk meminimalkan kerugian Bank serta memiliki kolektibilitas sesuai dengan ketentuan internal Bank dan ketentuan regulator.

   Bank juga telah membentuk *Credit Management Working Group* (CMWG) dan *Credit Portfolio Quality Management* (CPQM) yaitu kelompok kerja yang dibentuk dengan tujuan utama untuk melakukan pemantauan atas kualitas kredit yang dimiliki oleh Bank, menerapkan strategi restrukturisasi, melakukan pemantauan portofolio dan membahas langkah penyelesaian terhadap kredit yang dianggap rentan.

***41. Risk Management Policies** (continued)*

***Credit risk** (continued)*

In managing credit risk exposure, the Bank applies several basic principles as follows: (continued)

2. Credit risk policies and procedures (continued)

   The Bank has issued several policies related to managing credit risk including the following: (continued)

   e. UOBI COVID-19 General Credit Relief Policy and Guideline according to OJK and management direction to provide umbrella guidance on the criteria, parameter, implementation, monitoring and reporting of Temporary Relief Program across all business lines.

3. Management and monitoring of credit portfolios

   Credit Risk Management Division acts as independent overseer and performs portfolio monitoring by conducting regular reviews of internal and external risk environment and credit risk parameters i.e., delinquency trend, special mention, watchlist accounts, concentration risk, loan quality movement and others.

   Outcomes of credit portfolio monitoring is reported to Senior Management and Board of Directors through the Credit Risk Highlight.

   Credit Risk Management Division also independently review the watchlist accounts and ensure that the accounts are proactively managed to minimize the losses of the Bank and has an appropriate collectability in accordance with the Bank's internal regulations and regulatory provisions.

   The Bank formed a Credit Management Working Group (CMWG) and Credit Portfolio Quality Management (CPQM) which are working groups with key objective to monitor credit quality of the Bank, implement restructuring strategy, monitor portfolio performance and discuss account strategies for vulnerable accounts.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

Dalam mengelola eksposur risiko kredit, Bank menerapkan beberapa prinsip dasar sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

3. Pengelolaan dan pemantauan portofolio kredit (lanjutan)

Pengelolaan risiko konsentrasi kredit

Risiko konsentrasi kredit didefinisikan sebagai eksposur tunggal atau kelompok atau portofolio yang berpotensi menghasilkan kerugian yang cukup besar (relatif terhadap modal Bank, total aktiva atau tingkat risiko secara keseluruhan) yang mungkin mengancam kesehatan Bank atau kemampuan Bank untuk mempertahankan operasi intinya. Oleh karena kredit adalah aktivitas utama Bank, maka risiko konsentrasi kredit termasuk risiko yang material.

Konsentrasi risiko kredit berdasarkan jenis debitur adalah sebagai berikut:

***41. Risk Management Policies** (continued)*

***Credit risk** (continued)*

In managing credit risk exposure, the Bank applies several basic principles as follows: (continued)

3. Management and monitoring of credit portfolios (continued)

Credit concentration risk management

Credit concentration risk is defined as any single or group or portfolio exposures with the potential to generate substantial losses (relative to the Bank's capital, total assets or overall risk level) which may threaten the Bank's health or ability to maintain its core operations. As lending is the Bank's primary activity, therefore credit concentration risk is concerned as material risk.

Concentration of credit risk by type of debtors are as follows:

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2023					
	Wholesale	**Pemerintah dan Bank Indonesia/ *Government and Bank Indonesia***	**Bank**	**Ritel/ *Retail***	**Total**	
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	-	9.901.077	-	-	9.901.077	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain - neto	-	-	984.482	-	984.482	*Current accounts with other banks - net*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	-	1.845.697	290.233	-	2.135.930	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks- net*
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	195.887	2.562.100	249	-	2.758.236	*Trading securities*
Investasi keuangan - neto	911.919	25.098.147	7.027.311	-	33.037.377	*Financial investments - net*
Tagihan derivatif	15.420	-	825.274	-	840.694	*Derivative receivables*
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	69.368.001	-	1.650.556	8.893.285	79.911.842	*Loans - net*
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali - neto	-	21.096.176	1.582.077	-	22.678.253	*Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell - net*
Tagihan akseptasi - neto	2.498.666	-	-	-	2.498.666	*Acceptance receivables - net*
Aset lain-lain*	618.076	811	322.709	45.930	987.526	*Other assets**
Total	**73.607.969**	**60.504.008**	**12.682.891**	8.939.215	**155.734.083**	***Total***
Persentase	47,27%	38,85%	8,14%	5,74%	100,00%	*Percentage*

* Aset lain-lain terdiri dari piutang bunga, setoran jaminan dan transaksi spot.

* *Other assets consist of interest receivables, security deposits and spot transaction.*

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

Dalam mengelola eksposur risiko kredit, Bank menerapkan beberapa prinsip dasar sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

3. Pengelolaan dan pemantauan portofolio kredit (lanjutan)

Pengelolaan risiko konsentrasi kredit (lanjutan)

Konsentrasi risiko kredit berdasarkan jenis debitur adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

***41. Risk Management Policies** (continued)*

***Credit risk** (continued)*

In managing credit risk exposure, the Bank applies several basic principles as follows: (continued)

3. Management and monitoring of credit portfolios (continued)

Credit concentration risk management (continued)

Concentration of credit risk by type of debtors are as follows: (continued)

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2022					
	Wholesale	Pemerintah dan Bank Indonesia/ *Government and Bank Indonesia*	Bank	Ritel/ *Retail*	Total	
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	-	8.869.574	-	-	8.869.574	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain - neto	-	-	1.093.934	-	1.093.934	*Current accounts with other banks - net*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	-	4.818.111	1.037.518	-	5.855.629	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks- net*
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	141.018	452.760	-	-	593.778	*Trading securities*
Investasi keuangan - neto	1.137.131	23.411.847	3.404.178	-	27.953.156	*Financial investments - net*
Tagihan derivatif	446.870	-	873.867	-	1.320.737	*Derivative receivables*
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	68.913.921	-	2.159.347	10.225.303	81.298.571	*Loans - net*
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali - neto	254.693	1.051.846	1.563.745	-	2.870.284	*Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell - net*
Tagihan akseptasi - neto	3.683.199	-	-	-	3.683.199	*Acceptance receivables - net*
Aset lain-lain*	1.029.571	1.197	9.874	37.217	1.077.859	*Other assets**
Total	**75.606.403**	**38.605.335**	**10.142.463**	**10.262.520**	**134.616.721**	***Total***
Persentase	56,16%	28,68%	7,54%	7,62%	100,00%	*Percentage*

* Aset lain-lain terdiri dari piutang bunga, setoran jaminan dan transaksi spot.

* *Other assets consist of interest receivables, security deposits and spot transaction.*

Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit

Bank menetapkan limit eksposur untuk individual/grup, sektor industri, jangka waktu dan nilai tukar asing, yang telah disesuaikan dengan *risk appetite* dan *risk tolerance* sebagai salah satu alat bagi Bank untuk memonitor dan memitigasi risiko konsentrasi kredit.

Eksposur maksimum aset keuangan Bank untuk risiko kredit sebelum memperhitungkan agunan dan jaminan kredit lainnya adalah sebesar nilai tercatatnya (Catatan 42).

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The Bank sets the exposure limit for single/group, industry sector, tenor and foreign exchange, which is in line with the Bank's risk appetite and risk tolerance as one of the tools for the Bank to monitor and mitigate credit concentration risk.

The Bank's financial asset's maximum exposure to credit risk before taking into account any collateral and other credit enhancements is its carrying value (Note 42).

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

Dalam mengelola eksposur risiko kredit, Bank menerapkan beberapa prinsip dasar sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

3. Pengelolaan dan pemantauan portofolio kredit (lanjutan)

   Eksposur maksimum dari aset keuangan Bank setelah mempertimbangkan dampak dari jaminan dan pengaturan tambahan lain selain dari kredit yang diberikan dan tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali sama dengan nilai tercatat.

   Untuk aset keuangan yang diakui pada laporan posisi keuangan, eksposur maksimum terhadap risiko kredit sama dengan nilai tercatat. Untuk Bank Garansi dan *Irrevocable Letters of Credit*, eksposur maksimum terhadap risiko kredit adalah nilai maksimum yang harus dibayarkan oleh Bank jika liabilitas atas Bank Garansi dan *Irrevocable Letters of Credit* tersebut terjadi.

   Analisis eksposur maksimum risiko kredit setelah memperhitungkan dampak agunan dan mitigasi risiko kredit lainnya adalah sebagai berikut:
   a. Nilai tercatat aset keuangan Bank selain pinjaman mewakili eksposur maksimum risiko kredit.
   b. Untuk kredit yang diberikan, Bank menggunakan agunan untuk meminimalkan risiko kredit. Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang diklasifikasikan menjadi dua kelompok besar yaitu:
      1. *Secured loans.*
      2. *Unsecured loans.*

   Untuk *secured loans*, Bank menetapkan jenis dan nilai agunan yang dijaminkan sesuai dengan skema kredit. Jenis agunan terdiri dari:
   a. *Physical collateral*, antara lain tanah, bangunan dan BPKB kendaraan bermotor.
   b. *Financial collateral*, antara lain simpanan (tabungan, giro dan deposito berjangka), surat berharga dan emas.
   c. Lainnya, antara lain garansi, jaminan dari Pemerintah dan jaminan dari lembaga penjamin.

***41. Risk Management Policies** (continued)*

***Credit risk** (continued)*

In managing credit risk exposure, the Bank applies several basic principles as follows: (continued)

3. Management and monitoring of credit portfolios (continued)

   The maximum exposure of the Bank's financial asset after considering the impact of collateral and other enhancement arrangement other than loan and receivable and securities purchased with agreement to resell are equal to its carrying value.

   For financial assets recognized in the statement of financial position, the carrying amounts of the financial assets best represent the maximum exposure to credit risk. For Bank Guarantees and Irrevocable Letters of Credit, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount that the Bank would has to pay if the obligations of the Bank Guarantees and Irrevocable Letters of Credit issued are called upon.

   Analysis of maximum exposure to credit risk after taking into account the impact of collaterals and other credit risk mitigations are as follows:
   a. The carrying amount of the Bank's financial assets other than loans represent the maximum exposure of credit risk.
   b. For the loans, the Bank uses the collateral to minimize the credit risk. Loans and receivables are classified into two major categories as follows:
      1. Secured loans.
      2. 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 (saving deposits, demand deposits and time deposits), securities, and gold.
   c. Others, such as guarantees, Government guarantees and guarantee institution.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

Dalam mengelola eksposur risiko kredit, Bank menerapkan beberapa prinsip dasar sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

3. Pengelolaan dan pemantauan portofolio kredit (lanjutan)

Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit (lanjutan)

Apabila terjadi gagal bayar, Bank akan menggunakan agunan tersebut sebagai pilihan terakhir untuk pemenuhan kewajiban *counterparty.*

Unsecured loan adalah ketika fasilitas diberikan tanpa agunan (termasuk pinjaman tanpa jaminan penuh dan pinjaman dengan jaminan sebagian). Bank memberikan pinjaman utamanya berdasarkan arus kas dari debitur sedangkan agunan merupakan langkah mitigasi risiko kredit. Bank senantiasa menerapkan prinsip kehati-hatian dalam pemberian kredit. Keputusan kredit termasuk maksimum eksposur kredit dibuat berdasarkan penilaian menyeluruh atas prospek dan kinerja debitur termasuk arus kas atau kemampuan membayarnya (misalnya mempertimbangkan *internal credit rating*, perilaku kredit masa lalu debitur dari biro kredit dan sumber eksternal lainnya).

Kredit yang diberikan menurut sektor industri pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut:

***41. Risk Management Policies** (continued)*

***Credit risk** (continued)*

In managing credit risk exposure, the Bank applies several basic principles as follows: (continued)

3. Management and monitoring of credit portfolios (continued)

Maximum exposure to credit risk (continued)

In times of default, the Bank will use the collateral as the last resort in recovering the obligation of the counterparty.

Unsecured loan is when the facility is granted without any collateral (including fully unsecured loan and partially secured loan). The Bank grants loan mainly based on debtor cash flow whilst collateral are used as credit risk mitigant. The Bank exercises prudence at all times in the granting of such credit. Credit decisions including maximum credit exposure are made based on thorough assessment of the debtor's prospect and performance as well as their cash flow or repayment capability (such as considering on debtor internal credit rating, past credit behavior from credit bureau and other external sources).

Loans based on industrial sector as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	**31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022**	
Industri pengolahan	21.338.502	23.357.349	*Processing industry*
Perdagangan besar dan eceran	18.720.790	18.759.826	*Wholesale and retail trading*
Rumah tangga	17.938.336	10.553.117	*Household*
Pertambangan dan penggalian	7.249.461	3.577.522	*Mining and excavation*
Real estate	5.666.169	4.655.379	*Real estate*
Aktivitas keuangan dan asuransi	3.453.185	9.632.747	*Financial and insurance activities*
Pengangkutan dan pergudangan	2.589.591	890.608	*Transportation and warehousing*
Penyedia akomodasi dan penyedia makanan dan minuman	2.095.861	2.227.390	*Accommodation and food and beverages provider*
Konstruksi gedung	2.023.748	2.520.895	*Building construction*
Pertanian, kehutanan dan perikanan	1.853.616	2.344.182	*Agriculture, forestry and fisheries*
Pengadaan listrik, gas dan udara	613.887	3.338.539	*Electricity, gas and air procurement*
Informasi dan komunikasi	-	2.999.063	*Information and communication*
Lainnya	479.459	677.905	*Others*
Total	84.022.605	85.534.522	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(4.110.763)	(4.235.951)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**79.911.842**	**81.298.571**	***Net***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

Dalam mengelola eksposur risiko kredit, Bank menerapkan beberapa prinsip dasar sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

3. Pengelolaan dan pemantauan portofolio kredit (lanjutan)

<u>Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit</u> (lanjutan)

Eksposur terbesar Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sektor industri pengolahan dengan proporsi masing-masing sebesar 25,40% dan 27,31% dari total kredit Bank yang terdiversifikasi ke dalam berbagi jenis sub industri dan hal tersebut masih sesuai dengan *risk appetite* dan *risk tolerance* yang dimiliki oleh Bank.

Kredit yang diberikan berdasarkan sisa umur jatuh tempo pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 adalah sebagai berikut:

***41. Risk Management Policies** (continued)*

***Credit risk** (continued)*

In managing credit risk exposure, the Bank applies several basic principles as follows: (continued)

3. Management and monitoring of credit portfolios (continued)

<u>Maximum exposure to credit risk</u> (continued)

The biggest Bank's exposure on 31 December 2023 and 2022 is processing industry with proportion of around 25.40% and 27.31%, respectively from total loan which diversified into various sub industry type and it is still within the Bank's risk appetite and risk tolerance.

Loans based on remaining maturities as of 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	Baki debet kredit/ *Loan outstanding*	**Persentase (%)/ *Percentage (%)***	
≤ 1 tahun	53.611.496	63,81%	*≤ 1 year*
> 1 tahun ≤ 2 tahun	5.770.859	6,87%	*> 1 year ≤ 2 years*
> 2 tahun ≤ 5 tahun	14.138.210	16,83%	*>2 years ≤ 5 years*
> 5 tahun	10.502.040	12,50%	*> 5 years*
Total	**84.022.605**	**100,00%**	***Total***

Sebagian besar jangka waktu kredit atau sebesar 63,81% jatuh tempo dalam kurun waktu kurang dari satu tahun, sedangkan untuk kredit dengan jangka waktu lebih besar dari lima tahun memiliki porsi sebesar 12,50% dan hal ini masih sesuai dengan *risk appetite* dan *risk tolerance* yang dimiliki oleh Bank.

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan eksposur maksimum neto (setelah memperhitungkan agunan) atas risiko kredit untuk tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022:

Most of the loan tenor or 63.81 % is within less than one year and loan with tenor of more than five years is 12.50% and it is within the Bank's risk appetite and risk tolerance.

The table below shows the net maximum exposure (after considering collateral) to credit risk of receivable on securities purchased with agreement to resell as of 31 December 2023 and 2022:

	Eksposur maksimum/ *Maximum exposure*	**Agunan/ *Collateral***	**Eksposur - neto/ *Exposure - net***	
<u>31 Desember 2023</u>				***<u>31 December 2023</u>***
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	22.678.253	23.104.050	-	*Receivable on securities purchased with agreements to resell*
<u>31 Desember 2022</u>				***<u>31 December 2022</u>***
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	2.870.284	3.117.267	-	*Receivable on securities purchased with agreements to resell*

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

Dalam mengelola eksposur risiko kredit, Bank menerapkan beberapa prinsip dasar sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

3. Pengelolaan dan pemantauan portofolio kredit (lanjutan)

Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit (lanjutan)

Manajemen kredit bermasalah

Kredit bermasalah dikelola secara terpusat oleh divisi independen yaitu *Special Asset Management* (SAM) untuk segmen *Corporate* dan *Commercial Banking* dan *Business Banking Credit Management* (BBCM) untuk segmen *Retail Banking dan Business Banking*. Divisi-divisi tersebut memiliki dua fungsi utama sebagai berikut:

1. Fungsi Restrukturisasi yang secara proaktif mengelola kredit bermasalah. Tujuan utamanya adalah untuk menangani kredit bermasalah agar kembali lancar sehingga akun tersebut dapat ditransfer kembali ke fungsi kerja bisnis; dan
2. Fungsi *Recovery* yang mengelola kredit bermasalah dengan tujuan utama untuk memaksimalkan pemulihan utang.

Eksposur kredit berdasarkan Basel

Saat ini Bank menggunakan Pendekatan Standar berdasarkan Basel mengikuti pedoman dari regulator dalam mengukur Aktiva Tertimbang Menurut Risiko (ATMR) untuk risiko kredit. Informasi dan pedoman peringkat ATMR untuk risiko kredit diatur dalam Kebijakan Klasifikasi Aset.

Berdasarkan Pendekatan Standar, eksposur Bank dibagi menjadi 15 klasifikasi aset dan portofolio sebagai berikut:

a. Pemerintah
b. Entitas sektor publik bukan pemerintah pusat
c. Bank pembangunan *multilateral* dan Lembaga internasional lainnya
d. Bank
e. Korporasi
f. Karyawan/pensiunan

41. Risk Management Policies *(continued)*

Credit risk *(continued)*

In managing credit risk exposure, the Bank applies several basic principles as follows: (continued)

3. Management and monitoring of credit portfolios (continued)

Maximum exposure to credit risk (continued)

Managing non-performing loans

Non-performing loans are centrally managed by independent units that are Special Asset Management (SAM) for Corporate and Commercial Banking segment and Business Banking Credit Management (BBCM) for Retail Banking and Business Banking segment. Those divisions have two main functions as follows:

1. Restructuring Function which proactively manages the non-performing loans. Its main objective is to handle non-performing loans back to performing so that these accounts can be transferred back to the Business Units; and
2. Recovery Function which manages non-performing loans with the main objective to maximize debt recovery.

Credit exposures under Basel

The Bank currently uses the Standardized Approach under Basel according to regulatory guidelines to measure the Risk Weighted Asset (RWA) for credit risk. The information and guidelines of rating for RWA for credit risk is regulated in the Asset Classification Policy.

Under the Standardized Approach, the Bank's exposures are classified into 15 assets classification and portfolios as follows:

a. Sovereigns
b. Non-central government public sector entities
c. Multilateral development bank and other international institutions
d. Banks
e. Corporate
f. Employee/retiree

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

Dalam mengelola eksposur risiko kredit, Bank menerapkan beberapa prinsip dasar sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

3. Pengelolaan dan pemantauan portofolio kredit (lanjutan)

Eksposur kredit berdasarkan Basel (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan Pendekatan Standar, eksposur Bank dibagi menjadi 15 klasifikasi aset dan portofolio sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

g. Klaim beragunan rumah tinggal
h. Klaim beragunan *real estate* komersial
i. Klaim yang telah jatuh tempo
j. Aset lainnya
k. Piutang subordinasi, ekuitas dan modal lainnya

Untuk tujuan manajemen risiko internal, Bank telah menerapkan penggunaan model *Internal Rating* pada segmen *Wholesale Banking* dan senantiasa mengembangkan perangkat tambahan, sistem dan proses untuk mendukung penerapan praktik manajemen risiko yang hati-hati.

Informasi kualitas kredit atas aset keuangan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut:

41. Risk Management Policies *(continued)*

Credit risk *(continued)*

In managing credit risk exposure, the Bank applies several basic principles as follows: (continued)

3. Management and monitoring of credit portfolios (continued)

Credit exposures under Basel (continued)

Under the Standardized Approach, the Bank's exposures are classified into 15 assets classification and portfolios as follows: (continued)

g. Claim secured by residential property
h. Claim secured by commercial real estate
i. Overdue claims
j. Other assets
k. Subordinated receivables, equity and other capital

For the purpose of internal risk management, the Bank has implemented Internal Rating model on the Wholesale Banking segment and continuously enhances the Bank's risk management systems and processes to support the Bank in the implementation of a prudent risk management.

The information on the credit quality of financial assets as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2023				
	Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Neither past due not impaired*	**Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Past-due but not impaired***	**Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired***	**Total**	
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	9.901.077	-	-	9.901.077	*Current account with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	984.482	-	-	984.482	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	2.135.930	-	-	2.135.930	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	2.758.236	-	-	2.758.236	*Trading securities*
Investasi keuangan	33.051.225	-	-	33.051.225	*Financial investment*
Tagihan derivatif	840.694	-	-	840.694	*Derivative receivables*
Kredit yang diberikan	77.797.424	4.076.155	2.149.026	84.022.605	*Loans*
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	22.678.253	-	-	22.678.253	*Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell*
Tagihan akseptasi	2.508.114	-	-	2.508.114	*Acceptance receivables*
Aset lain-lain*	987.526	-	-	987.526	*Other assets**
Total	153.642.961	4.076.155	2.149.026	159.868.142	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(1.758.373)	(1.386.411)	(989.275)	(4.134.059)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**151.884.588**	**2.689.744**	**1.159.751**	**155.734.083**	***Net***

* Aset lain-lain terdiri dari piutang bunga, setoran jaminan dan transaksi *spot*.

* *Other assets consist of interest receivables, security deposits and spot transaction.*

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

Dalam mengelola eksposur risiko kredit, Bank menerapkan beberapa prinsip dasar sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

3. Pengelolaan dan pemantauan portofolio kredit (lanjutan)

Informasi kualitas kredit atas aset keuangan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

***41. Risk Management Policies** (continued)*

***Credit risk** (continued)*

In managing credit risk exposure, the Bank applies several basic principles as follows: (continued)

3. Management and monitoring of credit portfolios (continued)

The information on the credit quality of financial assets as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows: (continued)

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2022				
	Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Neither past due not impaired*	**Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Past-due but not impaired***	**Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired***	**Total**	
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	8.869.574	-	-	8.869.574	*Current account with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	1.100.247	-	-	1.100.247	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	5.855.685	-	-	5.855.685	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	593.778	-	-	593.778	*Trading securities*
Investasi keuangan	27.972.754	-	-	27.972.754	*Financial investment*
Tagihan derivatif	1.320.737	-	-	1.320.737	*Derivative receivables*
Kredit yang diberikan	79.396.185	3.657.382	2.480.955	85.534.522	*Loans*
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	2.870.284	-	-	2.870.284	*Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell*
Tagihan akseptasi	3.687.076	-	-	3.687.076	*Acceptance receivables*
Aset lain-lain*	1.077.859	-	-	1.077.859	*Other assets**
Total	132.744.179	3.657.382	2.480.955	138.882.516	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(2.024.076)	(1.201.151)	(1.040.568)	(4.265.795)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**130.720.103**	**2.456.231**	**1.440.387**	**134.616.721**	***Net***

* Aset lain-lain terdiri dari piutang bunga, setoran jaminan dan transaksi *spot*.

* *Other assets consist of interest receivables, security deposits and spot transaction.*

Analisis umur kredit yang diberikan yang jatuh tempo tetapi tidak mengalami penurunan nilai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut:

The aging analysis of loans that are past due but not impaired as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2023				
	1 sampai 30 hari/ *1 to 30 days*	**31 sampai 60 hari/ *31 to 60 days***	**61 sampai 90 hari/ *61 to 90 days***	**Total**	
Investasi	1.315.961	29.140	10.480	1.355.581	*Investment*
Modal kerja	1.417.910	-	-	1.417.910	*Working capital*
Konsumen	1.275.436	2.863	24.365	1.302.664	*Consumer*
Total	4.009.307	32.003	34.845	4.076.155	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(1.370.586)	(5.567)	(10.258)	(1.386.411)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**2.638.721**	**26.436**	**24.587**	**2.689.744**	***Net***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

Dalam mengelola eksposur risiko kredit, Bank menerapkan beberapa prinsip dasar sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

3. Pengelolaan dan pemantauan portofolio kredit (lanjutan)

Analisis umur kredit yang diberikan yang jatuh tempo tetapi tidak mengalami penurunan nilai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut:

***41. Risk Management Policies** (continued)*

***Credit risk** (continued)*

In managing credit risk exposure, the Bank applies several basic principles as follows: (continued)

3. Management and monitoring of credit portfolios (continued)

The aging analysis of loans that are past due but not impaired as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows

31 Desember/*31 December* 2022

	1 sampai 30 hari/ *1 to 30 days*	**31 sampai 60 hari/ *31 to 60 days***	**61 sampai 90 hari/ *61 to 90 days***	**Total**	
Investasi	1.521.283	-	-	1.521.283	*Investment*
Modal kerja	1.391.892	17.531	23.504	1.432.927	*Working capital*
Konsumen	702.899	82	191	703.172	*Consumer*
Total	3.616.074	17.613	23.695	3.657.382	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(1.195.793)	(2.164)	(3.194)	(1.201.151)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Neto	**2.420.281**	**15.449**	**20.501**	**2.456.231**	***Net***

Bank melakukan penilaian terhadap tiga pilar dalam menilai aset keuangan yang jatuh tempo atau mengalami penurunan. Ketiga pilar tersebut adalah prospek bisnis, kinerja debitur dan kemampuan bayar debitur dimana hal tersebut sesuai dengan kebijakan regulator.

Bank memperhitungkan agunan yang layak dalam menghitung cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Agunan yang layak yang diperhitungkan oleh Bank adalah kas/setara kas, tanah dan bangunan.

The Bank uses three pillars approach in assessing financial assets that are past due or impaired. Those three pillars are business prospect, performance of the borrower and repayment capability which are in line with the regulatory provision.

The Bank takes into account the eligible collaterals in calculating the allowance for impairment losses. The eligible collaterals recognized by the Bank are cash/cash equivalents, land and buildings.

Risiko pasar

Risiko pasar adalah risiko yang timbul dari pergerakan variabel pasar pada posisi yang dimiliki oleh Bank yang dapat menimbulkan kerugian bagi Bank. Variabel pasar yang mempengaruhi posisi Bank adalah suku bunga dan nilai tukar termasuk perubahan harga *option.*

Kerangka kerja risiko pasar Bank terdiri dari kebijakan dan praktek risiko pasar, pendelegasian wewenang, limit risiko pasar, penilaian dan model risiko. Kerangka kerja ini juga meliputi proses produk/aktivitas baru untuk memastikan isu-isu risiko pasar telah diidentifikasi secara memadai sebelum diluncurkan.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk arising from movements in market variables on the position held by the Bank which can result in losses for the Bank. Market variables that influence the position of the Bank are interest rates and exchange rates, including changes in the price of the option.

The Bank's market risk framework comprises market risk policies and practices, delegation of authority, market risk limits, valuation and risk models. This framework also encompasses the new product/service program process to ensure the market risk issues are adequately identified prior to its launch.

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko pasar (lanjutan)

Direksi mendelegasikan wewenang kepada Komite Aktiva dan Pasiva (ALCO) untuk melakukan pengawasan aktif terhadap manajemen risiko pasar. ALCO melakukan kajian dan memberikan arahan atas seluruh hal terkait risiko pasar.

Bank menggunakan Pendekatan Standar untuk menghitung modal risiko pasar sesuai dengan ketentuan OJK tentang Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum. Bank memiliki modal yang kuat dengan rasio kecukupan modal sebesar masing-masing 18,32% dan 16,57% pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022. Modal Bank lebih dari cukup untuk menutup potensi kerugian yang mungkin timbul dari fluktuasi tingkat bunga dan nilai tukar.

Untuk kepentingan pemantauan dan pelaporan internal, risiko pasar secara portofolio diukur dan dikontrol menggunakan model internal. Bank mengadopsi *Expected Shortfall* (ES) dengan menggunakan pendekatan simulasi historis untuk mengukur potensi kerugian pada tingkat kepercayaan sebesar 97,5% (mengambil rata-rata tujuh hari kerugian paling buruk) dengan menggunakan data historis selama 300 hari. Perkiraan ES diuji kembali (*back-testing*) dengan menggunakan data laba rugi pada *trading book* (baik itu laba rugi aktual maupun laba rugi hipotesis) sebagai suatu proses verifikasi keakuratan dan ketahanan metodologi tersebut. Proses pengujian kembali ini dilakukan guna menganalisa apakah penyimpangan yang terjadi disebabkan oleh kelemahan pada model perhitungan atau karena volatilitas pasar. Seluruh penyimpangan pada model ditujukan untuk penyempurnaan model tersebut.

Berdasarkan hasil model *back-testing,* pengukuran ES telah memadai terhadap kerugian hipotesis dan aktual yang terjadi untuk periode satu tahun. Untuk melengkapi pengukuran ES tersebut, *stress-test* dilakukan pada portofolio *trading* untuk mengidentifikasi ketahanan Bank dalam kondisi krisis.

41. Risk Management Policies *(continued)*

Market risk *(continued)*

The Board of Directors delegates authority to the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) to conduct active monitoring on market risk management. ALCO reviews and provides direction on all market risk related matters.

The Bank adopts the Standardized Approach to calculate the regulatory market risk capital in compliance with OJK's regulation on Capital Adequacy Ratio. The Bank has a strong capital base with Capital Adequacy Ratio of 18.32% and 16.57% as of 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively. The Bank's capital is more than sufficient to cover any potential losses that might arise from interest rate and exchange rate fluctuations.

For the purposes of internal monitoring and reporting, market risk on a portfolio basis is measured and controlled based on internal models. The Bank adopts the Expected Shortfall (ES) using historical simulation approach to measure the potential loss at a 97.5% confidence level (using average of seven days worst losses) based on 300 days historical price changes. ES estimation are back- tested against profit or loss of trading book (actual or hypothetical profit or loss) as a verification process of the accuracy and robustness of the methodology. The back-testing process analyses whether the exceptions are due to model deficiencies or market volatility. All model deficiencies are addressed with appropriate model enhancements.

Based on back-testing result, the ES forecast model was adequate to the hypothetical and actual loss for the whole year result. To complement the ES measurement, stress-test is performed on the trading portfolio in order to identify the Bank's vulnerability in the event of crisis.

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko pasar (lanjutan)

Perhitungan ES telah memperhitungkan faktor korelasi antar instrumen pada seluruh posisi *trading book* Bank (tidak diaudit).

41. Risk Management Policies *(continued)*

Market risk *(continued)*

ES calculation already includes correlation factors across instruments in trading book portfolios of the Bank (unaudited).

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2023 (dalam jutaan Rupiah/*in millions of Rupiah*)				
	Akhir tahun/ *Year end*	Tinggi/ *High*	Rendah/ *Low*	Rata-rata/ *Average*	
Total ES	**20.120**	**20.268**	**10.208**	**16.066**	***Total ES***

a. Risiko nilai tukar

Risiko nilai tukar adalah risiko pada pendapatan dan nilai ekonomis dari aset, kewajiban, dan derivatif keuangan dalam mata uang asing yang disebabkan oleh fluktuasi nilai tukar.

Risiko nilai tukar dikelola melalui kebijakan dan limit risiko yang disetujui oleh ALCO. Limit tersebut meliputi limit *Expected Shortfall*, FX NOP, PV01, eksposur berdasarkan mata uang, maksimum tenor, dan lainnya. *Market Risk Management & Product Control* secara harian memantau aktivitas risiko pasar dan/atau ekposur terhadap limit yang telah disetujui oleh ALCO, dan melaporkan kejadian pelampauan limit kepada pejabat terkait untuk mendapatkan persetujuan/ pengesahan.

Risiko nilai tukar Bank dinilai relatif rendah dikarenakan Posisi Devisa Neto (PDN) Bank tercatat sangat rendah, dimana pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023, NOP tercatat sebesar 4,2% dari modal keseluruhan Bank atau di bawah ketentuan regulator. Berdasarkan simulasi, setiap pelemahan mata uang Rupiah terhadap Dolar Amerika Serikat sebesar 100 pips akan menimbulkan potensi kerugian sebesar Rp4,6 miliar.

a. Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk to earnings and economic value of foreign currency assets, liabilities and financial derivatives caused by fluctuation in foreign exchange rates.

Foreign exchange risk is managed through policies and risk limits approved by the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO). The limits include Expected Shorfall, FX NOP, PV01, exposures by currency, maximum tenors and others. Market Risk Management & Product Control on a daily basis monitors market risk activities and/or exposures against the approved ALCO limits, and escalates any excesses to appropriate officers for approval/ratification.

Foreign exchange risk is assessed at relatively low as Bank's Net Open Position (NOP) recorded very low, which at 31 December 2023 the Bank's NOP has recorded only 4.2% from total capital of the Bank or below regulator requirement. Based on simulation, any weakening of IDR currency around 100 pips against USD would result in potential losses of Rp4.6 billion.

b. Risiko suku bunga pada *banking book*

Risiko suku bunga pada *banking book* didefinisikan sebagai risiko potensi penurunan atau kerugian pada rentabilitas (pendapatan bunga bersih) dan modal (nilai ekonomis Bank) akibat perubahan dari suku bunga.

b. Interest rate risk in the banking book

Interest rate risk in the banking book is defined as the risk of potential reduction in or loss of earnings (net interest income) and capital (the economic value of the Bank) due to changes in interest rates.

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko pasar (lanjutan)

b. Risiko suku bunga pada *banking book (lanjutan)*

Eksposur dinilai secara bulanan menggunakan perangkat analisa statis dan simulasi seperti jadwal *repricing* dan analisa sensitivitas. Perangkat tersebut dapat memberikan indikasi atas dampak potensial perubahan suku bunga pada pendapatan bunga dan harga melalui analisa sensitivitas pada aktiva dan pasiva ketika suku bunga mengalami perubahan. Kesenjangan pada tenor yang lebih panjang akan mengalami perubahan *price-value* yang lebih besar dibandingkan dengan posisi serupa pada tenor yang lebih pendek.

Nilai Ekonomis pada Ekuitas (EVE) diterapkan untuk mengukur risiko suku bunga dari perubahan suku bunga menggunakan berbagai macam skenario suku bunga seperti perubahan bentuk pada kurva suku bunga yang meliputi skenario perubahan suku bunga yang ekstrim.

EVE *banking book* pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 tercatat sebesar Rp1.345,91 miliar (tidak diaudit) atau sebesar 8,62% dari modal inti, sedangkan PV01 *banking book* sebesar Rp1.713,06 juta (tidak diaudit). Hal ini berarti, setiap kenaikan 1 bps pada suku bunga pasar akan memberikan dampak potensial kerugian pada Bank sebesar Rp1.713,06 juta (tidak diaudit). Sedangkan Delta NII terhitung sebesar Rp586,67 miliar (tidak diaudit).

Risiko likuiditas

Risiko likuiditas didefinisikan sebagai risiko yang muncul akibat ketidakmampuan Bank untuk memenuhi kewajiban keuangannya baik terhadap nasabah maupun regulator, tanpa menimbulkan biaya atau kerugian yang signifikan.

***41. Risk Management Policies** (continued)*

***Market risk** (continued)*

b. Interest rate risk in the banking book (continued)

Exposure is quantified on a monthly basis using static and simulation analysis tools such as repricing schedules and sensitivity analysis. They provide indications of the potential impact of interest rate changes on interest income and price value through analysis of the sensitivity of assets and liabilities from any changes in interest rates. Mismatches in the longer tenor will experience greater change in the price-value of interest rate positions than similar positions in the shorter tenor.

Economic Value of Equity (EVE) is applied to measure the interest rate risk from any changes of interest rate using a variety of interest rate scenarios such as changes in shape of the curve of interest rates which include extreme changes in the interest rate scenario.

EVE banking book as of 31 December 2023 was recorded at Rp1,345.91 billion (unaudited) or 8.62% of Tier 1 capital, meanwhile PV01 banking book was recorded at Rp1,713.06 million (unaudited). That means any increment of 1 bps on market interest rate is expected to have an impact on the Bank's potential losses amounting to Rp1,713.06 million (unaudited). While delta NII was recorded at Rp Rp586.67 billion (unaudited).

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that arises from its inability to meet its obligations to customer and regulator without incurring significant costs or losses.

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko likuiditas (lanjutan)

Pengukuran utama yang digunakan oleh Bank dalam mengelola risiko likuiditas adalah dengan mengukur dan memantau *Liquidity Coverage Ratio* (LCR), *Net Stable Funding Ratio* (NSFR) dan *Net Cumulative Outflow* (NCO) dengan menggunakan skenario *'business as usual'* serta memantau rasio-rasio likuiditas lainnya sebagai indikator peringatan dini seperti rasio penurunan simpanan bukan bank, rasio 50 dan 20 nasabah terbesar bukan bank, rasio pendanaan melalui *swap*, rasio *undrawn facility* dan nasabah terbesar bank. Proyeksi arus kas menggunakan *behavioral modelling* untuk memastikan arus kas telah mencerminkan perilaku kegiatan bisnis dalam kondisi normal.

Di samping itu, Bank juga melakukan pemantauan secara berkala terhadap stabilitas pendanaan inti yang terdiri dari dana-dana stabil bukan bank seperti giro, tabungan, dan deposito berjangka melalui analisa terhadap volatilitasnya.

Bank juga memantau *stress-testing limit* dengan skenario '*Bank Specific Crisis'* dan *'General Market Crisis*'.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023, Bank telah mencatat simpanan nasabah sebesar Rp119,3 triliun atau naik sebesar 4,71% dibandingkan dengan simpanan nasabah pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022, dimana giro turun sebesar 1,92% menjadi Rp23,7 triliun, tabungan turun sebesar 3,01% menjadi Rp37,5 triliun, dan deposito berjangka naik sebesar 13,68% menjadi Rp58,1 triliun.

LCR dan NSFR pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 masing-masing berada pada level 399% dan 132% (tidak diaudit) dimana kedua rasio ini jauh berada diatas ketentuan regulator sebesar 100%. Bank secara berkesinambungan akan terus menjaga tingkat LCR dan NSFR agar berada dalam kisaran yang sehat.

Disamping itu pengukuran dan pemantauan terhadap analisa *gap*, limit-limit yang ditetapkan, *stress-testing*, dan Rencana Pendanaan Darurat dilaksanakan secara konsisten.

***41. Risk Management Policies** (continued)*

***Liquidity risk** (continued)*

The key measures used by the Bank for managing liquidity risk with measuring and monitoring Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) and Net Cumulative Outflow (NCO) with using cash 'business as usual' scenario also by monitoring the other liquidity ratios as early warning indicator i.e., percentage decreased in non-bank deposits, top 50 and 20 non-bank depositors' ratios, swap funding ratio, undrawn facility ratio and top single bank depositor. Cash flow projection is using behavioral modelling to ensure that the cash flow reflects the business-as-usual behavior.

Besides, the Bank also monitors the stability of its core deposits on a regular basis which consists of stable non-bank deposits such as demand deposits, saving accounts, and time deposits by analyzing their volatility overtime.

The Bank also monitors stress-test limit using 'Bank Specific Crisis' and 'General Market Crisis' scenarios.

As of 31 December 2023, the Bank has recorded Rp119.3 trillion of customer's deposits which went up by 4.71% compared to 31 December 2022, contributed by demand deposits which decreased by 1.92% to Rp23.7 trillion, saving deposits which decreased by 3.01% to Rp37.5 trillion, and time deposits which increased by 13.68% to Rp58.1 trillion.

LCR and NSFR as of 31 December 2023 were maintained at level of 399% and 132% respectively (unaudited) which these two ratios were above regulatory minimum requirement level of 100%. The Bank will continuously maintain the LCR and NSFR in a sound range.

In addition to the above measurement and monitoring of the gap analysis, defined limits, stress testing, and Contingency Funding Plan are consistently implemented.

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko likuiditas (lanjutan)

Rencana Pendanaan Darurat menjadi komponen penting dalam kerangka kerja manajemen likuiditas dan berfungsi sebagai perpanjangan atas kebijakan operasional atau manajemen likuiditas sehari-hari. Walaupun Bank memantau kebutuhan likuiditas dan pendanaan secara berkala, penting juga untuk mengetahui kejadian yang tak terduga, kondisi ekonomi dan pasar, masalah pendapatan atau situasi di luar kendali yang dapat menyebabkan krisis likuiditas. Rencana Pendanaan Darurat menguraikan tindakan yang harus diambil oleh Bank pada saat terjadi krisis likuiditas dan akan diaktifkan jika terjadi krisis atau *liquidity stress.*

Hal ini berfungsi untuk mengidentifikasi dan mengetahui potensi krisis likuiditas, menentukan tanggung jawab dan tindakan manajemen yang terkait pada saat krisis, memperbaiki area yang menjadi perhatian dan memastikan bahwa arus informasi tepat waktu sehingga dapat memfasilitasi pengambilan keputusan secara cepat dan efektif.

Tingkat kerumitan dan detail dari rencana tersebut disesuaikan dengan kompleksitas, eksposur risiko, aktivitas, produk, dan struktur organisasi Bank untuk menentukan indikator yang paling relevan untuk digunakan dalam mengelola likuiditas dan pendanaan. Selain itu, Bank juga telah menetapkan *Liquidity Crisis Management Team* yang bertanggung jawab untuk mengevaluasi posisi likuiditas dan menentukan tindakan yang akan diambil pada saat terjadi krisis.

Analisa arus kas mengenai kebutuhan pendanaan bersih melibatkan penyusunan laporan arus kas berdasarkan jatuh tempo (kontraktual) aktual dari arus kas tersebut maupun secara *behavioral*. Profil arus kas kontraktual mengalokasikan aset-aset, liabilitas-liabilitas dan rekening administratif ke dalam jangka waktu berdasarkan sisa jatuh tempo aset, liabilitas, dan rekening administratif tersebut. Sedangkan arus kas secara *behavioral* berdasarkan perilaku arus kas secara bisnis pada umumnya. Dalam arus kas secara perilaku bisnis pada umumnya, dilakukan pengukuran arus kas yang menetap (*Core*) maupun tidak menetap (*Non Core)*.

Dari analisa arus kas secara perilaku bisnis pada umumnya, diperoleh *gap Net Cumulative Outflow* (NCO) yang diperkirakan akan dihadapi Bank dan dilakukan pengawasan secara harian.

***41. Risk Management Policies** (continued)*

***Liquidity risk** (continued)*

The Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) is a critical component of the liquidity management framework and serves as an extension of the Bank's operational or daily liquidity management policy. Although the Bank periodically monitors liquidity and funding requirements, it is important to recognize the unexpected events, economic or market conditions, earnings problems or situations beyond its control that could cause a liquidity crisis. The CFP outlines the actions to be taken by the Bank in the event of a liquidity crisis and would be activated in the event of a liquidity stress situation.

It serves to identify and recognize a liquidity crisis, define the appropriate management responsibilities and responses during a crisis, rectify areas of concern and ensure that information flows remain timely and uninterrupted so it can facilitate quick and effective decision-making.

The level of sophistication and detail of the plan would commensurate with the complexity, risk exposure, activities, products and organization structure of the Bank to identify the indicators that are most relevant to its management of liquidity and funding. In addition, the Bank also has established a Liquidity Crisis Management Team which is responsible to evaluate the liquidity position and decide the actions to be taken when crisis occurs.

The cash flow analysis of net funding requirement involves the preparation of cash flow mismatch based on actual contractual and behavioral maturity. Contractual cash flow profiles allocate the assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items into time band by remaining maturity of the assets, liabilities and off balance sheet items. While behavioral cash flow is based on Business As Usual (BAU). In behavioral cash flow, core non-core measurement is conducted.

From the behaviour or Business As Usual (BAU) cash flow analysis, it is obtained the expected Net Cumulative Outflow (NCO) gap that will be encountered by the Bank and is monitored in daily basis.

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko likuiditas (lanjutan)

Tabel jatuh tempo aset dan liabilitas Bank berdasarkan jangka waktu kontraktual yang tersisa dapat dilihat pada Catatan 40.

Risiko operasional

Risiko operasional didefinisikan sebagai risiko yang terjadi sebagai akibat dari ketidakcukupan atau kegagalan proses internal, manusia dan sistem atau dari berbagai peristiwa eksternal. Potensi kerugian dapat berupa kerugian finansial atau dampak buruk lainnya, misalnya, kehilangan reputasi dan kepercayaan publik yang berdampak pada kredibilitas Bank dan kemampuan untuk bertransaksi dan menjaga likuiditas dan memperoleh bisnis baru.

Bank telah menetapkan Kerangka Kerja dan Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Operasional sebagai pendekatan terstruktur untuk mengidentifikasi, mengukur, memantau, dan memitigasi risiko operasional. Kerangka kerja tersebut terdiri dari struktur tata kelola, kebijakan dan prosedur, pelaksanaan budaya dan kesadaran risiko, metodologi dan perangkat, pengawasan, mitigasi dan pelaporan risiko, peraturan permodalan serta peninjauan risiko dan audit.

Ambang batas untuk risiko operasional telah ditetapkan, termasuk namun tidak terbatas pada:
- *Risk Appetite Statement.*
- *Risk Assessment Matrix.*
- Batas pemicu yang menjadi bagian dari pengawasan rutin atas *Key Operational Risk Indicators.*

Direksi melakukan pengawasan secara aktif terhadap pengelolaan risiko operasional melalui Komite Manajemen Risiko.

Bank telah menerapkan dan secara berkelanjutan mengembangkan infrastruktur berupa sistem dan perangkat untuk mendukung pelaksanaan identifikasi, pengukuran, pengendalian dan pengawasan manajemen risiko operasional. Sistem yang ada mendukung kolaborasi dalam penerapan perangkat-perangkat dan pelaporan manajemen risiko operasional, seperti *Key Risk Control Self Assessment* (KRCSA), *General Operating & Control Environment Questionnaire* (GOCEQ), *Key Operational Risk Indicator* (KORI), *Management Risk Awareness* (MRA) dan *Incident Risk Reporting*.

***41. Risk Management Policies** (continued)*

***Liquidity risk** (continued)*

Maturity table of the Bank’s asset and liabilities based on contractual can be seen in Note 40.

Operational risk

Operational Risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from various external events. Potential loss may be in the form of financial loss or other damages, for example, loss of reputation and public confidence that will impact the Bank’s credibility and ability to transact, maintain liquidity and obtain new business.

The Bank has established an Operational Risk Management Framework and Policy as a systematic approach to identify, measure, monitor and mitigate operational risk. The framework consists of governance structure, policies and standards, enforcement of risk culture and awareness, methodology and tools, risk monitoring, mitigation, and reporting, regulatory capital and also reviews and audit.

Operational risk thresholds have been established through, including but not limited to, the following:
- *Risk Appetite Statement.*
- *Risk Assessment Matrix.*
- *Trigger limit embedded in the Key Operational Risk Indicators.*

The Board of Directors performs active supervision towards operational risk management through Risk Management Committee.

The Bank has implemented and continuously develops the infrastructure in the form of system and tools to support the identification, measurement, control and monitoring of operasional risk management. The system enables collaboration in implementing operational risk management tools and reports such as Key Risk Control Self Assessment (KRCSA), General Operating & Control Environment Questionnaire (GOCEQ), Key Operational Risk Indicator (KORI), Management Risk Awareness (MRA), Incident Risk Reporting to identify operational risk incidents in all working units and branches.

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko operasional (lanjutan)

Secara konsisten Bank melaksanakan program dan inisiatif untuk meningkatkan kemampuan Bank dalam mengelola risiko operasional:

- Membuat dan melakukan pengkinian terhadap kerangka kerja dan kebijakan manajemen risiko operasional serta kebijakan lainnya yang berkaitan dengan pengelolaan risiko operasional.
- Mengevaluasi secara berkala Operational Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) untuk menyesuaikan dengan sasaran dan strategi bisnis bank secara keseluruhan.
- Pengembangan metode analisa dan laporan-laporan manajemen risiko operasional.
- Menumbuhkan budaya risiko yang kuat melalui operational risk management communication series di berbagai acara dan media komunikasi.
- Melakukan pengkajian atas sejumlah produk/aktivitas/ pihak ketiga/prosedur baru.

Risiko kepatuhan

Risiko kepatuhan didefinisikan sebagai risiko yang timbul akibat Bank tidak mematuhi dan/atau tidak melaksanakan peraturan perundang-undangan dan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Fungsi kerja kepatuhan telah menetapkan langkah-langkah berikut untuk mengurangi dan mengelola risiko kepatuhan terhadap peraturan:

A. Kebijakan dan prosedur kepatuhan

Sejalan dengan peraturan yang berlaku, kebijakan kepatuhan telah dirumuskan untuk menentukan cakupan, prinsip-prinsip dan tanggung jawab untuk pengelolaan yang efektif dari fungsi kepatuhan. Pokok-pokok pengaturan kepatuhan beserta tujuan pengaturannya adalah sebagai berikut:

1. <u>Piagam Kepatuhan Bank</u>

Mengatur mengenai Kerangka Kerja Fungsi Kepatuhan Bank (*Compliance Framework*) serta peran dan tanggung jawab seluruh *stakeholders*.

***41. Risk Management Policies** (continued)*

***Operational risk** (continued)*

The Bank consistently performs programmes and initiatives in order to improve the Bank's capability in managing its operational risk:

- *Development and review of operational risk management framework, policies, and other policies guidelines relating to operational risk management.*
- *Periodical review of current Operational Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) to be aligned with the Bank's overall business objectives and strategy.*
- *Development of analysis methodology and reports of operational risk management.*
- *Foster strong risk culture through risk culture communication series in various events and communication media.*
- *Reviewing new products/activities/third party/procedures.*

Compliance risk

Compliance risk is defined as the risk that occurs due to the Bank's failure to comply with and/or implement the prevailing laws and regulations.

The compliance function has put in place the following measures to mitigate and manage the regulatory compliance risk:

A. Compliance policies and procedures

In line with the regulations, the compliance policy is formulated to define the scope, principles and responsibilities for the effective management of the compliance function. The principal regulations as well as its objectives are as follows:

1. <u>The Bank's Compliance Charter</u>

Governing the Bank's Compliance Framework as well as the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders.

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko kepatuhan (lanjutan)

Fungsi kerja kepatuhan telah menetapkan langkah-langkah berikut untuk mengurangi dan mengelola risiko kepatuhan terhadap peraturan: (lanjutan)

A. Kebijakan dan prosedur kepatuhan (lanjutan)

Sejalan dengan peraturan yang berlaku, kebijakan kepatuhan telah dirumuskan untuk menentukan cakupan, prinsip-prinsip dan tanggung jawab untuk pengelolaan yang efektif dari fungsi kepatuhan. Pokok-pokok pengaturan kepatuhan beserta tujuan pengaturannya adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

2. Prosedur pengkajian kepatuhan

Mengatur mengenai mekanisme identifikasi kekurangan atau kelemahan kontrol pada kebijakan, ketentuan, sistem, dan prosedur internal Bank serta mekanisme pemantauan risiko kepatuhan dengan pendekatan berbasis risiko (*Risk-Based Approach*).

3. Prosedur pemantauan komitmen Bank dan tindak lanjut atas permintaan dari regulator terkait

Mengatur mengenai mekanisme pemenuhan kepatuhan dan pelaksanaan terhadap komitmen yang dibuat oleh Bank kepada regulator.

4. Prosedur pengeskalasian dan pelaporan kejadian risiko kepatuhan

Mengatur mengenai mekanisme pelaporan yang tepat waktu untuk setiap pelanggaran atau ketidakpatuhan terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan dan ketentuan yang berlaku.

5. *Regulatory Risk Assessment (RRA)*

Memberikan petunjuk dalam melakukan proses RRA yang digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi, mengelola dan memitigasi risiko kepatuhan di Bank.

41. Risk Management Policies *(continued)*

Compliance risk *(continued)*

The compliance function has put in place the following measures to mitigate and manage the regulatory compliance risk: (continued)

A. Compliance policies and procedures (continued)

In line with the regulations, the compliance policy is formulated to define the scope, principles and responsibilities for the effective management of the compliance function. The principal regulations as well as its objectives are as follows: (continued)

2. Procedures for compliance review

Governing the mechanism to identify control deficiencies or weaknesses in the Bank's internal policies, provisions, systems and procedures as well as the mechanism of risk-based approach in compliance risk monitoring.

3. Procedures in monitoring the Bank's commitment and follow-up on requests from related regulator

Governing the mechanism of compliance fulfilment and implementation towards the commitments made by the Bank to the regulator.

4. Procedures in escalating and reporting compliance risk events

Governing the reporting mechanism in a timely manner for each breach or violation of the prevailing laws, regulations and provisions.

5. Regulatory Risk Assessment (RRA)

Providing guidance in performing RRA process used to identify, manage and mitigate compliance risk within the Bank.

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko kepatuhan (lanjutan)

Fungsi kerja kepatuhan telah menetapkan langkah-langkah berikut untuk mengurangi dan mengelola risiko kepatuhan terhadap peraturan: (lanjutan)

A. Kebijakan dan prosedur kepatuhan (lanjutan)

Fungsi Kerja *Compliance* bekerja sama dengan Fungsi Kerja *Risk Management* dan Fungsi Kerja *Internal Audit* telah menerbitkan Pedoman Penyesuaian Nilai Kinerja Pegawai/*Key Performance Indicator* (KPI) Berdasarkan Risiko untuk memastikan efektivitas dari pelaksanaan manajemen risiko dan *Good Corporate Governance*, sehingga tingkat kesehatan Bank dapat terjaga pada peringkat yang baik.

Hingga tanggal 31 Desember 2023, Fungsi Kerja *Compliance* telah mengkinikan beberapa ketentuan internal antara lain Prosedur *Marketing Material Checklist*, Kebijakan Perdagangan Staf atas Surat Berharga, Prosedur Perdagangan Staf atas Surat Berharga, Piagam Kepatuhan dan Pedoman Kepatuhan. Selain itu, Fungsi Kerja *Compliance* juga telah menerbitkan ketentuan internal terkait mekanisme pemantauan atas perbaikan data Nasabah dalam rangka mendukung Laporan Bank Umum Terintegrasi.

B. Pemantauan indikator keuangan

Beberapa indikator kunci seperti rasio persyaratan modal minimum, kualitas aktiva produktif, rasio NPL, batas maksimum pemberian kredit, persyaratan giro wajib minimum, rasio intermediasi makroprudensial dan posisi devisa neto telah dibentuk untuk memantau dan mengidentifikasi potensi risiko kepatuhan yang mungkin timbul jika Bank gagal untuk memenuhinya.

41. Risk Management Policies *(continued)*

Compliance risk *(continued)*

The compliance function has put in place the following measures to mitigate and manage the regulatory compliance risk: (continued)

A. Compliance policies and procedures (continued)

Compliance Function in cooperation with Risk Management Function and Internal Audit Function has issued Guidelines of Risk Based Employee Performance/Key Performance Indicator (KPI) to ensure the effectiveness of risk management and Good Corporate Governance implementation, so that the Bank soundness rating can be maintained at a good rating.

As of 31 Desember 2023, Compliance Function has updated several internal provisions, namely the Marketing Material Checklist Procedure, Staff Trading Policy, Staff Trading Procedure, Compliance Charter, and Compliance Guidelines. Moreover, Compliance Function has also issued an internal provision related to monitoring mechanism for Customer data improvement in order to support Integrated Commercial Bank Report.

B. Monitoring the financial indicator

Several key indicators such as minimum capital adequacy ratio, earning asset quality, NPL ratio, legal lending limit, statutory reserve requirement, macroprudential intermediation ratio and net open position have been established to monitor and identify potential compliance risks that may arise if the Bank fails to comply.

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko kepatuhan (lanjutan)

Fungsi kerja kepatuhan telah menetapkan langkah-langkah berikut untuk mengurangi dan mengelola risiko kepatuhan terhadap peraturan: (lanjutan)

B. Pemantauan indikator keuangan (lanjutan)

Divisi *Operational Risk Management* bekerja sama dengan Fungsi Kerja Compliance, khususnya Divisi *Compliance Advisory and Monitoring* untuk melaporkan setiap potensi pelanggaran atau pelanggaran atas ketentuan yang berlaku. Secara berkesinambungan, Bank meningkatkan pengelolaan risiko kepatuhan terhadap peraturan. Sampai dengan tanggal 31 Desember 2023 masih terdapat pengenaan sanksi dari regulator atas kesalahan yang bersifat administratif, terkait dengan ketidaktelitian atau keterlambatan dalam penyusunan dan/atau penyampaian laporan-laporan rutin kepada Regulator, seperti Laporan Harian Bank Umum (LHBU), Laporan Transaksi Efek, Laporan SLIK, dan Laporan Bank Umum Terintegrasi (LBUT). Dalam mengelola risiko kepatuhan yang timbul dari pengenaan sanksi tersebut, manajemen Bank telah memberikan pengarahan dan himbauan sebagai bagian dari upaya berkesinambungan dalam memastikan kepatuhan terhadap ketentuan yang berlaku.

Dalam penerapan Program Anti Pencucian Uang (APU) dan Pencegahan Pendanaan Terorisme (PPT), Bank telah melakukan langkah-langkah yang mencakup:

a) Pengawasan aktif dari Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi, dengan melaksanakan:

- Penyelenggaraan rapat Komite *Anti Money Laundering* setiap bulannya;
- Rapat berkala melalui forum rapat Dewan Komisaris, Direksi dan Komite Manajemen Risiko untuk membahas antara lain hasil pelaksanaan program APU-PPT, perkembangan, pencapaian dan tindak lanjut yang akan diambil mengenai pengkinian data, kasus-kasus yang memerlukan perhatian khusus dari manajemen, dan tindak lanjut untuk meminimalisasi kesalahan pelaporan.

41. Risk Management Policies *(continued)*

Compliance risk *(continued)*

The compliance function has put in place the following measures to mitigate and manage the regulatory compliance risk: (continued)

B. Monitoring the financial indicator (continued)

Operational Risk Management Division collaborates with Compliance Function, particularly Compliance Advisory and Monitoring Division to report any potential violation or breach of the prevailing regulations. Bank has continuously enhanced the management of regulatory compliance risks. As of 31 December 2023, there have been fines imposed by the regulator due to administrative errors related to inaccuracy or delay in the preparation and/or submission of routine regulatory reporting, such as Commercial Bank Daily Report (LHBU), Securities Transaction Report, SLIK Report, and Integrated Commercial Bank Report (LBUT). In managing the compliance risk that have arised from the administrative errors, the Bank's management has provided direction and guidance as part of the continuous effort to ensure adherence to prevailing regulations at all times.

In the implementation of Anti Money Laundering (AML) and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) Program, Bank has performed the following:

a) Active supervision of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors, by conducting:
- *Anti Money Laundering Committee monthly meeting;*
- *Regular meeting in the form of Board of Commissioners/Board of Directors and Risk Management Committee meeting to discuss, among other the implementation of AML-CFT program, the developments, achievements and the follow-up actions to be taken regarding the updating of data, cases escalated for management attention, and the follow-up to minimize the error in reporting.*

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko kepatuhan (lanjutan)

Fungsi kerja kepatuhan telah menetapkan langkah-langkah berikut untuk mengurangi dan mengelola risiko kepatuhan terhadap peraturan: (lanjutan)

B. Pemantauan indikator keuangan (lanjutan)

Dalam penerapan Program Anti Pencucian Uang (APU) dan Pencegahan Pendanaan Terorisme (PPT), Bank telah melakukan langkah-langkah yang mencakup: (lanjutan)

b) Kebijakan dan prosedur dengan cara:

- Menjalankan Program APU-PPT dalam kebijakan internal Bank yang disesuaikan dengan aturan dari regulator dan 40 + 9 rekomendasi FATF;
- Implementasi Program APU-PPT dalam bentuk SOP yang mencakup antara lain:
  - Penerimaan nasabah;
  - *On-going review*;
  - Pelaporan kepada manajemen;
  - Pemantauan transaksi;
  - Pelaporan kepada regulator.

c) Sistem Pengendalian Internal:

- Penunjukkan petugas/pejabat yang bertugas secara khusus dalam pemantauan pelaksanaan proses dan program APU dan PPT pada setiap unit bisnis dan unit pendukung.
- Penyusunan SOP yang lebih rinci terkait proses pelaksanaan program APU dan PPT pada masing-masing unit bisnis dan unit pendukung.
- Pengembangan metodologi pengklasifikasian risiko APU dan PPT pada unit bisnis dan kantor cabang.
- Pengembangan metodologi pengkajian kepatuhan terhadap implementasi ketentuan APU-PPT.

***41. Risk Management Policies** (continued)*

***Compliance risk** (continued)*

The compliance function has put in place the following measures to mitigate and manage the regulatory compliance risk: (continued)

B. Monitoring the financial indicator (continued)

In the implementation of Anti Money Laundering (AML) and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) Program, Bank has performed the following: (continued)

b) Policies and procedures by conducting:

- *Formulating the AML-CFT Program within the Bank's internal policy by adopting the regulation from the regulator and the FATF recommendations of 40 + 9;*
- *Implementation AML-CFT Program in the form of SOP that includes:*
  - *Customer acceptance;*
  - *On-going review;*
  - *Management reporting;*
  - *Transaction monitoring;*
  - *Regulatory reporting.*

c) Internal Control System:

- *Appointment of staff/officer specifically tasked in monitoring the implementation of the AML-CFT process and programs in each business units and support units.*
- *Formulating more detailed SOP regarding AML-CFT program implementation process in each business unit and supporting unit.*
- *Development of AML-CFT risk classification methodology in the business units and branches.*
- *Development of compliance testing methodology on the implementation of AML-CFT regulation.*

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko kepatuhan (lanjutan)

Fungsi kerja kepatuhan telah menetapkan langkah-langkah berikut untuk mengurangi dan mengelola risiko kepatuhan terhadap peraturan: (lanjutan)

B. Pemantauan indikator keuangan (lanjutan)

Dalam penerapan Program Anti Pencucian Uang (APU) dan Pencegahan Pendanaan Terorisme (PPT), Bank telah melakukan langkah-langkah yang mencakup: (lanjutan)

d) Sistem Informasi Manajemen, dimana Bank telah memiliki:
- Sistem untuk pemantauan transaksi nasabah yang meliputi rekening tabungan/giro, deposito dan kartu kredit;
- Sistem untuk melakukan penyaringan atas transaksi (*incoming* maupun *outgoing*) transfer dana yang menggunakan metode SWIFT terhadap daftar sanksi/daftar regulator/daftar internal Bank UOB dan untuk mendeteksi *message stripping*;
- Sistem untuk melakukan proses *screening* terhadap daftar hitam/daftar sanksi/daftar internal bank UOB/pemberitaan negatif tentang APU-PPT;
- Sistem aplikasi yang terkait dengan pelaporan kepada regulator;
- Sistem untuk melakukan otomasi penilaian peringkat risiko nasabah berdasarkan parameter yang telah ditentukan sebelumnya dan pemeriksaan berkala/*trigger event*.

d) Sumber daya manusia dan pelatihan, di mana Bank telah:
- Melakukan proses *Know Your Employee* (KYE) sebelum penerimaan karyawan dan pemantauan terhadap profil karyawan;
- Melakukan pelatihan terkait dengan APU-PPT minimal 1 tahun sekali;
- Menerapkan metode pelatihan dengan cara:
  i. *Face to face*: pelatihan di dalam kelas/ melalui media virtual;
  ii. *E-Learning:* pelatihan yang menggunakan aplikasi/modul via *online*.

***41. Risk Management Policies** (continued)*

***Compliance risk** (continued)*

The compliance function has put in place the following measures to mitigate and manage the regulatory compliance risk: (continued)

B. Monitoring the financial indicator (continued)

In the implementation of Anti Money Laundering (AML) and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) Program, Bank has performed the following: (continued)

d) Management Information System, where the Bank has established:
- *System for transaction monitoring which includes current/savings accounts, time deposits and credit cards;*
- *System for screening transaction (incoming and outgoing) of wire transfer using SWIFT method against the sanction list/regulatory list/Bank UOB internal list and for message stripping detection;*
- *System for screening process through the black list/sanctions list/Bank UOB internal list/adverse news on AML-CFT;*
- *Application system related to regulatory reporting;*
- *System for automated assessing customer risk ratings based on predefined parameters and periodic review/trigger events.*

d) Human resource and training, where the Bank already has:
- *Conducted Know Your Employee (KYE) process before employee recruitment and monitoring of employee profile;*
- *Conducted training related to AML-CFT minimum once a year;*
- *Implemented training method through:*
  i. Face to face: in class trainings/ through virtual media;
  ii. E-Learning: training by using application/module via online.

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko kepatuhan (lanjutan)

Selain hal di atas, Fungsi Kerja *Compliance* juga berperan penting sebagai penasehat dengan memberikan opini terkait ketentuan regulator dan kepatuhan secara berkelanjutan kepada fungsi kerja bisnis dan fungsi kerja lainnya.

Risiko strategis

Risiko strategis didefinisikan sebagai risiko akibat ketidaktepatan dalam pengambilan dan/atau pelaksanaan suatu keputusan strategis yang berdampak pada rentabilitas Bank serta kegagalan dalam mengantisipasi perubahan lingkungan bisnis seperti perubahan-perubahan yang terjadi di industri perbankan, gejolak pada perekonomian nasional, maupun disrupsi pada bidang teknologi.

Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Strategis telah ditetapkan guna memfasilitasi seluruh fungsi kerja dalam melakukan identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan, dan pelaporan risiko strategis.

Pengelolaan risiko strategis merujuk pada bagaimana Bank membuat suatu keputusan strategis untuk merespon segala perubahan lingkungan (internal dan eksternal) pada masa kini maupun pada masa yang akan datang, serta bagaimana modal dan sumber daya dialokasikan guna mencapai tujuan strategis Bank.

Secara berkelanjutan, Bank melakukan pengkajian ulang secara berkala atas pencapaian target keuangan dan realisasi strategi. Seluruh fungsi kerja bisnis juga bertanggung jawab untuk memantau risiko strategis pada areanya dan melaporkan secara tepat waktu kepada direktur atau pejabat eksekutif senior terkait apabila terdapat isu potensial atau masalah yang memiliki implikasi strategis terhadap Bank.

Seluruh fungsi kerja bertanggung jawab untuk memantau risiko strategis.

Risiko hukum

Risiko hukum didefinisikan sebagai risiko yang berakibat terhadap posisi finansial Bank, operasional atau reputasi yang disebabkan adanya tuntutan hukum yang melibatkan Bank, ketiadaan peraturan perundang-undangan yang mendukung atau perkembangannya, kelemahan perikatan seperti kontrak yang tidak dapat dijalankan/ tidak menguntungkan/ mengandung kesalahan/ tidak diinginkan, atau ketidakpatuhan terhadap hukum yang berlaku.

***41. Risk Management Policies** (continued)*

***Compliance risk** (continued)*

Apart from the above, Compliance Function also plays an important advisory role as it provides the business and other units with regulatory and compliance advice on an ongoing basis.

Strategic risk

Strategic risk is defined as the risk due to poor setting and/or implementation of a strategic decision that has impact on the Bank's profitability, and failure to anticipate any changes in the business environment such as changes in banking industry, turmoil in the national economy, and disruption in technological field.

Strategic Risk Management Policy has been established in order to facilitate all functions in the identification, measurement, monitoring and reporting of strategic risk.

Strategic risk management refers to how the Bank makes strategic decisions in response to significant changes in the current and prospective environment (internal and external) and how it deploys capital and resources to achieve its strategic goals.

On an ongoing basis, the Bank performs periodic reviews on the achievement of financial targets and realized strategies. All business functions are also responsible for the monitoring of its strategic risks and reporting promptly to related director or senior executive officers on any potential issues or problems that have strategic implications on the Bank.

All functions are responsible for the monitoring of strategic risk.

Legal risk

Legal risk is defined as the risk impacts on the Bank's financial position, operations or reputation, caused by existence of lawsuits involving the Bank, absence of supporting or developments in laws and regulations, weak contracts such as unenforceable/ unfavourable/ defective/ unintended contracts, or non-compliance with applicable laws.

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko hukum (lanjutan)

Bank melakukan pemantauan atas potensi risiko hukum yang mungkin timbul dari ketidakjelasan dalam kontrak/perjanjian, adanya perkara-perkara litigasi dan jaminan, klaim, dan adanya perubahan atau ketiadaan peraturan perundangan yang jelas. Dalam pengelolaan risiko hukum, Bank melakukan pemantauan komprehensif terhadap seluruh kegiatan operasional, terutama yang melibatkan pihak ketiga, yang berpotensi menimbulkan benturan kepentingan maupun tuntutan hukum. Pemantauan dilakukan dengan mengembangkan standar perjanjian meliputi peraturan dan kebijakan internal, melakukan kaji ulang atas perjanjian transaksional, dan menganalisa potensi risiko hukum pada produk dan aktivitas baru.

Risiko reputasi

Risiko reputasi dapat berdampak negatif pada pendapatan, likuiditas, atau modal Bank yang timbul dari persepsi atau opini negatif *stakeholder* terhadap praktik bisnis, kegiatan dan kondisi keuangan Bank.

Pengelolaan risiko reputasi dilakukan melalui pencegahan peristiwa yang dapat menyebabkan risiko reputasi terjadi, misalnya dengan melakukan pemantauan, komunikasi secara berkala kepada para pemangku kepentingan, dan kegiatan tanggung jawab sosial perusahaan.

Mitigasi atas risiko reputasi dilakukan melalui pemantauan dan pengelolaan secara intensif atas pemberitaan negatif di media massa atau percakapan negatif di media sosial oleh Divisi Strategic Communication and Brand. Divisi ini secara berkala akan melakukan sosialisasi dan pembaharuan kebijakan komunikasi kepada pemangku kepentingan terkait, khususnya pihak-pihak yang ditunjuk sebagai juru bicara Bank. Pelatihan mengenai kode etik dalam sosial media juga diberikan kepada seluruh karyawan sebagai upaya mitigasi terkait risiko reputasi.

Kualitas layanan dan penanganan keluhan nasabah telah ditingkatkan melalui pemantauan secara berkala dan pengembangan program yang dilakukan oleh Divisi *Customer Experience and Advocacy.*

***41. Risk Management Policies** (continued)*

***Legal risk** (continued)*

The Bank has monitored the potential legal risk that might arise from lack of clarity of the contracts/agreements, litigation cases and collaterals, claims, and changes or absence of clear regulations. In managing the legal risk, the Bank conducted monitoring in all operational activities, mainly those involving the third parties, which potentially can cause conflict of interest as well as lawsuits. Monitoring is conducted by developing standard agreements that include regulations and internal policies, reviewing transactional agreements, and analyzing new products or activities for potential legal risks.

Reputation risk

Reputation risk is the adverse impact on the Bank's income, liquidity, or capital arising from negative stakeholder perception or opinion of the Bank's business practices, activities and financial condition.

Risk management for reputation risk is conducted through prevention of events that could lead to reputation risk, for example by conducting a regular communication to related stakeholders and a series of activities such as corporate social responsibility.

Mitigation of reputation risk was performed through intensive monitoring and management of negative news in mass media and negative sentiments in social media by Strategic Communications and Brand Division. This division will regularly update and refresh communications policies to relevant stakeholders, particularly those appointed as the Bank's spokespersons. Trainings on social media ethics are also provided in an effort to mitigate reputation risks.

Service quality and handling of customer complaints have been improved through the regular monitoring and development programme by Customer Experience and Advocacy Division.

41. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko reputasi (lanjutan)

Upaya Bank dalam memitigasi risiko reputasi adalah sebagai berikut:

- Melakukan tinjauan (evaluasi) dan revisi yang diperlukan atas kebijakan serta pedoman dalam penanganan keluhan nasabah.
- Mensosialisasikan seluruh revisi kebijakan tersebut serta alur kerja penanganan keluhan pada seluruh unit.
- Memaksimalkan peran *Contact Centre* dengan meningkatkan mekanisme untuk menangani keluhan serta mendelegasikan beberapa wewenang penyelesaian keluhan nasabah.
- Melakukan pemantauan pemberitaan media massa dan media sosial setiap hari dengan memberikan perhatian khusus kepada berita atau percakapan negatif atau keluhan nasabah yang berpotensi berdampak kepada reputasi.
- Menjaga hubungan baik dengan media sebagai bagian dari upaya mengatasi dampak penyebaran berita negatif yang dapat berdampak pada reputasi perusahaan.
- Melakukan evaluasi dan koordinasi secara berkala dengan unit-unit terkait untuk membahas keluhan nasabah, mencari solusinya termasuk penyelesaian keluhan sesuai dengan *Service Level Agreement* (SLA) yang ditentukan.
- Melakukan edukasi kepada para nasabah mengenai pencegahan atas tindakan pemalsuan atau penipuan *(fraud)* dengan menempatkan poster di cabang dan ATM, serta melalui iklan pada layar ATM.
- Guna meningkatkan kualitas layanan serta mendorong loyalitas nasabah, maka Bank melakukan rapat *Service Excellence Council* minimal empat kali dalam setahun.
- Melakukan *coaching* dan pemantauan standar layanan untuk semua *front-liner* oleh penanggung jawab layanan wilayah secara periodik.
- Melakukan sosialisasi kepada seluruh bisnis segmen dan divisi terkait dengan alur proses penanganan keluhan agar dapat ditindaklanjuti dengan benar.
- Menanggapi keluhan nasabah secara tertulis dengan segera dan benar baik keluhan yang diterima melalui *Contact Centre*, Kantor Cabang, Media, Bank Indonesia (BI) dan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK).

41. Risk Management Policies *(continued)*

Reputation risk *(continued)*

The Bank's efforts in mitigating reputation risk are as follow:

- *Revising and adjusting policy and guidance for complaint handling.*
- *Socializing all revised policies and complaint management procedure to all units.*
- *Maximising the role of Contact Center by improving the complaint handling mechanism and by delegation of duty regarding customer complaints settlement.*
- *Monitoring media coverage and social media on a daily basis with specific attention to negative news, conversation or complaint which has the potential to impact the Bank's reputation.*
- *Maintain good relationship with media as part of negative news handling which could adversely impact the Bank's reputation.*
- *Evaluating and coordinating regularly with related units to discuss customer complaint resolution, find out alternative solution including complaint resolution as per determined by the Service Level Agreement (SLA).*
- *Educating related customers on the precautionary actions against fraud by placing posters in branches and ATMs as well as through the display space on the ATM screen.*
- *In order to improve the service quality and to encourage the customer loyalty, the Bank conducts Service Excellence Council meeting at least four times a year.*
- *Periodical coaching and monitoring of service standards for all front-liners by regional Service PIC.*
- *Socialising process flow of complaint handling to all business segments and divisions so that complaint can be followed up properly when it occurs.*
- *Responding to customers' complaints in writing as soon as possible and properly either for complaints received through Contact Center, Branches, Media, Bank Indonesia (BI) and Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK).*

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

42. Nilai Wajar Instrumen Keuangan

Tabel di bawah ini menyajikan perbandingan antara nilai tercatat, seperti yang dilaporkan dalam laporan posisi keuangan dengan nilai wajar semua aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan.

42. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The tables below present the comparison between the carrying values as reported in the statement of financial position and the fair values of all financial assets and liabilities.

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023		
	Nilai tercatat/ *Carrying value*	Nilai wajar/ *Fair value*	
Aset Keuangan			***Financial Assets***
Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi			***Amortised cost***
Kas	603.540	603.540	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	9.901.077	9.901.077	*Currents accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain - neto	981.776	981.776	*Current accounts with other banks - net*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	2.135.930	2.135.930	*Placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net*
Investasi keuangan - neto	12.649.460	12.649.460	*Financial investments - net*
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	79.911.842	79.911.842	*Loans - net*
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali - neto	21.096.176	21.096.176	*Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell - net*
Tagihan akseptasi - neto	2.498.666	2.498.666	*Acceptance receivables - net*
Aset lain-lain*	987.526	987.526	*Other assets**
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi			***Fair value through profit or loss***
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	2.758.236	2.758.236	*Trading securities*
Tagihan derivatif	840.694	840.694	*Derivative receivables*
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali - neto	1.582.077	1.582.077	*Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell - net*
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain			***Fair value through other comprehensive income***
Investasi keuangan	20.401.765	20.401.765	*Financial investments*
Total	**156.348.765**	**156.348.765**	***Total***
Liabilitas Keuangan			***Financial Liabilities***
Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi			***Amortised cost***
Liabilitas atas surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	13.295.961	13.295.961	*Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreement*
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi			***Fair value through profit or loss***
Liabilitas derivatif	1.222.600	1.222.600	*Derivative payables*
Liabilitas Lain-lain			***Other Liabilities***
Liabilitas segera	473.355	473.355	*Current liabilities*
Simpanan dari nasabah	119.282.541	119.282.541	*Deposits from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	1.398.759	1.398.759	*Deposits from other banks*
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	199.137	199.137	*Interest payables*
Liabilitas akseptasi	2.412.181	2.412.181	*Acceptance payables*
Efek utang yang diterbitkan - neto	1.443.423	1.541.996	*Debt securities issued - net*
Liabilitas lain-lain**	2.044.497	2.044.497	*Other liabilities***
Total	**141.772.454**	**141.871.027**	***Total***

* Aset lain-lain terdiri dari piutang bunga, setoran jaminan dan transaksi *spot.*

** Liabilitas lain-lain terdiri dari biaya yang masih harus dibayar, setoran jaminan dan transaksi *spot.*

* *Other assets consists of interest receivables, security deposits and spot transactions.*

** *Other liabilities consists of accrued expenses, security deposits and spot transactions.*

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

42. Nilai Wajar Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini menyajikan perbandingan antara nilai tercatat, seperti yang dilaporkan dalam laporan posisi keuangan dengan nilai wajar semua aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan. (lanjutan)

***42. Fair Value of Financial Instruments** (continued)*

The tables below present the comparison between the carrying values as reported in the statement of financial position and the fair values of all financial assets and liabilities. (continued)

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022		
	Nilai tercatat/ *Carrying value*	**Nilai wajar/ *Fair value***	
Aset Keuangan			***Financial Assets***
Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi			***Amortised cost***
Kas	717.402	717.402	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	8.869.574	8.869.574	*Currents accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain - neto	1.093.934	1.093.934	*Current accounts with other banks - net*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	5.855.629	5.855.629	*Placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net*
Investasi keuangan - neto	12.028.074	12.028.074	*Financial investments - net*
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	81.298.571	81.298.571	*Loans - net*
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali - neto	1.051.846	1.051.846	*Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell - net*
Tagihan akseptasi - neto	3.683.199	3.683.199	*Acceptance receivables - net*
Aset lain-lain*	1.077.859	1.077.859	*Other assets**
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi			***Fair value through profit or loss***
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	593.778	593.778	*Trading securities*
Tagihan derivatif	1.320.737	1.320.737	*Derivative receivables*
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali - neto	1.818.438	1.818.438	*Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell - net*
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain			***Fair value through other comprehensive income***
Investasi keuangan	15.925.082	15.925.082	*Financial investments*
Total	**135.334.123**	**135.334.123**	***Total***
Liabilitas Keuangan			***Financial Liabilities***
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi			***Fair value through profit or loss***
Liabilitas derivatif	1.400.535	1.400.535	*Derivative payables*
Liabilitas Lain-lain			***Other Liabilities***
Liabilitas segera	192.839	192.839	*Current liabilities*
Simpanan dari nasabah	113.917.271	113.917.271	*Deposits from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	206.148	206.148	*Deposits from other banks*
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	132.472	132.472	*Interest payables*
Liabilitas akseptasi	3.251.652	3.251.652	*Acceptance payables*
Efek utang yang diterbitkan - neto	1.595.668	1.716.580	*Debt securities issued - net*
Liabilitas lain-lain**	1.000.334	1.000.334	*Other liabilities***
Total	**121.696.919**	**121.817.831**	***Total***

* Aset lain-lain terdiri dari piutang bunga, setoran jaminan dan transaksi *spot.*

** Liabilitas lain-lain terdiri dari biaya yang masih harus dibayar, setoran jaminan dan transaksi *spot.*

* *Other assets consists of interest receivables, security deposits and spot transactions.*

** *Other liabilities consists of accrued expenses, security deposits and spot transactions.*

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

42. Nilai Wajar Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

Nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas keuangan, kecuali efek-efek yang diperdagangkan, tagihan dan liabilitas derivatif, investasi keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual dan efek utang yang diterbitkan, mendekati nilai tercatatnya karena aset dan liabilitas keuangan dalam jumlah signifikan memiliki jangka waktu yang pendek dan/atau suku bunganya sering ditinjau ulang. Tagihan dan liabilitas derivatif nilai wajarnya dihitung berdasarkan teknik penilaian. Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan dan investasi keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain, nilai wajarnya berdasarkan harga yang dapat diperoleh atau dapat diobservasi. Nilai wajar dari efek utang yang diterbitkan dihitung menggunakan diskonto arus kas berdasarkan tingkat suku bunga pasar.

Penilaian atas nilai wajar instrumen keuangan berdasarkan hierarki nilai wajar dapat dilihat pada Catatan 2af.

Tabel di bawah ini menyajikan aset dan liabilitas yang diakui pada nilai wajar berdasarkan hierarki yang digunakan oleh Bank untuk menentukan dan mengungkapkan nilai wajar dari aset dan liabilitas:

42. Fair Value of Financial Instruments *(continued)*

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities, except for trading securities, derivative receivables and liabilities, financial investments available-for-sale and debt securities issued, approximate its carrying values because financial assets and liabilities in significant amount have short-term period and/or the interest rate is frequently reviewed. The fair value of derivative receivables and liabilities are based on valuation technique. Trading securities and financial investment at fair value through other comprehensive income, its fair value is based on quoted or observable prices. The fair value of debt securities issued are calculated using discounted cash flows using market interest rate.

Valuation for the fair value of financial instruments based on the fair value hierarchy refer to Note 2af.

The tables below show the asset and liabilities recognized at fair value based on the hierarchy used by the Bank in determining and disclosing the fair value of asset and liabilities:

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023				
	Tingkat 1/ *Level 1*	Tingkat 2/ *Level 2*	Tingkat 3/ *Level 3*	Total	
Aset yang diukur pada nilai wajar					***Assets measured at fair value***
Investasi keuangan	20.401.765	-	-	20.401.765	*Financial investments*
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	2.758.236	-	-	2.758.236	*Trading securities*
Tagihan derivatif	-	840.694	-	840.694	*Derivative receivables*
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	-	1.582.077	-	1.582.077	*Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell*
Total aset yang diukur pada nilai wajar	**23.160.001**	**2.422.771**	**-**	**25.582.772**	***Total assets measured at fair value***
Aset yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan					***Assets for which fair value are disclosed***
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	-	-	79.911.842	79.911.842	*Loans - net*
Investasi keuangan - neto	-	12.649.460	-	12.649.460	*Financial investments - net*
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali - neto	-	21.096.176	-	21.096.176	*Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell - net*
Agunan yang diambil alih - neto	-	-	157.602	157.602	*Foreclosed assets - net*
Properti terbengkalai	-	-	28.689	28.689	*Abandoned property*
Total aset yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan	**-**	**33.745.636**	**80.098.133**	**113.843.769**	***Total assets for which fair value are disclosed***
Total	**23.160.001**	**36.168.407**	**80.098.133**	**139.426.541**	***Total***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

42. Nilai Wajar Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

42. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Tabel di bawah ini menyajikan aset dan liabilitas yang diakui pada nilai wajar berdasarkan hierarki yang digunakan oleh Bank untuk menentukan dan mengungkapkan nilai wajar dari aset dan liabilitas: (lanjutan)

The tables below show the asset and liabilities recognized at fair value based on the hierarchy used by the Bank in determining and disclosing the fair value of asset and liabilities: (continued)

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023				
	Tingkat 1/ *Level 1*	**Tingkat 2/ *Level 2***	**Tingkat 3/ *Level 3***	**Total**	
Liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar					***Liabilities measured at fair value***
Liabilitas derivatif	-	1.222.600	-	1.222.600	*Derivative liabilities*
Total liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar	**-**	**1.222.600**	**-**	**1.222.600**	***Total liabilities measured at fair value***
Liabilitas yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan					***Liabilities for which fair value are disclosed***
Efek utang yang diterbitkan - neto	-	1.541.996	-	1.541.996	*Debt securities issued - net*
Total liabilitas yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan	**-**	**1.541.996**	**-**	**1.541.996**	***Total liabilities for which fair value are disclosed***
Total	**-**	**2.764.596**	**-**	**2.764.596**	***Total***

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022				
	Tingkat 1/ *Level 1*	**Tingkat 2/ *Level 2***	**Tingkat 3/ *Level 3***	**Total**	
Aset yang diukur pada nilai wajar					***Assets measured at fair value***
Tagihan derivatif	-	1.320.737	-	1.320.737	*Derivative receivables*
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	593.778	-	-	593.778	*Trading securities*
Investasi keuangan	15.925.082	-	-	15.925.082	*Financial investments*
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	-	1.818.438	-	1.818.438	*Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell*
Total aset yang diukur pada nilai wajar	**16.518.860**	**3.139.175**	**-**	**19.658.035**	***Total assets measured at fair value***
Aset yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan					***Assets for which fair value are disclosed***
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	-	78.157.797	3.140.774	81.298.571	*Loans - net*
Investasi keuangan - neto	-	12.028.074	-	12.028.074	*Financial investments - net*
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali - neto	-	1.051.846	-	1.051.846	*Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell - net*
Agunan yang diambil alih - neto	-	-	174.021	174.021	*Foreclosed assets - net*
Properti terbengkalai	-	-	28.012	28.012	*Abandoned property*
Total aset yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan	**-**	**91.237.717**	**3.342.807**	**94.580.524**	***Total assets for which fair value are disclosed***
Total	**16.518.860**	**94.376.892**	**3.342.807**	**114.238.559**	***Total***

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

42. Nilai Wajar Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini menyajikan aset dan liabilitas yang diakui pada nilai wajar berdasarkan hierarki yang digunakan oleh Bank untuk menentukan dan mengungkapkan nilai wajar dari aset dan liabilitas: (lanjutan)

42. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

The tables below show the asset and liabilities recognized at fair value based on the hierarchy used by the Bank in determining and disclosing the fair value of asset and liabilities: (continued)

	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022				
	Tingkat 1/ *Level 1*	**Tingkat 2/ *Level 2***	**Tingkat 3/ *Level 3***	**Total**	
Liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar					***Liabilities measured at fair value***
Liabilitas derivatif	-	1.400.535	-	1.400.535	*Derivative liabilities*
Total liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar	**-**	**1.400.535**	**-**	**1.400.535**	***Total liabilities measured at fair value***
Liabilitas yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan					***Liabilities for which fair value are disclosed***
Efek utang yang diterbitkan - neto	-	1.716.580	-	1.716.580	*Debt securities issued - net*
Total liabilitas yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan	**-**	**1.716.580**	**-**	**1.716.580**	***Total liabilities for which fair value are disclosed***
Total	**-**	**3.117.115**	**-**	**3.117.115**	***Total***

43. Informasi Segmen Operasi

Segmen operasi dilaporkan sesuai dengan laporan internal Bank yang disiapkan untuk mengambil keputusan operasional, yaitu Direksi yang bertanggung jawab untuk mengalokasikan sumber daya ke segmen tertentu dan penilaian atas performanya.

Untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, Bank diorganisasikan ke dalam tiga segmen operasi berdasarkan produk dan jasa sebagai berikut:

- *Wholesale* yang terdiri segmen *commercial banking*, *corporate banking*, *financial institution group*, *multi national companies, treasury* dan *investment banking.*
- *Retail* yang terdiri dari segmen *personal financial services,* kartu kredit, *privillage banking dan digital banking.*
- Lain-lain yang terdiri dari segmen yang tidak dapat dialokasikan ke segmen *wholesale* atau *retail.*

43. Operating Segment Information

Operating segments are reported in accordance with the internal reporting provided to determine operational decision, which is the Board of Directors who are responsible for allocating resources to certain segments and performance assessments.

For the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank is organized into three operating segments based on products and services as follows:

- *Wholesale consists of commercial banking, corporate banking, financial institution group, multi national companies, treasury and investment banking segment.*
- *Retail* yang terdiri dari segmen *personal financial services,* kartu kredit, *privillage banking dan digital banking.*
- Lain-lain yang terdiri dari segmen yang tidak dapat dialokasikan ke segmen *wholesale* atau *retail.*

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

43. Informasi Segmen Operasi (lanjutan)

Tabel berikut menyajikan informasi segmen bisnis Bank berdasarkan segmen operasi:

43. Operating Segment Information (continued)

The tables below show the business segment information of the Bank based on operating segment:

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2023				
	Wholesale	***Retail***	**Lainnya/ *Others***	**Total**	
Laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain					***Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income***
Pendapatan*	4.641.625	2.099.479	(15.897)	6.725.207	*Income**
Beban**	(1.621.116)	(2.126.895)	(1.268.552)	(5.016.563)	*Expenses***
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(663.602)	(60.762)	(72.591)	(796.955)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Laba sebelum beban pajak	2.356.907	(88.178)	(1.357.040)	911.689	*Income before tax expense*
Beban pajak				(236.726)	*Tax expense*
Laba tahun berjalan				**674.963**	***Income for the year***
Laporan posisi keuangan					***Statement of financial position***
Jumlah aset	136.661.664	17.324.817	8.559.825	162.546.306	*Total assets*
Jumlah liabilitas	94.702.419	42.065.411	8.177.047	144.944.877	*Total liabilities*

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2022				
	Wholesale	***Retail***	**Lainnya/ *Others***	**Total**	
Laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain					***Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income***
Pendapatan*	4.644.408	1.718.464	185.370	6.548.242	*Income**
Beban**	(1.415.263)	(1.785.973)	(599.681)	(3.800.917)	*Expenses***
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(804.999)	(84.664)	(709.449)	(1.599.112)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Laba sebelum beban pajak	2.424.146	(152.173)	(1.123.760)	1.148.213	*Income before tax expense*
Beban pajak				(196.652)	*Tax expense*
Laba tahun berjalan				**951.561**	***Income for the year***
Laporan posisi keuangan					***Statement of financial position***
Jumlah aset	121.375.195	10.703.521	6.197.391	138.276.107	*Total assets*
Jumlah liabilitas	82.342.099	33.614.996	6.957.670	122.914.765	*Total liabilities*

* Pendapatan terdiri dari Pendapatan bunga neto, Pendapatan operasional lainnya, dan Pendapatan non-operasional.
** Beban terdiri dari Gaji dan kesejahteraan karyawan dan Beban umum dan administrasi.

** Income consists of Interest income-net, Other operating income, and Non-operating income.*
*** Expense consists of Salaries and employee's benefits and General and administrative expenses.*

Informasi yang berkaitan dengan segmen geografis Bank disajikan dalam tabel di bawah ini:

Information concerning the geographical segments of the Bank are set out in the tables below:

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2023				
	Jakarta/ *Jakarta*	**Sumatera/ *Sumatera***	**Jawa Timur dan Bali/ *East Java and Bali***	**Total**	
Laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain					***Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income***
Pendapatan*	5.375.831	697.677	651.699	6.725.207	*Income**
Laporan posisi keuangan					***Statement of financial position***
Jumlah aset	130.088.872	15.934.794	16.522.640	162.546.306	*Total assets*

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

43. Informasi Segmen Operasi (lanjutan) / *43. Operating Segment Information (continued)*

Informasi yang berkaitan dengan segmen geografis Bank disajikan dalam tabel di bawah ini: (lanjutan)

Information concerning the geographical segments of the Bank are set out in the tables below: (continued)

	31 Desember/*31 December* 2022				
	Jakarta/ Jakarta	**Sumatera/ Sumatera**	**Jawa Timur dan Bali/ *East Java and Bali***	**Total**	
Laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain					***Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income***
Pendapatan*	5.289.219	616.989	642.034	6.548.242	*Income**
Laporan posisi keuangan					***Statement of financial position***
Jumlah aset	109.549.390	13.996.909	14.729.808	138.276.107	*Total assets*

* Pendapatan terdiri dari Pendapatan bunga neto, Pendapatan operasional lainnya, dan Pendapatan non-operasional.
** Beban terdiri dari Gaji dan kesejahteraan karyawan dan Beban umum dan administrasi.

* *Income consists of Interest income-net, Other operating income, and Non-operating income.*
** *Expense consists of Salaries and employee's benefits and General and administrative expenses.*

44. Penitipan Harta / *44. Custodianship*

Bank juga memberikan jasa penitipan harta. Total uang jasa yang diterima dari pemberian jasa ini pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp6.708 dan Rp7.513. Pada tanggal 6 Juli 2010, Bank telah memperoleh Surat Keputusan Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan No. KEP-287/BL/2010 tentang Penetapan Penggunaan Persetujuan Bank Umum Sebagai Kustodian atas nama PT Bank UOB Indonesia.

The Bank engages in the provision of custodial services. Total fees received from custodial services as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 amounted to Rp6,708 and Rp7,513, respectively. On 6 July 2010, the Bank has obtained a Decree of the Capital Market and Financial Institutions Supervisory Agency No. KEP-287/BL/2010 about The Stipulation of Use of Approval of Commercial Bank as Custodian on behalf of PT Bank UOB Indonesia.

45. Tambahan Informasi Arus Kas / *45. Supplementary Cash Flow Information*

Perubahan pada liabilitas yang timbul dari aktivitas pendanaan pada laporan arus kas adalah sebagai berikut:

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities in the cash flow statement are as follows:

	1 Januari/ *1 January* 2023	Arus kas/*Cash flows*		Perubahan non-kas/ *Non-cash changes*	Selisih kurs/ *Foreign exchange*	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2023	
		Penerimaan/ *Proceeds*	Pembayaran/ *Payment*				
Efek utang yang diterbitkan - neto	1.595.668	-	(155.000)	2.755	-	1.443.423	*Debt securities issued - net*
Liabilitas sewa	83.516	-	(60.087)	164.109	-	187.538	*Lease liabilities*
Total	**1.679.184**	**-**	**(215.087)**	**166.864**	**-**	**1.630.961**	***Total***

	1 Januari/ *1 January* 2022	Arus kas/*Cash flows*		Perubahan non-kas/ *Non-cash changes*	Selisih kurs/ *Foreign exchange*	31 Desember/ *31 December* 2022	
		Penerimaan/ *Proceeds*	Pembayaran/ *Payment*				
Surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	12.878	-	(12.981)	-	103	-	*Securities sold under agreements to repurchase*
Efek utang yang diterbitkan - neto	1.498.366	100.000	-	(2.698)	-	1.595.668	*Debt securities issued - net*
Liabilitas sewa	58.708	-	(52.542)	77.350	-	83.516	*Lease liabilities*
Total	**1.569.952**	**100.000**	**(65.523)**	**74.652**	**103**	**1.679.184**	***Total***

46. Standar Akuntansi yang Telah Disahkan Namun Belum Berlaku Efektif

Standar akuntansi yang telah diterbitkan sampai tanggal penerbitan laporan keuangan Bank namun belum berlaku efektif diungkapkan berikut ini. Manajemen bermaksud untuk menerapkan standar-standar tersebut yang dipertimbangkan relevan terhadap Bank pada saat efektif, dan dampaknya terhadap posisi dan kinerja keuangan Bank masih diestimasi pada tanggal penerbitan laporan keuangan ini.

Efektif berlaku pada atau setelah tanggal 1 Januari 2024

<u>Pilar Standar Akuntansi Keuangan</u>

Standar ini memberikan persyaratan dan pedoman bagi entitas untuk menerapkan standar akuntansi keuangan yang benar dalam menyusun laporan keuangan bertujuan umum. Akan ada 4 (empat) standar akuntansi keuangan yang saat ini diterapkan di Indonesia, yaitu:

- Pilar 1 Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Internasional,
- Pilar 2 Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Indonesia (PSAK),
- Pilar 3 Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Indonesia untuk Entitas Swasta/Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Indonesia untuk Entitas Tanpa Akuntabilitas Publik, dan
- Pilar 4 Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Indonesia untuk Entitas Mikro Kecil dan Menengah.

<u>Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Internasional</u>

Standar ini merupakan adopsi penuh dari *International Financial Reporting Standards (*"IFRS") yang diterjemahkan kata demi kata dan tidak ada modifikasi dari Standar IFRS, termasuk tanggal efektifnya. Entitas yang memenuhi persyaratan dapat menerapkan standar ini, sejak tanggal efektif.

<u>Nomenklatur Standar Akuntansi Keuangan</u>

Standar ini ini mengatur penomoran baru untuk standar akuntansi keuangan yang berlaku di Indonesia yang diterbitkan oleh DSAK IAI.

46. Accounting Standards Issued but not yet Effective

The accounting standards that have been issued up to the date of issuance of the Bank's financial statements, but not yet effective are disclosed below. The management intends to adopt these standards that are considered relevant to the Bank when they become effective, and the impact to the financial position and performance of the Bank is still being estimated as at the authorisation date of this financial statements.

Effective on or after 1 January 2024

<u>Financial Accounting Standards Pillars</u>

These standards provides requirements and guidelines for entities to apply the correct financial accounting standards in preparing general purpose financial statements. There will be 4 (four) financial accounting standards that are currently applied in Indonesia, namely:

- *Pillar 1 International Financial Accounting Standards,*
- *Pillar 2 Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK),*
- *Pillar 3 Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards for Private Entities/Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards for Entities without Public Accountability, and*
- *Pillar 4 Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards for Micro Small and Medium Entities.*

<u>International Financial Accounting Standard</u>

This standard is a full-adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") which is translated in a word-for-word basis and there is no modifications from IFRS Standards, including the effective date. Entities that meet the requirements can apply this standard, from the effective date.

<u>Financial Accounting Standards Nomenclature</u>

This standard regulates the new numbering for financial accounting standards applicable in Indonesia issued by DSAK IAI.

46. Standar Akuntansi yang Telah Disahkan Namun Belum Berlaku Efektif (lanjutan)

Efektif berlaku pada atau setelah tanggal 1 Januari 2024 (lanjutan)

Amandemen PSAK 1: Liabilitas Jangka Panjang dengan Kovenan

Amandemen ini menentukan persyaratan untuk mengklasifikasikan suatu liabilitas sebagai jangka pendek atau jangka panjang dan menjelaskan:

- hal yang dimaksud sebagai hak untuk menangguhkan pelunasan,
- hak untuk menangguhkan pelunasan harus ada pada akhir periode pelaporan,
- klasifikasi tersebut tidak dipengaruhi oleh kemungkinan entitas akan menggunakan hakya untuk menangguhkan liabilitas, dan
- hanya jika derivatif melekat pada liabilitas konversi tersebut adalah suatu instrumen ekuitas, maka syarat dan ketentuan dari suatu liabilitas konversi tidak akan berdampak pada klasifikasinya.

Selain itu, persyaratan telah diperkenalkan untuk mewajibkan pengungkapan ketika suatu kewajiban timbul dari pinjaman perjanjian diklasifikasikan sebagai tidak lancar dan hak entitas untuk menunda penyelesaian bergantung pada kepatuhan terhadap persyaratan di masa depan dalam waktu dua belas bulan.

Amendemen tersebut berlaku efektif untuk periode pelaporan tahunan yang dimulai pada atau setelah tanggal 1 Januari 2024 secara retrospektif dengan penerapan dini diperkenankan.

Bank saat ini sedang menilai dampak dari amandemen tersebut untuk menentukan dampaknya terhadap pelaporan keuangan Bank.

Amandemen PSAK No. 73: Liabilitas Sewa dalam Jual Beli dan Sewa-balik

Amandemen PSAK No. 73 Sewa menetapkan persyaratan yang digunakan penjual-penyewa dalam mengukur kewajiban sewa yang timbul dalam transaksi jual beli dan sewa-balik, untuk memastikan penjual-penyewa tidak mengakui jumlah setiap keuntungan atau kerugian yang terkait dengan hak guna yang dipertahankan.

46. Accounting Standards Issued but not yet Effective *(continued)*

Effective on or after 1 January 2024 *(continued)*

Amendment of PSAK 1: Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

The amendments specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current and clarify:

- *what is meant by a right to defer settlement,*
- *the right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period,*
- *classification is not affected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right, and*
- *only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is an equity instrument would the terms and conditions of a liability will not impact its classification.*

In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 retrospectively with early adoption permitted.

The Bank is currently assessing the impact of the amendment to determine the impact they will have on the Bank's financial reporting.

Amendment of PSAK No. 73: Lease liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The amendment to PSAK No. 73 Leases specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

46. Standar Akuntansi yang Telah Disahkan Namun Belum Berlaku Efektif (lanjutan)

Efektif berlaku pada atau setelah tanggal 1 Januari 2025

Amendemen PSAK No. 10: "Pengaruh Perubahan Kurs Valuta Asing tentang Kekurangan Ketertukaran".

Standar tersebut akan berlaku efektif pada tanggal 1 Januari 2025 dan penerapan dini diperbolehkan.

Pada saat penerbitan laporan keuangan, Bank masih mempelajari dampak yang mungkin timbul dari penerapan standar akuntansi baru dan revisi tersebut serta pengaruhnya pada laporan keuangan Bank.

47. Analisis Kualitas Kredit

Pengukuran kerugian kredit ekspektasian

Peningkatan risiko kredit secara signifikan

Ketika menentukan apakah risiko gagal bayar pada instrumen keuangan telah meningkat secara signifikan sejak pengakuan awal, Bank memperbangkan informasi yang wajar dan relevan yang mendukung dan tersedia tanpa biaya atau upaya yang berlebihan. Hal tersebut mencakup informasi dan analisa kuantitatif dan kualitatif, berdasarkan pada pengalaman historis dan penilaian pakar kredit dan termasuk perkiraan masa depan.

Tujuan dari penilaian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi apakah peningkatan risiko kredit secara signifikan atas eksposur telah terjadi dengan membandingkan:

- *Probability of default* (PD) atas umur tersisa pada tanggal pelaporan; dengan
- *Probability of default (PD)* atas umur tersisa yang di estimasi pada saat pengakuan awal eksposur (jika relevan, disesuaikan dengan perubahan ekspektasi pembayaran di muka).

Bank menggunakan kriteria berikut dalam menentukan apakah peningkatan risiko kredit secara signifikan atas eksposur tersebut telah terjadi:

- Tertunggak lebih dari 30 hari;
- Dalam Perhatian Khusus (DPK) berdasarkan OJK 3 pilar;
- Kredit yang direstrukturisasi; dan
- Termasuk dalam kategori *Watchlist (with High Risk).*

46. Accounting Standards Issued but not yet Effective *(continued)*

Effective on or after 1 January 2025

SFAS No. 10: "The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates on the Lack of Convertibility".

The above standards will be effective on 1 January 2025 and early adoption is permitted.

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

47. Credit Quality Analysis

Measurement of expected credit losses

Significant increase in credit risk

When determining whether the risk of default on financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank considers reasonable and supported relevant information that is available without excessive costs or efforts. This includes quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on historical experience and credit expert assessments and including forward-looking estimates.

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

- *Probability of default (PD) for the remaining tenor at the reporting date; with*
- *Probability of default (PD) for the estimated remaining tenor at initial recognition of the exposure (if relevant, adjusted for change in expectations of prepayment).*

The Bank uses these criterias for determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit:

- *Days past due above 30 days;*
- *Special Mention based on OJK 3 pillars;*
- *Loan restructure; and*
- *Included as part of Watchlist (with High Risk).*

47. Analisis Kualitas Kredit (lanjutan)

Pengukuran kerugian kredit ekspektasian (lanjutan)

Penentuan struktur *probability of default*

Bank menggunakan model statistik untuk menganalisa data yang dikumpulkan dan menghasilkan perkiraan *probability of default* (PD) atas umur tersisa dan bagaimana hal ini diperkirakan akan berubah sebagai akibat dari berlalunya waktu.

Penentuan terjadinya peningkatan risiko kredit secara signifikan

Bank menggunakan sejumlah kriteria untuk menentukan telah terjadi peningkatan risiko kredit secara signifikan.

Kriteria tersebut ditetapkan menggunakan faktor kuantitatif dan kualitatif termasuk penentuan berdasarkan status hari tunggakan yang dapat mengindikasikan telah terjadi peningkatan risiko kredit yang signifikan terhadap saat awal diberikan.

Bank menggunakan penilaian dari analis kredit dan pengalaman historis yang relevan, dalam menentukan bahwa eksposur mungkin saja telah mengalami peningkatan risiko kredit yang signifikan berdasarkan indikator kualitatif tertentu yang dianggap dapat mengindikasikan hal tersebut dimana pengaruhnya mungkin belum sepenuhnya tercermin pada saat dilakukan analisis kuantitatif.

Bank menentukan bahwa peningkatan risiko kredit secara signifikan belum terjadi apabila masih kurang dari 30 hari tunggakan. Hari tunggakan ditentukan dengan menghitung jumlah hari sejak tanggal jatuh tempo awal dimana pembayaran penuh belum diterima. Tanggal jatuh tempo ditentukan tanpa mempertimbangkan masa tenggang yang mungkin tersedia bagi peminjam.

Bank memantau efektivitas kriteria yang digunakan dalam mengidentifikasi peningkatan risiko kredit yang signifikan dengan cara reviu berkala.

***47. Credit Quality Analysis** (continued)*

***Measurement of expected credit losses** (continued)*

Determination of the probability of default structure

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

Determination of significant increase in credit risk

The Bank uses several criterias for determining that credit risk has increased significantly.

The criterias are determined using qualitative and quantitative factors including determination based on arrear day status that can indicate significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Bank also uses the judgment of credit analysts and, if possible, relevant historical experience, in determining that the exposure may have experienced a significant increase in credit risk based on certain qualitative indicators that are considered to indicate this and their effects may not be fully reflected in quantitative analysis in a comprehensive manner on a timely manner.

The Bank determines that a significant increase in credit risk has not occurred if it is still less than 30 days in arrears. Arrear days are determined by counting the number of days from the initial due date where full payment has not been received. The due date is determined without considering the grace period that might be available to the borrower.

The Bank monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used in identifying significant increases in credit risk by periodic review.

47. Analisis Kualitas Kredit (lanjutan)

Pengukuran kerugian kredit ekspektasian (lanjutan)

Modifikasi aset keuangan

Ketentuan kontraktual pinjaman dapat dimodifikasi untuk beberapa alasan, termasuk perubahan kondisi pasar, retensi pelanggan dan faktor-faktor lain yang tidak terkait dengan penurunan kredit. Pinjaman yang ketentuan kontraktualnya dimodifikasi dapat menyebabkan pinjaman awal dihentikan pengakuannya dan pinjaman hasil modifikasi diakui sebagai pinjaman baru pada nilai wajar.

Definisi gagal bayar (*default*)

Bank menganggap aset keuangan dalam keadaan *default*/gagal bayar ketika:
- Debitur tidak mungkin membayar kewajiban kreditnya secara penuh, tanpa bantuan (*recourse*) dari Bank; atau
- Debitur telah melewati jatuh tempo lebih dari 90 hari atas kewajiban kredit material apa pun kepada Bank.
- Kualitatif seperti pelanggaran persyaratan perjanjian (kovenan); dan
- Kuantitatif seperti status tunggakan.

<u>**Input, asumsi, dan teknik yang digunakan dalam mengestimasi penurunan nilai**</u>

<u>Penggunaan informasi perkiraan masa depan (*forward-looking*)</u>

Bank menggunakan informasi *forward-looking* dalam menilai apakah telah terjadi peningkatan risiko kredit secara signifikan dan pengukuran kerugian kredit ekspektasian. Berdasarkan saran dari pakar ekonomi dan pertimbangan berbagai informasi aktual dan perkiraan eksternal, Bank merumuskan pandangan dasar (*base case*) tentang pergerakan variabel ekonomi yang relevan di masa depan serta perkiraan skenario lain yang mungkin terjadi. Proses ini meliputi pengembangan dua atau lebih skenario ekonomi tambahan dan mempertimbangkan probabilitas relatif dari keluaran (*output*) yang mungkin. Informasi eksternal mencakup data ekonomi dan perkiraan yang diterbitkan oleh, seperti badan pemerintah dan analis sektor swasta dan akademisi terpilih.

***47. Credit Quality Analysis** (continued)*

***Measurement of expected credit losses** (continued)*

Modification of financial assets

Loan contractual terms can be modified for a number of reasons, including changes in market conditions, customer retention and other factors not related to the current credit decline. Loans with modified contractual terms can cause the initial loan to be derecognized and recognized the modified loan as a new loan at fair value.

Definition of failed payment (default)

The Bank considers financial assets as default when:
- *The debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligation in full, without assistance (recourse) from the Bank; or*
- *The debtor has past due more than 90 days for any material credit obligations to the Bank.*
- *Qualitative such as violations of the terms of the agreement (covenants); and*
- *Quantitative such as arrears status.*

<u>***Inputs, assumptions, and techniques used in estimating impairment***</u>

<u>*Use of forward-looking information*</u>

The Bank uses forward-looking information in assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and measurement of expected credit losses. Based on advice from economists and consideration of various actual information and external forecast, the Bank formulated a base case for the movement of relevant economic variables in future as well as forecasts of other possible scenarios. This process involves developing two or more additional economic scenarios and considering the relative probabilities of the possible outputs. External information includes economic data and estimation published by, such as government agencies and selected private sector analysts and academics.

47. Analisis Kualitas Kredit (lanjutan)

Pengukuran kerugian kredit ekspektasian (lanjutan)

<u>Input, asumsi, dan teknik yang digunakan dalam mengestimasi penurunan nilai</u> (lanjutan)

<u>Penggunaan informasi perkiraan masa depan (*forward-looking*)</u>

Pandangan dasar (*base case*) mencerminkan keluaran dengan probabilitas yang paling tinggi dan digunakan dalam perencanaan strategis dan anggaran. Skenario yang lain, mencerminkan keluaran yang lebih optimis dan keluaran yang lebih pesimis.

Bank menggunakan berbagai variabel makro ekonomi (MEV) untuk memperkirakan masa depan (*forward-looking*), antara lain *Jakarta Interbank Offered Rate* (JIBOR) 1-bulan, pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Bruto (PDB), tingkat pengangguran, tingkat inflasi dan *House Price Index (HPI)*.

Input utama dalam pengukuran kerugian kredit ekspektasian adalah variabel berikut :
- *Probability of default* (PD).
- *Loss of given default* (LGD).
- *Exposure at default* (EAD).

Parameter ini umumnya berasal dari model statistik yang dikembangkan secara internal dan data historis lainnya.

PD adalah tingkat kemungkinan kegagalan debitur memenuhi kewajiban.

LGD adalah besarnya tingkat kerugian yang diakibatkan kegagalan debitur memenuhi kewajiban yang dapat diukur berdasarkan beberapa pendekatan antara lain *Expected Recoveries*, *Collateral Shortfall*, dan *Loss on Disposal*.

EAD dipandang sebagai estimasi atas sejauh mana suatu bank dapat terpapar oleh suatu *counterparty* ketika *counterparty* tersebut mengalami gagal bayar. EAD sama dengan jumlah saat ini yang belum dilunasi dalam hal eksposur tetap seperti pinjaman berjangka. Untuk eksposur berulang seperti kredit, EAD dapat dibagi menjadi *drawn* dan *undrawn commitments*, biasanya *drawn commitments* diketahui sedangkan *undrawn commitments* perlu diperkirakan sampai pada nilai EAD.

***47. Credit Quality Analysis** (continued)*

***Measurement of expected credit losses** (continued)*

***<u>Inputs, assumptions, and techniques used in estimating impairment</u>** (continued)*

<u>Use of forward-looking information</u>

The base case reflects the output with the highest probability and is used in strategic planning and budgeting. Another scenario, reflects more optimistic outputs and/or more pessimistic outputs.

The Bank uses various macro-economic variables (MEV) to estimate the forward-looking, such as Jakarta Interbank Offered Rate (JIBOR) 1-month, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth, unemployment rate, inflation rate and House Price Index (HPI).

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

These parameters generally come from statistical models that are developed internally and other historical data.

PD is the probability of debtor failure to fulfill the obligations.

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

EAD is seen as an estimation of the extent to which a bank may be exposed to a counterparty in the event of, and at the time of, that counterparty's default. EAD is equal to the current amount outstanding in case of fixed exposures such as term loans. For revolving exposures like lines of credit, EAD can be divided into drawn and undrawn commitments; typically the drawn commitment is known whereas the undrawn commitment needs to be estimated to arrive at a value of EAD.

47. Analisis Kualitas Kredit (lanjutan)

Pengukuran kerugian kredit ekspektasian (lanjutan)

Input, asumsi, dan teknik yang digunakan dalam mengestimasi penurunan nilai (lanjutan)

Penggunaan informasi perkiraan masa depan (*forward-looking*) (lanjutan)

Ketika pemodelan parameter dilakukan secara kolektif, instrumen keuangan dikelompokkan berdasarkan:

- Aset dapat dikelompokkan berdasarkan karakteristik risiko bersama; dan
- Hasil evaluasi harus konsisten terlepas dari apakah aset dievaluasi secara individual atau sebagai bagian dari grup.

48. Penyelesaian Laporan Keuangan

Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas penyajian laporan keuangan yang telah diselesaikan dan diotorisasi untuk terbit oleh Direksi Bank pada tanggal 28 Februari 2024.

47. Credit Quality Analysis *(continued)*

Measurement of expected credit losses *(continued)*

Inputs, assumptions, and techniques used in estimating impairment *(continued)*

Use of forward-looking information (continued)

When parameter modeling is done collectively, financial instruments are grouped according to:

- *Assets may be grouped based on shared risk characteristics; and*
- *The outcome of the evaluation shall be consistent regardless of whether the asset is evaluated individually or as part of a group.*

48. Completion of the Financial Statements

The management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements which were completed and authorized for issuance by the Bank's Board of Directors on 28 February 2024.

Right By You

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